

BY CHAPMAN & SMITH,

THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY. Friday, February 3, 1837.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Jan. 28th, 1837. Gentlemen—We have done nothing of importance in the last few days, as the committee which went to Louisville has not reported yet; they however will report to-morrow, and that report will be favorable. Therefore the discontention will not have any ground to support them in canvassing for a new bank.

The project which is most likely to pass, that the surplus shall be invested in stocks of the Northern Bank and Kentucky Bank, and that they shall make three additional branches. The struggle will then be who shall have the branches, or whether they shall be located in the bill. It is a fact conceded by all that the best policy is to leave out the locations in the bill, but your delegation will endeavor to have them made positively, and of course Flemingsburg will be a point. This will require a vigorous effort, but I am at present in hopes it will succeed. This legislature is remarkable for its speaking members, there are so many lawyers here, that the most trifling subject elicits a long debate; which in some cases retards the despatch of business.

Of late by a very strange development was made at Lexington during the committee's investigation concerning the location of the branches, not officially, but in conversation with some of the directors. It seems that our neighbor and friend (as we thought) Mayville, exerted her interest to defeat our point, and alleged in her declarations that Flemingsburg was nothing more than the suburbs of their city, and that the directors might as well put a branch at Aberdeen. Now, was this fair? It is honorable! Might she have not advocated her own interest without doing injury to an equally deserving point? She ought to be remembered for this piece of treachery. This was the course pursued by Mr. Sterling too. The two places we have so badly treated by those two men, and we ought to remember it with gratitude.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Wednesday Jan. 18. Mr. King, of Georgia, offered the following resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence in his department not heretofore communicated, or so much thereof as may be communicated without injury to the public interest, showing the present relations between the United States and Texas.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate a statement of the amount of moneys received for public lands in each month of the year 1835, so far as he has returns thereof.

Also, Resolved, That the amount of money has been expended in each month of the year 1836, in returning gold and silver from the Land offices to the Deposite Banks, and whether any and if any, the amount of losses sustained thereby.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the previous orders were postponed, and the senate proceeded to consider a bill for antcipating the payment of indelmitities accruing to citizens of the United States, under the convention with France of the 4th of July, 1831, and that of the Two Sicilies of the 14th of October, 1832. The bill was advocated by Mr. Wright, and opposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hawes of Ky. offered a resolution directing that every memorial and paper relating to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery shall, as presented, be laid on the table, without any further proceedings thereon. To avoid all discussion on the subject he called for the previous question on the resolution, and they were ordered; yeas 124, nays 68.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 19, 1837.

TEXAS.—The following message was received from the President of the United States, through Andrew Jackson, jr. his private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate dated the 16th Inst., I transmit a copy and a translation of the letter addressed to me on the 4th of July last, by the President of the Mexican Republic, and a copy of my reply to the same on the 4th of September. No other communication on the subject of the resolution referred to

has been made to the executive by any other foreign Government, or by any person claiming to act in behalf of Mexico. ANDREW JACKSON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1837.

[Translation]

The President of the Mexican Republic to the President of the United States. To his Excellency General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America.

COLUMBIA, (IN TEXAS), July 4, 1836. Much Esteemed Sir: In fulfillment of the duties which patriotism and honor imposed upon a public man, I came to this country at the head of six thousand Mexicans. The chances of war, made inevitable by circumstances, reduced me to the condition of a prisoner, in which I still remain, as you may have already learned. The disposition evinced by General Samuel Houston, the commander in chief of the Texian army, and by his successor, General Thompson, in favor of the termination of the war—the decision of the President and Cabinet of Texas in favor of a proper compromise between the contending parties, and my own conviction; produced the conventions of which I send you copies enclosed, and the orders given by me to General Filisola, my second in command, to retire from the river Bravo, where he was posted, to the other side of the river Bravo del Norte.

