THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

Liberty and Truth.

BY CHAPMAN & SMITH. FLEMINGSBURG, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1837. VOL. III.—NO 41.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

☞ "THE KENTUCKY WHIG" 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.

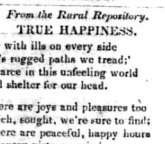
No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid—unless with the consent of the publishers; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will always be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ 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 editors on business, to insure attention, should be *post paid.*

AGENTS.

Poplar Plains, J. W. Stockwell.
Elizaville, Daniel Ficklin, jr.
Sherburne Mills, John Andrews.
Mount Carmel, R. Henderson.
Helena, Wilson Wood.
Cross Roads, Bath county, John M. Rice.
Wyoming, John N. Lee.
Martha Mills, Robert C. Fant
Hillsborough, E. H. Hunt.
Maysleick, Kirk & Sanford.
Westliberty, Morgan Co., D. P. Mosely.
Owingsville, Bath Co., J. W. Barnes.



POETRY.

From the Rural Repository.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

'Beset with ills on every side
Life's rugged paths we tread;'
And scarce in this unfeeling world
Find shelter for our head.

Yet there are joys and pleasures too
Which, sought, we're sure to find;
And there are peaceful, happy hours
For every virtuous mind.

God gave us reason to enjoy
What he in wisdom sends;
He 'twines the ivy round the oak,
An emblem of his ends.

Though all in the same mould were cast,
And all bear his impress
How much we differ in one point,
Our search for happiness.

Some seek their happiness in wealth;
Some knowledge most esteem;
Some thirst for power and some for fame,
More cottage of a dream.

Fleeting and short are all the joys
That spring from earthly things;
From mines of gold, from learning's store,
Or diadems of kings.

But there's a treasure rich and pure,
And all may it obtain,
Who yield their hearts unto the Lord
And seek it in his name.

Religion dries our falling tears
And bids all sorrows cease;
'Her ways are ways of pleasantness
And all her paths are peace.'

Her flowing streams will ne'er run dry
While there's a soul to save;
Let all who seek *true happiness*
In her clear waters have.

May every blessing from on high
On you and yours descend;
And in your heart forever wear
That sure and constant friend.

From Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures, just published, by Washington Irving.

STORY OF KOSATO,

THE RENEGADE BLACKFOOT.

If the meekness and long suffering of the Pierced-nose grieved the spirit of Captain Bonneville, there was another individual in the camp, to whom they were still more annoying. This was a Blackfoot renegado, named Kosato, a fiery, hot-blooded youth, who, with a beautiful girl of the same tribe, had taken refuge among the Nez Perces.—Though adopted in the tribe, he still retained the fierce, warlike spirit of his race, and loathed the peaceful, offensive habits of those around him. The hunting of the deer, the elk, and the buffalo, which was the height of their ambition, was too tame to satisfy his wild and restless nature. His heart burned for the fray, the ambush, the skirmish, the scamper, and all the haps and hazards of roving and predatory warfare.

The recent hoverings of the Blackfeet about the camp, their nightly prowls, and daring and successful marauds, had kept him in a fever and a flutter; like a hawk in a cage, who hears his late companions swooping and screaming in wild liberty above him. The attempt of Captain Bonneville to rouse the war spirit of the Nez Perces, and prompt them to retaliation, was ardently seconded by Kosato. For several days he was incessantly devising schemes of vengeance, and endeavoring to set on foot an expedition that should carry dismay and desolation into the Blackfeet towns. All his art was exerted to touch upon those fierce springs of human action with which he was most familiar. He drew the listening savages around him by his nervous eloquence; taunted them with recitals of past wrongs and insults; drew glowing pictures of triumphs and trophies within their reach; recounted tales of daring and romantic enterprise; of secret marchings; covert lurkings; midnight surprisals; sackings, burnings, plunderings, scalpings; together with the triumphant return, and the feasting and rejoicing of the victors. These wild tales were intermingled with the beating of the drum; the yell, the war-hoop and the war-dance, so inspiring to Indian valor. All, however, were lost upon the peaceful spirits of his hearers; not a Nez Perce was to be roused to vengeance, or stimulated to glorious war. In the bitterness of his heart, the Blackfoot renegado repined at the mishap which had severed him from a race of congenial spirits, and driven him to take refuge among beings so destitute of martial fire.

The character and conduct of this man attracted the attention of Captain Bonneville, and he was anxious to hear the reason why he had deserted his tribe, and why he looked back upon them with such deadly hostility. Kosato told him his own story briefly:—it gives a picture of the deep, strong passions that work in the bosoms of these miscalled stoics.

"You see my wife," said he: "she is good; she is beautiful—I love her. Yet, she has been the cause of all my troubles. She was the wife of a chief. I loved her more than he did; and she knew it. We talked together; we laughed together; we were always seeking each other's society; but we were as innocent as children. The chief grew jealous, and commanded her to speak with me no more. His heart became hard toward her; his jealousy grew more furious. He beat her without cause and without mercy; and threatened to kill her outright, if she even looked at me. Do you want traces of his fury? Look at that scar! His rage against me was no less persecuting. War parties of the Crows were hovering round us; our young men had seen their trail. All hearts were roused for action; my horses were before my lodge. Suddenly the chief came, took them to his own pickets, and called them his own. What could I do!—he was a chief. I durst not speak, but my heart was burning. I joined no longer in the council, the hunt, or the war-feast. What had I to do there! an unhorsed, degraded warrior. I kept by myself, and thought of nothing but these wrongs and outrages.

"I was sitting one evening upon a knoll that overlooked the meadow where the horses were pastured. I saw the horses that were once mine grazing among those of the chief. This maddened me, and I sat brooding for a time over the injuries I had suffered, and the cruelties which she I loved had endured for my sake, until my heart swelled and grew sore, and my teeth were clenched. As I looked down upon the meadow, I saw the chief walking among his horses. I fastened my eyes on him as a hawk's; my blood boiled; I drew my breath hard. He went among the willows. In an instant I was on my feet; my hand was on my knife—I flew rather than ran—before he was aware, I sprung upon him, and with two blows laid him dead at my feet. I covered his body with earth, and strewed bushes over the place; then hastened to her I loved, told her what I had done, and urged her to fly with me. She only answered me with tears. I reminded her of the wrongs I had suffered, and of the blows and stripes she had endured from the deceased; I had done nothing but an act of justice. I again urged her to fly; but she only wept the more, and bade me go. My heart was heavy, but my eyes were dry. I folded my arms. 'This well,' said I; 'Kosato will go alone to the desert. None will be with him but the wild beasts of the prairie. The seekers of blood may follow on his trail. They may come upon him when he sleeps, and glut their revenge; but you will be safe. 'Kosato will go alone.'

"I turned away. She sprang after me, and strained me in her arms. 'No,' cried she, 'Kosato shall not go alone! Wherever he goes, I will go—he shall never part from me.'

"We hastily took in our hands such things as we most needed, and stealing quietly from the village, mounted the first horses we encountered. Speeding day and night, we soon reached this tribe. They received us with welcome, and we have dwelt with them in peace. They are good and kind; they are honest; but their hearts are the hearts of women."

Such was the story of Kosato, as related by him to Captain Bonneville. It is of a kind that often occurs in Indian life; where love elopements from tribe to tribe are as frequent, as among the novel-read heroes and heroines of sentimental civilization, and often give rise to bloody and lasting feuds.

From the Liverpool Times.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE ATLANTIC.

The experiment of navigating the Atlantic with steam ships, and thus shortening for all practical purposes, the distance between Europe and America, has often been talked of, and if report is to be relied on, is likely soon to be tried on an extensive scale, with vessels of great size, furnished with engines of extraordinary power. From an article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, apparently written by Dr. Lardner, we should not be disposed to augur very favorably as to the permanent success of such an enterprise, even though there may be no serious difficulty in making a single trip from New York to Liverpool in favorable weather. The difficulties are of various kinds, the following being the principal ones which observation and science have suggested to the Reviewer.

The first difficulty arises from the defective working of the paddle-wheels of steam engines in rough seas. In a rolling sea like the Atlantic, they are constantly liable to be plunged far too deep into the water. The use of feathering or self-adjusting wheels partially overcomes this difficulty, but it is only by substituting a weaker wheel much more liable to get out of order in long voyages.

A second difficulty is, that boilers worked with salt water, are liable to be constantly clogged up with salts deposited from the water, and require frequent blowing out or cleansing, which cannot be given them without suspending the working of the machinery.

A third, is the liability of the flues to become clogged up with soot on long voyages.

