THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

Liberty and Truth.

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POETRY.

THE ACCEPTED SACRIFICE.

'Give me thy heart.'

WHAT shall we offer thee, thou God of love!
Thou who didst build the heavens and mould the earth;—
Thou who didst hang the sparkling stars above,
And call'dst from darkness light and beauty forth!
From all the treasures of the earth and sea,
What shall we offer thee!

Shall we present thee gold and glittering gems
Such as might wreathe the brows of royalty;
Shall we pluck roses from the slender stems,
Such as in summer's graceful bowers may be;
And shall we lay them at thy holy feet,
An offering fair and meet!

Or shall we deck thy temple with the spoil
Of mighty cities, and rich palaces:
Strew flowers, fling on the altar wine and oil,
And pour around thee mingling melodies
Of lutes and voices in soft harmony,
Breathing up praise to thee!

Or shall we bring thee treasures of the field!
When the rich Autumn fills the flowing horn;
The russet fruits the loaded branches yield—
The clustering grapes, the golden waving corn—
The flowers of Summer—the sweet buds of spring—
Oh! which, which shall we bring!

There is a voice which saith: 'Oh, dearer far
Than all this earthly treasure ye can give,
The pure aspirings of the spirit are,
When in the light of truth it loves to live;
Such be our offering at thy holy shrine—
Our hearts, our *hearts* be thine!

M. A. B.

Liverpool, England.

SCENE IN A SYRIAN BATH.

Translated for the National Intelligencer, from De la Martine's Voyage in the East.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1832.

My wife and Julia have been invited today by the wife and daughter of a neighboring Arab Chief, to pass the day at the bath; the bath is an amusement of Eastern women, among themselves. A bathing feast is announced fifteen days in advance, like a ball in Europe. The following is a description of the feast, such as it was narrated to me at night by my wife:

The bathing rooms are public places, the approach to which is forbidden every day to the men until a certain hour, to reserve them to the women; and the entire day when a bath is ordered for a bride as was the case on this occasion. The rooms are dimly lighted by means of small domes with painted glass; they are paved with marble, with slabs of different colors, worked with great art.—The walls are covered also with marble, in Mosaic or sculptured with mouldings, or Moorish columns. The rooms are graduated as to the heat; the first have the temperature of the exterior air, the second are warm, the others successively warmer, to the last, where the vapor of water, almost in a boiling state, rises from basins, and fills the atmospherere with a stifling heat.

In general there is not a hollow basin in the middle of the rooms; there are only tubes always running, which pour on the marble pavement about half an inch of water; this water then runs off in gutters, and is constantly renewed. What is called bathing in the East is not an entire immersion, but a repeated aspersion, more or less warm, and the impression of the vapor on the skin.

Two hundred women from the town and environs were invited that day to the bath, and among others several young Europeans; each one came wrapped up in an immense cloak of white linen, which covers entirely the superb costume of the females when they are accompanied by their

They were —.

black slaves, or their free attendants; as they joined in groups, and seated themselves on cushions and mats prepared in the first vestibule; their servants take off the cloak which envelops them, and they appear in all the rich and picturesque magnificence of their dresses and jewels. These costumes are variegated as to the color of the stuffs and the number and glitter of the jewels, but they are in bad taste as to the cut of the vestments. The dress consists of a pantaloon with large plaits of barred satin, tied at the belt by a bow of red silk; and closed above the instep by a bracelet of gold or silver; a robe knitted with gold, open in front, and tied under the bosom, which it leaves exposed; the sleeves are closed above the armpit, and open from the elbow to the wrist; a shift of silk gauze, which covers the breast, is passed under them, over this robe they wear a velvet vest of gaudy color, doubled with ermine or sable, and embroidered in on all the seams; sleeves open also.

