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BY W. T. CHAPMAN. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1838. New Series. Vol. 1.—No. 48

POETRY.

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NOTIONAL PHILOSOPHY.

The proper study of mankind
Is man—that's plain as A, B, C;
But when you ask how man's defined,
Philosophers do not agree.
Yet each will prove as clear as daylight
Each lantern bot his own a stray light;
And each will prove the world goes wrong,
And has gone ever since creation,
Because it will rush on headlong
Against his creed and opinion.

Lucky for sages when in trouble
Their hobby Truth will carry double.
This shows philosophy's a notion;
And facts, though sages can't resist 'em,
They can bejuggle, and thus twist 'em,
From seeming chaos and commotion
Into a wonder-working system.
And systems are immortal things,
At least one system lasts so long
The world outgrows its leading strings,
Not that the system can be wrong.
Whatever by the powers that be
Is sanctioned and upheld by fashion,
Is right, all else is heresy,
Fit subject to apply the lash on.
Facts never change;
Then shame their range
Is limited, while theory
Grows with the growth of every nation;
Like a wild comet or
Cit-like thermometer
Ever ranging,
Ever changing,
From the old world's high chivalry
To the new world's low speculation.

Call it philosophy or folly,
Linked with sublime or grovelling facts,
Whether devotion pure and holy
It weds man to all glorious acts,
Or sunk to all that's base and evil
It brands him an incarnate devil,
Still *what he thinks* shall be the test
Of godlike man—and thought is free,
And circles with its majesty
Earth's humblest and her haughtiest.
What the soul's made of, what its end,
Or its beginning, is a matter
Of speculation; all that's penned
Or spouted, only serves to batter
The outworks of this citadel;
Yet thought must battle still with thought
To prove its proud prerogative;
New [illegible] arenas give,
And fiercest battle shall be fought
For mystery or miracle.

Nature has robed her myriad views
In borrowed light of myriad hues,
And blessed is the power displayed
In picturing the tempered shade,
And facts, obeying her command
Uncolored by the ruling notion,
No more affect the mental sight
Than objects viewed at dim twilight:
They form the mechanism grand
Of this most stubborn earth, yet ocean
Was not more mobile to the view
Of the old national philosopher,
Who only wished a place to stand on,
And then he'd have no more to do
Than set his lever, clap his hand on,
And give the globe a mighty toss over.
This speculation over fact
Triumphed and cries, who dares to doubt it!
Though had the thing been *done*, the act
Had slept, and who would care about it?
Deprived of food for speculation,
Alas for man—his occupation
Is gone; man is not man without it.
Then what are facts? a soundless band,
Till breathed on by immortal Notion;
They all give the "velvet to stand,"
They'll even set the world in motion.
So man, per excellence, we'll call
A speculating animal.

L. R.

Cincinnati.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE CARLISTS.—While we were busily discussing over our intended route (in the inn by the way side,) an abrupt entrance of a priest with his bold manner turned all eyes upon him. The landlord seemed nettle at his not having pronounced the usual benediction of peace and the protection of the Virgin; two officers of the garrison looked as if they could have eaten him, or despatched him forthwith as a spy; a one legged alguazil, in his ugly garb of justice seemed quite ready to take a charge, and the lively, ingenious Isabel, our host's eldest, seemed equally perplexed and abashed at the continued gaze. "Father," at length interposed the master of the house, albeit you give not our poor abode your holy blessing, it may be you will not forget to say a grace over the best meal it can afford; and a murmur of reproach was heard from every guest evidently directed against the unseemable intruder. "Sont" returned the priest, with a smile, which seemed to excite the old man's ire, cast no reflection upon any member of the holy church, to one of whom, at least I am so greatly indebted. There was a pause. Our host sometwhat excited, was about to reply, when the priest, uttering an apostrophe to all the saints in a voice that made us jump, "What! don't you know Andrew the miller's son!" and throwing off his sacred habiliments the same moment, he stood before us all in the shape of a stout young soldier. This next, he was in the arms of the gentle Isabel, who had failed to recognise her lover in his clerical attire; but screaming out the instant she heard his voice addressing her father, would have fallen, had not the stout trooper, for such he was, supported her amidst a thousand exclamations and recognitions, mingled with eager inquiries from the astonished Sancho and his household. "Isabel forever!" cried the soldier, again embracing the girl who leaned weeping on his bosom; "I love the cause all the better for thy name sake. Yes; had not love, Isabel, inspired my stupid head with a stratagem like that," pointing to the priests dress, "you had not seen me here, and my father and his mill might have gone round and round long enough without finding me. How is old Joseph and my mother!" he continued, addressing the landlord who still looked as if he baleful a gipsy—one arm stretched as if to keep Andrew off, with his eye rivetted on the cast off canonicals, as much as to say there lay concealed the real personage. "Holy mother and all the saints defend us!" in cried, "where is the priest, what is this!" pronounced in so perplexed a tone, as at once to put to flight all sentiment; and every one, not excepting Andrew, burst into a loud laugh at his truly ludicrous tone and gesture. "Not so fast!" retorted the host.

"Avaunt! Andrew, and leave the girl; for wert thou not taken and shot by the Carlists on the fifth of May, in this blessed year of our lord? Go back to thy quiet bed!" "No, I am sure I shall not," replied poor Andrew, looking very rueful, while there was a fresh laugh at his expense. "Besides," he added, as if afraid of countenancing the idea of his death, "I have had no bed at all lately, unless you call the bare ground or a dungeon a quiet bed, but I don't like such quietness." "Oh, it is plain you are a dead man, or ought to be," interposed one of the officers; "but if as you say you are alive, tell us how it is, by what miracle wrought by the friar, or the friar's dress, you escaped, and was the conscience of our poor host in entertaining you."

"Do you call his reception of me entertaining!" replied Andrew. "Sancho, won't you give me your hand! I am Andrez de la Molina, the son of the miller; glad to see me!" "By all the saints and Santa Barbara!" exclaimed the old man, shaking off his doubts, "it is he, and neither a ghost nor a priest. I know him by his old belt and the miller's pistol, and ——You are welcome, Andrew, my boy!" The recognition was complete; the change in the old man's features was instantaneous; his face beamed with joy, and he capered about the room like a child. The soldier's story was brief, and I thought he seemed eager to despatch it, and our host's attention [illegible] towards the disguited Isabel; were to be believed.

He had joined with other young men whose families had felt the weight of the Absolutists' hands on their little earnings, the queen's regiment—he meant, doubtless, that called La Princesa, of Castile. Worthy of its name and vying with the best, it had fought its way with deserved repute, and been present in most actions which had terminated favorably for the government. After the pursuits of different bands in the interior, it had been called from the Castiles to support the negotiations at Arlabon, Bilboa, San Sebastian, and whether in attack or defence, still maintained according to Andrew's showing, its character for steadiness and resolution. In one of the engagements before the last mentioned place, it had particularly distinguished itself, emulating the best regiments of the British, and assisting with equal skill and courage in driving back the Carlists, whilst withdrawing from the attack on Fontarabia. But it suffered severely, and it was then that, receiving the brunt of the Carlists attack, some few men, both of the Spanish and English troops, had been surrounded and made prisoners. Among these was Andrew, and the days of the miller's son were numbered.—They were dragged forth from their brief imprisonment, as fast as they recovered, and were able to walk, to be shot by their fellow countrymen, the pursuance of the horrible decree that compels a brother soldier to slay his hands in the blood of the unfortunate captive. It was this felt in its most revolting colors, when by a refinement of cruelty in this instance—and we heard equal atrocities averred on both sides—the wretched men were commanded to fire upon each other.—They were drawn forth in ranks, the few English and Spanish opposite to each other; and the scene that followed, as described by the youthful soldier, whose features seemed to resume the expression of horror they must then have exhibited, was at once patriotic and miserable, carrying with it a stern and memorable rebuke of the ferocious policy, which tramples on the last feelings of humanity in the heart of a fallen foe. The Carlist's colonel, who gave the first order to fire, himself fell by the hand of an Englishman, whose countrymen he had dared to think would, under the fear of death, commit so truly a fratricidal an act. A groan of indignation alone responded to the command; they threw away the instruments of death, and the Carlist officer advancing, cried out that "the English were all cowards, and gratified before the face of death." The foul aspersion was repelled by an English officer in the service of Don Carlos, who drawing his sword, gave the Spaniard the retort "un-corteous. They decided the matter on the spot, and the Spanish Carlist measured his distance upon the ground. Such was the effect produced by this well merited chastisement, that it was judged expedient to pursue the work of slaughter on the spot and among the survivors till another day was the sun of the miller, who was marched back to his old quarters. So strangely fortunate as he had thus been, visions of escape began to flout before Andrew's imagination; and it was then he first conceived the plan he so successfully put in play. Not even a Christino soldier is consigned to death without the pious support of absolution in the last hour; one of the good fathers came to administer this cool comfort to poor Andrew, the night previous to the day when the men before resolved were again to confront the horrors of such a doom. But Andrew had other business in hand; he was a lover, and Spanish love from time immemorial has been fertile in its expedients. After confessing his sins, receiving absolution and consolation, which served to encourage him, just as the good father rose to retire, the desperate lover seized, gagged, and stripped his confessor; and leaving him bound over to keep the peace, assumed his ghostly habiliments, and passed, quite unsuspected through the guards, the Carlist's camp, the military lines, the whole distance from Hernani—for who would stop a priest on a mission of peace and love! for such it was—till he reached the Castle at Toledo.