A fourth, and perhaps the most formidable of all, is the difficulty of carrying a sufficient quantity of fuel. If the following calculations are correct (and they are founded on lengthened observation,) the direct voyage from Europe to the United States is all but impossible. The writer says—

"Some of the finest and most efficient sailing vessels which have perhaps ever crossed the ocean, are the packet ships called the Liners, which are the chief means by which the most respectable classes are transported between this country and New York. These vessels are built for the express accommodation of passengers who are able and willing to pay a high price for the most luxurious and expeditious means of transit between the Old and New World. Every thing is therefore sacrificed to their accommodation—all that art can effect to confer the quality of speed upon sailing vessels, is brought to bear upon these ships. There are two lines of them; one between London and New York, the other between Liverpool and New York—the vessels departing weekly. We have obtained an account of the performance of the Liverpool liners for the last three years, and we find that the average time of the outward passage has been thirty-five days and seventeen hours, and of the homeward passage, nineteen days and seven hours.

"If it be desired to obtain any approximate numerical estimate of the obstacles which steam will have to overcome in a Transatlantic voyage, there are no grounds of reasoning except such analogies as we may be enabled to establish between the circumstances of wind and water upon the Atlantic, and those incidental to the seas already navigated by the most powerful and efficient steamers.—We have shown that the steam packets running between Falmouth and Malta are inferior in their speed, as well as in their locomotive duty, to steamers of a larger class; we shall, therefore put aside those packets as giving a result unfavorable to the Atlantic enterprise. It has been stated that the Scotch steamers, which run the longest class of passages, are among the finest and most efficient vessels yet constructed. They are unquestionably splendid vessels but still none of them are superior either in their powers of speed, or—what is more important to the present question—their locomotive duty, to the Medea (steam ship.) Taking, then, this vessel as having the greatest locomotive duty of any steamer which we have yet been able to obtain information, we shall assume that a steamer constructed for navigating the Atlantic shall have, under like circumstances, equal efficiency; the question, then is, *first*, in what proportion should the difficulties of the outward passage to New York be estimated, as compared with the navigation in which the Medea had been worked! and, *secondly*, what tonnage and power could be given to a steamer to enable her to make that outward passage!

"Taking, then, the ground of argument used at the Bristol meeting, let us suppose that the outward passage to New York is 50 per cent. worse than the average weather to which the Medea was exposed. The locomotive duty of a ton of coals in that vessel being about 2000 miles, it would be 1500 miles for the outward passage. The distance between Liverpool and New York being about 3200 miles, the quantity of coal necessary for the whole passage, exclusive of spare fuel would be therefore two tons and one-tenth per horse power. If we allow twelve per cent. of this quantity of coals or spare fuel for emergencies, we shall have, for the total charge of fuel necessary to be supplied to the vessel, two tons and four-tenths per horse power.

"The Medea is a vessel of 800 tons measured capacity, and two hundred and twenty horse power. Her machinery, including the boilers, occupies 220 tons of her capacity. Two tons and four-tenths of coals per horse power would occupy about 540 tons. Thus of her entire capacity 750 tons would be occupied by the machinery and fuel, exclusive of passengers or cargo; and this is putting out of view the obvious objection to the weight destroying, as it would assuredly do, the trim of the vessel.

"That this conclusion may not rest exclusively upon the above reasoning, we have ascertained the actual circumstances of the Medea, and have found that, as she stands at present, an armed frigate, she is capable of carrying a charge of 390 tons of coal; but that if she were divested of the weight of her guns and other warlike implements, and where adapted for a commercial vessel or passenger packet, she would be capable of carrying 360 tons with the same displacement. Deducting from this forty tons for spare fuel, there will remain 320 tons for actual propulsion, being at rather less than a ton and a half per horse power. Now we have already shown the estimated locomotive duty of a ton, in the outward passage, would be 1500 miles, therefore of a ton and a half it would be 2250 miles. Thus this vessel, if fitted with her arms, &c. could not carry fuel for more than two-thirds of the passage from Liverpool to New York.

"Let us consider, however, the capabilities of vessels of large tonnages having the same proportion of power, and affording the most moderate accommodations for passengers, without any disposable capacity for cargo. A steamer measuring twelve hundred tons, and supplied with engines of three hundred horse power, will be capable of stowing in her engine-room, and in all other space which can be appropriated to such a purpose, at the utmost, 500 tons of coal. With this charge of coal she will have space for an after cabin sufficient to afford to sixty first-class passengers the same kind of accommodation as that supplied by the sailing-packets. In her fore part she may accommodate half that number of second-class passengers, exclusive of the space necessary for officers, crew, ship's stores, provisions, &c. Let it be supposed, also, that the space appropriated to the fuel shall be divided and tinked in such a manner that sea water may be introduced to replace the fuel, according as it is consumed, so as to maintain the trim of the vessel, and preserve the proper immersion of the wheels. If ten per cent. be allowed for spare fuel, there will remain for the passage 450 tons, being at the rate of one ton and a half per horse power, which would be sufficient for two-thirds of the passage.

"It is therefore demonstrable, that in the present state of steam navigation, if this voyage be accomplished in one uninterrupted trip, the vessel which performs it, whatever may be her power and tonnage, must be capable of extracting from coals a greater mechanical virtue, in the proportion of three to two, than can be obtained from them by the combined nautical and mechanical skill of Mr. Lang, the builder of the Medea, and Messrs. Maudsley and Field, who supplied her splendid machinery; and this on the untenable supposition that the average Atlantic difficulties are only equal to those to which the Medea was exposed."

On the above grounds, the Reviewer pronounces the direct voyage, at one trip, all but impossible, and suggests the following as the only probable mode in which a steam communication can be effected:

"The distance from the mouth of the Shannon, or the Bay of Galway, to Halifax (Nova Scotia,) does not much exceed two thousand miles. We will not say that this could be accomplished in all weathers, even by the best and most powerful steam-ships, in one run; but it certainly could be done in average weather, leaving a certain quantity of fuel unconsumed, and on emergencies, might therefore be effected in circumstances to a certain degree adverse. If, in a question of this kind, we may allow indirect national advantages to influence our views, there are many which should incline us to favor the establishment of a grand station for Atlantic steam ships on the western coast of Ireland. Should it happily prove, as we feel assured that it will, that a steam communication with America can be maintained from that coast, with greater certainty, regularity and despatch than from any other point in Europe, the inevitable consequence must be, that the high-road between the Old and New World, for all the most enlightened and wealthy classes in the east and in the west, must intersect Great Britain and Ireland.—Through these countries must pass the wealth and intelligence of two hemispheres, and it cannot pass without overflowing and fertilizing. If it be true that even among the people of Britain, advanced as they are in all the arts which soften and civilize, the advantages of such intercourse would be great, what limit can be put to the blessings which the communication of such a measure would shower on the oppressed population of Ireland? It would not be easy for any statesman, however far seeing, to devise any scheme which would, with equal celerity and certainty, scatter through that country the seeds of wealth, knowledge and civilization. The restoration of social order, the re-establishment of respect for the law, the immigration of capital, and the consequent increased demand for labor and improved means of subsistence would be natural and necessary consequences."

From the Newark Sentinel.

THE MECHANIC'S CHILDREN.

Let a group of children be gathered at a school or play ground, and whether they be rich or poor, gentle or simple, they will confess so as to realize the most complete levelling theory. If this is true of the very poor, how much more apparent is it, when the comparison takes in the offspring of the well-doing mechanic. Children, take them one with another, are beautiful creatures; at least in America—nay all the world over. Sir Joshua Reynolds has observed that children, until mistaught, always throw their limbs into graceful attitudes. I trouble myself very little, when I meet a rosy, ingenious, clean, and happy child, with the inquiry, whether it be aristocratic or plebeian in its origin—A cluster of merry, healthy boys and girls, is better than a family crest, or old plate, or faded pictures, or a genealogical tree, or the pitiful pride of penniless grandeur. These olive branches around one's table afford good presumption of a certain degree of health and virtue; and are just what the effete patricians of lordly Britain often sigh for in vain. Every now and then, some great family goes out, like a dying lamp, with an important conclusion. Blessed are those poor men who are rich in children such as I mean!

I plead guilty to the charge of living at the corner of a very narrow alley with a somewhat ignoble name. My window looks upon this humble avenue, which is properly a cul de sac, and at certain hour of every day it is filled with boys and girls; for at the further end of it there is a 'madam's school.' My writing is ever and anon interrupted by the joyous laugh, or the scream of ecstacy from these romping creatures: I seldom fail to look out, and am generally as long nibbing my pen at the casement, as they are in making their irregular procession through the lane. True, they have pulled a board off my garden fence, and foraged most naughtily among my gooseberries; but what of that! I have many a time paid a heavier tax for a less pretty sight. They are happy; and so am I, while I look at them.