As there was no doubt that General Filisola would religiously comply, as far as concerned himself, the President and Cabinet agreed that I should set off for Mexico, in order that I might not be engaged, and to retire from the river Bravo on board the schooner Interoceanic, which was to carry me to the port of Vera Cruz. Unfortunately, however, some indiscreet person raised a mob, which obliged the authorities to have me landed by force, and brought back into strict captivity. This incident has prevented me from going into Mexico, and to retire from the river Bravo, where I should have arrived early in last month; and, in consequence of it, the Government of that country, doubtless ignorant of what has occurred, has withdrawn the command of the army from General Filisola, and has ordered his successor, Gen. Urrea, to continue its operations. In obedience to which order that General is, according to the latest accounts, already at the river Nuueces. In vain have some reflecting and worthy men endeavored to demonstrate the necessity of moderation, and of my going to Mexico, according to the convention; but the Government of the public mind has increased with the return of the Mexican army to Texas. Such is the state of things here at present. The continuation of the war, and of its disasters, is therefore inevitable, unless the voice of reason be heard, in proper time, from the mouth of some powerful individual. It appears to me that you, sir, have it in your power to perform this good office, by interfering in favor of the execution of the said convention, which shall be strictly fulfilled on my part. When I offered to treat with the government, I was convinced that it was useless for Mexico to continue the war. I have required exact information respecting this country, which I did not possess four months ago. I have too much zeal for the interests of my country, to wish for any thing that is not compatible with them. Being always ready to sacrifice myself for its glory and advantage, I never would have hesitated to subject myself to torment or death, rather than consent to any compromise, if I might not thereby have obtained the slightest benefit. I am convinced that it is proper to terminate this question by political negotiation; that conviction alone determined me sincerely to agree to what has been stipulated; and, to you in the same spirit I make this frank declaration. Be pleased, Sir, to favor me with a like confidence on your part; afford me the satisfaction of avoiding approaching evils, and of contributing to that good which my heart desires. Let us enter into negotiations by which the friendship between your nation and the Mexican may be strengthened both being amicably engaged in giving the liberty to a people who have long been desiring of appearing in a political world, and who under the protection of the two nations, will attain its object within a few years.

The Mexicans are magnanimous when treated with consideration. I will certify to you before them the proper and humane treatment which I require, and frank conduct on your part, and I doubt not that they will act thus as soon as they have been convinced.

By what I have here submitted, you will see the sentiments which animate me, and with which I remain your most humble servant. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

The President of the United States to the President of the Mexican Republic. HERBERTA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1836. To Gen. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA: Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your letter of the 4th of July last, which has been forwarded to me by Gen. Samuel Houston; under cover of one from him transmitted by an express from Gen. Gaines who is in command of the United States forces on the Texas frontier. The great object of these communications appears to be to put an end to the disasters which necessarily attend the civil war now raging in Texas, and asking the interposition of the United States in furthering a humane and desirable purpose. That any well-intended effort of yours in aid of this object should have been defeated, is calculated to excite the regret of all who justly appreciate the blessings of peace, and who take an interest in the cases which contribute to the prosperity of Mexico in her domestic as well as her foreign relations.

The Government of the United States is ever anxious to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations. But it proceeds on the principle that all nations have the right to alter or amend their own Government, as the sovereign power, the People may direct. In this respect, it never interferes with the policy of other powers, nor can it permit any of them to interfere with its internal policy. Consistent with this principle, whatever we can do to restore peace between contending nations, or remove the causes of misunderstanding, is cheerfully at the service of those who are willing to rely on our good offices as a friend or mediator.

In reference, however, to the agreement which you as the representative of Mexico, and which invites the interposition of the United States, you will at once see that we are forbidden by the character of the communications made to us through the Mexican Minister, from considering the Government has notified us that, as long as you are a prisoner, no consent of yours will be regarded as binding by the Mexican authorities. Under these circumstances, it will be manifest to you, that good faith to Mexico, as well as the general principle to which I have adverted, as forming the basis of our intercourse with all foreign powers, make it impossible for me to take any steps like that which you anticipated. If however Mexico should signify her willingness to avail herself of our good offices in bringing about the desirable result you have described, nothing could give me more pleasure than to devote my best services to it. To be instrumental in terminating the war of the United States, and in substituting in its stead the blessings of peace is a divine privilege. Every Government, and the people of all countries should feel their highest happiness to enjoy an opportunity of thus assisting their loved for each other, and their interest in the general principles which apply to them all as members of the common family of man.