Before we took our leave the old miller and half the neighborhood flocked in, bringing a vast accession of business to the good host and his daughters, all eager to behold a living evidence of a modern miracle, so happily wrought by a Spanish friar. Rejoicing, and preparations for the marriage, with the prospect of long dragged before the tribunal of the grand vicariate and of that of the Carlists death, "I have had no bed at all lately, unless you call the bare ground or a dungeon a quiet bed, but I don't like such quietness." "Oh, it is plain you are a dead man, or ought to be," interposed one of the officers; "but if as you say you are alive, tell us how it is, by what miracle wrought by the friar, or the friar's dress, you escaped, and was the conscience of our poor host in entertaining you."

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MISCELLANY.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.—We have often been inquired of respecting the qualification of the different states. Below we give the desired information, with the exception of Arkansas and Michigan.

Maine.—Resident in the state three months preceeding any election.

New Hampshire.—No qualifications required but 90 days residence.

Vermont.—One year's residence in the state, a quiet and peaceable disposition, and will vote as he shall judge will conduce to the state.

Massachusetts.—One years residence in the state, and pay a state or county tax.

Rhode Island.—Must be a resident of the state three months, and own a free-hold of $134.

Connecticut.—Must have gained a settlement in the state, own a freehold of $7 per annum, or to have done military duty and paid a state tax, and taken the prescribed oath.

New York.—To be 21 years of age, an inhabitant of the state for the last year and a resident of the county for the last six months. A colored man must own a freehold of $250, have paid taxes thereon, and been three years a citizen.

New Jersey.—A citizen of the state one year, and worth $50, proclamation money.

Pennsylvania.—A citizen of the state twenty days and paid a state or county tax.

The sons of persons so qualified, between the ages of 21 and 22, may vote though they have paid no tax.

Delaware.—Same as Pennsylvania.

Maryland.—One year's residence in the county where they shall offer their vote.

Virginia.—Own a freehold of the value of $25, having been a house keeper one year an been assessed. Some other small qualifications are required of those who have no freehold, but they amount to almost universal suffrage.

North Carolina.—A citizen of the state one year, who has paid taxes, may vote for members of the House of Representatives, but must have 50 acres of land to vote for Senator.

South Carolina.—Residence in the state two years, and in the district where he offers his vote six months.

Georgia.—A citizen of the state, and six months' residence of the county where he offers his vote, and must have paid all taxes imposed on him.

Alabama.—A citizen of the U. S. one year in the state and three months residence in the county where he offers his vote.

Mississippi.—A citizen of the U. S. one years residence in the state, and 6 months in the county, and have paid taxes or done military duty.

Louisiana.—Residence in the county where he offers his vote one year, and having paid taxes within the last six months.

Tennessee.—A citizen of the U. S. and six months's residence in the county where he offers his vote.

Kentucky.—Two year's residence in the state, and in the county where he offers his vote, one year next preceding election.

Ohio.—Residence in the state one year next preceding the election, having paid or been charged with a state or county tax.

Indiana.—One year's residence in the state, immediately preceding the election, entitles him to a vote in the county where he resides.

Illinois.—Residence in the state six months, but can only vote in the county where he actully resides.

Missouri.—A citizen of the U. S., one year's residence in the state next preceding the election, and three months in the county.

Michigan and Arkansas not known to us.

A NEW JERSEY HERO.—Captaian Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, of Woodbridge—He was one of the bravest and most intrepid of men—twice he was offered a Colonel's commission in the regular army; but he preferred the command of his own selected volunteers to any other service, and with them performed the most desperate deeds of valor.

He and his men were once surrounded by a greatly superior force of the British. The uniform motto was death or victory." The contest was maintained with great slaughter on both sides, until he stood literary alone wading in the blood of his companions who lay in heaps, dead and wounded, around him. In this condition he seized a musket defended himself, and knocked down his enemies right and left, with the butt end of it until the British commander became heartily sick of the contest, and begged that for God's sake he would desist and spare the sacrifice of human life, seeing he must eventually fall into their hand s dead or alive. He coolly replied that he was not yet a prisoner, and again placed himself in a posture of defence. The British officer renewed his entreaties; telling him he was the bravest man he ever saw, and that it was a pity so valuable a life should be lost in so unequal a contest; promising him with the kindest treatment. At length being covered with wounds, and faint and weak longer able to use the weapon of defence he reluctantly gave himself up, under a pledge that he should be well treated, and exchanged the first opportunity; promise was faithfully performed and he was soon again at liberty to take up arms in defence of freedom. His bravery, intrepidity, and gigantic strength made him a terror to the British, wherever his name was known; but the tories and London Traders were his most inveterate foes. A whole squad dared not encounter him in the day time, even when alone.

On a certain occasion when he was on a scouting expedition on Staten Island, a party of torias secretly dodged him into a house in the evening, and after he had laid aside his arms rushed in on him and made him aprisoner, where to his great grief and mortification, he remained nearly a year before he was exchanged.

At the head of his volunteers he once encountered a company of Hessians, one of whom being somewhat separated from the rest took deliberate aim and wounded Captain R. in the arm. He plainly saw from whence the ball came (he companies being very near together) and walking deliberately up to the fellow as though he would say something to him, seized him under his sound arm, and brought him off a prisoner, whilst his gaping comrades stood motionless with surprise. Captain R. was finally killed by a musket ball in a battle near Elizabethtown, and buried at Woodbrige with the honors of war.—Newark Eagle.

A GENTLE REPROOF. *By S. Sleeper.* One day as Zucharia Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good wife could well know that whether she boiled it or made it into a cowder, her husband would send her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once; if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home—some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning fault-finding look, the meekly man commenced the conversation.

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it—I will bet any thing that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in the creation possessed you to fry it? I would as leave eat a boiled frog.'

'Why, my dear I thought you loved it best fried.'

'You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?'

'My dear the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also.'

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish; a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

'A pretty dish this!' exclaimed he—boiled fish chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of woman-kind you would have made it into a cowder!'

'My dear,' said she, 'I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish.'

'Favorite dish, indeed,' grumbled the discomfited husband, 'I dare say it is an unpalatable, washy washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it.'

This was a common expression of his and had been anticipatedby his wife, who as soon as the preference was expressed uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a large BULLFROG of portentous dimensions, and pugnacious aspect stretched out at full length! Zucharia sprang from his chair not a little frightened at the unexpected aparition.

'My dear,' said his wife in a kind, entreating tone, 'I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner.'

Zucarian could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and that he was wrong—and he declared that she should never again have occasion to read him such another lesson—and he was as good as his word.

THE POTTAWATTAMIES.—We understand the Governor of Indiana has been called upon for a sufficient military force to drive these aborigines from their old homes. One volunteer company has been ordered from Indianopolis to Plymouth in Marshall county. The Logansport Guards are also expresses a correct opinion [illegible] thus ment':

"It is rumored that an armed force will be called into action to drive the Pottawatamie Indians from the lands which they claim in the northern part of Indiana. If a resort to force, on this question, be necessary, it has been made so, by the erroneous policy of the government and the unworthy practices of week and incompetent public officers."

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—That the English are a loyal people cannot be doubted. A curious compliment to the sovereign is noticed in the Literary Gazette, which states that Mrs Bultram the *cara sposa* of a gentleman residing near the Foundling Hospital, presented her husband with a baby on the morning of the day of George the IV's coronation; she did the same on the morning of William IV's.; and to crown all, she did the same on the morning of the youthful Victoria's coronation day. Very provoking to Mr. Mossom, no doubt, who was thus thrice prevented seeing the procession, as he conceived himself bound in common decency to remain at home.

A SAW FISH.—Of a very large size was caught a few days since at Day Island. He was taken in a seine by a party of gentlemen who went on a fishing and pleasure excursion in the steamboat Express, Captain Knight. The fish measured in length from the tip of the saw to the end of the tail 22 feet. The saw alone measured 3 feet 9 inches. It weighed from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds. A shark was also caught at the same time, measuring 10½ feet in length. *Mobile Mer. Adv.*

The Governor of Georgia, on the 9th instant, pardoned twelve of the Cherokee convicts in the Penitentiary, and they immediately left Milledgeville, under the care of an agent, to join the remainder of their tribe on their way to the West. On the night previous an ineffectual attempt was made to fire the Penitentiary, by one of the convicts from Thomas county. The plot was discovered in time to preventany damage.

Why said a country clergymen to one of his flock, do you always snore in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite? Because, sir when you preach I am sure all's right but can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look out.

PANACEA.—A chap calling himself Redben Hill, recommends a quack nostrum known as "Dyspeptic Cordial," which, as he says, cured himself of the rheumatism, his wife of the sick Headache, his daughter of the Fever and Ague, and his mother of a bad Cough, besides mending the cellar stairs, and putting the baby to sleep!

Sir Francis Bond Head—The Bowie Knife, and Lord Brougham.—Sir Francis Head is addressing a series of letters to Lord Brougham because his lordship doubted the policy of executing Lount and Matthews in Canada; and said a good word in behalf of the United States. We are willing to allow Sir Francis all the loyalty he professes for a monarchy, and all the odium he entertains for republican institutions; but we cannot permit him to asperse our country with calumnies. We extract a few samples:

"In several of the States, every male inhabitant from the age of fourteen to sixteen, carries in his bosom a bowie knife to enable him to be judge, jury and executioner of his own law.

