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CONVENTION QUESTION.

PRO AND CON.

The following communication published in the Paris Citizen, has been sent to us with a request from the author, that we should give it an insertion in our paper. We do so with pleasure because we know that the same views therein expressed are honestly entertained by many of our anti-convention friends, and because we desire to see the subject fully and fairly discussed, and presented to our readers in as impartial a light as possible. Although the request is made by a citizen of another county, we do not feel at liberty to refuse it a place in our columns. In a question of so much importance—involving as we firmly believe it does, not only the prosperity of unnumbered ages, the glory of Kentucky, but the permanency of the Union itself—we cannot be restrained by any other limits than that of the broad extent of the State. In the successful issue of this question what bounds will the present generation have given to the prosperity of Kentucky? What nation or State ever achieved such a victory, or acquired so much glory—as would Kentucky in successfully prosecuting the peaceful and noble enterprize of Emancipation and Colonization; and the illustrious example would most assuredly be followed by every Southern State, and the foundation of this mighty republic laid in a basis more permanent than the rock of adamant. Let the example of ridding ourselves of slavery be once set by a single State of this Union, and the ballance will make haste to follow. Does any one believe after slavery shall have been extinguished that the ropes of "perdurable toughness" with which this Union would then be knit together could ever be severed? If there is one question in which is to be found the elements of a dissolution it is that of slavery. This being the case is there one patriot in Kentucky, who is not now prepared to contribute his mite towards guarding against a result so disastrous? If there is an individual in the State that views the question in this light let him come forward and vote for a Convention. Let him not be deceived by the wily arguments of the opponents of that measure. We repeat that we are for fair and open discussion, believing that by this means truth and correct principles can only be arrived at.

Mr. Editor:—We hear much said, and see some written on the subject of calling a convention. But we want to see more and hear more, before we go for a measure of its high importance. It is a question of great import, of intense interest, and before we rush into it, we should know what objects are to be attained, and to decide whether these objects embrace within their scope, advantages worthy of the work of "undoing," which is proposed. We should first have definite ideas of what changes are required in our constitution, and be satisfied that such changes would improve our condition and that of the State, before we yield the power now reserved to the people, of preserving the present constitution.

Then let us inquire, what objects are proposed? What the changes desired?

In our immediate neighborhood, the friends of a convention want it to emancipate and colonize the black population. In another section of the State, they want to get rid of the County Court—in another, to make all the officers of the government elective, and in another, this, and in another, that. The friends of the measure held a convention at Louisville in May last, for the purpose of putting before the people of Kentucky, in an embodied form, the changes of the constitution, which they desired; but on assembling and interchanging views, the members of that body found their notions of a new constitution were almost as different and diversified as there were members, and adjourned without enlightening the public of the objects in view, each determined, we suppose, when he should return to his home, "to pull on his own string." The people were left in the dark, and we find the advocates of that measure in different sections of the State, avowing this object and that as the changes desired by them, and declaring that they wish nothing else altered in our present constitution. To illustrate our meaning more clearly, we give an anecdote. In a county, not far off, two candidates are before the people for the Senate, one in favor of a convention and the other against. The one in favor, stumped the county, avowing as his object a change as to our county court system, and as to the manner of selecting judges, &c., and declaring that he did not wish the subject of slavery touched, but to remain as now recognized in the constitution. Some copies of a certain handbill found their way into his county, which he and his friends committed to the flames. The gentleman opposed to a convention getting "item," of this conflagration, ordered a few copies, which he is now using on the stump to the discomfiture and defeat of the convention question in that county. It is thus that the friends of a convention expect to carry the measure, with the hope, that each may ultimately carry his favorite amendment of the constitution.

Under such circumstances, were a convention called, we might anticipate a constitution formed upon our legislative system of "log-rolling," whereby each member obtains the passage of his favorite measure, by supporting the favorite projects of the rest of the members. Such a constitution would present the same awkward and unwieldly appearance of a huge pile of brick and mortar, erected without regard to the plain and simple principles of Architecture.

We are therefore opposed to calling a convention, and for the following prominent reasons:—

1st. Our present constitution is a very good one. It has been in operation for nearly 40 years, and under its wise and wholesome provisions—which secure to all equal rights and privileges, which measure out with an equal hand, justice to our citizens, protecting the weak against the strong, which give the poor the same protection with the rich, and hold out the same inducements to all in the bestowment of its honors and rewards, the State has continued to prosper, and advance in all that is great, valuable and praiseworthy. Our citizens have lived happily and prosperously under it, without dissatisfaction or cause of complaint. They do not expect to form a government without restraints and without some burdens, nor do they covet such a government. Had oppression lurked in its provisions, ere this it would have shown its hideous head.

2nd. Experience has not pointed out the necessity of a change of our constitution, and until she does, we should hesitate, before we trample upon the work of our fathers.—The mass of the people are satisfied with our present constitution. The politicians of the State for the most part have first moved in this work of reform, and not the people. Let the people therefore, examine their present magna charta carefully before they yield it up for the *hope* of a better.

3rd. Though it may have some minor defects, still these are not of such a character as to justify the great expense, the great excitement, and the great hazzard, which we would have to incur for their correction. That it has some defects, all will admit, for no human work bears the impress of perfection. We have, however, prospered under its defects, and we have no fear that they will magnify to such an extent as to require their correction. But admit that they may, it will be then time enough to apply the remedy.

4th. The times are unauspicious for the work of re-modelling forms of government. Old fashioned principles are out of vogue, and new fangled doctrines pervade the land. It requires a constant effort to keep within ancient land marks. Were the cables once cut, where would the ship of State drift! But we need not enlarge upon this head. Every man knows and feels the force of this position.

5th. The friends of a convention are not united in regard to their views of a new constitution. The people know not what changes, what alterations, what amendments are wanted. They will therefore act as unwisely, as a man would who had a written, legal and binding contract with his neighbor, who would submit to its destruction, without knowing what was to be substituted in its place, were they to yield the power, which is now reserved to them, over the great character of their rights.

6th. If, after a convention had been called and a new constitution had been adopted by it, a ratifying power was reserved to the people of deciding whether they would reject the new and retain the present constitution, the question would be presented in a much more favorable aspect. But no such power is reserved. We must take the new constitution, let its defects be what they may, and bear its burdens, until another convention be called. With a good constitution, and this hazzard to run, ought the people to give up their present constitution for the *bare hope* of a better!

7th. The great excitement, which the opening of our constitution would produce, and the great uncertainty that would exist as to its effects, would paralyze business, retard enterprize, and produce a state of things, incomparably worse than the great revulsions in money matters, through which the country has just passed. Every thing would be brought to a *stand still*. The State would relinquish its works of internal improvement, and men their business enterprizes. Whilst all the energies of life would be checked, from fear to move, wild excitement would pervade the land, and wither and blast the social relations which bind man to his fellows.

But admitting the position for which some of the friends of a convention in this county contend, that were a convention called, all minor difficulties in their ranks would merge into the great and absorbing question of emancipation and colonization, are the people prepared to move in this matter? We answer, as we most conscientiously believe, that they are not. We have looked at this question with calmness and some degree of deliberation. We have looked at it too, with some degree of favor, but our humble judgement has fastened the conviction, that they are not prepared to act upon this question; and until they are, the work cannot go on without bringing in its train, consequences, from the contemplation of which the mind and heart revolt.

This measure is not one, which can be forced upon the country. We have been taught to regard our black population as a portion of our property, and their owners are not going to yield them up without a struggle. They look upon the proposition as being of equal justness and fairness with a proposition to restrict every head of a family to just so many acres of land, so many cattle, horses, &c. They regard it as a violation of their rights, as an unlawful seizure of their property, and as wanton and deliberate plunder, and regarding it in this light, do the friends of the measure expect them to yield with the power of resistance in their hands. We shall not stop to enquire into the justness of these sentiments, for the fact is all we wish to arrive at for our present purpose. Nor will the length of this article permit us to enter into the discussion of the moral right to hold man in bondage, though we believe the position is perfectly defensible, nor into the effects of slavery upon society, though we are far from being satisfied that they are of a deleterious character. These and other points of discussion we must pass over, and return to our main object—the impropriety of calling a convention at this time to amend our constitution.

The friends of a convention in this county must first satisfy the public mind that the time for a separation of the relation of master and servant has actually arrived, and demonstrate the practicability of their plan of emancipation connected with colonization, before they can reasonably expect their favorite measure to find favor with the people. This, they have failed to do. Neither proposition can be sustained, and had we time and space, we believe we could demonstrate to every unprejudiced mind, that the crisis for such separation is yet in the womb of futurity, and should it ever arrive, no such *Utopian* scheme as that now proposed by the friends of a convention will be resorted to, to bring about such separation.

The people feel secure in their slave property, appreciate their value, and neither see nor fear danger from a continuance of this relation. Vague speculation will not work a change in their minds;—it must be something more tangible;—more real. They must have facts—not speculation—realities, not fancies.

It is no difficult task to build an "airy castle." It is the work of a moment.—But let a man attempt the erection of a palace, and he will find that he must have material and artizans, and money, &c. to carry on the work. So it is with the scheme of emancipation connected with colonization on the coast of Africa. It is easy to talk of its accomplishment, but let the friends of the measure demonstrate the practicability of their scheme. Facts and figures are required to show the modus operandi of its accomplishment. It will not do to put us off with round assertion.