Your letter and that of General Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army, will be made the basis of an early interview with the Mexican Ministry at Washington. They will hasten my return to Washington, to which place I will set out in a few days, suspended by the late of our common friends. In the mean time, I hope Mexico and Texas, feeling that war is the greatest of calamities, will pause before another campaign is undertaken, and can add to the number of those seasons of bloodshed which have already marked the progress of their contest, and have given so much pain to their Christian friends throughout the world.

This is sent under cover to Gen. Houston, who will give it a careful perusal, your obt. servant. ANDREW JACKSON.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1837.

To the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky. His Excellency, the Governor of the State has done me the honor to transmit to me the official invitation of the General Assembly of the United States for the Constitutional term, commencing on the 4th of March next. I have received this distinguished proof of the continued respect and attachment of the General Assembly, with sentiments of profound respect.

A considerable time prior to its present session, before the event of the recent political elections, and without regard to what ever might have been their issue, I had repeatedly, both publicly announced, and privately expressed my sincere wish and intention to retire from the Senate of the United States. This must have been well known to every member of the General Assembly. Nevertheless it has done me the high honor of re-electing me to the Senate, not only unsolicited, but without knowing whether I would accept the appointment or not. On one hand, this spontaneous and flattering expressions of the honorable opinion of me, entertained by the General Assembly, has excited in my breast feelings of gratitude which no language can adequately portray, whilst on the other, it has occasioned me distressing embarrassment in determining what ought to be the line of my duty.

Much of the longest portion of a life, now not short, was spent in the service of the State and the Union. It is upwards of 30 years since I was first honored by an election to the Senate of the United States. During that period with short intervals, I have been in the council of the General Government. I have thought that my long public service gave me some

title to repose, of which I feel, most sincerely, great need. It also appeared to me not unreasonable to dedicate some time to the care of my private interests and duties, which heretofore have had so little of my own attention.

If, therefore, I were to consent, exclusively, to my personal wishes, and my inclination, I should not hesitate, a moment, in declining to accept the appointment. But when I reflect upon the great and numerous obligations which I am under, to the people of Kentucky, and upon the command implied, in my recent election, of the General Assembly, to remain at the post assigned to me, I feel that there is no sacrifice which I ought not to make. I should have less reluctance in renouncing, or at least postponing, the gratifications of my private wishes, if I did not fear that, constituted as the Senate now is, and is likely to be, I can render no public services corresponding with the expectations of the General Assembly, or with my own anxious desire. All that I can dare promise, then, is, that the same zeal and fidelity which heretofore actuated me, shall continue to be exerted in advancing the best interests of our common country.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, the General Assembly's obedient servant. H. CLAY.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. contains the annex address to the Friends of Texas, the information contained in which is well known to every citizen of New Orleans, at Vera Cruz, from a gentleman directly from Mexico.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEXAS. "A gentleman just arrived from the city of Mexico has been an eye witness to the great preparations making by that government to open the Spring campaign with great vigor. The troops are well clothed and amply provided with every thing necessary for the campaign. The numbers are much greater than is mentioned in any of the newspapers, say nearly 16,000. Gen. Bravo, at a procession, swore extermination to every being he could find in Texas, without regard to age or sex. "Friends of Liberty! Now is the time for you to look out—do not be lulled to sleep by false reports—be aware that you have got a powerful enemy to cope with."

It is stated that Santa Anna is declared by the present party in power to be a citizen of New Orleans, and all citizens of the Mexican States are called on to shoot him should he again appear within the limits of any of the states or Territories of Mexico.

Bastante has been invited to the Head of Affairs there. Filisola has been tried and acquitted, and all citizens of the common people had not shown a disposition to protect him at all hazards.

Advices from Nacogdoches to 16th Dec. state that the United States troops were to march to-day for Fort Gibson, via Fort Towson.

ALL WAS QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.—A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker, respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the matter into court, a proceeding the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desiring to spare a last resort, the Quaker called at his house one evening, and inquired of the merchant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stairs, "Tell the Quaker I'm not at home." The Quaker looked at him calmly, and said, "Well friend, God put in thee a better mind." The merchant, struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right and he wrong.