"The American people are, by nature, no more addicted to the crime of assassination than we are, but they are driven to commit open murder, because their laws have not sufficient power to protect them.

"My Lord, I entertain no unkind feeling towards the American people; on the contrary, I admire their energy, their intelligence, and their industry, but I openly detest their Government, because it is a tyranny; because it has been productive of guilt; because it fails to protect life or property; and, lastly, because it has either no power or no will to maintain its treaties with its allies.

"I have reason to assure your lordship, that the people of property in the United States secretly detest their Republican Government as much as I do; and they do not hesitate, when they are out of hearing of the people, to avow that their possessions are unprotected, and that they are tired unto death, of the never ending, still beginning excitement, of elective institutions, framed for the purpose of constituting a Government, which, floating upon the will of the people, is without anchorage, and which whenever the popular storm rages, proves to be, in fact, no Government at all."

As to the charge of murder, assassination, lynching, tyranny, &c. what proof do they furnish of our blood-thirstiness compared with that of the thousands of innocent persons who have been, during the last twenty years, inhumanly shot down in all parts of the United Kingdom under the plea of suppressing riots! The murdered British subjects would form a catacomb of victims at which the world might weep. And yet Sir Francis has ocean of tears for the awfully immoral condition of our country and the danger to human life and property, because of the deaths arising to individuals from personal conflicts! Not to speak of the murders innumerable of scores of Irish and English peasantry by British soldiery, the terrific examples of individual atrocity and crime far out-balance all ours put together, even after making allowance, as Sir Edward has, in order to make his case stronger, stated, at the expense of that geographical accuracy, which certainly the author of the "Bubbles of Brunmen," should have possessed in common with every schoolboy; that we have but *thirteen* millions of inhabitants in the United States. To attempt to fix a stigma of murderous propensities upon our character, however, he may afterwards have qualified the imputation, is unworthy a man of sense, of honor and reflection. He knew while he was writing the paragraph, intended to procure for him another ribbon probably from loyal coadjescension, that his accusations were unjust, and that so far as regards the *safety of life* in monarchies, it is for the poor and unprotected and untitled classes, a mere begatelle; and that on the slightest movement of dissatisfaction in the mass of population, they may be hewn down unmercifully, and are so without remorse of conscience by the myrmidon boyonets that hedge in the falsely called divine right of Kings. And what is the redress? None. While such thrones must be protected by the daily wanton sacrifice of human life, it is blasphemy to traduce a republican form of government like our own.

As to the opinion of wealthy persons here, the statements of Sir Francis is a libel upon them. By our free institutions and the absence of those hereditary classes who overshadow the aspirations of all beneath them have our poor traders and mechanics made themselves opulent, and they know how to revere the glorious charter which constitutes each man a *sovereign king*, possessing every right enjoyed by his neighbor and no more.

Sir Francis Head willfully mistakes the complaints of the people against the despotism of their elected *rulers* for complaints against their *Government*. Why should the people "secretly detest their republican Government?" It is their own government; they can change and modify it at their pleasure. They do complain, and very justly, of the abuses of power and assumption of authority of the part of the Executive, and they are preparing in every part of the Union by a peaceable appeal to the ballot box, and not as in England to the bayonet, to change that Executive at the end of his present term. There is no doubt that a party, a very small one, it is true, is tainted with royal notions, and has always been in favor of a government in which the people should in a measure be *subjects* and not *citizens*. We see this feeling occasionally in a passing itself like the flickering glare of an expiring candle, which sinks and simmers and smells in the socket; and it is more than probable that such men of such views, have whispered their complaints in the ear of Sir Francis on their visit to Upper Canada, but nine-tenths of the free people of the United States are unalterably in favor of their present form of government, and will permit no power at home or abroad even to whisper a desire to surrender the heritage of their patriotic fathers for the glare and glitter and trappings of royalty.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

"As I understand it."—The avowal of the head of the late administration that the Constitution and laws of the land are to be construed by every officer, chief and subordinate, "as he understands them" was calculated to shock the honest supporters of his administration, and did as much, as any thing else, to lessen the hold he had upon the affections of the people. It was readily seen that this doctrine, carried out into practice, would unsettle all the rights of property, and destroy the harmony between the different branches of the government, the existence of which is necessary to give effect to its acts. If the collector of a port, or his lowest subordinate officer, may set his judgment up against the act of Congress, declare it invalid, because it is unconstitutional, and refuse to carry it into effect, the tariff laws may be repealed whenever such collector or subordinate may, in his caprice see proper to substitute his discretion for the law. Or if the act of Congress should come within the constitutional views of the collector, and yet the act be entirely subject to his own interpretation, it will not be long before the duties exacted under the tariff laws will be as various as the salaries of the collectors, and, as in a recent case at New York, be varied according to the politics of the importer. Against such a doctrine, in whatever form it may be put forth, the good sense of the people will ever revolt. They will insist that uniformity and certainty shall attend the administration of the laws, and they will hold the head of the department, which is charged with seeing them carried out, responsible for any irregularity. They will insist that they shall fall on all such alike, and they never will sanction favoritism in any public officer, no matter in what regard they may hold the recipient of it.

The course, therefore, set up by the Secretary of the Treasury, that he gave no order to the New York Collector in regard to the duties on silks, and that the recent exaction of duties on them was the act exclusively of the subordinate officer, will not avail him. It does not relieve him from censure. He had notice immediately after the duties were exacted, and it belonged to the responsibilities of his office, if the Collector had acted without his sanction, to command him to desist. His failure to do so left the New York Collector to proceed in his illegal exactions, and the consequence was that whilst silk goods of every kind free in every other port in the Union! It would be underrating Mr. Woodbury's intellect to suppose that he could not foresee such a consequence. Foreseeing it, and failing to exert the power he possesses, to prevent it, he had but added another evidence, to the thousands which already exist of his entire unfitness for the station he occupies, and satisfied every one that the public interest requires his immediate dismissal.

The want of uniformity in the exaction of duties in the different ports of the Union was not the only evil consequences of this failure on the part of the Secretary to fulfil the obligations of this office. No sooner was it known that a duty of twenty five per cent was demanded on silk goods in New York, than an advance at that rate took place on all such goods. Many of the merchants of the south and west, were in the Atlantic cities purchasing their fall supplies, and as their business did not allow them to await the decision of the judicial tribunals, they were obliged to purchase at the advanced price, expecting of course, that the new exaction had the sanction of the Secretary, and that, at all events, some months would elapse before the question would be finally settled by the Courts. They will learn, with surprise, ere they reach home, that the advance duty has been taken off, and though, they will no doubt be credited by the merchant from whom they purchased to the amount of the duty, they will, in many cases, prudently forbear to make sales, until they ascertain his decision. It will undoubtedly tax for losses they may suffer to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury had issued no circular on the subject. The vast extent of country over which this thing acted and the number and character of the sales which it controlled, render it impossible to make any estimate of the probable loss to which it subjected the community. That they were losses, and to a very considerable amount, admits of no question; and whatever the losses may be are justly chargeable to the incompetency of the men who now have the control of the government.

Another evil was resulted from this attempt on the part of the subordinate to give to the tariff laws a new interpretation, and that was to render uncertain even the duties which were to be paid in New York. If the Collector may set himself up as an appropriate judge of the law, the "side-waiters" could not see why they should not decide for themselves also, and duties were then charged or not, as the article passed under one officer's inspection or another. This is illustrated in a memorandum furnished by a merchant to the New York Commercial. By the ship Charlemagne, on the 30th August, he received two cases of merino shawls, which were passed through the Custom House *free of duty*. Three days afterwards, viz on the 2d August, the same merchant received by the Ville de Lyons two additional cases of the same goods, from the same house, upon which a *duty of fifty per cent* was exacted at the custom house. On the 4th September, inst. two cases more of exactly the same description of goods were received by the same merchant from the same house, by the Francis Ist, one case of which was passed by the custom house *duty free*, and on the other a *duty of twenty five per cent was exacted!*

Is it surprising that importers should become terrified under such circumstances?—And if these things are permitted to occur, how can any man feel safe in the transaction of his business?—*Balt. Chron.*

The following account of a murder, of extraordinary atrocity we copy from the New Orleans true American of last Saturday:

Dreadful Murder.—Many of our citizens will remember seeing on Thursday morning a neat, clean, and shipshape looking sailor, in the dress of the United States service, and apparently over 40 years of age. His appearance was so remarkably trim, and sailor like, that none who saw could pass him unnoticed. Yesterday morning this poor fellow was murdered and mutilated in the most unheard of manner. The name of the unfortunate victim of unparalleled barbarism was Charles Goodlef, said to be a native of Missouri, and having served for nearly thirty years in the navy. From the evidence before the Recorder we gather the following particulars of this bloody deed. On Thursday about 4 o'clock, Goodlef called in at the low den kept by Anne Jane Doyle, No. 54, Girod street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas street, and took a glass of beer, served to him by John Johnson, who was officiating as bar keeper. Having drank it, he quitted his den of crime, promising to return in the evening which he did about 6 o'clock, when he drank again, and asked for supper which was prepared on the order of Mrs. Doyle, by Thos. M. Davis, and Wm. Smith. By the story of the former it appears that the latter put a quantity of laudanum in the tea given to the sailor; who speedily became drowsy, and was laid on a bed in the room by Smith and others. So far the story is free of evidence. About 11 o'clock, as Lieut. Fallon of the watch was passing he heard a disturbance caused by the woman of the house turning out her supposed husband Doyle, who informed Mr Fallon that a comrade of his had seen a dead body under his wife's bed. Supposing the story to originate in jealousy, all parties were dismissed, but great charge was given to the watchman, Alex. McClure, to keep a careful eye upon the house. At about 1 o'clock in the morning, a man was seen reconnoitering from the house, and shortly after another bearing a heavy burden came out and passed rapidly over a vacant lot, or yard, closely followed by the watchman. Dropping hailed the fellow ran, but being taken brought his captor to see what it was, a blanket filled with clay and soil. This man was conveyed to the guard house, and proved to be John Johnson, a young but notorious offender.—Shortly before day break, on Friday morning, Lieut. Crane, after hearing the story of McClure, narrowly watched the house, and saw her observing a light brought from the back room to the front, and carried there constantly. Knocked at the door, and took into custody Anne Jane Doyle, and Thomas M. Davis. On the person of the latter was found a loaded pistol, and a key, and under the bar counter a blanket with about a couple of hundred pounds of earth in it. The latter circumstance induced Messrs. Fallon and Crane to examine the premises, and in the back room some six feet from where Davis was found lying on a settee, the planks of the floor were found to have been recently moved. On lifting them and removing some 3 inches of clay, they came to the blue round-about of the sailor, and on more carefully raising the soil with their hands, drew forth the body. But oh God! what a sight did it present. The head was and the legs both cut out at the hip joints: the left foot severed from the shin bone, and the right knee so far divided that it hung by a slight ligature of skin. Such a scene of butchery was never met with before: no such human nature ever seen more debased than in the persons of the prisoners. They all shook, and trembled, in every fibre of their flesh. The woman professed that she slept on the floor in the front room, and saw nothing, heard nothing, after the victim was put to bed, stupified by Smith. Davis proclaimed that he had slept from 8 in the evening, and although but about two yards from where the body was buried vowed the utmost unconsciousness of what had passed. On his hands nails, cheek, and clothes were fresh spots and stains of blood. A knife taken from Davis's girdle had a quantity of flesh, blood, and hair sticking to the handle. No one would acknowledge the least participation in the bloody deed, and the three principals and two suspected participators stand remanded for further examination this morning. Smith is yet at large.

Famine in India.—The upper provinces of the Bengal presidency were (when the last despatches reached England,) the scenes of the most frightful misery and mortality.

Owing to the extreme poverty of the natives, occasioned by the impolitic and ruinous system pursued by the Government of India towards the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousands have been reduced to starvation. On the 14th of April last 78,000 pining wretches, men, women and children were fed by bounty at Agra, and between the 1st and 15th of March, 71,563 infirm and sightless creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great have been the ravages of death that the air for miles is tainted with the effluvia from the putrifying carcases of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Jumna and Ganges choked up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their channels. The water and fish of these rivers are rejected as unfit for use, and men are kept constantly employed in pushing the accumulated bodies down the torrents. From the July number of the *Oriental Herald* we learn that starvation, disease, and death are doing their work at Cawnpore, Muttra, Gwalior, and Delhi, while the wealthier natives looken with listlessness and unconcern. Though a famine fund has been established by the European public of India, it is found impossible to meet the necessities of the destitute and dying multitude.

A correspondent in Calcutta thus writes on the 10th of April:—"Since the despatch of the Overland mail for Boreuice, which left Bombay at the close of last month, public attention in this last quarter has been engrossed by the accounts which daily reach the capital of the horrid ravages of famine in the provinces of the west and north west. It is impossible to compute the numbers who die in their tedious progress from the desolate districts to the towns where food is procurable. We hear almost daily of mothers deserting their children on highways; of infants crawling around the grainaries to pick up the grains of rice accidentally scattered during the process of distribution at the doors; of the roads being lined with dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackal; of the course of small rivers actually obstructed by the mass of bodies thrown therein, by those who are employed to clear the highways; of the inhabitants of the large towns of Agra, Cawnpore, &c., being compelled to abandon their evening drive, from the impossibility of encountering the effluvia from the putrid corses around; and the worst of it is, that two months more must escape before a fall of rain can be expected, and the earth yield fruit wherewith to appease the irresistible cravings of hunger.

Fatal affrays.—Two affrays occurred in this city on Thursday night last, which resulted in the death of one person and the wounding of three or four others—The circumstances as near as we can gather them are as follows: There has for sometime past, existed a hostility between the stage Drivers on the old line and the opposition line of stages running from this city, which on several occasions has shown itself in acts of violence. On Thursday evening a number of the Drivers on both lines were at the circus, and in the course of the evening there was an encounter between two of them, named Powell and Cameron, the first belonging to the opposition, and the last to the old line. Powell it seem was too much for his antagonist, whipping him so severely that at a time, it was supposed his life was endangered; although since, we believe, no danger is apprehended from the blows inflicted. Immediately after the affray at the circus, on application, Justice Branford issued a warrant for the apprehension of Powell. This was between eleven and twelve o'clock, at night. The officer to whom the warrant was given to execute, proceeded to Keizer's Hotel, the house where Powell boards. On entering the bar-room, he inquired of another driver of the opposition line, where Powell was. After some words had passed between the officer and the Driver, several of the Drivers of the old line made their appearance at the door, immediately upon which a general [illegible] between the Drivers of the two lines in the course of which several pistols were discharged one striking a man named Crabtree, an old line Driver on the back of the head, passing through his skull and causing an instant death. Before he was shot, Crabtree had discharged a pistol which had burst. The handle of his pistol was grasped in his hand after he fell. Two or three of the Drivers of the opposition line were wounded with buck shot, but none of them seriously. A coroners inquest was held over the body of Crabtson on Friday morning, which we understand, returned a verdict of death caused by being shot by some person unknown. A Driver named Goodrich, appeared before an examining court on Friday charged with shooting Crabtree, and after an enquiry into all the circumstances in the case, was discharged. There was no positive testimony going to show who shot the ball, that caused the death of Crabtree. These are the circumstances as they have been told to us. If any of the facts are mis-stated we shall be glad to make corrections.—*Lex. Intel. September 17.*

Stage Encounter.—We understand that the old line and opposition line of stages coming in from Maysville on Saturday afternoon, ran against each other at Moreland's, 8 miles from town, and upset the latter. Both coaches were filled with passengers, the lives of all of whom were jeopardied by the encounter. Mr. C. P. Richardson, of this city a passenger in the opposition line, had his arm broken, a lady was seriously injured, and most of the other passengers, in the coach upset, were more or less bruised. The circumstances attending the accident, as related to us by a passenger, are such as to show, that it was occasioned by the recklessness of one or the other or both of the drivers. The old line had stopped at Moreland's Tavern and changed horses. The tavern is situated several rods from the road and is approached by a semi-circular carriage path. The old line coach was just ready to start, when the opposition coach drove in to the post office to leave the mail. The post office is kept in a building a few rods nearer the road than the tavern house, and in the direction of Lexington, so that to reach it, the opposition coach had to pass the point where the old line coach stood. At the moment when the opposition coach at full speed was crossing the carriage path leading out to the road, the old line coach started, and the horses of both lines came furiously in contact. The consequence was, that the horses of the opposition were driven shortly round, and the coach overturned, as before stated. These are substantially the facts as stated to us by a passenger; and they exhibit a wanton disregard of the lives of passengers on the part of whichever driver was to blame, that cannot be too severely punished. It is high time that the strife among the stage drivers, on the two lines from Maysville to Louisville which has already resulted in the death of one of their number, the crippling of another, and the serious injury of numerous stage passengers, should be put an end to; and if public opinion can not so act as to do it, the laws should be enforced until the end is accomplished and the safety of travellers secured. It cannot be that such trifling with life is desirable by the proprietors of these lines. Their known respectability and humanity contradicts such a suspicion. Let them, then, discharge from their employment those who are guilty of it. We have felt it our duty to speak plainly on this subject, and we have done so.—*Ib.*

The Love of Christ.—Oh with what veneration, and gratitude and wonder, should we look on the decent of Christ into this lower world, who made all things, and without him was not any thing made that was made. What a grandeur does it throw over every step in the redemption of a fallen world, to think of its being done by Him, who unrobed himself of the glories of so wide a monarchy, and came to this humblest of its provinces, in the disguise of a servant, and took upon him the form of our degraded species, and let himself down to sorrows, and to sufferings, and to death for us. In this love of an expiring Saviour, for those to whom in agony he poured out his soul, there is a height and depth, and a length and breadth, more than I can comprehend, and let me never, never from this moment, neglect so great a salvation, or lose hold of an atonement, made sure by Him, who cried that it was finished, and brought in an ever-lasting righteousness. It was not a visit of an empty parade he made to us. It was for the accomplishment of some substantial purpose; and if that purpose is announced, and stated in his dying, the just for the unjust, to bring them to God, let us never doubt of our acceptance in that way of communication with our Father in heaven, which he opened and made known to us. In taking to that way let us follow his every direction with that humility, which a sense of his wonderful condescension is fitted to inspire. Let us do all that he bids us do. Let us give ourselves up to his guidance with the docility of children, overpowered by a kindness that we never merited, and a love that is unequalled by the perverseness, and the ingratitude of our stubborn nature; for what shall we render unto him for such mysterious benefits; to him who has thus been mindful of us; to him who has thus deigned to visit us?