Could the difficulties, which have been here suggested, be obviated, still another of the greater magnitude presents itself.—The abolitions of the North, and the Hotspurs of the South, are excited to the highest possible extent. It requires the united efforts of the wise men of the land to allay the which is springing up in regard to slavery. Should a convention be called in Kentucky, the North and South will make this the battle field. Kentucky will again revive her time-honored appellation of the "dark and bloody ground."—It is idle to suppose that we shall have no interference on the part of the abolitionists of the North. They will rally upon the side of the emancipator, and throw the full weight of their influence and strength to the support of a measure, which closely approximates to their favorite doctrine of abolition. Should Kentucky adopt a system of gradual emancipation, at this period of high excitement on the subject, the result will be jostling of the balance of power between the slave and non-slave holding states. This result will destroy the integrity of the Union. Kentucky will act the suicidal part of cutting the cords which bind this nation together, and when once severed, what imagination can portray the disastrous consequences which must ensue! Will Kentucky strike the blow? Should she her escutcheon, now bright and glorious, will be stained with infamy, and her name, now a pride and honor, will become a "hissing and a byword" to all generations.

We call therefore upon the friends of a convention in this county, as patriots to desist." We urge them to wait a more propitious period. The agitation of the question, if not persisted in, will lead to calm reflection, and may at a more favorable time, lead to deliberate action. Their measure cannot possibly succeed under the present circumstances, and we urge them therefore to unite with the conservatives of Kentucky in resisting this wild attempt upon the constitution of the State.

Let us act as become "wise men."—With calmness, candor, and deliberation, we should examine this momentous question. Passion and excitement will only lead astray. Let reason hold her proper sway.

In all candor and fairness, the writer has thrown together the reasons which will deter him from voting for a convention at the next August election. Until the barriers which are in his way, shall be removed; until he is satisfied, that his positions are untenable; he will occupy the ground he now does, and which he thinks every friend of his country should occupy. It is the post of safety.

ANTI-CONVENTION.

For the Kentuckian.

Mr. Chapman:—In a few days the people of Fleming, in common with those of the whole State, are to be called upon to exercise one of the most important political privileges that occur in the history of government, to determine by their voice at the polls whether it is expedient to call a convention for the purpose of engrafting such amendments upon their present constitution (if any are necessary) as their wants may require, through their representatives, chosen immediately by themselves; or whether the constitution in its present condition will continue to answer, as it has appeared to answer all the purposes, for which it was formed. In order to settle this interesting question aright, it is highly necessary that every freeman of the State, who enjoys as all do the right to express his opinions, should calmly, deliberately and dispassionately, endeavor to investigate the subject; to place the advantages if any, that may or will result from change before him, and to array before him the dangers (if any exist,) to which we may expose ourselves by such attempt. In commencing therefore, this necessarily brief communication, let us first premise that the people have the right, a majority of them, at all times to make such changes in their system of government as to them seem fit, a position that cannot be controverted or denied, a right which the system of self-government guarantees, and which our present constitution fully recognizes. Next let us inquire into the circumstances under which this, our present constitution was adopted; and although it is not my purpose to assail that instrument by endeavoring to prove that its burdens are enormous, or the privileges conferred to the people are but few;—for I do reverence not only to the instrument itself, but to those sages who as the agents of the people framed and adopted it. Yet I will undertake fearlessly, however feeble the effort may be, to shew that although the foregoing facts are true, yet it does need amendment, revision, and alteration. Nearly forty years have elapsed since Kentucky commenced her career as a State, under her present constitution as then amended; sixty-two years since the separation of the colonies from the government of Great Britain, and forty-eight years since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. At that time, the latter, it is well known, that the success of the experiment which the people of the North American Colonies were about making of the system of government by the people exclusively, was doubted by some of the purest and most disinterested patriots that ever lived in, and adorned any country.—It was uttered in the ears that we were about to embark in. History had given almost incredible instances, and under the auspices of, and had become accustomed to a monarchal government, and too refined and sudden a change in the system when all its prominent features are so unlike that under which they had lived so long was dreaded; yet they were determined to make the experiment. The most cautious feared the consequences of an attempt in emerging at once from Monarchy to what they conceived the essence of republicanism, hence it will be observed that the extraordinary power vested in the president of the United States by the federal constitution, the veto power, the power to appoint many important officers and the unlimited control in removing all officers &c. is at this day alarming because of the patronage contained and because of the authority the President elected for four years possesses over the immediate representatives of the people. And is not the conclusion drawn from these facts irresistable that those features are but the fingerprint remains of monarchy, which at the time of their recognition by the fathers of the country were prudent and wise; but now having become satisfied and convinced of the entire safety of the doctrine of self-government, are they not obnoxious? It is not my purpose at this time, nor is this communication intended as an argument for change in the Federal Constitution, but I have been compelled to allude to it in the manner I have as I conceive to carry out my views by analogy, for the present constitution of our State was formed but eight years after the other, when our government was still in its infancy, and when its framers and the people were in all probability under the same influence of those who formed the Federal Constitution, and governed by the same policy. Our Federal Government has grown to manhood, and in no government that ever did exist have the people enjoyed the same amount of liberty and happiness. True, we have had occasional interruptions, those vicissitudes to which all governments are liable. But may those evils not be readily traced, not to a radical defect in the science of self-government, but to the existence of features and principles at war with the system, and which operate as an incubus, for I defy the ingenuity of man to point out the existence of any evil for any length of time beyond that when the people could exercise their power if they had a right to remove it.

Mr. Editor, one of the alternatives of this proposition is true; the exclusive right to govern by the people and their ability to do so is correct or incorrect policy, is right or wrong, if the principle is wrong, the sooner we get rid of it the better. If right, as I sincerely believe, let us foster it, let us carry it out in all its ramifications in every department of government, and if right while the people are permitted to elect their most important officers in the Federal and State government, upon what sort of ground or with what propriety can you deny the right or ability to create the minor offices, if you admit the right and ability to elect the Legislative and Executive officers of the highest grade, why not the Executive and the Judicial officers at least of the lowest? Sir, I oppose seriously the means by which the office of Justice of the peace and Sheriff are created, by a means devoid of any sort of correct principle; the first setting as a County Court, nominate themselves to fill vacancies in their own body, and the Governor is bound to appoint, and after having served as Justices of the peace, and receiving pay for those services, they nominate the eldest of their body to the lucrative office of Sheriff, and this same court of their own creation, appoint another description of executive officers of considerable importance in our State, viz: constables. Thus we have three descriptions of officers wholly unaccountable to and independent of the people whom they serve, and from whom they receive their pecuniary support—is this right? But it is said the County Court are powerless. I think not. They have the right to levy taxes on the people and as a principle where this right exists there should be accountability to those whom they burden; and the power also to appoint many officers of importance and influence too numerous and too well known to pretend to particularize. But I am answered here that the Legislature has conferred all this power; true it has much of it, and gradually has the Legislature thus given them this tremendous indence, and have almost imperceptibly crept upon the people by additional prerogatives, until this irresponsible body exerts a power startling in its character.

But sir, if the Legislature has given much of this power, if many of the Justices of the Peace have served as members and heaped powers and dignities upon themselves as Justices, the constitution gives to them these offices as such as also the Judges of every grade officer for life, or that which is tantamount to it, "during good behaviour," while the means for removing them for ill behaviour amounts to almost impossibility, as experience has proven. Can any intelligent mind urge that life offices are compatible with republican government? Where sir, is the responsibility? where the obligation upon the officer to do right, greater than that of every private individual, and is he because he is in high office not liable to the same human passions of other men! Surely he is; therefore should there not be a human power exerted over him and his office at stated periods, that if he be approved he may be continued, if disapproved discharged from service. I would be pleased to have Appellate courts of moveable character, but local. Much inconvenience results to the people in being compelled to travel to the seat of Justice, to the Capital at Frankfort, employing and supporting professional men there, whom they do not know at great expense. The Judges of the Court of Appeals are well paid for their services, and if not they should be; and I can see no good reason why these individuals who are well paid by the people cannot travel to them as well as to require all those who have rights to litigate to travel to court, I would therefore have such a principle engrafted in the constitution, but those opposed to a convention say it is not the time now, that if the question succeeds and we commence altering we will over shoot. If so sir, we have retrograded rapidly, in honesty & intelligence. If the people cannot tho' their representatives have such changes made as they wish for their benefit, without injury or ruin to themselves, what a commentary upon the march of mind. But another objection, we are afraid of the slave question, and of the abolitionists. Sir, I am no abolitionist, but to some extent am a slave-holder, and have no fears of that sort; but I should be greatly gratified if this curse of curses, this deadly poison in our political system, as much so as the upas tree to the physical system could be eradicated from our healthful, happy and prosperous Kentucky, that which is keeping us back in the tide of unparalleled prosperity for the attainment of which nature has given us such bountiful resources, such as would enable us to take the foremost ground in the scale of States; such a means as would enable us gradually to divest ourselves of the evil and remove it far beyond the limits of our country, it must be the work of patience and long time, and should we but accomplish it in a century we shall be compensated; and if ever to be begun, why not now, why defer it while the difficulties are increasing, it can be done without invading the rights of property, by being done gradually, and the means of removal, the Colonization Society, by the aid of every philanthropist who has the means and who would willingly come to the rescue. I am willing to entrust this subject fraught with so much, to a convention assembled, composed of the most intelligent, patriotic, calous, honest and experienced men of Kentucky. I have no fears of abolitionists of the North or any where else now. Such fanatics can find no resting place in Kentucky, or advocates or proselytes to their abominable doctrines. Let us therefore meet the question and settle it one way or the other, and let us not be willing to impose upon posterity a task the performance of which would be easier now than at any time hereafter, and which we now shrink from. Let us not leave our children and children's children to rid themselves of the evil. It is not a reasonable consolation that we can get along with and let them take care of themselves. But let us at least endeavor to accomplish this great work, and we will have performed a task for which millions of the religious, wise, patriotic and lovers of order and sound policy in this and ages to come, will remember us kindly for, and whose prayers to Heaven for its choicest benedictions upon us will often ascend.