He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, "I have one question to ask you—how did you do with your partner?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee. I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sin, and I found that it was sinful always kept alive, and it thought if I could control my mind, I should surpass my passion. I therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, without blaspheming God, entirely mastered my natural temper."

least robes intended to give dignity to the judgments they pronounced, and officers dressed in all that glittering pomp destined to deck and hide the rugged form of war, moved over the echoing pavement between two long ranks of soldiers, who kept the space clear from the gazing and admiring multitude. But the principle figure of the whole procession, the one which all eyes were turned, was that of a stout, broad-built man, with a dingy, weather-beaten countenance, shaggy eyebrows, and a large red nose. His countenance was unprepossessing as can be conceived; nor was his dress, but consisted of plain black velvet, all equal to those which surrounded him. But there was something in his carriage and his glance not to be mistaken. It was the confidence of power; not the extraneous power of circumstance and situation, but of that concentrated internal strength which guides and rules the things around it. Ever step as he platted it upon the pavement, seemed destined to be rooted there forever; and his eye, as it encountered the glances of those around, fell upon them, with a calm strength which left them to dust before his gaze, and rushing onward through the hall, he ascended the steps which raised the chair of state; and, turning round, stood uncovered before the people. The two keepers of the great seal, standing on his right and left, read a long paper called the Institute of Government, by which, among other things, the Lord General, Cromwell, was declared the Protector of the Commonwealth of England. The paper was then signed and an oath administered, and, putting on his hat, the figure, which had advanced to the chair, sat down, amid the acclamations of the people, while all the rest continued to stand around uncovered.

Various other ceremonies were performed, and the great usurper, rising from his seat, led back the procession towards the door of the hall; but scarcely had he traversed one half of its extent, when a woman, who had been whispering to one of the soldiers that lined the way, pushed suddenly past, and cast herself at Cromwell's feet. "An act of grace Lord Protector!" she exclaimed, "an act of grace, to bring a much needed blessing on the power you have assumed!" "What wouldst thou woman?" demanded Cromwell: "somewhere I have seen thy face before; what wouldst thou? If thy petition be conceived in goodness, and if I can do thee any service, I will do it; but poor distressed souls, it shall not be refused on such a day as this."

"When Col. Cromwell failed in his attack on Paragon House," said Lady Herrick for it was she who knelt before him, "and when Gen. Goring surprised and cut to pieces his troops at night near Warham Common—" Cromwell's brow darkened, but still he went on—"who fled from a disaster he could not prevent and was cast from his horse, stunned, at the door of a widow woman, who gave him shelter. He was the enemy of her and hers, and flying from a battle in which her own son had fought; and yet she gave him rest and comfort, and opposed not a very son, who would have been greater than her husband. There, too, Henry Lisle interposed to save his life, and was successful; otherwise Lord Protector, I tell thee, thou wouldst never have been in that seat which thou hast taken this day. Condemned by thy judges for acting according to his conscience, I have saved the life of Henry Lisle, and that perseverance will have thee, oh, grant it, as you are a man and a Christian!"

Cromwell's brow was as dark as thunder; and after gazing on her for a moment in silence, his only reply was, "Take her away, the woman is mad—take her away and put her dead; but—quail—quail—let us not be troubled—let us pass on—let us pass on; for, in truth, we have been delayed too long."

Put out of the hall by the soldiers; he just hope gone; her heart never broken for her child and her child's husband, Lady Herrick wandered slowly on towards that place where she had left all her heart and soul. The gay and mighty cavalcade, which conveyed the usurper lock up his palace, passed by her like one of those painful dreams which mix us with sights of splendor in the midst of some heavy woe; and before she had trodden many more of the solitary streets, followed by an unnumbered multitude, a solemn ceremony of the day, a single trooper galloped up, gazed on her for a moment, and rode on. At the tower, no formalities were opposed to her immediate entrance to the prisoners chamber—she was led to it at once; the door itself open; an unusual halcyon lay on the floor; Henry had been before her in his arms, and she had never before seen him in his eyes, now rolled plentifully down his cheeks, and mingled with those of his bride; but, strange to say, smiles were shining through those tears, and happiness, like the rain low sun, beamed through the drops of sorrow.

"Joy, joy!" were the first and only words. "Joy, mother joy!—Henry is pardoned!"—Dorothy May.

A SCENE FROM THE CIVIL WARS.