Surely nothing can be more graceful or attractive than the fawn-like girl, not yet in her teens, not yet practicing any factitious steps, and not yet seduced into the bold coquetry and flirting display of the 'young miss.' Whose children are these? The children of mechanics; almost without exception. Call it not pride in the anxious mother, that she decks these little ones in the cleanest, fairest product of her needle, and shows off with innocent complacency the chubby face or the slender ankle; call it not *pride*, but *love*. The mechanic's wife has a heart; and over the treadle, which she keeps in motion while she plies her task, she sometimes wanders in musing which needs the aid of poesy to represent. She feels that she is an *American* mother; she knows her boy not only *may* but *must* have opportunities of advancement far superior to those of his parents. She blushes, in forethought, to imagine him illiterate and unpolished when he shall have come to wealth; and therefore she denies herself that she may send him to school. What a security Providence has given us for the next race of men, in the gushing fulness of that perpetual spring—a mother's heart! I said I was proud of our American wives: I am ready to kneel in tears of thankfulness for our American mothers.

But let me get back from the mothers to the children. Our future electors and jurymen, and legislators, and judges, and magistrates, are the urchins who are now shouting and leaping around a thousand shops and school-houses. Shall their parents live in disregard of the duty they owe these budding minds! I am half disposed to undertake a sort of lectureship, from house to house, in order to persuade these fathers and mothers that, with all their affection, they are not sufficiently in earnest in making the most of their children. I would talk somehow in this way. "My good sir, or madam, how old is that boy!"—Very well, he is well grown for his age, and hope you are keeping in mind that he will live in a different world from that in which you and I live. Bring him up accordingly. Lay upon him very early the gentle yoke of discipline. Guard him from evil companions. Save him from idleness, which is the muck heap in every rank, noisome weed of vice grows up. Put work in his hands and make it his pleasure. Make him love home, and by all means encourage him to love his parents better than all other human beings.

"Allow me to beg that you will not fall into the absurd cant which some people, parrot-like catch and echo, against book learning. Determine that this fellow shall know more than ever you have known; then he will be an honor to your declining years. Keep him at a good school, reward him with good books; and he will one day bless you for it." I know men in our legislature, who were brought up to hard work, and are now very rich; but they cannot utter a single sentence without disgracing themselves, by some vulgar expression, or some blunder in Grammar. They know this, but have found it out too late. They feel that their influence is only half what it might have been, if their parents had only taken pains to have them well taught. Now look ahead, and give your child that sort of fortune which no reverse in trade can take away."

It is a great and prevalent error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street-temptation, for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves, and drunkards.—No man would raise a colt or a puppy on such a principle; no man would deal so with his garden or lot. Take notice, parents, unless you till the new soil, and throw in good seed, the devil will have a crop of poison weeds before you know what is taking place. Look at your dear child; and think whether you will leave his safety or ruin at *hazard*.

CHARLES QUILL.

From the N. Y. E. Star.

REFLECTIONS, INDIAN KEY, CLIMATE &c.

How often do the busy, bustling sons of noise and strife, when they retire from the active concerns of the day to their own firesides, sigh for a little spot of earth, where they may bury themselves in seclusion, undisturbed by the constant clatter of the rattling omnibus, or the eternal hum of industry. The unfortunate sons of sickness and disease, too, as they day after day roll upon their couches, made more painful by the unremitted repercussion of the jarring elements of a large city, pant for some sequested spot, where, with a few friends, they may lead a peaceful live, or may peaceful die. Fancy is ever busy in painting to the eye of the imagination the beauties of some little spot of the terrestrial universe, some tiny isle in the vast ocean, shaded with evergreens, where the sun ever shines and the birds sing, and where cold and heat are equally unknown. But in few, how very few, are the images of fancy realized!

Indian Key is that island—that speck of the universe—the original of fancy's brightest pictures. It may be truly said that the sun always shines upon it, the birds ever sing under the shade of its evergreens, and that heat and cold are equally unknown. Shall I give a description of this beautiful island, drawn not from fancy, but reality, not from fiction, but from truth.

Indian Key is one of the long chain of islands extending from Cape Florida to the Portugas, a distance of 180 miles. It is situated about midway between Cape Florida and Key West, in latitude 24 deg. 48 min. N., and longitude 86 deg. 54 min. W., within two miles of it lie old and new Matacombe, Lignum Vitæ, and Tea Table Keys. Upon old Matacomby is a fine spring of water, said to possess qualities of rejuvenescence. An opinion obtains, too, on the coast, that he who drinks of it, will desire to drink again; and that wherever he may roam, after having once drank of it, he will live to return and repeat the draught.

In superficies Indian Key does not exceed twelve acres. Its shape is like the segment of a sphere, rounding gradually from its circular coast to the center of the island. It has entirely been disrobed of its native wood and foliage. On the north part of the island is situated the dwelling of Capt. Housman, the principle proprietor of the island. It is a two story wooden building, surrounded on two sides with large galleries, and finished in a neat modern style. In the morning it is shaded by a large row of cocoa nut trees. The cocoa nut is the queen of ornamental trees. Its smooth and polished trunk—its long, pendant, and ever verdant branches, waving to the breeze, exhibit a grace, a beauty, and queen-like majesty, unequalled by any other tree within my knowledge. Across the west and south side of the island are two rows of neat little story and a half cotteges, painted white, with green window blinds. They constitute two sides of a right angle triangle. The China, or Pride of India tree, has been planted in front of them, and has acquired a considerable growth. In the center of the Island is Captain Houseman's garden. It is enclosed with a white pailing, and surrounded on every side with cocoa nut trees. I shall attempt no description of the beauties of this garden. I shall only say, that here grow the plantain, the banana, the pomgranate, the orange, lemon, lime, and citron to regale the appetite, and every variety of blossom and flower to please the eye. Mr. How's house is situated over the water, and has underneath a fine establishment for sea-bathing. I shall name but one building more. This is Mr. Spencer's hotel, a fine spacious building with rooms for the accommodation of a large number of boarders. Mr. Spencer and lady are natives of Virginia, and like most Virginias hospitable, generous, and fond of good cheer. The establishment is well provided for the accommodation of such persons as flee from the icy grasp of a northern winter to the sunny clime of the south.—Besides its other attractions, such persons will here see a flower of exotic growth, but domesticated on the island, of more exquisite beauty and loveliness than the garden violet or the lilley of the valley.

Such is Indian Key. On the north, as far as the eye can extend, you behold an open, placid bay, inter-persed with numerous islands, like little dots seen in the moon through a telescope. On account of the inequalities in the depth of the water, and of the different colors of the bottom, all the hues of the rainbow are reflected. It is the most beautiful water scenery in the world.

The climate of Indian Key is, without doubt, the most equable, mild and salubrious of any in North America. Indeed, I doubt whether it be surpassed by any in the world. The extremes of cold and heat are entirely unknown. Since the settlement of the coast in 1822, the thermometer has not indicated a temperature lower than 44 deg. nor higher than 90 deg.—of course frost is unknown. During the summer month the mercury generally ranged between 75 deg. and 80 deg. This heat is by no means found oppressive, its effects being relieved by a constant, cool and refreshing sea breeze.

The salutary effect of this climate in restoring consumptive patients to health have been frequently demonstrated. The present resident physician at Key West, is an instance of its restorative virtues.—Invalids afflicted with a general debility and prostration of constitution, have found the sea breeze a safe and powerful tonic.

I say, then, to the invalid, and to the man of pleasure, who seeks a refuge from a northern winter, take a trip to Indian Key. A packet mail schooner sails from Charleston the 15th of every month to this place. If the beauty and variety of scenery, and the loveliness of climate, cease to charm as they become familiar, he may readily run across the Gulf to Havana. Then if his heart be made of impenetrable stuff, he may amuse himself in the company of the charming Senoras and Senoritas.

W. M. H.

[illegible]

THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

Friday, July 28, 1837.

☞ The undersigned, in consequence of declining health, offers for sale his interest in the establishment of the Kentucky Whig.— To a young man, with a small capital and industrious habits, Flemingsburg presents inducements equal, if not superior to any country location in the state.

Letters post paid will be promptly attended to. W. T. CHAPMAN.