The late whirlwind in Rhode Island (we don't mean the political tornado which did not leave a grease spot scarcely of Toryism,) seems to have been a marvelous description. The Providence Journal furnishes the following additional particulars:

In passing through Cranston, the whirlwind drew all the water and the fish from Tounge Pond. It also drew the water from a pond of several acres in extent on the farm of Mr. John Burr. A powder house on the top of Fenner's Ledge, in Cranston, containing ten casks of powder was carried away, and no traces of either the building or the powder have been found although diligent search has been made.

The following is better still, and seems to show that Hecate and her imps were actively at work:

A Witch.—One of the most amusing incidents of the late whirlwind occured in Cranston. An old woman who has long earned an honest penny by telling fortunes and promising rich husbands and handsome wives to the inquiring damsels and swains, stood in door, broom in hand, when the tornado passed in its fury; she was borne aloft in the whirlwind amidst the trees torne up by roots, the ruins of houses, and whatever else had lain in the path of the tempest; but true to her character she rode out the storm and descended uninjuried. The suspicion long entertained that the old woman holds converse with the spirits of another world, has thus become certainty.

More Murders.—On Sunday evening last an attack was made by Indians on the family of a Mr. Baker, residing in Madison county, near the Oscilla, about fifteen miles east of Monticello. The family were at supper at the time: Mrs. Baker was killed by the first rifle discharged: Mr. Baker at the time caught up his two grand children, one under each arm, and endeavored to make his escape, but was shot in the yard, and one of the children killed by the same ball passing through both, the other child was found next morning asleep between the dead bodies of father and sister, by a party from Monticello.—A young lady daughter of Mr. B. was wounded, but made her escape to a fort about a mile distant. A young man was also wounded. The house was plundered and burnt.

Early on Monday morning the troops under Major Taylor, were in active pursuit after the Indians, supposed to number 40 or 50.—Capt. Rowles company proceeded to the Econfenee, about 25 miles to lie in ambush, while Capt Newson's company took the trial near the scene of murders under the expectation of overtaking the enemy. There is some prospect of success by this arrangement.—*Tallahassee Floridian, Aug. 25th.*

Ladies riding Sideways.—The honor of the introduction of riding sideways by women in this country, is attributable to Anne of Bohemia consort of Richard the Second. She it was (according to Stow) that originally showed the women of this country how gracefully and conveniently they might ride on horse back sideways.—Another old historian, enumerating the fashion of Richard the Second's reign, observes, "Likewise noble ladies then used high heads, and cornets and robes, with long trains, and seats of side-saddles on respectable Queen Anne, daughter of the King of Bavaria who first introduced the custom into this kingdom—for before women of every rank rode as men do." In his beautiful illustrative picture of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims Stothard appears to have committed an anachronism in placing the most conspicuous female character of his fine composition sideways on her steed. That the lady should have been depicted riding in the male fashion, might, it strikes us, have been inferred without any historical research on the subject, from the poet's describing her as having on her feet "a paire of spurres sharpe." [The Young Lady's Equestrian Manual.

A Mississippi editor observes:—

At the ensuing fall and spring terms, the people of this state will have an immense debt to pay—we forbear to name our estimate of the amount—they cannot pay it; and if the demand be persisted in, nine tenths of them must be turned out of house and home, particularly in the great central counties.

One of the Siamese twins, Mr. Chang, has been arrested for assault and battery in Boston. His associate brother, Mr. Eng, refuses to be arrested with him, and threatens a suit for false imprisonment. This is a puzzling case for the lawyers.

A friend in Louisiana writes under date of the 31st ult., that a fight took place a few days ago in Madison Parish, 60 miles below Lake Providence, between a Mr. Nevils and a Mr. Harper, which terminated fatality. The Police Jury had ordered a road on the right bank of the Mississippi, and the neighboring planters were out with their forces to open it. For some offence, Nevils, the superintendent of operations, flogged two of Harper's negroes. The next day the parties met on horseback when Harper dismounted and proceeded to cowskin Nevils for the chastisement inflicted on the negroes. Nevils immediately drew a pistol and shot his assailant dead on the spot. Both were gentlemen of the highest respectability.

An affray also came off recently, as the same correspondent writes us, in Raymond Hind's county Mississippi, which, for a serious one was rather amusing. The Sheriff had a processs to serve on a man of the name of Bright, and, in consequence of some difficulty and intemperate language thought proper to commence the service by the application of his cowskin to the defendant. Bright thereupon floored his adversary, and, wresting his cowhide from him applied it to its owner to the extent of at least five hundred lashes meanwhile threatening to shoot the first bystander who attempted to interfere. The Sheriff was carried home in a state of insensibility and his life has since been despaired of. The Mayor of the place, however, issued his warrent and started three of the Sheriff's deputies in pursuit of the delinquent, but the latter, after keeping them at bay till they found it impossible to arrest him, surrendered himself to the Magistrate, by whom he was bound over to the next Circuit Court. From the Mayor's office, his Honor and the parties litigant proceeded to the tavern to take a drink by the way of ending hostilities. But the civil functionary refused to sign articles of peace by touching glasses with Bright, whereupon the latter made a furious assault upon him, and then turned and flogged "mine host" within an inch of his life because he interfered. Satisfied with his day's work Bright retired. Can we show any such specimens of chivalry and refinement in Kentucky?—*Louisville Journal.*

A Mr. Edmund Keene Burke, of Mobile, a most unfilial young reprobate, was recently ridden on a rail by the citizens of that place for breaking a couple of his father's ribs and running away with a third—that is to say he ran away with his old father's young wife, his own step-mother, and married her!—*Ib.*

There was to be a duel with swords, a few days ago, between a couple of persons in St. Francisville, Louisiana. One of the parties, on the night before the affair, waited on a "keen old sworder" and made enquiries as to the surest way to avoid being touched by his antagonist's weapon. "The surest way is to keep out of its reach," said the veteran. The considerate young gentleman took the hint and started for Texas.—*Ib.*

Health of New Orleans.—The New Orleans Advertier of last Friday says:—"The weather has materially changed since Saturday, and is now cool and chilly, more particularly so at night; the wind blows from the north, keen and piercingly. Yesterday we heard of some cases of yellow fever,—but if there are any, we have little fears for the result, as, from the knowledge acquired of the malady by our experienced physicians, no greater apprehensions need now be entertained of it, than of the most common disease."—*Ib.*

A man named Leet, living on the road between Nashville and Clarksville, was killed on the 27th ult. by his own wife.—In one of his fits of drunkenness, he commenced whipping her according to custom when she seized a knife, and, with a single blow severed the principal veins and arteries of his neck. He died in a few minutes.—*Ib.*

We are informed that a man named Sergeant was killed in Georgetown, on Saturday last by a kick from his horse.—*Ib.*

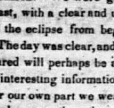
THE KENTUCKIAN.

Friday,—September 21, 1838.

☞The Hon. R. H. MENIFEE, will address the citizens of Fleming county, at the Court-house in this place on Monday next.

THE ECLIPSE.—We were gratified, on Tuesday last, with a clear and uninterrupted view of the eclipse from beginning to ending. The day was clear, and those who were prepared will perhaps be able to furnish some interesting information respecting it. For our own part we were not prepared to make any other than a general observation through an ordinary piece of smoked glass, and the facts so far as we could form an opinion were as follows:

Appearance of the sun at 35 min. past 4 o'clock, or at its greatest obscuration.



Beginning of the eclipse about 2 o'clock and 35 minutes, and ending at 4 h. 56 min. Duration 2 hours and 20 minutes; about 11¼ digits being eclipsed at greatest obscuration. We noticed but little effect on the atmospher, the thermometere standing at 78, as it had stood in the afternoon of several days previous to the eclipse, and on the following day.

The lines by HORACE are inadmisable. They contain some fine thoughts but so badly expressed as to reeder them unfit for the public eye.

It should be borne in mind that on Monday next books will be opened for subscriptions of stock in the Poplar Plains and Louisa Turnpike road.

Arrangements have been entered into between the United States Government and the Canadian, by which no force will be sent to interrupt the authorities of Maine in their attempt to survey the boundary line, and commissioners have been appointed to proceed forthwith in the performance of that duty, unattended by a military force.

PATRIOTISM.—In a single county in Missouri (Caldwell) at the late election, but two votes were given for the Whig ticket. We would ask no better evidence of honesty and patriotism than this. When men are satisfied that their principles are right, no circumstance, however discouraging, should deter them from the performance of their duty. A public dinner has since been tendered them by the whigs of St. Louis.

MISERIOUS MOVEMENT.—After the close of the election in Illinois, 500 laborers on the public works left immediately for Michigan. The election in that state take place on the first Monday and Tuesday of October.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—It has been decided, in several of the courts of Illinois, that the titles to lands derived from sales for taxes are not valid. Thousands of valuable tracts have been annually sold in Illinois for taxes, and if this principle is established, endless litigation must follow, and a fruitful field for profit and fortune opened to the lawyers.

The Whigs have a majority of 6 upon joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature. The lower House consists of 46 whigs, and 44 Van Burenites and Conservatives.—Senate, 22 Whigs, Conservatives and Van Burenites 18.