The hair is divided on the crown of the head; a part falls again on the neck, the rest is twisted in mats and descends even to the feet, lengthened with tresses of black silk, which imitate the hair; small tassels of gold or silver hang from the extremity of these tresses, and by their weight cause them to float the length of the figure; their heads, besides, are strewed with small chains of pearls, threaded zeckins of gold, and with natural flowers; the whole mingled and spread out with incredible profusion. It is as if a jewel box had been emptied at hazard on these tresses, all glittering, all scented with precious stones and flowers. This barbarian luxury has a most picturesque effect on youthful figures of fifteen to twenty years. On the top of the head some women carrry a golden cap, chiselled into the form of an inverted cup; from the centre of this cap rises a golden band which bears a tuft of pearls, and which floats behind the head. The legs are naked, and they have on their feet for shoes slippers of yellow morocco, which they drag in walking. The arms are covered with golden bracelets, of silver and pearl; the breast with several collars, which form a mat of gold, or of pearl, on the open bosom.

When all the women had arrived, a savage music was heard, females who were enveloped with a simple red gauze from head to foot, uttered piercing and lamentable cries, and played on the flute and tamborine; this music ceased not during the entire day, and gave to this scene of pleasure and feasting a character of tumult and frenzy completely barbarian.

When the bride appeared, accompanied by her mother and her young friends, and dressed in a costume so magnificent that her hair, her neck, her arms, and her bosom disappeared entirely beneath a floating veil of garlands, of golden pieces, and of pearls, the bathers seized her, and stripped her, piece by piece, of all her vestments; during this time, all the other women were undressed by their servants, and the different ceremonies of the bath began. They passed, always to the sound of the same music, always with ceremonies and words more extraordinary, from one chamber to another; they took the vapor bath, then the ablution bath, then perfumed and soaped water were poured upon them, and again the plays commenced, and all these women, with different cries and gestures, acted like a troop of schoolboys who are brought to swim in a river, splashing each other, plunging each other's heads beneath the water, throwing it in each others faces; and the music echoed stronger and more shrill every time that one of these childish tricks excited the laughter of these young Arabian girls.

At length they left the bath, the slaves and attendants plaited anew the moist tresses of their mistresses, replaced the collars and bracelets, put on the robes of silk and the vests of velvet, extended cushions on the mats in rooms where the floors had been dried and drew from baskets and envelopes of silk the provisions brought for the collation; they were composed of pastries and sweetmeats of every kind in which the Turks excel, sherbets, orange syrups, and all the frozen drinks of which the Arabs make use at every moment of the day. The pipes and the "narguiles" were also brought for the more aged women; a cloud of odoriferous smoke filled and obscured the atmosphere; the coffee, served in minute cups enclosed themselves in small woven vases of gold and silver thread, never stopped circulating, and conversation became more animated; then came the dancing-girls, who executed to the tones of the same music Egyptian dances, and the monotonous evolutions of Arabia. The whole day passed in this manner, and it was not until nightfall that the band of women reconducted the young intended to the dwelling of her mother. This ceremony of the bath takes place some days before the marriage.

MR. WEBSTER IN ILLINOIS.—*Interesting Anecdote.*—At one of the entertainments given to Mr. Webster in Illinois, there was present an old Revolutionary soldier, who had always been a warm and ardent supporter of General Jackson's Administration. He appeared to be much excited by the honors paid to Mr. Webster, and the enthusiasm with which all parties seemed to receive him, denouncing him in unmeasured terms as an aristocrat; declaring that no confidence could be placed in his patriotism, and expressing a determination to contradict "*his lies*" on the spot; and saying, also, that he came for that purpose, and resolved to do it. Accordingly, he took his seat near Mr. W. and waited the commencement of his speech. The toast to this distinguished orator and statesman touched upon his services in defence of the Constitution, and he commenced his remarks by an illusion to that instrument.

After disclaiming any peculiar credit for any efforts of his own, he proceeded to dilate upon the value of those sacrifices and concessions by which our liberties had been achieved, and finally secured by the adoption of our great charter. He spoke also of its vast importance, the consequences which would result from its destruction, and the disappointment of all those high hopes which had been entertained by those who witnessed its adoption. He had been speaking in this strain but a few moments, when the old soldier was observed to be in tears. After finishing this subject, touching upon some other topics, Mr. W. came to consider the present situation of the country, tracing out step by step, the causes which had led to it, and delineating with a master's hand the successive measures by which this flourishing and happy country had been brought to the verge of ruin; pointing out, also, the various pretences which had been made use of by General Jackson to shield his attacks upon the currency, and exposing their utter hollowness and insufficiency.