It was in that vast and unequal hall, whose magnificent vault has overhung so many strange and mighty scenes in English history, and whose record of brief and gorgeous pageantry reads as sad a homily on human littleness as even the dark dome of the tomb of the Westminister Hall on the 16th day of December, that, with the clangor of trumpets and all the pomp and splendor both of military and civil state, a splendid procession moved forward to a chair of state, raised on ornate ornaments steps at the further extremity of the building. Judges in those days

least robes intended to give dignity to the judgments they pronounced, and officers dressed in all that glittering pomp destined to deck and hide the rugged form of war, moved over the echoing pavement between two long ranks of soldiers, who kept the space clear from the gazing and admiring multitude. But the principle figure of the whole procession, the one which all eyes were turned, was that of a stout, broad-built man, with a dingy, weather-beaten countenance, shaggy eyebrows, and a large red nose. His countenance was unprepossessing as can be conceived; nor was his dress, but consisted of plain black velvet, all equal to those which surrounded him. But there was something in his carriage and his glance not to be mistaken. It was the confidence of power; not the extraneous power of circumstance and situation, but of that concentrated internal strength which guides and rules the things around it. Ever step as he platted it upon the pavement, seemed destined to be rooted there forever; and his eye, as it encountered the glances of those around, fell upon them, with a calm strength which left them to dust before his gaze, and rushing onward through the hall, he ascended the steps which raised the chair of state; and, turning round, stood uncovered before the people. The two keepers of the great seal, standing on his right and left, read a long paper called the Institute of Government, by which, among other things, the Lord General, Cromwell, was declared the Protector of the Commonwealth of England. The paper was then signed and an oath administered, and, putting on his hat, the figure, which had advanced to the chair, sat down, amid the acclamations of the people, while all the rest continued to stand around uncovered.

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SELF CONTROL. BY MRS. HODGKINS.

Self control is promoted by humility. Pride is a fruitful source of uneasiness. It keeps the mind in disquiet. Too high an opinion of ourselves, invites the desire of impressing others with the same opinion. If we do not succeed in inspiring them with an equal idea of their own merit, we shall be expecting more deference than we are entitled to receive. So, pride will be disappointed and offended. Possibly we may see others the object of those attentions which were withheld from us. We are sure that they are less worthy than ourselves. So, the mind which ought to settle and subside; that the power which have a right to rule within it, may be kept in their just degree of ascendency, it becomes like the "troubled sea," which can never rest." Humility is the antidote of this evil. As those who have taken the widest range in knowledge; perceive unrivaled regions beyond them, to which the "best-glass of man's life" is not adequate, so they who are acquainted with the lowest place in the footstep of God. Sir Francis Bacon, in a devout address to the Almighty, preserved among his manuscripts, says: "Ever when I have humbled myself, I have descended in humility to the dust of the earth. The great God, distinguished by the name of Boetius, so distinguished by the name, was so profoundly humble, that when he heard of any criminal condemned to execution, he would exclaim: "Who can tell whether this man is not better than I? Or if I am better, it is not to be ascribed to myself, but to the grace of God."

The celebrated Elizabeth Smith, whose short life was an unvaried scene of virtue, whose industry vanquished many obstacles to obtain the knowledge of nine languages, and whose translations from the Hebrew and Greek, have rendered her name illustrious, gained such an acquaintance with her nature, and such a victory over it, that her distinguishing feature was humility, and she was sweetly characterized, as—

"Still unobtrusive, serious and meek. The first to listen, and the last to speak."

Self government is promoted by correct views of life. She who considers it a duty where accomplishments will always ensure admiration, and merit receive full reward—where it is necessary only to embark on the "smooth surface of a summer sea," and gain the port, amid the applause or favoring spectators—will discover that fancy and fiction have deluded her. She who imagines that its duties may be easily discharged, or the performance always appreciated, will have to struggle to resist, and unalloyed happiness flourish in a congenial soil, will find that she has mistaken a state of trial for a state of reward. She who expects entire consistency from those around, and is astonished that they sometimes misunderstand and give her heart, should look deeper into her own heart, and inquire, why she expects from others, a perfection which she has not herself attained. Be not satisfied, my dear young friends, until you have gained that equanimity which is not depressed or elated by slight causes; that dignity which descends neither to trifles, nor is trifled with; and that perseverance which, in the pursuit of excellence, which presses onward and upward, as an eagle toward the sun.