The time is just now at hand when the voters of Kentucky will have another opportunity of casting their votes for the good of their country; and we most sincerely hope that every voter in the IIIth Congressional district especially will calmly, coolly, and deliberately contemplate the present condition of our Republic, and dispassionately investigate the causes of the disastrous consequences which have overtaken the monetary concerns of our beloved country. It is true we should not be content to see their deliberations confined to the monetary relations alone: for there are other subjects connected with the National Government that are highly entitled to their most earnest and unceasing attention. But when the currency of a community, especially a trading community like ours, becomes deranged, the effects are so widely spread and so deeply, and often acutely felt by society in all its departments, the consequence to business and enterprise so shocking, and to a vast number of most useful citizens often so distressingly ruinous, that no one having any regard for his own permanent welfare as a citizen, or any desire for the prosperity of that country which he expects at any rate shall be his home and the home of his children, and children's children, can feel indifferent on the subject, or, if he be a man of any spirit can refrain from searching out the sources of the evil, and seeking the means of remedy.

We are aware that owing to the situation and limited business relations of many of our fellow citizens, they do not so readily [illegible]

[illegible] will be readily removed. Hence [illegible] necessity of a United States Bank, of some kind or other. We have two candidates for Congress in our district, we must choose between them. Judge French is opposed to a Bank, and by the by he takes the strongest position he could have assumed upon this subject. He admits that Congress have constitutional power to make a Bank but denies that it would be expedient to do it!! The Judge has been unfortunate in choosing such an isolated position. Some men so situated would be rendered quite conspicuous, but we are not aware that the Judge's extraordinary posture has secured to him much attention. Mr. Menifee the other candidate for our suffrages, is in favor of a Bank of the United States. He would have one as good as the late Bank, better if possible; on the same plan, or a still better plan if possible, than the late Bank. He has talent; if elected he will use those talents in the best manner he can to extricate the country from the unhappy condition into which it has been brought by a misguided and uncontroled executive.

Let our fellow citizens come to the polls and choose between them. It is their privilege and it is the duty of every patriot among them.

The following extract of a letter from a friend in Montgomery is from a source entitled to the highest credit. We hope it will be read by every one with confidence as a faithful narration of the principal facts of the very unfortunate occurrence to which it relates. It is but sheer justice to the Thomas' that the truth should be laid before the public. Many false reports had taken the wings of the tempest and swept over the country. An anxiety in circulating these false rumors has been manifested by the political opponents of Mr. Menifee. This affair, arising from a private misunderstanding between two individuals, has been converted into an instrument for political purposes! Shame upon the reckless hardihood of such partisans.

MOUNTSTERLING, July 22, 1837.

To the Editors of the Flemingsburg Whig:

Dear Sir—Understanding from various sources, that the statements relative to the unfortunate difficulty, which occurred in our streets on Wednesday evening last, are greatly exaggerated, and that an attempt is industriously making to connect it with the present Congressional canvass of this district. I have thought it necessary to communicate to you, briefly, the facts and circumstances of that unfortunate catastrophe, with the hope that through your columns, the public mind may be disabused of any erroneous impression, which has been, or may hereafter be produced by any of the false assertions and hard-hearted reasonings that some of our enemies, political adversaries have had the audacity to circulate. There was nothing political in this affray, so far as the Thomas' were concerned: it originated in a private quarrel between A. G. Thomas and B. J. Peters (who is a son-in-law to Judge Barrow.)

The following is substantially the case as it occurred. On that day, (Wednesday, July 19th), the Van Buren and French party, held a caucus or party meeting, [illegible] miles from town. About [illegible]

[illegible]

We are requested to notice the meteoric explosion, (of which we had a floating report last week,) to correct wrong reports which have got into various neighborhoods by exaggeration. We have had in our possession, a piece of the rock which was supposed to have fallen on the earth at that time. It is a blue sand stone, apparently mixed with some kind of metal, which we think is probably iron. Mr. Overley, our informant who lives near Martha Mills, five miles south of this place, says, on the 11th inst., he was in his harvest field with a number of others, at the time when the rumbling noise was heard; between two and three o'clock, P. M; that they all stopped work to ascertain where the noise came from, and which appeared to be immediately over them; after the first concussion, the sound became whizzing, and apparently lowering to the earth, so much so, that they could point out its course with their fingers, till it struck the ground, in an adjoining field. He said the Saturday following, they were at work in the field where it landed, and at the place where they heard the fall, they picked up this stone, which had nearly buried itself in the ground, loosning the soil for several inches round: it weighed one and a half pounds, and he supposes it fell from the "firmament." We were further informed that, about the same time there was a luminous body seen flying in a south eastern direction, near Germantown, Mason county. These are the facts as we are informed. The cause we leave to others, more wise than ourselves, to account for. It is expected to have the stone analyzed, when a better opinion can be formed of the phenomenon.

For the Kentucky Whig.

Messrs. Editors: Dear Sirs—It is usual in this section of the country (and a right too that every man ought to have) to speak of the qualifications of those who come forward as candidates to represent the people, to give their reasons (if any they have) why it is that they cannot give certain men their support at the polls. I for one, have heretofore been well satisfied with the representation from Fleming county. But I have objections to one of our candidates and will in a few words state a few of them, why I cannot vote for Esquire Gooding. If men in small matters will deviate from that high and manly course which ought to characterize every individual in society, (especially those who aspire to the Legislature,) what can the people of Fleming expect, should he succeed!

I object to Mr. Gooding as a Legislator, because he did on the day of the election, 1836, vote for Doct. Andrews and Wm. K. McChord, knowing at the same time that Andrews' election was sure, and that McChord could not be elected—he knew the contest was between himself and Mr. Lewis—it was very doubtful which of the two were elected. Mr. Lewis, with their fate before his eyes, like a high minded Kentuckian, stepped forward and give Mr. Gooding his vote. But how stands the case with Mr. Gooding? "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon," that Abraham Gooding, Esq., throwed his vote away to make his own falling and election sure." I object to Mr. Gooding as a Legislator, because he voted $2,500 of the people's money away, in the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road. I object to Mr. Gooding as a Legislator, because his qualifications are insufficient; that he cannot even speak in a little political school, for it always gives him as he says, "a very severe pain in the back."

Respectfully yours,

OLD KENTUCK.

For the Kentucky Whig.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me through your paper to call the attention of the public to an individual whose zeal for christain religion, piety, talents, and patriotism, has been very much neglected, or not duly appreciated by the community in which he lives; I mean the Rev. Andrew Todd. This minister has lived among us for many years, and labored incessantly for the promotion of religion and morality in our village and its vicinity. The writer of this has known Mr. Todd for many years, and although he confesses he once had some prejudices against him, before he became well acquainted with him, but they have all been overcome by the conduct of Mr. Todd, and he now takes great pleasure in saying to the world that he believes him to be one of the best men now living. To know him is to love him. The writer has been a strict observer of the conduct of Mr. Todd, and freely confesses that he is one of the few ministers who lives up to his profession, and who may be truly said to be a Bible Christian. He in all his intercourse with the world proves by his conduct, that what he does is done for the glory of God and the benefit of man. He is a man that is governed in all his transactions with his fellow man, by a conscientious regard to principle, and in no case has he ever been known to seek or take advantage in dealing with his neighbors, but on the contrary there are many instances that could be given in his dealings with his neighbors, that do honor to human nature, in which his love of truth and principle have shown pre-eminent.

Mr. Todd has credit for much less talent than he possesses; he is a very modest unassuming man, and is not perhaps aware of his own powers. As an evidence of his talent I need only to refer to a sermon delivered on the 1st Sabbath in April last. This sermon would do credit to the first men in the country. His subject was one of vital interest to the christain and patriot. I regret exceedingly that so few were present to hear this sermon—the christian and patriot both would have been proud that they had such an advocate—although not showy he is always sensible. In this sermon there seemed to burn an unusual breathing forth of that spirit of love to God and man, which characterizes all Mr. Todd's conduct, such a man as this is invaluable in any society, and I extremely regret that the friends of religion, no matter by what name called, do not come out to hear this *good man*. I feel confident if they would do so their prejudices would be overcome, and they would be constrained to say they had been made better men by what they had heard. I regret also, that the friends of good order and morality do not turn out to hear this *good man*. If all that live within convenient distance of this place would attend church, it would have a very happy effect upon them as members of civil society, and might prove a blessing to their souls. This would encourage Mr. Todd to renewed exertions, and tend to support him in his desponding moments, and these would be many if he did not look to the word of God for comfort and support, instead of external appearances presented at church, or the support and attention of the people in and around town. I do hope the people will reflect upon this matter, and come to church and bring their families; it is very important to train up children as you would have them to walk. The object of the writer is not to eulogize Mr. Todd, but to do him an act of justice, and endeavor to persuade the people to avail themselves of opportunities to benefit themselves and their families.

Not a Member of Mr. Todd's Church.

July 25th, 1837.