After closing a most eloquent and effective speech, what was the surprise of those to whom the old soldier had expressed his determination, and to whom his violent partialities were well known, to see him walk up to Mr. W. and offer him his hand. Not only did he do this, but in the presence of an assembled multitude he said: "Sir, I came here prepared to deny whatever you might say; I expected to hear you make statements with which I could not agree. But, sir, you are right. What you have stated I know to be true; for I have witnessed and seen it all, and I am now convinced that the Administration has been wrong. You are a true friend of the country, and I cannot go away without telling you so, and shaking you by the hand."

This was the substance of the old veteran's remarks and their effect may well be imagined. One involuntary shout broke from the surrounding multitude, and continued to ring long after he had retired.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

CAPE COD.—The editor of the Boston Gazette has been on a visit to Provincetown, the very top end of Cape Cod, and he thus speaks of that jumping off place:

Provincetown is situated on the margin of a beautiful little harbor of circular form, described by the sandy curve of the cape. It is thus protected from the surf, and has a southwestern aspect. The town and adjacent country present the appearance of a cluster of sand hills, or rather drifts, fancifully thrown up as it were by the wind, and somewhat resembling immense snow banks. Not a tree is visible from the harbor, and the only vegetables that relieve the eye, are here and there 'hammocks' of green shrubbery, comprised mostly of whort eberry bushes.—As the steamer could not approach the wharf, a portion of the passengers landed in boats. We found the houses arranged pretty close together, and they appeared as though they had been placed down gently on the sand, without much regard to regularity of streets. Under foot all over the town, there was nothing but loose sand, in which you would sink ancle deep at every step, with here and there a single board extended along the middle of the street for convenience of walking. This board was a great relief. Eight years ago a steamer for the first time touched at the place—the Bangor was the second appearance there of such a spectacle—it was expected that such a vessel would excite some curiosity, and that the 'natives' would have presented themselves on the wharf. But with the exception of half a dozen very small boys, and three men at work on the wharf, not an individual was there. We passed through the most densely settled part of the town to a hill in the back ground; and in this route, we saw neither man, woman nor child. In short the population were as shy as partridges, and all betook themselves to their coverts. We saw a church and a grave yard, which in connection with the apparent utter lack of population, conveyed the idea that the people were all dead. Coming back, in some few of the houses, we now and then saw the inmates peering at their visiters through the windows, but scarcely an individual was seen out of doors. Whether they are accustomed to keep housed all day from the sun, and aloof from the parched sand—whether they are usually so shy of strangers, or whether they supposed that we had some sinister design against them, we do not pretend to decide. We state these facts to illustrate their habits. The town contains nearly 2000 inhabitants, and they are said to carry on a thrifty business in making salt, and in the fisheries.—We saw great numbers of boats engaged in catching mackerel and lobsters, and half of the area of the town is covered with salt vats.

RURAL CEMETERIES.

The numerous pens which have essayed their acumen on the topic of Rural Cemeteries, are all eclipsed by the following article, which appeared in Dr. Dunglison's last Medical Library and Intelligencer; it is from the editor himself, who, in a few lines, has concentrated the whole matter in a small space. We may add, that the improvements at Laurel Hill are rapidly progressing to completion, and that the place is eminently patronized by our citizens.

"Whatever truth there may be in the opinion, that animal putrefaction does not produce malarious disease or any wide-spreading pestilence, there can be little doubt that air, charged with putrid miasmata, or with products of animal decomposition arising from bodies confined in a small place, as in the case of private vaults when first opened, may, especially in impressible individuals, so powerfully affect the nervous system as to produce high nervous disorder, and that when such miasmata are absorbed by the lungs in a concentrated state, they may excite putrid disorders or dispose the frame to unhealthy exanthematous affections. Experiment seems to have shown, that when putrid substances are injected into the blood they are extremely deleterious, and that when exhaled from the dead body they have occasionally excited serious mischief in those exposed to their action. According to Baron Percy—one of the eminent army surgeons of France, during the domination of Napoleon—a Dr. Chambon was required by the Dean of the *Faculte de Medecine* of Paris to demonstrate the liver and its appendages before the *Faculte*, on applying for his license. The decomposition of the subject given him for demonstration was however, so far advanced, that Chambon drew the attention of the Dean to it, but he was commanded to go on. One of the four candidates, Corion, struck by the emanations from the body as soon as it was opened, fainted, was carried home, and died in seventy hours; another, the celebrated Fourcroy, was attacked with a burning exanthema; and two others, Luguerene and Dufresnoy, remained a long time feeble, and the latter never completely recovered.