"The highest and most profitable learning," says Thomas A. Kempis, is the "knowledge of ourselves. To have a knowledge of our own merits, and to think of the faults of others, is an evidence of wisdom. Therefore, though thou seeest another puny, off-end, and commit sin, take there no occasion to value thyself for superior goodness, since thou canst not tell how long thou wilt be able to persevere in the narrow path of virtue. All men are frail; but thou shouldst reckon none so frail as thyself."

Give not thy heart to those who lead to religion, for since there are angels within us, whose force we may fail to estimate, and which springing suddenly into action, may destroy the fabric on which philosophy has labored for years; and since we have not the gift of predestination, and cannot always measure the future, it is perfect wisdom to abstain to rely for aid on the good of other bodies, the Father of our spirits, who best and wisest, if any lack wisdom, and ask of Him he giveth liberally and upbraideth not."

Let us rest our self control on the belief that He is able to do all things—that he will do all things well—that even evil will be made good in the end of the day, that nothing can divide us from his care, and that even death cannot hurt those who have the passport to a happy immortality.

Education.—In Boston the average number of children attending common schools, is 8,847; average attendance on private schools, 4,060; number of instructors in common schools, 144; number employed by tax for the support of common schools, \$88,000; amount paid for tuition in private schools, \$100,000.

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POETRY.

From Friendship's Offering, THE WEARY WATCHER. BY T. H. WATLY. 'Tis not the hour her lover named, 'Tis not the hour he deems him late; 'Tis not the hour he sighs and sighs, 'Tis not the moment she should make her wait.

And where she summoned by his voice She would not turn her head to greet him; Come when he may, she will rejoice To show how coldly she can meet him!

She will not frown, she frowns would say That she had watched for his return; She will not smile, she would be wroth She saw him not with unconcern.

Oh! should he ever come, so true Of weak emotion shall appear; 'Tis seem, while gazing on his face, Unconscious that he stood so near.

No blush shall mantle on her cheek, No fear shall trouble in her eye; To some young stranger she will speak, And seem engrossed by his reply.

And thinking thus, she proudly leans Against the marble balustrade; Come when he may, she never means To raise her eyes, or turn her head!

Lady, most beautiful thou art, And pride becomes thee 'mid the crowd; But oh! with him who wins thy heart, Thou'ldst speak—speak—any thing but proud.

REMAINS IN THE POST OFFICE AT PHOENIX, ON THE 21st OF JULY, 1837.

John Ledia George Leary A Roland Alexander Nicholas Albany John McDowell Joseph Moore S W. C. Bell Wm. of Bandreyton T. D. Madler S Aaron Boggs Charles Bell George W. Boggs M. B. Brown Wm. Botta Jr Francis Baker George Barns Elizabeth D. Bell James Caldwell William Carpenter James Crawford Molly Crowe Mary Funnell Jonathan Cockburn D Doctor Dorsey Simpson Day Jonathan Dobbly Alfred Debill Margaret Duncan Samuel Dean S Isaiah Dent H. H. Denny R. Dunsleat D J. Evans E Evans Ebleland J. F. Fleming G. G. Gilead Charles J. Garrison James Groves John S. Garrison Charles W. Graves J. G. H. Adam Hensch Sarah Hendrick P. Vantree Charles P. Hitt Alexander Henderson Sinitly Jacobs Wm. M. Walker Thomas Walker Thomas Weaver Robert G. Lewis S Wm. Lee A. S. MORROW P. M. Jan. 6, 1837.

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STATE of Kentucky, Fleming Circuit, act, September term, 1836, WILLIAM S. MORRISON, and others, Complainants, against LUCY ROPER, and other Defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, ERANUS CAYWOOD is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance, and in agreement to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant, it is ordered that unless he does appear here-on or before the first day of the next March term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him.

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RECOVER OF THE IMPROPER! certain fellow calling himself Dr. A. C. VINT, came into Fleming county about a year since, and located himself at Hillsborough as a practicing physician, pretending to be a graduate of the Glasgow University. After a short residence at Hillsborough he cultivated an acquaintance with my daughter, and on the 18th of April 1836, married her. He occasionally preached and uniformly professed piety. A short time after, however, information was given me that he had several wives before he came here. Upon discovery of this information he has decamped, and left me some heavy debts to pay as his security. This fellow is about five feet six inches high, weighs about 105 lbs., square built, hair light brown color, and white beard, pale blue eyes, having a scar about the middle of his forehead, and a hole on his right temple. All persons are warned to keep a look out for this wretch in shops clothing, and all newspapers friendly to moral honesty and the interests of society will do well to publish this notice. JAMES FARIS. Fleming county, Ky, Dec. 9, 1836.