The end of the Experiment.—"Dont disturb the currency," was the warning language of Gen. Smith, to the Executive in 1830. "Any interference with it will tend to revive the depreciated and irredeemable paper of the last war." The currency was disturbed, and Gen. Smith's prediction *has been* fulfilled. Alabama has set the example of authorizing the local banks to issue small notes, and her example will be followed by others. "*Hickory Leaves*" will soon cover the country, as the sands cover the sea shore. The following from the Alabama Intelligencer, will show how the Experiment works there:

"As you were."—The bill authorizing the banks to issue small notes has become a law, and the bank in this city commenced issuing small bills on Saturday. We state the fact to show the great want of change, that in less than half an hour after the bank was opened on Saturday morning, the teller paid upwards of seven hundred dollars in small bills.—*Alabama Intelligencer.*

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, publishes a proposition for a Convention of the Banks of the United States, to be held in Baltimore on Monday the 18th September, for the purpose of devising means to bring about a resumption of specie payments.

We are requested to announce Richard H. Menifee, Esq. as a candidate for Congress.

We are authorized to announce Judge French, as a candidate for re-election to Congress.

We are authorized to announce Joseph Williams, as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates of this state.

☞ We are authorised to announce Abram Gooding, Esq. as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives of this State.

☞ We are authorised to announce Dr. F. A. Andrews, as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Wm. W. Blair, Esq, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this State.

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, July 11

Cotton	*per pound*	11 to 12½
Sugar	*do*	8 " 9½
Mollases	*per gallon*	40 " 45
Flour	*per barrel*	$7 00 to 7 50
Butter	*per lb*	12 " 16
Pork	*do*	6 *round*
Lard	*per pound*	to 7
Tobacco	*per pound*	7 to 8
Whiskey	*per gal.*	" 24
Corn	*per bush*	37½
Wheat	"	87
Coffee	*per lb*	13½ to 15½
Bacon	*do*	7½

Mackeral, according to No. $10, 13 a 14

Louisville, July 17.

		From	To
Cotton	*per pound*	7½	11
Sugar	*per pound*	9	7
Molasses	*per gallon*	35	37
Flour	*per barrel*	7	7 50
Pork	*per barrel*	15	21
Bacon	*per pound*	6	7
Lard	*per pound*	\	6
Whiskey	*per gallon*	28	32
Coffee	*per pound*	12	13
Wheat	*per bushel*		00
Corn	*per bushel*	50	62
Bagging	*per yard*	20	22
Rope	*per pound*	8½	9
Tobacco	*per pound*		4
Hemp	*per pound*	4	

New Orleans July 21.

Cotton—A small amount at 7½ to 11½.

Sugars—New Orleans per pound 7½.

Havana white, 10 and 11½.

Molasses; 25 per gal.

Bacon—Hams 9 cts. per. lb.; canvassed do 10 do; Middlings 8 and 9; do Shoulders, 6 a 7½—limited sales.

Pork in Bulk; Sales have been made at 5½a6

Lard—8 a 9 per lb.

Beef—14a15 dollars per bbl.

Flour—8 to 10; dull.

Coffee—10 and 12½

Corn—$1, and Oats 60.

Butter; Western is selling at 12a18.

Bagging; Kentucky 24 a 25 cts; Rope, 10 a 11 cts.

Tobacco; First qualty 4½5 cts per lb.

Whiskey—Common 35a37 per gal.

Mobile, June 16.

Cotton—Good cotton, 7 a 10½ cts.

Pork—Mess is quoted at 23; prime 18.

Bacon—Hams sell at 12½c; sides 12½; and shoulders at 11c.

Corn—Shelled, per bushel, 1.62½.

Oats—$1 per bushel; scarce.

Flour—Per lb $13 a 14.

Sugars—New Orleans, per lb. 4 a 5 cts

Bagging—Western per yard, 23 a 26 cents.

Bale Rope—Per pound 14a14½

Whiskey—Light sales at 53 54.

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons trading for a note of hand, given by me to J. B. Clark, about the 26th of August last, for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, it being fraudulently obtained of me by him, I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.

J. H. MILLER.

Mt. Carmel, July 13, 1837. 40–c

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the month of March, 1833, WILLIAM POWELL, an indented apprentice to the subscriber. All persons are forwarned from employing or harboring the said boy.

JACOB G. BISHOP.

July 28, 1837. 41–c

Dr. H. J. W. AMBROSE,

HAVING located himself in Helena, will attend to all calls in the various branches of his profession. His office is the one formerly occupied by Dr. Moss, where he may be found at all times unless professionally absent.

July 28, 1837. 41–3m

ESTRAY.

TAKEN U by Lewis S. Walker, living in Fleming county, a *Bay Horse*, supposed, to be 7 years old, blind, a star in the forehead, and no other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised to $15, by John Danaldson and Joab M. Hudnutt, before me a justice of the peace for Fleming county.

THOS. PORTER, J. P.

May 29th, 1837. 41–c

ROAD LETTINGS.

SEALED Proposals will be received until *Friday the first day of September next*, 2 o'clock P. M., at JOHN ANDREWS' MILLS on Licking, Fleming county, Kentucky, for the construction of about eight miles of the Maysville and Mount Sterling Turnpike road, to be completed in 1838.—The 4th and 5th Sections in Mason, 4th Section in Fleming, 1st and 2d Sections in Bath, and 1st, 2d and 3d Sections in Montgomery County Divisions. The said Sections, Notes, Profiles and Specifications, may at any time, two weeks previous to the Lettings, be seen and examined, by applying to C. H. FITCH, Assistant Engineer, who can be found on the line of operations. All communications to be endorsed "Proposals," with the name of the Contractor, and directed to the Engineer, left with the President of the Board, or Assistant Engineer.

SAM'L. FITCH, *Chief Eng.*

By order of the Board,

JOHN A. CAVAN, *Pres't.*

☞ The Maysville Eagle will insert the above three times, weekly, and charge this office.

July 21, 1837. 40–c

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th of August next, at the late residence of Joseph C. Belt, dec'd, the following property, viz:

One Fine Blooded Stallion,

27 head of Horses, including Brood Mares and Colts of fine blooded stock, 16 head of Cattle, 20 head of Merino Sheep, 1 Yoke of Oxen and Cart, 100 head of good Hogs, 1 Road Waggon, and 6 Setts of Harness; the growing Crop, consisting of Hemp, Wheat, Corn and Oats; Farming Utensils, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

All sums of five dollars and under, CASH in hand, over that sum twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Due attention will be given.

A. M. BELT, *Adm'r.*

July 21, 1837. 40–d

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Stockholders in the Maysville and Mount Sterling Turnpike Road, are hereby notified, that a call of TEN DOLLARS on the share is made upon them, by the Directory of said Road Company, to be paid on the first day of September next.—Payments may be made to John Danaldson, the Treasurer, or to R. H. Lee, Isaac Lewis, John Andrews, Gen. William M. Sudduth, or Andrew Simpson, (Managers of the Board of Directory) as shall best suit the convenience of the Stockholders.

By order of the Board,

JOHN A. CAVAN,

Pres't. M. & M. St. T. R. C.

☞ The Maysville Eagle will publish the above three times, weekly, and charge this office.

Flemingsburg, July 21, 1837. 40–c

STRAYED

FROM the farm of the subscriber living about three miles east of Flemingsburg, on the 1st of July,

A BAY MARE,

fifteen hands high, about five years old, with a blazed face, both hind legs white, and a little crease fat'ned. Any information respecting the above animal will be thankfully received.

M. T. EVANS.

July 21, 1837. 40–c

Capital 2,000,000.
PROTECTION.

J P DOBYNS, as Agent for the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford Connecticut; offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each together with every other species of property against loss or damage by FIRE. The rates of premium offered as low as any other similar institution, and every individual has now an opportunity to *protect* themselves against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour sweeps away the earnings of many years.

Risks against the dangers of the Seas, Rivers, and Lakes will also be taken.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and the adjustment and payment of loses is liberal. For terms of insurance application may be made to the above named agent, who is authorized to issue Polices to applicants without delay.

Nov. 18, 1836.

NEW FASHIONABLE HAT *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber, practical hat manufacturer, would respectfully inform the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Flemingsburg, in the large frame building, on the corner of Main Cross and Water streets, and directly opposite the Flemingsburg Hotel. His stock consists principally of gentlemen's and youth's beaver, caster, seal, common, and silk hats, all of his own manufacture and in the most *fashionable* style. Every description of hats manufactured at the shortest notice, and will be sold at *lower prices* (the quality and workmanship being taken into consideration) than they can be had elsewhere.

All hats sold by him will be warranted water proof, and to retain their shape and color.

ROBERT HALL.

Feb. 3, 1837. 116–f.