"The possibility of such evils is highly favorable to the view—now every where prevalent—that the cemeteries of large towns should be at some distance from the inhabited portions. Even were we to set aside hygienic considerations, there are others which come home forcibly to the minds of all. In every age it has been the custom, with mankind generally, to regard the depositories of the dead as objects of veneration. In ancient Rome, the place was held religious where a dead body or any portion of it had been buried; and the violation of the tombs was punished by fine, the loss of a hand, working in the mines, banishment or death. Even in the savage Tonga Islands, the cemeteries are accounted so sacred, that if the deadliest enemies should meet there, they must refrain from attacks of hostility. Yet, occasionally, in a civilized age, and in countries unquestionably enlightened, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, the sanctuary of the grave is needlessly violated, and political anarchy, religious bigotry, infidelity, or what is esteemed the spirit of improvement, but which is too often the thirst after lucre, have subverted sensibilities which are ordinarily held sacred. How often has it happened, in the progress of our own city to its present population, that places of worship have been disposed of, their cemeteries desecrated, and ashes, which, at the period when they were deposited there, it was presumed, would ever remain free from violation, been exhumed and scattered to the winds. These and other considerations have given rise to the beautiful cemeteries of Pere La Chaise, near Paris, of Mount Auburn near Boston, and of Laurel Hill near this city. The preceding remarks have, indeed, been suggested by a recent visit to the last of these. Situated at a convenient distance from the city of Philadelphia, yet so far from it as to almost preclude the possibility of future molestation in the progressive improvement of the city or from other causes: on a sylvan eminence immediately skirting the Schuylkill, and commanding a beautiful view of that romantic river: embellished in a manner most creditable to the taste and liberality of spirit of the respectable individuals under whose management it has been projected and carried into successful execution,—it is indeed a hallowed place, where affection may delight to deposite the remains of those on whom it has doated,—

—— "'a port of rest from troublous toyle,
The worlde's sweet In from paine and wearisome turmoyle.'"

AGRICULTURAL.

Improvements in Agriculture concern all other classes as well as the numerous one specially devoted to its pursuit, and we therefore take pleasure in noticing inventions of merit which are intended to save labor in any of its processes—*Balt. American.*

From the Farmer and Gardner.

CLINE'S COMBINED PLOUGH.

The inventor of this impliment made a trial of one of them at our place, a few days since, in the presence of several gentlemen, farmers and machinists, the result of which was highly satisfactory to all present. They are constructed with from two to five shares. The one used upon this occasion had two steel shares, and was worked by one horse, which power was sufficient to enable it to do its work with great ease and exactness. As the reader will suppose, it carried two furrows, which were laid with much nicety. From the peculiar mathematical propriety with which the proportions of the plough are arranged, there is no jostling or inequality in the resistance, so that whether regard be had to the horse or the ploughman, the labor is lighter, much lighter, than with the common plough.—Mr. Cline managed it most of the time with his finger and thumb resting on the reins palced on the cress-bar extending from handle to handle. The woodwork was got up pretty much in the plan of a harrow with handles, is compact, strong, and competant to perform any work with proper farce. The work performed at my place was ploughing a field of corn, and we were surprised to observe the closeness with which Mr. Cline was enabled to approach the corn without injury. Indeed so exactly does it do its work that there is little left for the hoers to perform; for, in fact, that as well as turning up the ground is done by the implement itself. So satisfied are we of its immense superiority, that we have engaged one, with a view of working our corn. To us it appears, that his double shared implement, with the propelling force, to do as much more in any given time as any other plough we have ever seen, without increasing the labor to either man or beast.