According to our present constitution a majority of all the voters of the State must vote two successive years for the convention, ere it can be called. Therefore, those who remain at home because of sickness or indifference, are counted against it. Shall we not then turn out as becomes our interest and the occasion, avoiding all excitement, and deliberately express our sentiments. Besides, should we vote for it this year, we have a whole year to reflect upon what we have done; and if convinced of error in performing an act so solemn, we can then fail to support it a second time. This will give us an opportunity of devising plans more maturely for the accomplishment of the objects we contemplate. But should a majority of the *whole* people of the State fail to vote for a convention this year, it may be a long time before another opportunity offers.

SENECA.

Fellow-Citizens:—The time is nearly at hand when it becomes your duty to discharge the most inestimable privilege that belongs to freemen—rendered doubly sacred and dear on the present occasion, by the fact, that for the first time in forty years, you are called upon to decide on the merits of your present constitution, and to say, whether you wish any amendments in it or not. Thisis one of the most interesting and important questions you have ever been called upon to decide, for it not only involves the present, but the future prosperity and happiness of the State. Youare not only called upon to decide, for yourselves but for posterity. Are you fully prepared to render this importan decision? Is the present constitution such in every respect as you would wish to bequeath to your children? We ask you to consider these questions well before you decide.

The system of government has been very aptly compared to the human body, subject to many diseases which however can be easily removed or cured, if the proper restoratives are administered in time; but if neglecteduntil the evil has taken deep root, it will *corrupt the whole system* and end in anarchy and confusion. Your constitution, fellow-citizens, you all admit, needs some amendments—it is diseased—you are its physicians, and you now have an opportunity of administering the medicine which will remove the disease, & if you neglect it now, you may not have another opportunity until it is too late. But some you contend that this is not the proper time to amend it, or in other words, to administer the medicine—that you are afraid the remedy will prove worse than the disease, &c. What would you think of an individual who should be attacked with or have incorporated in his system a disease which, if not speedily cured, must terminated his existence—and who when offered medicine that would restore him to renewed life and vigor, would object to take it, because he thought it too soon or an improper time, or who would object on the ground that the remedy might prove worse than the disease? Would you not say he stood much in his own light? And would there be any reason in his course? There certainly would not; and yet this is your case. To be sure, we can accomplish no possible good without running the risk of evil proceeding from it; but where the nature of a disease is well understood, and the effect of the medicine administered well known to the physician, there is but little or no risk to run—the medicine will generally have the desired effect, and remove the disease. This is the case with your constitution—you know the parts affected, and you know how to apply the remedies. Will you administer them now, or will you wait for a more convenient season which may never arrive?

Fellow-citizens: One of the principle amendments proposed to be made in your constitution, is to extend the elective franchise—to give you the right of choosing your own officers—a most inestimable right, which demagogues alone would deprive you of. Some of your most important officers are now appointed over you, without your consent—they hold their offices for life, and they are independent of and irresponsible to you—nay, worse, some of them think themselves created

and endowed with superior intellect and privileges—they despise you. We not long since heard one old in office, speak of you in the most insulting and contemptible terms—called you the people, offscourings, the rabble, incapable of self-government and of choosing your own officers; it made our republican blood boil—we were insulted—you were insulted.—Do not imagine this a solitary instance—they are quite common sentiments. Office and power are corrupting, and when men hold them for life, responsible to no tribunal for the manner they are exerted they are too apt to become corrupt, haughty and selfish—'tis human nature, and we must expect it; but when they are elected by and made responsible to the people for the manner they, use the power conferred they will not imbibe these aristocratical, anti-republican principles. Will you, fellow citizens, take the choosing of these offices in your own hands? Will you any longer permit yourselves to be introduced by men in power who are no better than you are? We tell you—we warn you—that if you do not call a convention now, you will, we fear, foster and cherish among you, an aristocracy of life office holders, who will contaminate the purity of your domestic institutions, who exercise despotic sway over you. We beseech you, as you prize the welfare of your state, as you value the privileges which the blood of your ancestors purpurchased and bequeathed to you, to consider this subject well and then decide for yourselves and for your children.—*Warsaw Pat.*

THE CONVENTION.—We really wish so many of our politicians and Editors as do would not make Judies of themselves about this question. Some, it seems, would endeavour to induce the belief that, even if the people think about voting for a Convention the Constitution will be annihilated—the Government overthrown; and that if the free and discerning citizens of this Commonwealth succeed in obtaining one, the abolitionists will take the State and horridly butcher all of us in cool blood. On the passage of the bill, last winter, authorizing the sense of the good people of Kentucky to be taken as to the policy of calling a Convention, such a lamentation and wailing was set up as has scarcely ever been heard. Indeed, to have judged from the tone of some of our papers, one would have thought the world was coming to an end straightway. As to ourselves, we are free to confess that the matter does not strike us in the light it appears to some of our fellow-citizens. We are unable to see that a solitary one of the host of calamities arrayed as inevitable should a Convention be had, will in consequence ensue; but on the contrary, think we see the way clear of effecting thereby much good for the people of our State.

Therefore, we should be highly pleased to see a Convention called, and, to this end, do sincerely hope a sufficient number of votes will be polled in favor of the measure to effect the object of its friends.—Let none who are favourably disposed towards it fail to attend the polls. Let all such remember that a majority of the entire suffrage of the State is necessary to ensure its success—and that, too, at two successive annual elections, otherwise, our present Constitution remains as it is.—Some talk as if it is to be forthwith destroyed, and then depend on the formation of another. But, certainly, no man can think so seriously. To the polls, then, and go for a Convention. Should any thing transpire between now and August, '39, which may induce you to change your sentiments respecting the propriety of a Convention, the remedy is easy—all you have to do is to withhold your vote then in in favour of the measure, and it fails of course. Or even if the Convention question succeeds, and another Constitution be formed or the present one be modified and amended, yet, unless the voters of Kentucky adopt such, it will not take place on the one under which we live.

We invite attention to an address to the people of our State, on the proceeding page. We presume it is hardly necessary to state, that if any one wishes to answer it can have a hearing. The question is one worthy of all consideration, the merits of which we should like to see thoroughly canvassed.—*Western Visiter.*

For the Kentuckian.

Mr. EDITOR:—If you think this communication worth noticing, you may give to it a place in your paper. I have been led to this from an article in your last, over the signature of "Reformer." Although he is laboring in the common cause of a convention with me; yet, his sentiments on the important and interesting subjects of the emancipation and colonization of that portion of our population called negroes, I do think, are greatly prejudicial, both to the interest of the negroe and white man.

He commences on the ground that the country which has been selected for the future home of the black man, is not a suitable place. He goes on to say: "that in Africa, the wide tract of country that lies under the line is very extensive, and that the soil is barren." True, it is extensive, but the soil is not barren. The Great Desert, which is the most barren portion of the continent, is 20 degr. to the north of the Equator, and is separated from the Colony of Liberia by the elevated portions of Soudan, which must forever be a barrier against its effects. Well sir, Liberia, though under the Equator, or rather only 10 degr. to the north, enjoys a noble climate, refreshed by sea breezes and the fragrance of the forest of the neighboring mountains; containing within it all the elements for making a rich and happy nation. I acknowledge that the extreme heat of the country may have perhaps, some influence on the mental powers of its inhabitants, but it does not have the effect claimed by "Reformer," of changing the color of the skin to the blackest hue, and deteriorating the mental powers to a level with the brutes. Sir, has the color of those negroes, who have been born in this country, although several generations from their ancestors of Africa, been in the least changed? Can we not find as black in this country as any that have ever been brought from under the scorching rays of a vertical sun? Have those who are born of the fourth or fifth generation, any better intellects than a native of Guinea?

They have, it is true, learned some of the customs of the whites. But have they independent of cultivation, stronger minds? Are their physical powers strengthened? They must learn some of our practices when in constant contact with them. But sir, do we not find this to be false in respect to the natives who have been raised in the Colony?

Those Arabians and Portuguese, who (according to "Reformer,") have lost their learning and humanity we know never had any; for the Arabians, who were the followers of Mahomet, over run these countries; and we have heard that by the precepts of the Koran they were not allowed to attain much proficiency in learning; from which sir, we see the cause of their debasement.

The Portuguese established themselves along the coast for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade, which they have followed ever since. Now sir, could we expect any humanity or mental exertion from such a people! "Reformer," says he will not unite in sending American negroes to that country, but will cast in his mite to colonize them in the FAR WEST. Sir, where will he find territory sufficient for two and a half millions of negroes; and where a suitable climate in this Far West! He must know that the expatriated Indians have been settled on the most fertile lands on the east side the Rocky Mountains. Well, does he wish to send them to the West? Surely not, to a country which has a soil and climate not susceptible of producing the necessaries of life in such small quantities as to support only a sparce population.

It would be better, indeed, to burn them like surplus bank notes, than to send them to such a country. Well, if they were sent to the Far West, would they not in time amalgamate with the whites and Indians? And oh! what a motly, speckled and striped nation we would be, made up of people from all parts of the earth, and of most of the races of men. But if he wishes the races united in one, why not then by a law more rash, than any that ever disgraced revolutionary France, bring them forth from their bondage to enjoy all the rights of American citizens! Has he counted the cost of removing to each place? I think when he shall have done it correctly, he will find that it will be in favor of Liberia. If when sent, they are sent to the Far West, they would not form any alliance with us, (which is not improbable,) would we not then have formed a snare for ourselves in bringing together on our border two great and hostile masses, ready and eager at any time, to rush down with more than Gothic or Vandal barbarity, and deluge our beloved land in the blood of its innocent inhabitants!

I think "Reformer," need only to reflect on and weigh the consequences which must flow from an establishment of his doctrines, to see their entire fallacy.