PROSPETUS OF THE RURAL REPOSITORY, *Devoted to Polite Literature, such as Moral and Sentimental Tales, Original Communications, Biography, Traveling Sketches, Amusing Miscellany, Humorous and Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.*

On Saturday the 24th of June, 1837, will be issued the first number of the *Fourteenth Volume* (*Fifth New Series*) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing the proposals for a *new volume* of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgements to all contributors, Agents and Subscriber, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will there fore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published in the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS.

THE RURAL REPOSITORY will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The Fourteenth volume, (5th new series) will commence on the 24th of June next, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum in advance, or One Dollar and fifty cents at the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person who will remit us five dollars, free of postage, shall receive 6 copies, and any person, who will remit us 10 dollars, free of postage, shall receive 12 copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes. ☞ No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Names of Subscribers with the amount of subscriptions to be sent by the 24th of Jun or as soon after as convenient, to the publisher.

WILLIAM B. STODARD.

Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y. 1837.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the creditors of Charles and Lawrence Triplett, that he is desirous to make a composition with them; and that he has authorized JOHN A. CAVAN, Esq., to make arrangements with said creditors upon certain stated terms. He requests that the creditors who have not already acceded to his proposition, will call as soon as possible on Mr. Cavan, of whom they will obtain full information in regard to the business. The undersigned is obliged to be absent from Kentucky attending to his business, the only means he has of subsistence: and any arrangement that Mr. Cavan shall make with the creditors will be binding on me.

LAWRENCE TRIPLETT, Jr.

July 7th, 1837. 38–c

L. DORSEY STOCKTON, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Flemingsburg, Kentucky

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Fleming and the adjoining counties in the practice of his profession. Any business entrusted to him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. He may at all times be found at the office of the Fleming county court.

Oct. 28, 1836. 2–tf.

To Whom it may Concern.

ALL those having accounts with JOHN M. FARIS, are required to close them with CASH (the most desirable) or by NOTE, immediately. Delay is dangerous.

JOHN M. FARIS.

Flemingsburg, July 14, 1837. 39–c

HANDBILLS, Cards, &c. &c. neatly printed at the office of the Kenucky Whig.

July 14, 1837.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Flemingsburg, on the 1st day of July, 1837, and if not taken out before the 1st day of Sept. will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A		William Kidwell
Robert Andrews 6			L
Simeon B Allen			C F Lander
Thos Allen			Daniel T Lee
	B		Amos Lewman
Henry C Burgess			John M Logan
John H Bayless			Nancy Lee 2
Thos C Bell			Asa or Noah Lewman
M Bridges			Will Logan
Benjamin Bravard			Elijah Lewan
Vincent Bobett			William Lennin
Susan Bower			George M Lowman
William Bates			Asa Lewman
Edwin Herd or		B	M
Browning			Beniah Magoffin
	C		Joseph Means 3
Will Carpenter			John Myers
Daniel Carpenter			James McCrry
Alex Cornell			Andrew McIlvain
Thos Cornell 2			Charles Moore
Baldes C. Carpenter			James Mott
James Cowder			Catharine McGavic
James Campbell			Daniel Morgan
Clerk Fleming C. C.			Saml Morris
	D		P
Mary Dunlap			Roly S Porter
Margaret Duncan			William Pitts
Mary Danaldson			R Plummer
Marian Davis			Levi Horlen
	E		James Porter
Joseph T. Everett			Elenor Philips
	F		David Patton
Val Furguson			Q
Thos. Fleming			Mary Quinn
Nat Foster			R
Z Finch			William Robins 2
S V Filson			Abel W Rock
	G		Ric'd Ross
J Gusman			Mary R Roberts
Catharine Gorman			William Rice
R Graham			S
Martha E Griffith			David Sample
Alfred Graham			Mason Summers
Fielding Goodman			Jno Simmers
	H		William S encer
Henry Hester			Robt Spoors
Daniel Holmes			Daniel Saiff
Daniel Henderson			L D Stockwell
James R Hood			T
Hall & Philips			Catharine Todd
Thos Hughes			Sam Tilmon 2
Thos D Howe			Thos Throop
Conron R Hester			Joseph Truett
Benedict H Hoo s			V W
Thos Howe			Fred Vantrese
William Hull			Sarah Vanatten
Hezekiah Hinton			Douglass J Winn
Robt Harman			Thos S. Weaver
William Henderson			Sandford White
Sarah Hodge			Jack Vant
John Hurt			Thos Wilson
John R Hart			William Willet
	J		William Ware
Samuel B Jones 2			Eli Williams
John M Jones			Y
	K		Benj Young 3
James Kirby			

A. S. MORROW, *P. M.*

July 7, 1837.

FRESH DRUGS AND *MEDICINES.*

McDOWELL & THOMAS, would respectfully beg leave to inform the public that they have just received and opened an assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, well selected, from one of the best houses in Philadelphia; and among which are: Calomel, jalap, rhubarb root and powdered, cape and socotrine aloes, ipecac, tartar emetic, opium, gamboge, magnesia carbonate and calcined, manna, epsom and rochelle salts, bicarb of soda, tartaric acid, India and Alexandria senna, saffron, squills, scammy, corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, blue mass, mercurial ointment, pink root, castor oil, red and yellow peruvian bark, bayberry bark, sulphate of quinine & morphia, acet of morphia, musks sweet oil, essential oils of peppermint, cinnamon, demon, cloves, amiseed, wormseed sassafras, pennyroyal, savin, tansy, mint, almonds, juniper, origanum, cubebs, hemlock, cajeput &c. balsam of fir, balsam copaiva, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, opodeldoc, british oil, Swaim's vermifuge and panacea, Seidlitz soda saratoga and ginger powders, Cook's Anderson's and Lee's pills, English Windsor soap, black and copal varnish, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, winter strained sperm oil, dry and ground paints, together with a great variety of Fancy articles such as cologne and lavender water, soaps of different kinds, scent bags and other perfumery which they will sell on reasonable terms.

Physicians and others, will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, as they intend keeping a Drug Store exclusively.

Flemingsburg, May 19, 1837. 31–zz

BLACKSMITHING.

ISAAC S. GALLIHER, respectfully informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Blacksmithing Business,

in the brick shop on main street, recently occupied by A. W. & G. Rock, and nearly opposite the jail, where work of every description entrusted to him will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner, and on very favorable terms. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Flemingsburg, June 9, 1837. 34–c

The Tanning and Currying Business,

IS now in full operation in Flemingsburg, under the management of Gayle and Means, who tender their thanks to a generous public for their patronage, and pledge themselves that prompt attention shall be given to their business in every particular relative to the firm.

GAYLE & MEANS.

April 21, 1837. 27–c

N. B. The subscriber is authorised to settle the books, &c. of Andrews & Means, and earnestly invites those indebted thereto to call and settle.

JOS. MEANS.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July 1839, will be published beautifully printed; on good paper, and stitched in a wrapper, extra large royal octavo, the first number of a New Periodical Work, entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY WM. E. BURTON, PHILADELPHIA.

The announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the effected arrangements and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guaranteed the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The chonts of the Gentleman's Magazine will in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the meaning of the title: We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as high as eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruce predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctive—a literary melange possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays, humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be received in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy-right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in each number.

The Genileman's Magazine will contain 72 extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the *Largest and the Cheapest* monthly work issued in the United States.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publishers beg leave to offer the following inducements for clubbing, the advantage of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

THE FARMERS' CABINET,

DEVOTED *to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy. Published by* Moore and Wartenbaker, *No. 67 South Second St. Philadelphia.* The Cabinet is published on or about the first and fifteenth of each month. Each number will contain 16 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

Terms.—*One Dollar per year, payable in advance.* For the accommodation of those who wish to subscribe for six months only, the twelfth number will be accompanied by a title page, and index, in order for binding. Any person remitting us five dollars will be entitled to six copies of the work for one year, or twelve copies for six months. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is subject only to *newspaper postage;* that is, one cent on each number within the state, and within one hundred miles of Philadelphia, out of the state,—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the United States. Gentlemen disposed to assist the objects of the work, are not only requested to use their influence in promoting its circulation, but also to aid it by their communications.

☞ Six copies for five dollars.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned grateful for past favors respectfully informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and its vicinity that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and despatch, and he solicits a 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.

JAMES H. THOMAS.

May 5, 1837. zz

MISCELLANY.

WIFE OF SEVEN HUSBANDS.