Mr. Cline is a resident of Bucks Co., Pa., a practicle farmer, and knowing the deficiencies of the old plough, set himself seduously to work to produce an implement that should supply them, and we think we hazard nothing in saying that he has been triumphantly successful. He has a patent and as we believe he deserves it, we sincerely hope he may reap a fruitful harvest of profit as the reward of his inginuity and perseverance; for certainly he has rendered a most important service to his agricultural brethren, by reducing the expense of cultivation so far as the plough is concerned, fifty per centum. As "money saved is money gained," so has Mr. Cline placed it within the power of every husband man, to economise his ploughing expenditures to the amount named by us.—At times like the present, when from the precariousness of our seasons, crops are uncertain, it becomes the farmer or planter to avail himself of every possible opportunity to curtail his costs of labor, therefore, it appears to us, that a more eligible means of effectuating this object, has seldom been presented to the public than the present, in the shape of labor-saving machinery.

We did not learn from Mr. Cline that he had disposed of any rights; but for the benefit of the community, we trust he may defuse them in every direction of the most extended patronage, and we doubt not, when its advantages become generally known, it will receive it.

SWINE.—The hog is one of most valuable domestic animals, and when well managed, contributes essentially to the profits of the farm. He devours, and turns to profit, the refuse of all eatable things. But the hog differs, in the return which he makes in flesh for the food he consumes, as much as the ox or the sheep. The great point in all is to produce the most marketale flesh from a given quantity of food. A good pig is judged therefore, by the same criterion as neat stock. "Depth of carcass, lateral extension, breadth of the loin and breast, proportioned length, moderate shortness of the legs, and substance of the gammons and forearms, are considered great essentials. In proportion as the animal is capacious in the loin and breast, will be generally the vigor of his constitution; his legs will be thence properly extended, and he will have a bold and firm footing on the ground, to which, however, it is farther necessary, that his claugh be upright and sound." A short, handsome, sprightly head, with light pointed pendulous ears, are also considered good indications by Lawrence. The best breeds are often thick skined and thin haired; but the skin is tender, gelatinous, and easy to masticate. It is an unfavorable indication when the head is hung down, "the mouth approaching the earth like a fifth leg, and when the flanks heave and are hollow." Most of the approved breeds have been produced by a cross with the China boar. Good breeders insist that the sow should not produce pigs before she is ten months old, and that the male should not be used after he is five years old.

The pig is kept well in summer upon clover pasture, with the swill from the kitchen and dairy; and the fattening process may be completed, almost wholly, with the apples, pumpkins, small potatoes, soft corn and bran of the farm, properly prepared.

In regard to the diseases of hogs, of which a correspondent in Virginia, Mr. Goldsborough, asks information, we may remark, that prevention of disease is much easier than cure; as relief can seldom be effected after the animal ceases to eat.—As preventatives, carbonaceous matters, as charcoal, rotten wood, and even permission to root in the earth, sulpher, antimony and madder, are recommended. They are subject, says Lawrence, to measeles, blood-striking, staggers, quinsy, indigestion, catarrh, peripneumony or inflamation of the lungs, called heavings. "As apericnts, cleanses and alteratives, sulpher, antimony and madder, are our grand specifics, and they are truly useful. As cordials and tonics, treacle and strong beer, in warm wash, and good pears or corn meal and pollard (shorts.) In measeles, sulpher, &c. and if the patient requires it, give cordials now and then. In staggers, bleeding, fresh air, and perhaps nitre. In catarrh, a warm bed, and warm cordial wash; and the same in quinsy, or inflamation in the glands or throat. If external suppuration appear likely, discharge the matter when ripe, and dress with tar and brandy, or bolsam. The heavings, or unsoundness of the lungs in pigs, like the unsoundness of the liver in lambs, is sometimes to be found hereditary; there is no remedy. The disease in pigs is often the consequence in colds from wet lodgings, or of hasty feeding in a poor state; in a certain stage it is highly inflammatory, and without remedy. Unction with train oil, and the internal use of it, have been sometimes thought beneficial."—*Loudon.*