He will, I have no doubt, then cast in his mite, to send the negroe to the land of his fathers, and with him, the religion of Jesus Christ, by whose vivifying influence he may become a great, wealthy and polished nation.

FLEMING.

CORONATION OF VICTORIA.—The coronation of the young Queen Victoria, took place on the day appointed, (the 28th ult.) with the utmost conceivable magnificence, gorgeous pageantry, and loyal enthusiasm.—For the information of our city readers, we will just mention a few particulars about the young queen's dress, deportment, and so forth.

In the first place there she is a very pretty young lady, and she had the good taste to make her first appearance in the choir of the time ease abbey in which she was to be crowned Queen of more than a hundred millions of people, in a very neat and simple dress.—Her gown was of the purest satin, covered with a transparent dress of white blond lace, and a circle of diamonds glistening in her hair. It is a great pity that the sweet effect of this maiden attire, was spoiled by a huge and ponderous train of velvet and gold, which, however, as a queen she was compelled to wear, and which was borne by eight young ladies, daughters of peers. These ladies who performed this humiliating service, and who are called "maids of honor," were dressed all alike, in white satin, and wore small white roses in their hair, so that this group of young women must have been a delightful spectacle.

On ascending the choir of the cathedral, on the steps leading to what is called the theatre, she was compelled to pause nearly a minute, and thus the immense audience had an opportunity of gazing on the young creature without an intervening obstacle. The papers describe her as slightly affected with the grandeur of the scene around her and the acclamations which greeted her; but she is said to have been walked with grace and self-possession to the seat, at which she was to receive the "homage" of the nobility and tithed clergy. During the ceremony of the "homage," rather a ludicrous accident occurred: Lord Rolle had reached the tip top step of the elevated dais, or platform, on which stood the throne, before which he was to kneel and kiss the Queen's hand, when his lordship's pets anticipated his narrow-bones, and slipping, pitched him right backwards, and so Lord Rolle rolled head over head down the whole flight of steps to the next landing place, in the sight and to the irresistible diversion of forty or fifty thousand spectators. He did not slide down, but fairly rolled over and over, till he became seated with his back towards majesty, and his face and feet toward all the rest of the world.

However, he soon recovered a perpendicular position, wheeled about, and re-ascended the steps with as good grace as possible, and the good natured queen rose from her seat, extended her hand to him, and expressed a hope that his lordship was not materially injured—for which, of course, she was vastly applauded.

The mere ceremony of the coronation, in its several stages, such as the investing with the mantle, the offering of the sword and the spurs, the ring, the scepters, the crowning, the anointing, the inthronization, the offerings, the arrangement of the regalia, and "all that sort of thing."

We have only to remark that the affair passed off with great spirit and harmony, and was altogether the most splendid coronation recorded in English history. The chivalry of all Europe seems to have been called forth on this occasion, and the foreign embassies vied with each other in displaying the most gorgeous paraphernalia that money could procure.

London, and, indeed, all England, was entirely absorbed with the festivities which the occasion called forth, and the papers are so completely filled with descriptions, that we can find scarcely any other kind of news, either domestic or foreign. We trust that the reign of Queen Victoria, who has been educated in a more liberal school than any other British sovereign, will prove a blessing to her immense empire, and favor the progress of those equal rights, without which it must be a reign of injustice to an incomparably great majority of her subjects.—*N. Y. Era.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We regret to announce that John S. Hart, Esq., of this county, (Fayette,) was killed by lightning on Friday last. He had been in town in the morning, and when returning to his residence, near the city, between twelve and one o'clock, he was overtaken by the storm, and took shelter under a wild cherry tree, about two hundred yards from his house. Here he was found dead about three o'clock. The tree was shattered by the lightning to within about five feet of the ground, at which point it is supposed, the electric fluid, was attracted to Mr. Hart, striking him first near the temple, scorching the hair on the side of the head, and passing down over the left breast to the hip, slightly raising the skin in a few places. Mr. Hart has left a young and amiable widow, and a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom he was much beloved, to mourn his untimely and melancholy end.—His remains were interred on Saturday, and the earth never received into its bosom, one who, with some faults, possessed a nobler and more generous spirit.—*Lex. Intelligencer.*

TEXAS.—The New York Star of the 14th says, that it has learned from an undoubted source, that the French Cabinet will shortly conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with this young Republic.—It adds, "Gen. Henderson had been in Paris two or three weeks only, when he had nearly completed this arrangement with the Government. The whole Cabinet vied with each other in paying General H. the best grateful attention, and he in his turn repaid their hospitalities. It seems that our high-minded representative, Gov. Cass had declined to introduce Gen. H. formally as the Minister of Texas; but Lord Granville, the English Ambassador, nothing daunted, and, doubtless, with the authority of the English ministry, had offered his services to forward an interview, and actually introduce Gen. Henderson to Count Molé and the other members of the Ministry.

"How sadly does the ex-Secretary Van Mr. Sevgeson's conduct suffer in these matters by contrast with the urbane and friendly demeanor of Lord Granville!"

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that a man in Garrard county, during a late thunder storm, was killed by lightning in his own house. He was found dead between the wall, in which there was an opening and his hat mere, (being a stone mason by trade.) It is almost incredible, sound after death, occasioned by high winds, that persons have been in a situation not warranted by our knowledge of the laws of nature. Without being actuated by superstitious fears, we should have the precaution, during a thunder storm, to avoid such a situation as will not make of conductor link in the chain of lightning, through the house be struck.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

MORE LYNCHING.—An Abolitionist was lately discovered in Adams county, Mississippi, endeavoring to entice away sundry negroes, and was visited with 200 stripes. His name is John Miles and he has from Cincinnati.—[N. O. Pic.

Conspiracy, Murder, Fire, Robbery!—We learn from the Lafayette (In.) Free Press, that a couple of individuals named Services and Piercy were committed to prison in that place on the 1st inst., charged with a conspiracy to burn the town, for the purpose of stealing and plundering in the confusion and alarm. Skeleton keys were found in their possession. The Free Press thinks they are a part of a gang of desperadoes which the season has driven from the south.—*Cincin.*

Lord Brougham's good wishes for the United States.—"I know," said his Lordship in the House of Lords on the 2d of February last, "the good sense which generally speaking, prevails among the people of America, the sound policy which for the most part guides the councils of its Government. Long may that policy continue! Long may that great Union last! its endurance is of paramount importance to the peace of the world, to the best interes's of humanity, to the general improvement of mankind."

EXTRA SESSION.—The Madisonian, after remarking upon the wretched policy of the General Government, their imprudent and impotent hostility to a State institution, and their attempts to force upon the market the bonds of the United States Bank, closes with the following paragraph:

"We do not hesitate to express the opinion, that unless these bonds can be negociated, Congress will be called together in October, to provide the means of keeping the wheels of government going. While we will go any length for supplying means, we will advocate any lawful measure that will lead to driving from the places they fill; those who are totally incompetent to the performance of the duties appertaining to them, and whose empirical policy and destructive projects, together with their hostile feelings against our monoyed institutions, have brought the country near the verge of ruin, and proved to it a greater curse than *war, pestilence and famine.*"

The Richmond Whig gives a corrected list of the members elect of the Legislature of Virginia, with their several party designations. It appears from this list that the Senate consists of Whigs, 10; Administration, (including 4 Conservatives) 22. Administration majority, 12. House of Delegates—Whigs, 73; Administration, (including 22 Conservatives) 61. Whig majority in the House, 12.

Thus, if the whole body of the Conservatives were to vote with the Administration party, there would be exactly a tie on joint ballot. But as the Conservatives are known to be opposed to the financial policy of the Administration—the principal article in connection with which important questions are likely to arise, it is reasonable to anticipate that in the decision of important questions, the Conservatives of the Virginia Legislature would generally be found voting with the Whigs. On the leading questions and policy of the National Administration, the Virginia Legislature is as 109 to 57 against the Administration! This result, brought about by the last elections in that State, is very instructive as to the state of public opinion in the Ancient Dominion.—*Balt. Patriot.*

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—A fearful explosion took place in the village of Pittsfield, Mass., last week, which is thus described in a letter, dated

PITTSFIELD, Monday, July 16.

Last Thursday night, we experienced one of the most terrific explosions ever witnessed here before. It appears that the powder magazine, containing 600 pounds of powder, was fired by some daring villains, and the damage it did was truly terrible. The magazine was situated in the burying ground, nearly in the center of the village, and every building within 100 rods, was more or less injured. One house, of brick, owned by N. Strong, about 5 rods from the magazine, was damaged about $500. The roof was very much shattered—windows all broke in—the walls moved some inches—the barns and sheds nearly prostrated, &c.

The large brick schoolhouse was also considerably injured, sash, windows and doors broken in—brick and wood house prostrated—stones were thrown into the walls—stones weighing 300 weight were carried 10 or 12 rods. The Congregational, Baptist and Episcopal Churches, Town House, Medical Institution and Boarding house, and most of the windows, sash and all, broken in.—The damage of the Medical Institution is irreparable. The Museum attached, which is considered one of the most valuable in the United States, is very much injured.

The St. Louis Commercial bulletin of the 17th says, that it has received information from the Iowa country, stating that the ravages of the small pox among the Indians are nearly ceased. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand Indians have fallen victims to this desolating scourge.

A HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—I am wedded, Coleridge, to the fortunes of my father and my paternal father. O my friend, I have sometimes found I could be happy that we part, when among them should I choose my friends, my companions? Yes, my pleasures days of boyish, and those wakefulness when we marked with delight, I have so often and so lovingly reminisced, but the days, O my friend, I have a tender fondness for her school-boy. What would I give to calibber back to days for ever gone, on my knees to ask her pardon for all those little asperities of temper which from time to time have given her good spirit pain, and the day, my friend, I trust will come when there will be time enough for kind offices of love, if Heaven's great year be come, and Mercator, her celestial spirit shall not reproach me. O, my friend, cultivate the filial feelings! And let no man think himself released from the kind charities of relationship. These shall give him peace at the last. These are the best foundation for every species of benevolence.