FOR RENT. THE Store house in Poplar Plains, belonging to the estate of William Pearce, dec'd, being the store occupied by him at his death in conjunction with H. T. Pearce. This Store house has a convenient sale room, an excellent counting room, a lodging room. This property is situated in the best business part of the town, and it will be rented on accommodating terms and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscribers or any of them. SAMUEL C. PEARCE, LEWIS C. PEARCE, HIRAM T. PEARCE, Ex'rs. of William Pearce, dec'd. July 8, 1836.

STRAVED. FROM the farm of Lorenzo D. Williams, living on the road leading from Flemingsburg to Bishop's Mt., on Sunday the first day of October last, three years old last spring, five limbs and small. I will thank any person, and pay them well for their trouble if they either let me know where she is or deliver her to Basil Williams. JOHN W. WILLIAMS, November 15, 1836.

REWARD.

AN arrow from the subscriber's firing in the State of Ky., on the 21st of August last, a negro woman named Harriet. She is black, tall and well made and about twenty years of age. The above reward will be given to any one who will apprehend and send her to the subscriber, or to L. W. Andrews to whom I had designed to sell her, if she be found in the State of Ky., and if she be taken out of the State of Kentucky, I will give her making up to me an amount equal to the sum of 100 dollars, and will pay all reasonable expenses for taking and delivering her. WILLIAM CHAIN. Sept. 2, 1836. 46-11.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR. THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States; with the late Mr. WENTWORTH'S celebrated SUBSCRIBERS. The new features recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be extended to the new edition of the celebrated writings of Captain MARRYATT, to the sixty-five of Mr. Brock's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Mirror is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full news of the day, markets, and news of the latest dates. It is published at the low price of \$2.00 for this small sum subscribers get valuable and interesting matter, each week enough to fill a column of 240 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country from Maine to Florida, and from the north to the south. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of the country, the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph and the Saturday Courier, of the largest and one of the best family newspapers in the Union; the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the world." The New York Star says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country than their unobtrusive and judicious mode of conducting their papers." The Albany Mirror of March 16th 1836, says—"The Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is only equalled by that of the Spectator, which is sold at a higher price, and circulates to the extent of 25,000 per year. Its contents are generally varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in any weekly paper in the United States." WILLIAM CHAIN, proprietor, No. 100 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD. Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar. Treason—Sedition—Libel—Robbery—Murder—Heresy—Lithel—Murder—Piracy—Fornication, &c. &c. THESE remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources within the public and private Libraries of this country affords. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has had occasionally to manuscripts where printed documents could not be procured. It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the lawyer, Physician, and general reader. To members of the Bar the publisher need hardly say that it is, as they know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publishers assure them, that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most interesting and exciting nature. One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. It is to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could have loudly proclaimed which they held to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the "Circumstantial Evidence" cases, of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject new to the reader, and one upon the law which demands little for life. The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages each, printed on the white paper of the size of the Mercury, and will be complete in October, making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms \$2 for the complete work, and \$1 for each number, and contain 120 large octavo pages. Address: L. A. GODEY, 100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

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BULWER'S NOVELS. THE only Edition published in Numbers to be read by Mail. SIX VOLUMES, ready for delivery. INDUCED by the extraordinary success of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works, did on the first day of July, commence in the same fine style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER'S NOVELS, comprising, Felham, Disraeli, Ivanhoe, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, &c. &c. &c. The new edition is a beautiful uniform edition of nearly three hundred pages—four hundred more than MARRYATT. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contain one complete work, with page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight months, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States, and Canada. Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid. "Office of Reproduction of Popular Novels." NOTICE. The publication of the above, was commenced in July. In January, next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novels will take place, either James Cooper, Irving, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public will be furnished with the most beautiful, and the most complete edition of modern Novels extant. A few more copies of MARRYATT are yet for sale at Three Dollars. L. A. GODEY, Publisher, PHILADELPHIA.

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