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—We are very much pleased to learn, that notwithstanding provisions are at present high, the prospects of the next crop are every where flattering throughout the country, and not alone are the fruits of the earth promising, but since the commencement of our troubles a great number of persons have embarked in agriculture—and have commenced tilling the earth and planting grain of all kinds, and above all potatoes, the most valuable and healthy of farinaceus substances. Many of the planters of the South, we understand, have diverted a portion of their land from cotton to corn, for the purpose of feeding their live stock, and in the West it is said the season will be an immense one. There is in this room for reflection and gratification. It shows that in the midst of panic and calamity, the people of this country are not paralized, but are looking about to see how they can get a living for their families—the first, the most pressing and important consideration—and when they turn their attention to *agriculture*, when they depend on their own industry and on the bounties of Providence they are sure not to be disappointed. The labor at the commencement may be painful for one not accustomed to it, but the result will be sure to compensate him. A friend who has been travelling in his little waggon, told us that while passing at an easy pace over a turnpike which ran through a delightful and thickly settled country, he was awakened from a fit of thoughtfulness by some person crying out, "holloo, stranger, what brings you here?" On looking up, said he, I discovered an old acquaintance, actually a Pearl street jobber, celebrated for his business habits and enterprise. He had on a huge straw hat and a linnen jacket, and was leaning on a fence which enclosed a neat frame house, surrounded by barns, crib houses, and other farming conveniencies. Fields of grain waved luxuriantly around him—orchards—a vegetable garden—a cider press—poultry, and some cows were straggling near the premises. "so you have turned farmer; given up calicoes and domestics; got out of the dust of Pearl street and the vicinity of banks?" "To be sure I have, I did not wait until the panic reached me; and finding that twelve and eighteen months credit—four thousand dollars store rent—a house in Clinton place, and other *et cetras* would not provide for a wife and six little responsibilities I collected my small means together, bo't his snug farm, and here am I one of the people. Come in and dine with me, it is almost one o'clock, and you shall have some fried chickens, bacon and greens, a few fresh eggs, peas, potatoes, cauliflowers, turnips, cherries, strawberries, &c. &c. all the produce of my farm; no laying out five dollars a day in Fulton market, my boy. I want no money at all here; have got cider, and brought up with me coffee, tea and sugar for a whole years supply, besides a few bottles of the old stuff—come in." There is real practical philosophy in this, and, we wish it was closely followed up by the actual expenses of the country, make a family happy and independent for the life. Let our readers think of this. —*N. Y. Star.*

AMERICAN SILK WORM.—Mr. C. F. Durant, of Jersey City, has discovered that this country has its native Silk Worm, as well as the old world, that spins as fine and soft a material as the imported.—The cocoon is much larger, yielding about 40 per cent. more than the European worm. They are covered with a kind of compact and hardened silk, which seems to require moisture and warmth to effect the process of hatching. Mr. D. is endeavoring to remedy this difficulty. The hatching being much later than the foreign worm, it is supposed that a second crop may be obtained in the same cocoonery. Another advantage in favor of the native worm is, it will feed on our native trees, which put out earlier than the other.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—Burns paid little deference to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith one morning, he met a man in hodden-gray—a west country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand and stopped and conversed with him. All this was seen by a young Edinburgh blood, who took the Poet roundly to task for his defect of taste. 'Why you fantastic gomeril,' said Burns, 'it was not the great coat, the Scone bonnet, and the Sanquhar hose, I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and, the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh you and me, and ten more such, down, any day.—*Allan Cunningham's Life of Burns.*

THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

Friday, August 4, 1837.

We have been compelled, in consequence of ill health and a desire to distribute this number as early as possible, to issue our paper this week without filling one of the pages.

TO THE POLLS!!!

Now is the time voters, of the 11th Congressional district. Whigs, friends of rational liberty, peace and good order, another opportunity will, on the three first days of next week, be afforded you to speak the language of freemen, and to perform a solemn duty to your country by proclaiming at the polls your preference for those principles which you have cherished, and which experience has proven to be essential to the well being of our country.