A letter from New York, published in the Philadelphia Herald, says—

I saw and read last night the official despatches sent to Mons. Pontois, French Ambassador, relative to the seizure of the schooner Lone—containing charges of piracy against Captain Clarke of the Lone, and if the statements made to M. Pontois by the French Consul at New Orleans are correct, the conduct of our Collector at New Orleans, Mr. Broadhove, and Captain Clarke, may occasion our government much trouble ere it be reconciled with honor and honesty. The language of the French Consul is exceedingly strong, and as far as I have heard the circumstances of the case, he is justified therein. Capt. C. gave his parole not to attempt to retake his vessel and he broke it.

SUICIDES.—We learn that PETER W. GRAYSON, Esq., of Texas, committed suicide at Bean's Station last week by shooting himself with a pistol, through the head. Mr. Grayson was on his way from Texas to Washington City, having received and accepted from the Government the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States. The act, we learn, was committed with much deliberation. Mr. G. was a native of Kentucky, and is well known to many of our citizens.

Mr. JOSEPH STEVENSON, of Madison county, Kentucky, committed suicide on the 1st., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ALVERSON, of Garrard county, Ky., was found dead in the barn of her husband, *Mr. John G. Alverson*, on the 3d inst., having hung herself with a rope, attached to one of the joists.

Central America.—The last accounts state that the city of Guatemala was captured on the 24th February by a General Carrero, a rebellious chief, at the head of 2000 men and evacuated on the 30th, on account of the appearance of troops from the city of Guatemala. In this affair the Vice President of the Republic, Salazar was killed. Nicaragua and Honduras have separated from the federation, and Carrero remains at the head of five thousand men, ready to take San Salvador.

Col. Ashley, the celebrated counterfeiter lately sentenced to seven years confinement in the Ohio penitentiary died, before he had been there ten days.

GOOD.—The town of Toronto, Mass. has indicted by the grand jury for not supporting, as by statute directed, a common school within its limits.

The New York Star says:—"The talented and able representative of Kentucky in congress, the Hon. Mr. Menifee, yet a young man under 30, has passed through this city, and proceeded to Boston."

FIRE.—We learn from the Commonwealth, that the dwelling house of Mr. Geo. Butler of Franklin County, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last; and two servants, (children,) lost their lives in the flames.

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

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 Lamps, nine boxes ass'd Vials and Fancy tins, Maryaunx and Scotch Snuff, first quality, R. Lindo's genuine Fine cut Tobacco, superior Diamond cement, for mending broken glass or Copper ware, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass, Universal plaster for the cure of corns on the feet, that desagreeable and troublesome complaint.

J. H. & W. M. CARPENTER.

May 18, 1838. 30-zz

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, *Prest. B. T.*

April 27, 1838. 27-tf

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 16th 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 harboring 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 will 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.

May 11, 1838. 29-zz

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. Cazan, 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

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. Langhorne 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 state 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 *make 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 choices WINES and LIQUORS.

Maysville, Oct. 18, 1837. 1-c

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 pledges 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 received.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

March 23, 1838. 20-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 & Arithmetic,	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

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

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

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday,——August 3, 1838.

"OUR BANNER STREAMS IN LIGHT!"

The questions we are called upon to decide on the Three Days of August, in our mind, are clearly:

Whether, Emancipation and Colonization or Abolition, SHALL PREVAIL! (For in the candor of our soul, we believe there is no other alternative submitted to us!)

Whether, the servants of the people shall be responsible to them; and,

Whether, Taxation and Representation shall go hand in hand, as contended for by our fathers.

There are other questions of minor importance involved in this contest; but when questions such as these are presented for our decision, the very contemplation of which causes the blood to course warmer and quicker through our veins, where is the patriot that will fail to perform his duty? They are second only in importance to the immortal Declaration of Independence. The consummation of the first would secure peace and safety to this people and country, while it would confer on unborn millions of bondmen priceless liberty and on their race and country unnumbered blessings. The second would enable us to rid ourselves of incompetent and imbecile servants and an odious self-created power; whilst by the latter we would avoid the dangers of being taxed without the right of Representation. Freemen act the part of wisdom by declaring for these, and our liberties will be secured for fifty years to come.

TO THE POLLS! FREEMEN!! TO THE POLLS!!!—Fellow citizens, never have we of the present generation, had presented for our consideration questions of import so solemn as those we are called upon to decide at the polls on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. Their rightful decision would form an epoch in the political history of our State; as would timidity or refusal to act upon them, be a foul stain—a damning disgrace—upon our patriotism and chivalry. When we are threatened by an interference from the abolitionists of the North and pro-slavers of the South, it would be cowardice to refuse to act.—Whence has fled the patriotism of our fathers? Where is our much boasted chivalry? Shall a few women and imbecile old men of the North, guided by fanaticism, and a scarce less fanatic and contemptible faction of the South, drive us from the path of rectitude and duty—the path which policy and safety clearly dictates? Or shall we act as freemen conscious of our ability to sustain the inestimable blessing bequeathed to us by our fathers? *Liberty can only be perpetuated by eternal vigilance;* and we therefore call upon you to arouse from your lethargy—buckle on your armour—come forward and vote for a Convention—and under the superintending hand of Him who guides the destinies of nations, ALL WILL BE SAFE.

THE SPIRIT OF ANTI-CONVENTIONISM. The spirit evinced by some of the supporters of this press, is so illiberal, decidedly anti-republican, and at the same time so detrimental to our interests, that we would be wanting in duty to ourself, were we not to proclaim the fact (to all true friends of Liberty, and appeal to them to sustain us) that we are again proscribed and attempts made to intimidate us in our support of a Convention by still further and more extensive intoleration. The anti-convention men or some of them at least, seem to forget that the constitution, in the support of which they are so very tenacious, secures to every man the uncontrolable right of speaking writing and publishing unrestrained his opinion on every subject—a right which we, in common with all true Kentucky men, would never restrict. There is in us at least a spark of the same fire that animated our fathers, and it will continue to burn while there yet remains a principle to be "sacred to consummate. The intended and true policy of our country will be pointed out by us, and it remains to be seen whether the hand of oppression, proscription and intolerance will be permitted to triumph over us!

HOW IT'S DONE.—The manner in which the votes are to be taken at the next election appears to be but imperfectly understood by many. Some suppose that a poll will be opened both for and against a Convention, and many under this impression feeling indifferent whether they cast their vote for or against this measure, expect to remain neutral by not voting at all. This is an error, and any person desirous of reform or wishing further time for reflection on this all important subject, could not better subserve the interest of his State than by coming forward to the polls and voting for a Convention at all hazzard. In this contest there are no neutrals. A poll is simply opened for those who are for a Convention, and their votes are recorded; those who are opposed to it, don't vote at all, and consequently all those who do not vote from whatever cause are counted against it. Therefore, fellow citizens, be on the ground and DO YOUR DUTY.

Our correspondent "Reformer" is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Andrews will vote for a Convention at the present election. He stands pledged to introduce and vote for a similar bill to the one past last session; in his capacity as a legislator, provided a majority of the votes polled in Fleming county are in faver of a Convention—which will certainly be the case—but he will go no further. We deem it our duty to withhold his communication because time would not be left for Mr. Andrews to correct, before the election, the error into which he appears to have fallen.

It is truly gratifying to us to learn, from all parts of the State, with what rapidity the cause of Con entionism is advancing. The Cynthiana Visiter has announced its determination of supporting the cause and Bourbon, a strong slave-holding county, together with all the middle counties are alive to the subject and principally on the grounds of slavery; and, thousands upon thosands need only be informed that Emancipation and Colonization are the principle objects to be effected, and they are ready to enrôle themselves under its broad banner and any sacrifice would be thought trifling to insure its triump. The northern counties are safe, and the southern are not idle in carrying forward this mighty work.

The reader will find on the first page of today's paper an article signed anti-convention, which we conceive gives the whole grounds of opposition to that measure. The friends of the cause will perceive how feeble and weak are the reasons assigned by their enemies for their opposition. The worn out and thread-bare argument that now is not the proper time to call a convention, is served up in a style suited to the taste of the most violent opposer of that measure. The fact is, to those who are opposed to a convention the proper time will never arrive. Appeals made to our fears which are insulting to the high-minded and chivalrous people of Kentucky. Have we become so degraded and imbecile that we are incapable of self-government, and unable to defend ourselves from our enemies? Oh! Kentucky, how fallen and degraded thy condition! How pitiable art thou in the estimation of thy unworthy sons!

The Whig Advocate raves tremendously at the prospect of Mr. Burgess' election in this county. He might have spared himself the pains; the people of Fleming are intelligent enough to think for themselves without the interference of a press out of the county. But a word in the editor's ear: your attempt to identify the convention question with that of Abolition has done more to aid his election than the united exertions of his friends could possibly have effected. The friends of Emancipation and Colonization have been aroused by your course on the subject, and thus you have contributed not a little to aid the cause you intended to disparage. When will you learn to be more circumspect!

ANOTHER STEAMER FROM ENGLAND.—The steamp acket Royal William, from Liverpool, arrived in New York on the 25 h ult. after a passage of 19 days. She is renowned for her speed, and accomplished half the passage in seven days; the delay was caused by the boisterous state of the weather for the ballance of the voyage. The Coronation took place on the 28 h June. For particulars see another column. No news of importance. There is now some probability of the civil war in Spain being terminated in favor of the Government. It is rumored that the Pacha of Egypt, heretofore a tributary to Turkey, has declared his indepence of that country. The cholera, or something similar to it, has reappeared at Berlin. The King of Sardinia is insane. There was an attempt at revolution in Portugal on the 13 h June, but without success.