When about a couple of miles from Monsoon, (Hindoston,) I overtook a young *Peheri* damsel, driving cows; my attention was caught by her graceful figure, and her highly picturesque costume. Her hair was gathered into a knot upon the crown of her head, and thence fell in the fashion of a horse's tail down her back; across her shoulders a bright red scarf was loosely thrown, and from her waist a short grey petticoat descended to her knees; below which a finely rounded leg and well turned ancle gave a finish to the figure and formed by no means its least attraction.—As I passed the girl, instead of screening her face from observation, as do the modest females of the plains, she looked innocently up in my face, exclaiming, "do not drive my cows, I pray you sir, for they may scramble off the road, and then I shall have much labor in collecting them again." I was surprised at the freedom and simplicity of the damsel's address, and sparkling eye, the *Pharris* being characterized by the broad cheek bone and small twinkling eye of the Chinese. "Well then, my pretty lass," I replied, "you must let me amuse myself by talking to you as far as our journey may lie upon the same road.

"Very well, sir; but what can a *Feringhi Sahib* have to say to a poor girl of the mountains?

"Why, you see, I am a stranger in these parts, and wish to pick up information respecting your beautiful country. Young and artless as you appear to be, you will be able to tell me much of which, though a traveller through many countries, I am yet in ignorance."

"Alas! sir," replied she, "is it for the infant to instruct its parents! or for the young kid to direct the steps of the goat? I am but a child in knowledge, and do you bid me show you what our wise men call their own! Shall I tell you of my cows, or of the butterflies which sport over the flowers, or of the eagles sailing aloft yonder?"

"Yes even there you could tell me much which I do not know. But have you no family or home to talk to me about? there I cannot enter, and can only learn by hear-say. Are you married?"

"Married! certainly I am married, and have seven handsome husbands, the finest men in the village; but I cannot say they are such tall straight fellows as the servants who follow you gentlemen from the plains."

"Seven husbands, did you say? What all your own? Or did I misunderstand you?"

"Ay! truly, seven husbands; what else could I say! We are like the unfortunate women of the plains, who, it is said have but one man, good or bad, belonging to them. But I am wrong to say seven; I have only six now; one of them I discharged yesterday, he was a idle, useless fellow, with only one eye and a crooked back."

"What? do you send them away if they have any defects, or if you do not love them?"

"Certainly; or if a man should be idle or poor, a woman could not be expected to keep him, when she might have fifty better. Go your way, sir; my cows go up this turning to the right."

"But tell me before you go, my pretty girl, if all the women in your villages are as fortunate as yourself in the number of their husbands; and if it be usual with them to turn their good men off with as little ceremony as you appear to have done?"

"Why?" said the woman, "all my sisters are not considered so handsome as I am; but some have two husbands; some have three or four; few are so poor as to have only one."

"And would you have more than seven, if you could find them to please you?"

"No; if I have more than seven, it is impossible they should be all good. Seven is a happy number."

"Then I suppose you will get another to supply the place of the 7th you discharged yesterday?"

"When I find one whom I can love."

"But do not your husbands quarrel?—Are they not given to jealousy one towards another?"

"No; why should they? Are they not treated according to their deserts?"

"Have you any children?"

The girl drew her red scarf over her face, and turning abruptly away, followed her cows.

From the Saturday Courier.

RANDOM SHOTS.

Burton's Last Con.—Why is one of Doctor Dyott's one dollar saving fund notes like a gooseberry pudding?

Because it is not *current* (current.)

Repartee.—A beautiful and accomplished lady asked a gentleman how old he was.

"My age," said he, "is what you always do—*excel!*" (XL.)

He was forty of course.

Why was the language of the ancient Germans not wholesome to some persons? Was it Teutonic (too tonic.)

Special Wit.—A postmaster writes as follows:

"Dear Sirs—The Courier addressed to N. O. Moore, of this place, is no more wanted. N. O. Moore being *no more*, his executors decline taking it *any more*."

CrowNology.—Within the last three years twenty-six thousand *crows* have been paid for out of the State treasury of Connecticut, at the rate of ten cents a head, making $2,600!

When a miser is induced to give alms to a *weeping* mendicant, of what religion is he?

Presbyterian (Prest-by-*tear*-ing.)

"Ah! hah!" exclaimed a bloated votary of Bacchus, as he gulped down a dram of raw Cognac, "that's the stuff for trousers!"

"For *grave-clothes*, you mean rejoined a bystander.

"Oh, Jack! Jack! what a treat you lost by not going with us last night!"

"Why, Bob, what had you?"

"What! why the delighful *Turpin* in the Somnambula," and a rich treat it was."

"No great loss, Bob, for I don't think rich suppers wholesome, and especially Turpin (*ierepins.*)

FAMILIES OF IRISH HAYMAKERS.—"Many of the men were gone to England for to harvest, having their wives and daughters to maintain themselves as well as they could in their absence. He inquired if they would really bring back the greater part of their earnings, and was assured they would; that they would probable beg their way back, sleeping either in the open air or under sheds by the way side, if permitted.

"What becomes of the family at home in the absence of the father?" was Vergos' next question, his eyes turned, as he asked it, upon two or three miserable hovels on the coast. He saw a poor half naked woman, with two children, go to the door of one of these hovels. He saw the door open, and after a moments parley, to the utter amazement, he saw the inmates of this hovel, but one degree better clad than the poor creatures without, reach out their hands, and bestow a gift of potatoes upon the beggar. She seemed no way surprised: she took it as if it were her customary daily portion, sat down by the roadside, and ate herself, and gave to her children.

"Stay awhile, whispered Arthur; more are coming." And as he spoke, other applicants were seen creeping along from different points towards the cottages; and it seemed that, while a potatoe was left in the bowl, they were supplied.

"Are these all vagrants?" asked Vergos, of a decent looking man, who just then approached from the town.

"Not one of them sir, I believe, said the man, touching his hat civilly. I think I know every face among them; and well enough I may for they are regular customers. That woman, that has scarce strength to crawl, and drag along with her a little boy in her hand is Pat Buchfort's wife: a decent fellow, and good workman as need be; but he is off harvesting.

"Good heaven!—and is there no provision for a decent workman's wife, that she must be driven to live by begging till he returns?

"It is no more nor less than most of them do, sir: but they don't reckon it begging. The neighbors can't bide the reproach of having them starve at their doors; and 'tis cheaper to give potatoes than money.

"But those poor people, living in those wretched cottages—surely they cannot even spare a potato!

"Ill enough sir, indeed; but they know, when there turn comes, they will be helped. We all take it turnabout. I suppose, in the long run, I give the worth of two shillings in potatoes and milk every week; and some, and not rich either, I know, do more: none like to have the curse put upon them.'

"But have these families no means of living but this, in their husbands' absence?

"One or two may, sir; but very few, I believe. When you know that a man has but five pence a day for labor, you may well think there can have been no provisions before hand."—*Irish Tourist.*

WORMS ON TREES.—The New York Evening Post says, the trees in that city are much infested this year with worms of the catapiller kind, which, in some instances, entirely devour the foliage, and leave the branches as naked as winter. The following has been given as a recipe to prevent their ravages:

Dissolve a quantity of Sal Ammoniac in water. Dip a brush in the solution and pass it over the trunk of the tree, and this will prevent the worms from ascending from the ground. Take syringe, and with it throw the water awong the branches and leaves, which will cause the worms to let go their hold.

A capital shot.—A person boasted once in the presence of Lord Norbury, that he had shot a dozen hares at one discharge. "Then," replied his lordship, "I suppose you must have shot at a wig."

WANT OF MONEY.—An anecdote is related in the "Psychological Magazine," of a German statesman, who, having called at a gentleman's house, the servants of which not knowing him, was asked for his name, which he had, however, so totally forgotten, that he was under the necessity of turning round to a friend, and saying with great earnestness, "Pray tell me who I am, for I cannot recollect."

My Lord Strangford, who stammered very much, was telling a certain bishop that sat at his table, that Balaam's ass spoke because he was pri—est—Priest-rid, sir, (said a vallet-de-chambre, who stood behind a chair,) my lord would say, No, friend, replied the bishop, Balaam could not speak himself, and so his ass spoke for him.

GAST.—The poet Gray was notoriously fearful of fire, and kept a ladder of ropes in his bedroom. Some mischievous young man, at Cambridge, knowing this, roused him from below, in the middle of a dark night, with a cry of "fire!" The staircase, they said was in flames. Up went the window, and down he came, by his rope ladder, as fast as he could, into a tub of water, which they had placed to receive him.

THE HANDS.—We see some very pretty woman falling into a way of carrying the hands in the street, which we cannot tolerate. It does very well to take hold of the dress with the fore-finger and thumb in a ball room—is a pretty posture for an elegant arm and shows a handsome hand and elegantly curved wrist to great advantage—but it will not do in the street.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Wonderful rapidity.—The Eden lacomotive engine on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, (England,) on saturday last performed the distance from Milton to Carlisle, 12 miles, in ten minutes, being at the wonderful speed of 72 miles an hour.—*Pacquet.*

What next.—The half-hour steamer plying between London and Westminster bridges emit no smoke, being worked by quicksilver. So says the London Herald.