The government has refused to grant the volunteer force required by Gen. Gains, for the protection of the western frontier, on the grounds that no authority exists in the executive to place such force at his disposal. A militia force will be called into service should the situation of affairs require it.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn, says the Warsaw (Ky.) Patriot of the 8th inst. "by a gentleman from Boone, that a most daring highway robbery was committed near Florence on Saturday night last. A man by the name of SHAW, a respectable citizen of Union, while on his return from Covington, when about two miles from Florence, was stopped by two ruffians who demanded his money, and on refusing to give it up, they pulled him from his horse. Mr. Shaw drew a dirk knife and stabbed one of the robbers in several places—once in the abdomen up to the hilt. In the scuffle, one of them struck Mr. S. on the head with a club, which laid him senseless, and after rifling his pockets of $14, all the money in his possession, they fled. A farmer coming along with a wagon shortly after, found Mr. S. senseless on the ground, with his dirk knife still clenched in his hand, and covered with the blood of one of the robbers. Mr. Shaw was also stabbed in several places, but in one place to cause much blood to flow. He soon recovered and was taken to Florence by the wagoner. It appears Mr. Shaw had four or five hundred dollars to bring home from Covington, but having some suspicion of two men who had rode with him part of the way there he had given the money to a friend to bring down for him. One of the robbers has been apprehended and is now in the Newport jail; the other is thought to be dead, from the wounds inflicted on him by Mr. Shaw."

It is recommended in some of the eastern papers that the duty on foreign potatoes be taken off for twelve months, because of the failure of that crop in this country.

The drought of 1838 is said to have been of longer continuance than the present.

The negroes who murdered the two little children of Judge Mayes, of Virginia, have been tried and sentenced to be hung on the 25th inst.

The city of Knoxville, Tennessee, has been visited with a fearful epidemic, which raged to an alarming extent, and the mechanics were generally leaving the city. The Mayor has issued his Proclamation appointing Friday the 7th inst. as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The New York Courier and Enquirer states that three bales of new crop cotton received by the steam ship Natchez, were sold in that city at 16 cts per lb.

Eight bales of the same article were sold at Natchez on the 25th ult. at 13 cents per lb.

The crops of corn in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine will be larger than they have been for fifteen years. The rye wheat and oat crop is at least a fair crop.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Whigs have marched over this State almost without opposition. The Governor and Lieut. Governor have been re-elected by an increased and overwhelming majority, and they have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. In the first Congressional district HILAND HALL is re-elected. In the second district, WM. SLADE will have at least 3000 majority. In the third district HORACE EVERETT has upwards of 2000 majority. In the fourth district, now represented by HERAN ALLEN, there was another Whig candidate besides him, and it is possible there is no choice, though the ultimate election of a Whig is certain. From the fifth district now represented by the Hon. ISAAC FLETCHER, (Van Buren) who is a candidate for re-election, no certain information has been received; but the reports are said to be favorable to the election of WM. UPHAM, the Whig candidate.

The Crops of Northern Ohio.—A premature frost on the 2d instant, in Northern Ohio, would seem to have completed the injury to vegetation which had escaped the effects of the drought. The effects which this unexpected and severe visitation of frost has had on vegetation, have, it is added, permitted a tolerably correct estimate to be made of the crops of 1838 in northern Ohio. That estimate is as follows:

Wheat and grass may be set down as an average crop while corn and oats are very light, and potatoes almost a total failure. Wherever from a moist location or favorable showers corn, buckwheat and potatoes and vines bade fair to escape the drought, they were unusually backward and are ruined by the frost. Fruit was generally destroyed by cold blasting winds immediately succeeding the bloom, and the little remaining deprived of size and flavor by the drought. Of fall feed there is no prospect, the fields being as bare as in March, and the ground now dry as at any time during the summer. The prospect for the coming winter is gloomy indeed, and prudence, with a close economy in the expenditure of food both for man and beast will be necessary.

Destruction of the Russian Fleet.—The London Times has advices from Circassia, which give an account of a catastrophe experienced by the Russian fleet in the Black Sea on the 11th ult. Three ships of the line two corvettis, five brigs, two steamers, and two smaller crafts, had been completely wrecked on the coast, and 11 ships of war stranded, and supposed to be irrecoverable. It was believed that not fewer than 30 Russian ship had been put hors de combat by the hurricane.

The garrison of the fort of Sootcha have made two sorties to protect the wrecks of the 2 corvettis, was attacked by the natives and compelled to retreat with the loss of 1000 men out of the 1,100 of which the party had consisted. The Circassians, after plundering the corvettes set fire to them and burnt four other vessels, under the very guns of the fort.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FLOUR MARKET

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO DATES.

Alexandria,	Sept. 11,	7 00
Petersburg,	" 11,	7 50 a 8 00
Lynchburg,	" 10,	6 00 a 6 50
Wilmington, N.C.	" 7,	
Philadelphia,	" 8,	7 50 a 7 75
New York,	" 12,	8 25 a 9 00
Baltimore,	" 11,	7 50 a 7 75
Charleston,	" 7,	7 50 a 9 00
Savannah,	" 4,	8 50 a 9 75
Boston,	" 8,	7 50 a 8 00
Maysville,	" 19,	5 50
Richmond,	" 7,	8 00 a 8 25
Dayton,	Aug. 28,	4 50
Detroit,	" 27,	5 [illegible]
Louisville,	Sept. 15,	5 [illegible]
Cincinnati,	" 12,	6 00
New Orleans,	" 8,	7 50 a 7 75

GRAIN MARKET.

DATES AS ABOVE.

	WHEAT.		CORN.	
Alexandria,	1 50 a 1 75		90 a	91
Petersburg,	1 37 a 1 50		bbl 4 00	
Lynchburg,	1 10 a 1 25			
Philadelphia,	1 55 a 1 60		88 a	91
New York,				
Baltimore,	1 57 a 1 65		90 a	92
Charleston,			95 a	1 00
Savannah,			95 a	1 00
Boston,			98	
Maysville,	75		40 a	45
Richmond,	1 45 a 1 50		85	
Dayton,	75			
Detroit,		1 00		
Louisville,	80		58 a	62
Cincinnati,	1 60		62 a	70
New Orleans,			68 a	70

Houston, (Texas,) Prices Current, Aug. 17.

Bacon, hams and middlings.	$0 20 25
Flour, superfine per bbl.	23 00
Grain, corn per bushel	1 50
" oats.	2 50
Provisions, beef per barrel.	23 00
" cargo.	20 00
" pork, mess, per barrel.	25 00
" potatoes per bushel.	1 75

Philadelphia, September 8. The stock of Bacon, Pork, Lard, are now very light and prices have again advanced. We quote Mess Pork at $17 50 a 18 per barrel. Hams 12 to 14c; Sides 11 a 11¼ and 9 a 10c per lb. Lard is held at 12a 13c. Hogs sell at from $6 73 to $7 per cwt.—Sheep $1 25 to $3 per head.

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKET.—We are indebted to the New York Express for the following information respecting the state of the European grain market.

In Italy, the crop of wheat is badly spoken of. In Piedmont the prospect was very unfavorable. There had been large arrivals of wheat at Trieste, and it was expected prices would be lower.

In the Baltic ports the demand for wheat has not been so brisk lately, still prices have been pretty steadily maintained. At Dantzig on the 20th July, some good mixed wheat was disposed of at 40s, and a parcel of very fine almost deserving the name of high-mixed, at 42s; the very top quotation was 50, but the demand was chiefly confined to quantities somewhat inferior, at from 41s to 46s per qr. and several lots of good high mixed had changed hands at these prices. A good deal of rain had fallen, which had much benefited the growing crops, still the yield of wheat was not expected to turn out well.

From Konigsburg we have advices of the 19th July. The quantity of wheat remaining in the hands of the merchants is stated to be reduced to about 70,000 qrs. and a considerable portion of this small stock is good enough for the English market: the daily accounts from London had the effect of the drought. The effects which this unexpected and severe visitation of frost has had on vegetation, have, it is added, permitted a tolerably correct estimate to be made of the crops of 1838 in northern Ohio. That estimate is as follows:

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier, writing under date of 1st August, says, "the harvest in France is good so far as it has gone, and we have hopes that the remainder of it will prove equally so.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—On Wednesday evening the 5th inst. at her residence at Fox Springs in this county, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ABIGAIL, consort of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, in the 52nd year of her age.

Mrs. Williams was a woman of much merit: the pen of eulogium could do but slender justice, in giving her the most splendid portrait. She was mild and affable in her disposition, unobtrusive and candid in conversation, an affectionate and indulgent companion and mother, a kind and harmless neighbor, which are characteristics of a noble mind. She labored under a complicated train of diseases, that finally terminated in a pulmonary complaint, which she endured with great patience and christian resignation; which were her peculiar traits in the common walks of life.—She has left this vale of sorrow and turmoils to join the blood-washed throng—to participate in the full redemption made by a crucified Redeemer. She lived beloved, and died regretted by all who knew her; has left a husband and children to mourn their irretrievable loss.

In this place, on Thursday 13th instant, JOHN MARSHALL, son of Mr. Marshall Cooper, aged one year and nine months.

In t is place, on Wednesday morning last, GEORGE, infant son of Mr. John Pratt.

In this county, on Monday morning last, after a severe illness of two weeks, Mr. Jamds Dale, in the 31st year of his age.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Wallace Skinner's on Fleming Creek, a light-bay horse, 17 hands high, heavy body, clean long legs, one or both hind feet white, high shoulder, neck slightly like a great fallen, head high, back short and mane and tail with a large whitish natural mark, apparently marked by the saddle, but too far back, and larger on one side than on the other. Also a close observer may see that he has been trowelled in both shoulders. Although he is 10 or 11 years old, he is a valuable horse. If strayed information will be thankfully received, &c. If stolen 25 dollars for the horse. HUGH MAYNE.