Again you are called upon to exert yourselves for the success of a Congressional candidate who cherishes the same principles with you, and who has talent and industry to effect much towards the success of those principles. You have it now completely in your power to triumph over corruption and interested partisans leaders, who labor alone for the "spoils of victory." You have it now in your power to do much to reinstate your country's government in that prosperous and happy condition in which it was found by that unprincipled Jacobin faction that swore, "the administration should be put down although it were as pure as the the angels in Heaven."

The governmen of the United States was then pure, dignified and elevated.—But the spoiler came and blighted the fair hopes of patriotism. Bribery and corruption become the order of the day virtue and intelligence were thrown in the back ground, and vice and impudence assumed the rein. The public mind was excited by false and secretly malignant cock and bull stories about "bargain and intrigue," "collition," &c The noblest sons of America were damned by the foul breath of malignant partisan slander. Prejudices were wantonly excited, clamor raised her clattering tongues, and it seemed as if all the fiends and furies had lent their aid "to put down the administration." It was put down, and—upon its ruins was reared a corrupt pile that is now falling not as it should do, upon the heads of its own architects, but upon the best and most useful citizens of the country. Will you sufficicious political empyrics to frame laws and administer the government, or can you submit any longer to a system that has for its centre the principle that, "to the victors belong the spoils!" We trust not. We hope you will come forth and cast your votes for R. H. Menifee, who is pledged to oppose the afforesaid system, and who will if elected, be a firm supporter of the constitution, an able friend of a United States Bank, and a fearless advocate of true reform.

NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.—A slip from the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We learn by a Mexican paper, just received from Vera Cruz, that Senor Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, long known as the patriotic and efficient Mexican Consul at New Orleans, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The statement is copied from the Diaro del Gobierno, of a very recent date. From this it appears evident, that the Mexican Government is fully disposed to make a further effort to adjust the differences between the two nations, by pacific means."

A very late letter has also been received from Col. Almonte. He fully confirms the recent accounts of preparations for prosecuting the war in Texas; but we cannot expect that much will be done before the close of the dry season, perhaps about the middle of September."

WHIG VICTORY IN MAINE.—The Congressional district, lately represent by L. Jarvis, (V.B.) has elected Mr. Noyes, (W.) —having gained, since the preceding or third trial, upwards of One Thousand votes! Forty-seven towns, give the following vote: Noyes 2445; all others 1811—Whig majority 634.

To the Editors of the Whig.

GENT—It now seems to be admitted on all hands, that the monetary system of our country is in a most deplorable situation, but we are not agreed as to the causes that have produced this result. We will not now stop to investigate this branch of the subject, although the investigation is in its nature an important and interesting one, and in ordinary times should be made with great care and dilligence, but at this time the only effect perhaps would be party excitement.

We can however propose a remedy for existing and acknowledged evils without exciting party spirit, and which if proper ought to be adopted by all parties. We shall take it for granted that the credit or banking system has been productive of a great deal of good to this country, and now so riveted upon us, that it is next to impossible to rid ourselves of it if we choose to do so. That the currency of the country should be stable and uniform will also be admitted without argument. Have we such a currency at this time? The answer must be, we have not. Then the question arises, can we with our State Banks, without any other Bank, have and maintain this stable and uniform currency? I answer we cannot. Then the question comes up, is there any means by which we can sustain this stable and uniform currency? I answer there is. The answer to this question might be considered of doubtful character, was it not answered by the experience of forty years Immediately after the late war we had a currency, then no better and as much deranged as our present currency. What was the remedy then proposed and adopted to relieve us from our then deplorable condition? It was the late Bank of the United States; and did it not more than answer the expectations of its most sanguine friends? If that Bank was the instrument in restoring the currency at that time, would not a similar bank at this time, when we are in like circumstances, have the same happy effect in restoring us to a sound and uniform currency? I think candid men of all parties must admit that it would. Then I ask, why not at the called session of Congress at once adopt this efficacious remedy, this tried remedy, this remedy that all men of all parties know will relieve the country from its present unhappy condition. But it is said that President Van Buren will not approve a charter of a Bank of the United States similar to the late Bank, and his letter to Sherrod Williams, is referred to as the evidence that he will not. If President Van Buren should have discovered his error and is now willing to retract, I should consider it highly honorable to him. He would have high precedents for this course. What would be thought of a Physician called in to see a sick man, who after examining the patient, understands the disease, and knows the remedy from having administered it to a number of patients in exactly the same condition, and the effect was a restoration to health, but in this case he says to his patient although I have a tried and sure remedy, I feel disposed to try an experiment in your case. He tries his experiment and death ensues. Would this conduct in the physician be short of murder? Can any man justly claim to be a statesman and patriot, who sees and acknowledges that his country is on the very verge of ruin, knows what brought that ruin upon the country, and knows what will restore it to a healthy state, because he has seen it in the same condition before, and has seen an effectual remedy applied. If the statesman who knows all this should fail to apply the known, tried, and effectual remedy, he would be as guilty as the physician in the case supposed above.