We have a bit of good news to communicate to our readers—a "gleam of light in a world of darkness," which we would have them not rejoice too much at for fear their bright anticipations might be blasted. The Banks of Pennsylvania in persuance to Governor Ritner's Proclamation, together with those of the middle and some of the eastern States, have resolved to resume specie payments on the 13th of the present month, or on next Monday week. The banks of Kentucky and most of the western States will co-operate.

The expenditures of the Government for the present year will amount to *forty millions of dollars!*

We understand, on Monday last in Blandford, a curious freak of nature occurred, in the birth of Twin Children, who were joined together from the breast down the lower part of the abdomen. One of the children was alive when it was born, and died directly. They were perfectly formed, with their faces fronting each other. The mother is doing well.—*Petersburg Intel.*

A fire occurred at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 20th ult. which destroyed about twenty tenements.

Praiseworthy Liberality.—It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser that a worthy citizen of New York has given princely sum for the establishment of a public Library in that city, which is likely to eclipse every other establishment of the kind in the country. We shall doubtless soonbe furnished with the details by the journals of that city.—*Balt. Chron.*

We understand, that the patriot Harrison, in his speech at the celebration of the Fourth of July at Massillon, Ohio, fully, declared his determination to abide the decision of the National Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburgh in 1839.—He accomplished this declaration with high and appropriate compliments to the tried patriotism and transcendent talents of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

The wheat crop in Michigan will extend the total amount raised for the last three years—corn and oats equally abundant.—The peninsular State will this year export grain. She needs no purchase of half a million of *terra firma* from Ohio.

The Nashville Whig says.—We are authorised, to say, that the banks will decline taking Alabama money from and after the 1st of August.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A few loads of Flour manufactured from New Wheat have been received and taken from wagons at $6.50. Small lots of new Wheat have been bought at $1.25; one considerable lot of very superior quality has been sold at 1.36. We therefore quote at 1.25 a 1.30.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

"Western that an impression prevails generally exists that the law lately passed in Congress forbids the passing by individuals of old notes of Bank of the United States. This is not the fact. The law only forbids officers and agents of the bank itself from reissuing those notes."

Lex. Intel.

A *riot* occurred among the laborers on the the grade at the upper end of the city, on Friday evening. The Mayor, with great energy and a acrity, called on the military and soon succeeded in quelling it. The ringleaders were committed to prison, and on Saturday brought up before the Mayor and heavily fined. No very serious injury was sustained by any of the rioters. The few who came off with bruised heads and bloody noses, have we believe, enough of their labors.

Maysville Eagle.

FATAL DUEL.—It is stated in the Brandon, Miss. Republican, of the 4th ult., that Messrs. Drane and Dunkins, citizens of Madison county, Miss., gentlemen of high respectability, fought a duel a few days previously with double-barrelled shotguns, and that both were killed.

The following anecdote is strikingly characteristic of the philanthropy of the eminent individual of whom it is related.

A few days ago, a gentleman from the South, travelling to the Northward, on entering the cars as the lower deposit in Baltimore, missed his pocket-book, containing money and valuable papers. Subsequently the pocket-book was found—the facts were stated to President Adams, who happened to be in the following train of cars (which left three hours later) who kindly offered to take possession of the package, and endeavor to find the owner.

Punctual to his engagement, on his arrival in Philadelphia, without a moment's loss of time, he left the cars, and under the rays of a burning and withering sun, with the thermometer at 95, he sought and found the owner, and delivered the package, before seeking lodgings for himself. Such acts of pure benevolence and kindness, are rare indeed, but they are characteristic of one of the greatest among living men.

LATE INVENTIONS.—We have seen a sample of new drawing pencils, which are said to be so perfect as to draw a tenpenny nail, and make no bones of drawing the tightest cork from a porter bottle.

A patent lamp, on the universe principle—has been shown us, which being lighted will make the lightest room as dark as midnight. Three of them will eclipse the sun, and change a white man into a blackamoor.

A knife has been sent us intended to make pens out of cupid's quills. It is supposed to be the spoken of in the following couplet:

"If you loves me as I loves you,
No knife can cut us twain in two."

A vial of liquor, said to transform hogs bristers into the fines wool, has also been sent us. Any one, by swallowing half a gill, will be enabled to bleat like a sheep. It also improves the quantity of grindstones, and will turn asses ears of a beautiful straw color.

The pitchfork senative is another article from the same manufacturer, and is said to exercise a very beneficial effect upon pitchforks, preserving them from decay and imparting a peculiar lustre to the hay into which they are thrust.—*Boston Pearl & Galaxy.*

AUGUST ELECTION.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
WILLIAM W. BLAIR, Esq.
L. W. ANDREWS, Esq.
HENRY D. BURGESS, Esq.
Capt. JOHN BRAIN.

MARRIED—In Aberdeen on Monday evening the 23 i ult. by *Esquire Shelton*, J. B. CLEMENT, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. A. C. Respass, all of the city of Maysville. The parties were married after an acquaintance of *ten* days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

United States Bank Stock sold in Philadelphia on the 25 h ult. at 120, and at New York on the same day at 119¼.

It was thought in England that there would not be an average wheat crop in that country in consequence of the continued dampness of the weather. It is not probable however that there would be a demand in that country for the article of flour—An abundant harvest is anticipated in most of the kingdoms of Europe.

Cleveland Ohio, July 13, flour 6,00; hams 10, shoulder 8a9.

Pittsburg, July 17, flour 5 00a5 25, doll.

FLOUR, in Alexandria, July 12, was selling at 6 97a7

In Richmond, on the same day it sold at 5; demand limited.

On the 23, the same article sold in Charleston, at 4¼ 4½ stock light. Corn was selling at 82 to 103. Bacon, hams 11 a 14; shoulders 8a9, and sides 10a11. Lard, western, 9a10 per lb.

Baltimore, July 10, flour 7,00a7, 5. Corn 69a70; Rye 56a57; oats 26a27 cts.

Cincinnati, July 24, flour was selling at 5,25; wheat, 80 cts per bushel; corn, 40; and oats, 30. Bacon hams 8 a 10, sides 8a9, shoulders 6, doll. Lard 8Sc.

NEW YORK, Monday July 23.

THE MARKET.—Flour droops; Western was been sold at $7 75a7 87 Stock easier, with large sale. A fair business is doing in cotton. Pinladelphia finds 1 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET July 21.—FLOUR $7 per barrel, wheat 1 40, corn 60 a 68.

HEMP.—A small sale of Russia, clean, at $212 per ton on time.

CATTLE.—Beef Cattle continue to sell at from $ 8 24 to 9 50 per 100 lbs. Cows and Calves, at $20 to 40, Hogs, at about $7 per cwt. with limited demand; and Sheep, at $1 37½ per head.

New Orleans, July 21. Sugar, fair to prime 7a7½, inferior to common, 6a6¾; Havana white, 12a13; brown 8½.

Coffee; Havana green, 11a12 cts; Rio 10½a12.

Tobacco, first quality, 7a8 cts per lb. 2nd do 6a7, 3d do 4a5; inferior 4a3.

Hay, western, $21a22,25 per ton.

Grain, corn in ear, 80 cts per barrel; shelled in sacks, 70a75 cts, 50a60 cts per bush.

Bacon hams, 9a10 cts per lb.; middlings 9a10; shoulders, 6½ cts doll.

Lard, per lb. 8a8½ cts.

Flour, Superfine, high due 6, per bbl. doll.

The money market is getting easier.

Louisville Market, July 28.

		From	To
Cotton	*per pound*	9	10
Sugar	*per pound*	8	8½
Molasses	*per gallon*	45	55
Flour	*per barrel*	5 50	6
Pork	*per* "	00	00
Bacon	*per pound doll*	6	11
Lard	*per pound* "	6 8	7
Whiskey	*per gallon*	—	37
Coffee	*per pound*	12½	13½
Wheat	*per bushel*	62	65
Corn	*per bushel*	50	56
Bagging	*per yard*	19	20
Rope	*per pound*	7	8
Tobacco	*per cwt.*	3 50	6 8 5
Hemp	*per cwt. dew rot*	$4	7½

Maysville August 1 1838.

BACON—Hams 9 a 10 hog round 7 a 8.
BAGGING—17 a 20.
BALE ROPE—6 a 7.
BUTTER—20 a 25.
BEE'S WAX—20
COTTON—Miss. 11 a 13.
CANDLES—Sperm 40 a 42, Mould 14, dipped 12½.
CHEESE—Ohio, 11½ a 12½.
FEATHERS—10c
FLOUR—$7.
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—7
RAGS—3 a 3½.
RICE—6½ a 7

STRAYED

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Washington road, two miles north of Flemingsburg, on or about the 10th of July, a

SORREL HORSE,

with a ball face, about fifteen hands and a half high, some waite about his hind feet, and six years old. Any person taking up said horse and returning him to me, will be liberally rewarded, and any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

H. FITCH.

August 3, 1838. 40-tf

Notice,

THE 6th Instalment of ten dollars on the share of stock in the Maysville & Mt. Sterling turnpike Road become due on the 15th Inst: the 7th instalments of ten dollars on the share will become due on the 15th day of September next, according to the order of the Board of directory. Many of the stockholders are in arrears for the last call, and some for the last three or four calls. Such are hereby notified that longer indulgence cannot be given, as the company is in debt to the contractor, and is compelled to procure money forthwith to pay the debts.—It will be remembered that by the general order of the Board passed last September and published in the newspapers, that a call of ten dollars on the share was then made, to be paid in every sixty days.