Sept. 21, 1838.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

SINGLETON.

WILL stand the ensuing fall season at the stable of the subscriber about three miles east of Flemingsburg, where breeders of privileged mares and others desirous of breeding to the very finest stock in the county would do well to attend. No change in the terms. D. MORGAN.

Sept. 21, 1838.

FLEMING COUNTY SEMINARY,

THE undersigned, Trustees of the Seminary at Flemingsburg, respectfully inform the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. H. Maltby, A. M. who, together with Mrs. Maltby, will have the entire control of the various apartments in the building.

It gives them pleasure to assure all those who feel an interest in the prosperity of the institution that Mr. Maltby and his lady have given them the strongest evidences of qualification in every respect, and they hesitate not to pass on their opinion, that the character and standing of the Seminary will be greatly elevated under their auspices.

Having recently had the building thoroughly repaired and fitted up in a comfortable, neat style, and believing they have succeeded in the procurement of such a gentleman to direct and superintend the institution as cannot fail to give general satisfaction, they respectfully invite attention to the annexed advertisement, and solicit from the citizen of this and adjoining counties, their liberal support which its location and advantages justly entitle it to.

The Seminary will be conducted under two Departments, male and female, each embracing a junior and senior class. The junior class will comprise Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic and History United States.

Tuition per session, $12 50

The senior class will comprise Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Ancient and Modern History, Mythology, Ancient Biography, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Greek, Latin and French languages, composition and Declamation.

Tuition per term, 15 00

Pencil or Aragon, Drawing and Painting each, 5 00

Bill for fuel $1 00 per year and the same for winter term to be paid always in advance. Board can be had in respectable families in the village for $1 50 per week.

Believing that little is gained where the habits and manners of the student are neglected, the teachers are pledged to endeavor to cultivate such principles of good behaviour as shall qualify their pupils to become ornaments of refined society.

To those having daughters to educate, this Seminary offers peculiar advantages—the instructions of both a male and female teacher, which experience has demonstrated to be a most desirable method of educating young ladies. Those studying the higher branches will occupy a room with Mrs. Maltby and recite to Mrs. Maltby in classes with young gentlemen. Whenever the number of students requires it, an additional department will be opened.

First Session to commence on the 1st Monday in November and to continue 22 weeks. No student will be admitted for less than one term.

For further particulars address the Trustees or H. MALTBY, *Principal.*

DORSEY L. STOCKTON,
THO. PORTER,
WILSON P. BOYD,
L. W. ANDREWS,
THOS. W. FLEMING,
JOHN DANALDSON,
THOS. THROOP, *Trustees.*

Sept. 14, 1838.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER

FLEMINGSBURG INDEPENDENT SCHOOL,

WILL be opened in the Associate Reformed Meeting House by the Rev. HUGH MAYNE.

TERMS—per Session of five months.

FIRST COURSE, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Eng. Grammar, and Arithmetic, $8 00

SECOND COURSE, Original Composition, Geography, Globes, and construction of Maps, $10 00

THIRD COURSE, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French, $12 50

N. B. The 1st course will embrace,

1st. The History of the World from its creation to the return of the Jews from Babylon, as recorded in the Bible, without note or comment.

2d. The History of Greece.

3d. The History of Rome.

4th. The History of England.

5th. The History of America, and specially of the U. States, of N. America, Topography on the maps throughout the whole course.

6th. Constitution of the United States, of N. America, and of the State of Kentucky, without note or comment.

Fridays, to be used as recitation days. On which days employers and others are respectfully invited to attend and judge for themselves.

Fuel, paper, books, &c. to be procured or paid for by the employers according to the directions of the teacher.

Sept. 14, 1838. 4? tf.

HARTFORD

Marine and Fire Insurance Company AGENCY.

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, I am now prepared to insure all descriptions of buildings and their various contents against loss or damage by

FIRE.

Also the cargoes of Flat, Keel and Steam Boats against fire and all the numerous perils of the waters. Terms of Insurance as low as are customary in other offices.

There is no Insurance Company in the United States that has obtained a higher character for promptitude in meeting losses than that of the Hartford Insurance Company. It has paid upon policies issued by them in this State in the last few years, upwards of $70,000.

Persons owning property would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to be safe from the most destructive of all elements, at a trifling expense.

W. P. BOYD, *Agent.*

Flemingsburg, Sept. 14, 1838.

NOTICE.

Bring in your Tickets!!!

BY order of the Board of Trustees it is made my duty to request all those who hold tickets of any denomination payable by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Flemingsburg, to present them in THIRTY DAYS from this time for redemption at the store of Fleming and Donaldson, the present board being anxious and determined to settle and pay off all the causes which compelled their issuance having ceased to exist, it is hoped the call will be promptly complied with.

P. R. BEAN, *Secretary of the Board.*

Sept. 14, 1838.

THE FLEMING RACES,

WILL commence on Tuesday, the second day of October and continue for three days. The course is on the farm of Mr. Job Farris, about three miles east of Flemingsburg, and sportsmen from a distance are invited to attend.

First Day—A match race for three years old colts, entrance $25 will come off.

Second day—A purse of $75 will be run for.

Third day—A purse of $75 will be run for.

Judges—L. D. Stockton, John Heddleson, D. Morgan. H. BELT, S. F. FILSON, GEO. M. TAYLOR, A. BELT, W. FLEMING.

Sept. 7, 1838.

EAGLE TAVERN,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mrs. Judith Goddard,

[*Late of the Washington Hotel.*]

HAVING been compelled to give up the house she has so long occupied, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the travelling public, that she has succeeded in getting the 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 stand she has so long occupied, she would be doing injustice to her own feelings were she not to return grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly supported her for the last four years, and in asking a continuance of the favors which has been invariably extended to her, she pledges that no exertions shall be wanting on her part to merit it. For the manager ment 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-e

PROSPECTUS of the American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany. It is a remarkable fact, that while converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquires which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true, that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively wanted, had well nigh with encouragement and support, has induced the publication to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of the science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane*; on *Jurisprudence*; on *Theology*; and on *Moral and Moral Philosophy*. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for communications from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical*: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the Truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as also, will honest and respectable objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of *truth*, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology, and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory evidences for their genuineness, and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed: we must, in every such case, see *the head or skull or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in Foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts; indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more of *such cuts*.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a remuneration *per printed page* as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it were the interests of morality and religion, we claime the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectional matter: and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS: 1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALKER, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia; and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALKER.

☞Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for the Journal.

Poetry.

The following beautiful song, republished in the Scioto (Ohio) Gazette has, for some years, we believe, been much in vogue in the North, and especially in our Navy. A correspondent of the above paper thus introduces it:

Mr. Editor—Having been frequently applied to for copies of the enclosed song; and as some of the applicants have the honor of owning their names on your subscription leger, I am induced to believe that you will comply with a request to publish it. In my opinion it is of the most beautiful of our national lyrics, and the air to which it is sung or played is pre-eminently mellifluous and touching. The fact that it was introduced but a short time since into this part of the country, and already many have it by rote, is evidence of its general acceptation.

I understood it was written by an officer of the Navy. MIRABEL.

OUR FLAG.

I.

Our Flag is there! our Flag is there!
We'll hail it with three loud huzzas!
Our Flag is there! our Flag is there!
Behold its glorious stripes and stars!
Stout hearts have fought for that bright Flag;
Strong hands sustained its mast-head high;
And oh! to see how proud it waves,
Brings tears of joy to every eye.
Our Flag is there, &c.

II.

That Flag has stood the battle's roar,
With foemen stout and foemen brave;
Strong hands have strove that Flag to lower;
And found a speedy, watery grave!
That flag is known in every shore,
The standard of a gallant band;
Alike sustained in peace or war,
It floats o'er Freedom's happy land.
Our Flag, &c.

III.

There let it wave! there let it wave!
Be this forever Freedom's home;
For 'tis the land our father's gave,
'Tis hallow'd ground—'tis Valor's tomb!
Then tread it proudly—keep the trust
Our sires bequeath'd, those heroes brave!
Guard sacredly the patriot dust,
And o'er it let the banner wave!
Our Flag, &c.

THE RIGHTEOUS NEVER FORSAKEN.

"Hoot away despair!
Never yield to sorrow—
The blackest sky may wear
A sunny face to-morrow."

It was Saturday night, and the widow of the Pine Cottage sat by her blazing faggots with her five children by her side, endeavoring by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a year, her own feeble hands had provided for her family, for she had no supporter: she thought of no friend in all the wide unfriendly world around. But that mysterious providence, the wisdom of whose ways is above human comprehension, had visited with wasting sickness, and her little means become exhausted. It was now, too, mid-winter, and the snow lay heavy and deep through all the surrounding forests, while storms seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving wind roared amidst the bounding pines, and rocked her puny mansion.

The last faint herring smoked upon the coals before her; it was the only article of food she possessed, and no wonder her forlorn, desolate state brought up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother, when she looked upon her children, and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart swellings of despair to arise, even though she knew that He, whose promise is to the widow and the orphan, cannot forget his word. Providence had many years before taken from her her eldest son, who went from his forest home to try his fate on the high seas, since which she had heard no note or tidings of him, and in later time had, by death, deprived her of the companion and staff of her earthly pilgrimage, in the person of her husband. Yet to this hour she had been upborne; she had not only been able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost an opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The indolent may well bear with poverty while the ability to gain sustenance remains; the individual who has but his own wants to supply, may suffer with fortitude the winter of wants; his affections are not wounded, his heart is not wrung. The most desolate in populous cities may hope, for charity has not quite closed her hand and heart, and shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of helpless and depending children, far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her. And such an one was the widow of the Pine Cottage; but as she bent over the fire and took up the last scanty remnant of food to spread before her children, her spirits seemed to brighten up, as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, and Cowper's beautiful lines came uncalled for across her mind:

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense
But trust him for his grace,
Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face."