Whom the Printers delight to Honor.—"The author whom the printer delight to honor, is one who writes legibly, with but few erasures or interlineations; whose punctuation is systematic, and may always be depended upon, whose style is not inverted and emunctur, but flowing and easy, and readily retained in the memory; who uses italic sparingly; foreign languages never; and who makes no alterations from copy in proof sheets; such a man is the glory and pride of the printer, in him he sees no fault; the broad mantle of his merits covers all minor defects, and though his principles may be abominable, and his purposes detestable he is at least sure of a good word from the compositor."

One of the happiest hits ever made at the Bar, was made at Erskine in the days of his renown. He was arguing on a patent right relative to some new kind of buckles; his opponent, Mingay, strongly contended that the invention was worth nothing. Erskine started up, and said in a solemn tone,—"I said, and say again, that our ancestors would have looked on this invention as singularly ingenious—they would have been astonish'd at these buckles." "Gentlemen of the Jury," said Mingay with equal solemnity, "I say nothing of *my* ancestors, but I am convinced, that my learned friend's ancestors would have been much more astonished at *his shoes and stockings.*" The court burst into a roar.

FOX SPRINGS.

White and Black Sulphur, Chalybiate and Free Stone.

THESE springs are beautifully situated in the county of Fleming Ky. 10 miles from Flemingsburg and 30 from Maysville, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery, perhaps in the world. Nature appears indeed to have been partial in selecting this spot on which to bestow peculiar blessings and display the strength of Omnipotence; throwing around it massy rocks and towering mountains; clothing them at the same time with the mantle of health and security, for each breeze that sweeps their summit is fraught with renovating influence, while the waters eminating from them have no parallel in America. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate on a large scale those who may favor him with their company, from the 10th of June till the season expires.

For the quality or properties of the water and celubrity of the climate, I refer persons to Messrs. John Brennan, and James C. McKenny, Lexington; L. L. Shrieve, Esq. Louisville; Dr. John T. Shotwell, Cincinnati; A. M. January, Dr. J. M. Snackleford, A. M. Stockwell, R. Langhorn, W. B. Philips, and John B. McIlvaim, Maysville.

☞ Hacks are at all times held in readiness to convey passengers from Maysville to the springs.

W. GAYLE.

March 17, 1837. 22

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 below Wilson P. Boyd's Saddler shop.

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

WILLIAM McDONALD.

May 5, 1837. 29-tx

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Drs. Andrews and Anderson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Both the debtors and creditors of the firm are desired to make settlement. Dr. Anderson will continue the practice of his profession.

Flemingsburg, 13t April 1837.

JOHN B. MILLER,

Cabinetmaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Mt. Carmel and vicinity that having recently located himself in the above named place, he will manufacture Sideboards, and Bureaus, of the latest paterns, Tables of every description, Bedsteads, Chests, &c. in the neatest and most substantial manner. All work made by him will be insured, and sold as cheap as they can be had in the country. He will keep ready made furniture on hand to accommodate his customers. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Mt. Carmel, May 12, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife, Luvicia Walker, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn all persons from trading with, or trusting her on my account, whatever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NATHAN E. WALKER.

May 18, 1837. 31—c

PROSPECTUS, for publishing in Frankfort, Ky., a weekly paper, to be called the *Franklin Farmer.* By F. D. PETTIT & J. H. MATHALL.

The title of the Franklin Farmer will very readily indicate to its patrons, the principal subjects upon which it will treat. It is, therefore, not intended to enlarge on the character and merits of the proposed work. It may be proper, however, to remark, that it will avoid all participation in the party politics and religious controversies of the day; that it will be devotnd wholly to the agricultural, the Manufacturing, and the Mechanical interests; that it will be its purpose, to open a medium of communication to the Farmers, the Manufacturers, and the Mechanics in the different sections of the country, to procure, in exchange, the latest and best works treating on the subjects;—so that the conductors may be enabled, at the earliest period, to inform its patrons of the latest and best improvements, in raising stock; in stock itself; in the cultivation of the soil; in farming utensils; in vegetable productions; in the mechanic and manufacturing arts; in rearing materials to manufacture; in fabrics manufactored; the prices current in various sections of the Union; the rate of exchange, and the value of the circulating medium; the solvent and insolvent Banks; a description of counterfeit currency of every kind. In short, every thing that will interest, enlighten and improve the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Manufacturer. And for these purposes, an able Editor will be constantly employed, who will be aided by several others as contributors.

As a guarantee against the apprehension of an early failure of the work, it may be proper to remark, that the publishers have the means of their own to insure its continuance; that it will be published with type entirely new, and of good size, in the neatest style and on the best of paper.

Frankfort, Ky., June 2, 1837.

☞ Persons holding subscription papers, with names, will please return them by the first of August, as the work will then be commenced, if there is a sufficient number to justify it, and it is confidently hoped that the yeomanry of Kentucky will exert themselves to obtain them.

TERMS:

The FRANKLIN FARMER will be printed every Saturday morning, upon Medium paper quarto form—making a volume at the close of the year of 416 large pages—at *Two Dollars* per annum, payable in advance; or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* at the end of the year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. On the 1st of July, 1837, will be publishes at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a *desideratum* which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature a political character, capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of polity before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic party of the United States stande committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the *sense of the People* in every age and country is identified.—Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has been hitherto almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach. The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the utermost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the subsequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is suspicious for organizing and calling to his aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a *literary* point of view, honorable to the country, and lit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakspeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature that can be procured, and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseperable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are alike subject, will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised; but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiased by partisan minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a *National* work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above:

A general summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of all now in operation or in progress.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements, a notice of all new Patents, &c.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment, from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paged, so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a *Complete Annual Register*, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all parties, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years, the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features, referred to above, independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus adocated, will recommend it to a liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the United support of the Democratic party, as well as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *five dollars* per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) *six* dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for a remittance of $50 eleven copies will be sent; for $100, thirty-three copies. The certificate of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be a sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed (pos paid) to the undersigned, the Publishers.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Washington, D. C. 1837.

STRAYED,

FROM the farm of the subscriber, living about two miles south of Flemingsburg, A BAY FILLY, two years old this spring, no mark recollected. All reasonable charges paid on delivery of the filly, and any information respecting her will be thankfully received.

JOHN M. HOWE.

June 9, 1837. 34-1

PROSPECTUS of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. *Thomas W. White*, Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va. This is a monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to Literature, but occasionally finding room also for articles that fall within the scope of Science; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteful selections, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, original.

Party Politics and controversial Theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere; but whenever that happens, they are incidental, only; not primary. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

Reviews, and Critical Notices, occupy their due space in the work; and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in a condensed form, such valuable truths or incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude to distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, impartial criticism, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who does wish to discriminate.

Essays, and Tales, having in view utility or amusement, or both,—Historical sketches,—and Reminiscences of events too minute for History, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenious Poetry, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad. They should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their hiding haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people—Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be carried out in practice?

The South, particularly, requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals: Northward of that city, there are at least twenty-five or thirty! In this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talents, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern! Not for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equal with our brethern; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word Southern was engrafted on the name of this periodical: and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish, to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the north, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much on his choice matter thence. And happy Indeed will he deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering cloud that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthed the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth No. of its third volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, is not for the Editor to say. He believes however, that it falls not further short of them, than human weakness makes Practice fall short of Theory.

To Newspaper Publishers.

THE Editor of "THE DELAWAREAN," published at Wilmington, Delaware, proposes to prepare a NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, and therefore asks as a favor, that each newspaper published in the United States, will forward him, by mail, one copy of their paper. He intends to arrange them by states, giving their politics, &c. For this favor, each editor sending his paper, shall receive one copy of the Directory, as soon as made ready. The advantages of a sheet of this kind to publishers, must be apparent to all.

☞ Editors will please copy the above once or twice, in order to give it circulation

March 17, 1837.

WILLIAM O. FANT.

(*SADDLER.*)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself at Flemingsburg, where he will always be ready to accommodate all who may please to favor him with their patronage. He will manufacture all kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Harness &c. in the neatest as most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. A supply of the various articles in his line will be kept on hand, so that those desiring to purchase may be supplied without delay. His shop is at the first door north of Spladin & Stockwell's store on Main Cross street.

He wishes to employ two good and steady journeymen, to whom he will give constant employment and liberal wages.

Jan. 7, 1837.