By order of the president,

JOHN DANALDSON, *Trea.*

July 27th 1838. 40-c.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, near the Upper Blue Lick, Fleming County calf skin account book, containing five hundred and ninty seven dollars worth of Notes due on the 25th of December, 1838, made payable to John & Benjamin Smith. We do hereby forwarn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on any of these Notes Due to us at that time. Any person finding said pocketbook and delivering it to the owner shall be liberally rewarded for any trouble that they may have.

JOHN & BENJAMIN SMITH.

July 23 1838. 40-c

NOTICE.

MR William Preston Duncan, Elizabeth Duncan, Mary Duncan, and Matilda Duncan, heirs and legal Representatives of Benjamin Duncan deceased. Take notice that I shall apply at the next October Term of the Fleming County court, to have three commissioners appointed to convey to me a certain tract of land described in a bond from said Benjamin Duncan to William Huges & lately assigned to me; agreeably to the statutes in such case made provided when & where you can attend if you see fit.

JOHN MCCARTY.

July 25 1838. 40-3m.

LAND FOR SALE,

THE subscribers wish to sell a valuable tract of land lying in Fleming county, on the waters of Locust creek two miles from Stockton's mills and eight miles from Flemingsburg, containing about

220 ACRES,

about 120 acres are cleared and in cultivation the remainder nearly all under fence.—The above farm possess all the advantages a farmer could wish, as there is a never failing stream running through the place and a good mill seat on the creek. This farm can be divided into two farms and would be sold separately or all together to suit purchasers. Personsen wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. For terms apply to Thos. Throop Esq. in Flemingsburg or to John Hamilton or Mary Hamilton in Harris County Ky.

July 27th 1838 40-c.

Maysville and Cincinnati PACKET.

The New, Substantial and Fast Running Steam Boat

RUBICON,

H. IRELAND, Master,

WILL ply regular y 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 accommodating Captain; and she has a study, sober, 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

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

FASHIONS.

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

W. McDONALD.

June 8, 1838. 33-zz

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

J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.

June 8, 1838. 33-zz

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

May 18, 1838. 30-tf

CLARKE AND RYAN

Commission Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

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

It having been reported through the interior towns and places in Kentucky, from motives best known to those 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 Merchants 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

NOTICE.

MESSRS. William Stuart, Robert C. Green, A. H. Hoague and C. P. Wetmore, please to take notice, that on the first Monday in July next, between the hours of 9 *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

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 pre-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's 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 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.

May 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 vigilant 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

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

Jan 6, 1838.

For the Kentuckian.

MR. CALOMEL.

(CONCLUDED.)

From the earliest ages of Medicine we have had opposing theories Esculapius celebrated and distinguished as he was for a probing mind had his erroneous positions. Viewing the science as it now stands, this could be only expected, as he is said to be the first builder up of theoretical Medicine. He like all men in advance, had to pave and bridge the obscure and scarcely trodden path-way of forboding science. On the hypothesis of his own imaginings, surrounded by dark and mysterious scenery, he launched forth aware of the undefined measurement of this great boundary of useful literature; but persuaded of himself that organized matter as in man had fixed pad ruling laws to govern herself, commenced as the faithful "*Aurelius*" to solidify a foundation in which to engage others than himself; and as may be supposed like many even of the present day, spread his primeval analysis of experiment and deductions therefrom to be dashed and scattered by his succeeding theorists. From his day till the present in close succession have loose tottering skeletons of medical investment stagnated and decayed by the evolutions of sentiment. We stand at this time surrounded by a scattered belief of the vital laws and many other important phenomina of life, probably as untrue in reality as was some of the contended maxims of ancient '*Galen*.'—But still medicine in all of its branches in modern times has very much advanced, and notwithstanding the wild doatings of self building, we are happy to say that in the mode of operation when an agent is applied the principle of our profession believe alike, and we now applaud with thanks, the diseased of ages gone, *their certity of belief* as to many of the ruling laws of the economy of mankind; their positions in vitality and pathology, and also in that of *Hygien* with treatment thereto, are again rescued from the secret vaults of oblivion and critically yet admirably commended to a candid profession on well attested experiment and thus changes have succeed changes from the first of *Physic* till the present time. "*How strongly ideal are men.*" Forty years ago what was the current opinion of Calomel? Men of sufficient age to remember that far back, can inform you who are *Junior*, that it was scarcely given except by those who were well skilled in practice and by them with the greatest marks of caution and scrupulousness as to diet and drink while under its influences. It had been in existence at that time long enough for men to have ascertained its immediate effects and that all that was necessary to be learned about medicine to have success in the disease of life was to know Calomel but this was not their practice; these had gotten the opinion, that it was a medicine which should not be meddled too much with, and invariably believed it would destroy their constitutions if used too freely. Were these notions of our ancestors hallucinations of the brain? or were they truths fixed on a solid foundation of tested certainty? which are we lead to believe? where not they troubled with diseases the same as ourselves? and in fact knowing what we do know of this article did not the afflictions of their days stand more in need of this article than do ours at the present? Were not the few ills of our fathers more generally of a harsh and sudden kind than those with which we are afflicted in the present times? We are led to believe with them, and the more so because we have proved the judgment with which they acted in advising us relative to other matters as pregnant with usefulness and correctness of truth, as the one of which we speak, but still this is not what we wish to prove our positions by, and the more to convince all classes of the danger and actual evil in the constant and daily use of this remedy—The human body is composed of various organs, differing essentially from each other in their anatomical conformation, and in the functions which they have to execute. When all these functions are harmoniously performed *health* is the result; but if any one or more experiences abberration, *disease* is induced. Such abberrations is indeed a disease. Now this subject is a Hygienol one, for I believe that many diseases are induced by too great use of calomel, that its tendency is decidedly injurious to after life if used freely in youth or middle age. And therefore I give my free opinion of it, hoping that farmers and people generally of the country, also those of sedentary lives of our towns and cities will be induced from this, to investigate *not with a disarded eye*, the good there is in this remedy and not daily abuse that *good* and reduce it to an evil. How desirable it is to retain this article in just bounds, that it may stand as a monument of its gigantic power through future ages; but I fear that shortly its doom will be fixed unless moderation on the part of its use, be exercised. And unless a reform takes place; it like all monsters in life will soon be laid over as a destroyer of the *constitution* and rest till those injured by it shall pass into death, and then by some one knowing of its innocence and unjust neglect be fanned again into flames by some *zealot* of fancied name as the *marrow of life* and *antidote of all disease* and thus evolution an evolution in the medicinal sentiment will pass. We know this has been pretty much the way with the world, still it is the indispensable duty of all to harmonize these sentiments, and reduce them to a level-practice as much as possible—There has been two grand contrarieties in the medical world, from *Hipocratus* down to the present, as to the particular and certain manner in which all medicines operate on the economy of man. They resolve themselves into 1st All medicines operate first on the solids and there general effects being produced by the agency of sympathy. 2d All medicines are absorbed into the blood and act on the system through the circulation of the fluids. The idea of the last assertion is denounced by many as the relics of that old asserted Physiology of Clydinham termed the humoral Pathology. Still, a decided majority of our talented profession, have given it as their opinion from many experiments and their knowledge of the laws of life; that medicine when taken into the stomach, or applied in any other way so as to produce an effect, must be first taken up by the absorbed system and thrown into the blood, and thus in its rout passing through every portion of the body will lend its influences and effects on that organ or organs which have an affinity for it, and as much as is possible by the secretory system (after its effect are given) the particles of the medicine are taken up and thrown off by the excretorys of the body, and invariably our humoral advocates *assert* as all mechanical men will that the heavier and more inactive an article may be, the longer and more troublesome will it be for the vessels of our body to take it up and throw it off. It is not possible that this is the reason why all mineral medicines and especially that of Calomel is so hard to get shet of. Again, do we not find ourselves easier cleared of the effects of vegetable medicines than of mineral? and do we discover difference in the future results where no cision has been created on an organ of the body by a too sudden and harsh operation of these varied agents? My opinion is that different articles have different modes of affecting the system with their peculiar disposition; that one may act through the medium of the circulation and another may have a direct and sudden action on the solids without entering the fluids; but these points are not positively essential to sustain our grounds—let these things be as they may one would hardly be able to understand them unless acquainted with the entire structure of man and the particular relations each and every tissue bears to each other, but we do know, that to the farthest part of the body from the application of a drastic medicine its influence extends whether by the circulation or by sympathetic action, but if it be possible for an article like calomel, to be by the agency of sympathy, conveyed to the organs of secretion in substance, and be extracted with the secreted fluid and exhibited in its original particles as it has been done; then we will believe that all medicines may act by the transitive influence of the medulary system; and therefore as these facts have been proven by actual demonstration, "*that is*," that calomel and other mineral medicines, on a close analysis of the secreted fluids of the body, have been found to be in them after a short use of them either externally or internally.—Well if calomel is taken into the circulation its particles must be divided until they are as small as the globules of the blood, and consequently calomel will visit in its course with the blood every portion of the brain and also of the bones. And is it strange that after we hear persons who have been salivated and laboring under mercarial fever, complain of a kind of looseness and aching in the bones, that I should tell you that it, or its effects will remain there as long as the individual lives, and understand me on this point. I say, that unless in the administration of calomel there be a sufficient quantity of disease in the body and of that quality which will attract its attention and engage it until it is taken up by the absorbants with the matter excavated in the diseased vessels and thrown off, it will bring about a disease of its own formation and thus produce a morbific condition of the secreting and exerting tissues of the body. And another fact to be recollected is that after we have been salivated once it is invariable that we are much easier to salivate again. This goes to prove that in its light use there will be an irritable condition set up excited by its specific power alone, except given with a corresponding disease, and thus its tendencies when set up once in the system are to derange the organs of secretion and create cisions in the more solid and lasting basis of our bodies. It is not essential then in the sequel of my treatises to make any apologies for this communication, except to cause the people who read it to reflect somewhat on the nature of this article before using it too freely, in moderation and care with all, in many cases it should be remembered for its benefits, and there are some diseases in which we could not do well without it. Now let this not shock you and cause you to resolve not to use it any more. This would be simple. But in all cases it should be cautiously given and treated as our ancestors treated it, which was to let it remain for men of the profession to advise its use or not, and thus prove a salutary medicine in skilful hands.