The smoked herring was scarcely laid upon the table when a gentle rap at the door, and loud barking of a dog, attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller in tattered garments, and apparently in indifferent health, entered and begged a lodging and a mouthful of food; said he, "it is now twenty four hours since I have tasted bread." The widow's heart bled anew as under a fresh application of distresses, for her sympathies lingered not around her fire side. She hesitated not even now; rest and a share of all she had, she proffered to the stranger.

"We shall not be forgotten," said she, "or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the boards but when he saw the scanty, he raised his eyes towards heaven with astonishment—"and is this all your store! and a share of this you offer to one you know not! then never saw I charity before! but madam," said he continuing, "do you not wrong your children by giving a part of your last mouthful to a stranger!"

"Ah," said the poor widow, and the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it, "I have a boy, a darling son, some where on the face of the wide world unless Heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you, as I would that others should act towards him. God who sent manna from Heaven, can provide for Israel, and how should I this night offend him if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you are, and he should have provided for him a home even as poor as this, were I to turn you unrelieved away."

The widow ended, and the stranger springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms—"God indeed has provided for such a wandering son, and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress—my mother! Oh my mother!"

It was her long lost son, returned to her bosom from the Indies. He had chosen that disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. The humble residence of the forest was exchanged for one comfortable and indeed beautiful in the usual quiet manner. I recollect once, when having been lost in the intricacies of the wood, I stumbled upon a little hut. Being extremely thirsty, and rightly concluding that a spring would be found in its vicinity, I wended my way thither. I found it occupied by an old woman, of whom I requested a draught of water. It was soon furnished, and when I had despatched it, I was overwhelmed with questions.

"Are you one of the 'cademy boys!" inquired she.

"Yes, marm," was the reply.

"Well, I declare!" ejaculated the old woman, 'they say you larn queer things down there. Why, they say the world is round!"

"The world, marm," said I, anxious to display my acquired knowledge, 'is not exactly round, but resembles in shape a flattened orange; and it turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours."

"Well, I don't know any thing about its axes," replied she, 'but I know it don't turn round, for if it did we'd be all tumbled off; and as to its being round, any one can see it's a square piece of ground standing on a rock."

"Standing on a rock!—but upon what does that stand!"

"Why, on another to be sure.'

"But what supports the last!'

"La! child, how stupid you are! there's rocks all the way down!'

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*, counteragents, instruments, &c., for the successful management of all cases in the practice or range of common medicine—also, in that of operative surgery and obstetrics. His office is immediately under the Printing office, and in conjunction with J. A. Cavan, Esq.; his residence with Mr. J. Hedgecock, near the Presbyterian church, at one of which places he may at all times be consulted, except when with the sick. All orders in his department will have prompt attention; and as he expects to rise or fall in his professional character by his merit, will with pleasure, receive any case where he may think there a chance of aid, and which may be confided to his care; and wait the event of elevation or depression by the faithful effort he shall make in the opinions of his constituents—and thus faithful in his knowledge of the extensive sciences of *Medicine, Surgery*, and of *Midwifery*, in apposition with his considerable practice in the last two or three years and success therewith, places himself before the people of Fleming county, occupying the responsible and solemn attitude of a Physician.

June 1, 1838. 32-zz

LOST OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, near the Upper Blue Lick, Fleming County a 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

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.

TAILORING.

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

Tailoring Business,

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

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

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

WILLIAM McDONALD.
March 23, 1838. 20-zz

JUST RECEIVED,

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

J. H. & WM. CARPENTER.
May 18, 1838. 30-zz

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

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

PROSPECTTS *for the second volume of the Richmond County Mirror, a weekly Journal, devoted to Science, Literature, and News, embellished with engravings, etc.—Printed and published in the village of New Brighton, N. Y.*

THE subscriber, having satisfactorily made the experiment of publishing a literary periodical work, in and for the county of Richmond, will commence the Mirror weekly, as soon as twenty-six minutes, *(the present volume,)* shall be completed.

The first number of Volume II will be published on the 4th day of *August* next, and the paper will be issued regularly every Saturday thereafter.

The literary character of the work will not be suffered to retrograde in the forth-coming volume; as the following highly talented and well known ladies and gentlemen, whose literary contributions have already graced the present volume, will con ti ue to illumine the future columns of THE MIRROR: *Catherine A. Ware, S. B. Freeland, T. Barlow, Greenville Mellen, J. B. Phillips, L. D. Gale, L. B. Chapin, Esquires*, together with a galaxy of anonymous writers, of whose productions fair specimens have also been given during the present volume, and, who will of course continue to throw their varied lambency into he MIRROR and preserve the recp rocity of *coincidence and reflection.*

Its departments of *Science* are under the direct supervision of one of the most profound Professors in the United States; and in its columns the student of Natural Philosophy will find the closest analogy with such errors as are inevitably made by those editors who attempt to be the all in all of their periodicals.

Its *Literary* departments, illumined by the writings of such as *Mrs. Ware, J. B. Phillips*, and *Greenville Mellen*, need not be extolled in this prospectus, to be recommended to the favor of the American public.

In its Agricultural and Political Departments, the conductor is assisted by several gentlemen of acknowledged judgment and ability.

The publication of THE MIRROR is the fourth experiment of its kind upon Staten Island; the first of which was made some eight years ago, since which time the Island has been called upon to *patronize* the random publications of the metropolis. All of those periodicals, as printed elsewhere for the benefit of Staten Island, have espoused the tenets of one of the great political parties, and have rendered themselves obnoxious to the resident partizans of the other. The policy of such a course may be judged of by the fact that in the fall of 1835 a bare majority of *one* decided the contest for the Assembly ticket; and the cause of the discontinuance of those papers may be inferred.

The plan of THE MIRROR has been satisfactorily proved as the only one fitted to this county; as this paper has during the past year, received a larger and more decisive encouragement than any of its predecessors.

P. L. HAGADORN.

New type will be procured for volume II; it will be printed on the present plan, upon paper of the finest texture, with a neat advertising cover of colored paper; and delivered regularly to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum. Subscribers who receive their papers *by mail*, by enclosing a five dollar note (current in New York city,) will be furnished with two copies every week for one year, or Four Volumes of the work in succession. No paper will be sent out of Richmond county *without pay in advance*, or a reference.

No subscription received for less than six months.

New Brighton, N. Y. April 28, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.

Thos. Throop & J. E. Shepard,

HAVE entered into partnership in the practice of Law, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fleming, and will attend to any business of their profession promptly.

Office on Main Cross street, opposite the Store of Messrs. N. S. & L. W. Andrews.

Aug. 24, 1838.

WILSON P. BOYD,

Attorney at Law

FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the courts of Fleming and the adjoining counties.

August 10, 1838. 42-tf

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

NOTICE.

WE. 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 speedy 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' 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 stil 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.
Mar. 23, 1838. zz

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 altogether to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. For term apply to Thos. Throop Esq in Flemingsburg or to John Hamilton or Mary Hamilton in Harrison County Ky.

July 27th 1838 40-c.

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 ten dollars on the share was then made, to be paid in every sixty days.

By order of the president,

JOHN DANALDSON, *Treas.*
July 27th 1838. 40-c.

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 bull face, about fifteen hands and a half high, some white 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.

MR William Preston Duncan, Elizabeth Duncan, Mary Duncan, and Mahala Dungan, 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.

JUST RECEIVED.

NATURE'S Assistant, or the Female Own medicine, Nerve Cordial, Bloodgood'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 Liniment, the most valuable remedy ever discovered, for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts or wounds, corns, chaffe 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 Kreasot tooth wash, the New England Cough Syrup, for coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, whooping cough, spitting of blood, and affections of the lungs; Percussion caps, Hemp and Grass bed cords, Hemp and Grass leading liner, 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 development 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, with out much expectoration except a frothy mucus; an uneasiness about the chest, or a sense of pain 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 continuance 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 seen even 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: Hi 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 addition to 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 spraing, 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 feared no pains, and resorted to have no remedies untried for her relief; still the disease made most fearful and rapid progress; with distressing cough, laborous 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 pus, 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 become 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.

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.

SCHOOL.

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

D. K. STOCKTON, *Pres. B. T.*
April 27, 1838. 27-tf

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 unlawful and brutal conduct towards me, and the friends of humanity and better keep a look out for this vilest of men.

LUVICA WALKER.
June 22, 1838. 36

Shaving Compound.

L. W. GUNN'S Saponaceous Shaving cream, mould, highly recommended to gentlemen who shave themselves, for its profuse and soothing lather, which will not dry up on 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.—Its very pleasantly perfumed, and the 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 for 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 FIFTY if paid after the expiration of three months and within the year, or THREE DOLLARS, payable at the end of the year.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell.
Elizaville, Daniel Picklin, 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.
Mayslick, Kirk & Sanford.
Westliberty, Morgan Co., D. P. Mosely
Owingsville, Bath Co., J. W. Barnes
Valena, Fleming Co. E. H. Lowman