IBEX.

Tomato Medicine.

A few boxes of the Tomato medicine, a substitute for calomel, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.

July 27th, 1838.

NOTICE.

Mr. William Smith, Elias Combs & Elijah Thomas take notice that I will on the 30th and 31st days of August, 1838 at the house of Jeremiah Spurgin, in the county of Fleming, Kentucky promised to take the depositions of James Staggs, John Thomas and others to be read as evidence upon the trial of a suit in chancery now pending in the Fleming circuit court wherein James McCann and Delila his wife are complainants and you and others are defendents; as which time you may attend if you please.

JAMES McCANN,
and Delila his wife.

July 27th 1838, 40-c.

FLEMING CIRCUIT, SCT. June term, 1838. BURTIS RINGO, Appellant, against JAMES H. ANDERSON, Administrator, &c. Appellee, upon an appeal. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Appellee resides out of this Commonwealth, so that a summons cannot be served upon him, and he not having entered his appearance herein: It is ordered, that unless the said Appellee enters his appearance herein on or before the second day of the next September term of this Court, the Court will proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manneras if the summons had been returned executed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper, for two months in succession—and the cause is continued until the next term. A Copy Attest,

L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. C.

July 13, 1838. 38-2m

FLEMING CIRCUIT, SCT. June term, 1838.—BURTIS RINGO, Appellant, against JAMES H. ANDERSON, Administrator, &c. Appellee, upon an appeal. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Appellee resides out of this Commonwealth, so that a summons cannot be served upon him, and he not having entered his appearance herein: It is ordered, that unless the said Appellee enters his appearance herein on or before the second day of the next September term of this Court, the Court will proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as if the summons had been returned executed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper, for two months in succession—and the cause is continued until the next term. A Copy Attest,

L. D. STOCKTON, C. F. C. C.

July 13, 1838. 38-2m

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July 13, 1838. 38-2m

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.

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 promptly 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 letter

For sale at the Drug Store of

J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.

June 1, 1838. 29-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

NATURE'S Assistant, or the Female's own medicine, Nerve Cordial, Blood-good's Elixir of health, Specific Embrocation, Oxymuriate of Potash, Hydriodate de Potasse, the true and genuine Golden Lotion Lights, Embrocation or Black Opodeldoc, Gardner's celebrated vegetable Linement, the most valuable remedy ever discovered, for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts or wounds, corks, chaffs or gals, films in the eye, and every external complaint to which horses are liable. Also American Oil, Kidder's superior Indelible Ink, Ellis' compound Kreosot tooth wash, the New England Cough Syrup, for coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, whooping cough, spitting of blood, and all affections of the lungs; Percussion caps, Hemp and Grass bed cords, Hemp and Grass leading lines, Grass clothes lines, sacking cords and trot lines. Pure Allum Salt refined for table use, a superior article. For sale by

J. H. & WM. CARPENTERS.

July 20, 1838. 39-zz

STILL GREATER CURES, BY H. EASTMAN'S *Pulmonary Balsam, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.* It is a melancholy fact that consumption constitutes a large portion of our bills of mortality, and forms one of the most crowded avenues to the tomb. The principal cause of the mortality of this formidable disease may be attributed to the peculiar character of its primary symptoms. In its first stages, the patient is seldom aware of the alarming disease that is fastening upon him; consequently no remedial aid is sought until it is too late. Its premonitory symptoms appear trifling, hence they are disregarded until in their more full developement the victim is alarmed, and struggles in vain to elude their fatal grasp. The first symptoms that should be taken as a warning are the following, viz:

A short dry cough, without much expectoration except a frothy mucus; an uneasiness about the chest, or a sense of it when lying on the side; a pain under the breast bone; respiration is oppressed by the least extra bodily exertion, and particularly in warm rooms, or in moist weather; mental excitement and dejection, alternately; spitting of blood is also a warning symptom of approaching consumption. Colds frequently engender this disease; the alarming symptom, in this case, is the continuation of the cough accompanied with some of the above symptoms, any of which may be observed for months before the patient will acknowledge that he is so ill as to require attention.—When indeed this is the most critical period, and if relief is not soon found, the cough increases and is more troublesome and severe, particularly at night; the expectoration more copious, of a greenish color, sometimes tinged with blood; the laborous breathing and emaciation continue to increase; the hectic flush is soon seen in the pale cheek accompanied by night sweats, &c.; the closing scene IS TOO WELL KNOWN.

For this formidable disease the Pulmonary Balsam is prepared and offered to the afflicted, in connexion with my Elixir of Health and Embrocation. This Balsam possesses the requisite properties for healing and restoring the lungs to a healthful state, while the Elixir tends to produce, invigorate and maintain a healthy action in the whole system, purifying the blood and preparing the system so that nature, by the aid of the Balsam and Embrocation, may carry on and effect the healing process.' It is a well known fact that a wound, sore or ulcer cannot easily be healed or cured without keeping the system in good order and a healthful condition; hence the failure of all cough medicine for the cure of the consumption cough, this cough being only a symptom of a diseased state of the lungs, can only be permanently removed as they are restored to a sound state. No one medicine can be relied upon in a diseased state of the lungs; but the above medicines, viz: H. Eastman's Pulmonary Balsam, Elixir of Health and Embrocation, have succeeded even in the apparent last stages of the consumption, as may be seen by the following certificates, which may be relied upon.

PREPARED and SOLD by H. EASTMAN, Druggist, Zanesville, Ohio; where may be had in wholesale or retail, a general assortment of Drugs & Medicines, the following valuable and highly important medicines, viz: Nature's Assistant, or the Female's own medicine, for obstructions, &c.; Nerve Cordial, a valuable medicine for nervous debility, weakness, &c.; Specific Embrocation, for sprains, bruises, external injuries and seated pains, &c.; Cure for Ague and Fever, which never fail; Elixir of Health, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Consumption, &c.; St. Petersburgh Rheumatic Conqueror, a sovereign remedy for Rheumatism.

CERTIFICATE.

PUTNAM, May 12th, 1838.

H. EASTMAN,—DEAR SIR.—Believing that so extraordinary a cure as that of my daughter ought to be made public, for the benefit of those similarly afflicted, that they may have an opportunity of availing themselves of the remedy which was the means under God of her recovery, I send for publication, a statement of her case. For about one year previous to last September, the health of my daughter had been rapidly declining, at this time she was violently attacked with disease, which soon reduced her to a state of helplessness. Her symptoms indicated that the lungs were severely affected. From her first attack the attendance of a skilful and faithful physician was secured, who spared no pains, and seemed to leave no remedies untried for her relief; still the disease made most fearful and rapid progress; with distressing cough, laborious breathing and evident symptoms of ulceration of the lungs. Serious doubts being entertained of her recovery, a council of physicians was called, and their united advice was strictly adhered to for months; still every effort to suppress the ravages of the disease proved unavailing. At this time she was a mere skeleton, and entirely helpless. The cough continuing most severe, attended by raising large quantities of offensive matter or puse, also chills, hectic fever and night sweats, in fact, every symptom of the last stages of consumption. Her physicians being discouraged, pronounced her case hopeless, saying they could do nothing more with any prospect of success; still the fond hopes of parents lingered, and they could not cease exertions while life remained. Another person who had some reputation in pulmonary complaints was consulted, but the case was pronounced hopeless. We then called upon yourself after describing her case were advised to make a trial of your Pulmonary Balsam, and the other auxiliary medicines; we followed your advice, and in ten days some little improvement was perceptible; we continued the use of the medicines, improvement became more apparent; cough less frequent and severe, the expectoration less and not so fetid. And now four months since she began to use your medicines, we have the happiness of seeing our daughter restored to perfect health, with every symptom of her disease eradicated, and in every respect a perfect picture of health. She is looked upon by us and her acquaintances as one almost raised from the dead, after being confined to her bed in a state of entire helplessness for six months. I remain your sincere friend,

P. MISER.

We the undersigned were acquainted with the circumstances of the above case, and can bear testimony to the correctness of the above statement.

J. MISER,
JOHN BATHIS,
AMOS LEASURE,
MICHAEL SMITH,

For sale at the Drug Store of

J. H. & WM. CARPENTERS.

July 20, 1838.

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 blue-grass, 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 Kircher	
William Allen			L.
	B.	John Lawson	
William Browning		John Light	
Henry Bruce			M.
Thomas W Beanes		Isaac Maffett	
William Botts 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 Donaldson 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	
Marin Gillaland		Sheriff Fleming Co	
Samuel Y Garrison			T.
William Graham		Joshua Taylor	
	H.	Mrs Susan Tatman	
Joseph Henry		Doct Jas Thompson	
N P Hall 2			V.
J Hedgecock		William Vennatten	
	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. 61f

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 6 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

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 4 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.—30

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.

L. 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-zz

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

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 DOLLARS 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 TWENTY seven and a half cents per square for each 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.
Martha Mills, Robert C. Fant.
Hillsborough, E. H. Hunt.
Maysluck, Kirk & Sanford.
Mountsberry, Morgan Co., D. P. Mosely
Owingsville, Bath Co., J. W. Berfoe
Valens, Fleming Co. E. H. Lowman