But it is said that there cannot be an agreement between the parties in favor of a United States Bank, and we must therefore compromise. This seems to be the plan of Mr. S. H. Smith. His proposed compromise is before the public. I have read Mr. Smith's compromise bank with some care, and am satisfied it ought not to be adopted. I am myself satisfied, there is no kind of bank that will answer the purpose of government as well, and at the same time afford a sound and uniform currency for the business operations of the country as a joint stock bank, managed and conducted by those active business men who have an interest in the success of the institution, and who are interested in having and maintaining a sound and uniform currency. If the government is an owner of stock let that stock be represented by her directors, but in no case ought the government, either state or general, to have a controling influence in the management of a bank or banks.

It is a fact well known that politicians are unfit for the management of a bank. The history of all banks managed by them attests the truth of this position. But why indulge in speculation at this time in relation to the proper remedy. Have we not the light of experience to guide us? If we had suddenly been placed in our present situation, and had never seen any thing like it before, and if it was a new question what would be the best means to relieve us, we then might expect a difference of opinion in relation to the best means of relief. But not so in this case. We have been similarly afflicted before; we know what produced our disease and we know the remedy, then let us not refuse it when we know it will prove effectual although offered by one in whom we have no confidence, or one who is not of our own party. The great desideratum is the want of a currency for remittances, that will pass without a discount in the various states of the union. Such a currency the late Bank of the United States gave us, and such a currency a new Bank of the United States based on similar principles would now give us. Then is it possible that any member of congress at the called session will be hardy enough to hold out in opposition to facts and experience, that should convince very reasonable and candid mind. I hope not. President Van Buren has thought the condition of our affairs required at his hands the convocation of congress; thereby admitting that something was expected at their hands for the relief the country, and if it is not in relation to the monetary affairs of the country, I am at a loss to conjecture what it is. I hope Mr. Van Buren's acknowledged ability and patriotism will induce him to recommend the establishment of a National Bank, which is now called for by public opinion in almost every quarter of the country, and that congress may be guided by wisdom in their deliberations and the result be beneficial to our common coutry. I am yours. B.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND—EFFECT OF OUR SPECIE SUSPENSIONS, &c.

Three packet ships have arrived at New York—the St. James from London, the Louis Philippe from Havre, and the Westminister from London. The London papers are to the 20 June inclusive, the Paris to the 16th, and the Liverpool to the 17th of the same month. From the New York Journals before us we make the following interesting extracts:

DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

The news of this event is thus announced in the morning Chronicle of the 20th,

"HIS MAJESTY expired about 20 minutes past three o'clock this morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, as were also several members of the king's family. Immediately after the decease the Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor Castle for town.

The news of the suspension of specie payments in this country reached Liverpool by the Europe, on the morning of the 11th, and London on the 12th, in time for the morning papers. The catastrophe had been in a measure anticipated, and notwithstanding the abusive article published in the Times it is apparent that the merchant generally looked on the suspension as calculated to increase the change of remittances from this country. The Times itself, admits that such was the general opinion in the city, and the Morning Post adds: "The suspension of payment in specie in all the principal cities of the Union is viewed by parties with different sentiments, but the more general impression seems to be that it will be attended with ultimately beneficial results.

The same paper also contains the following paragraph:

"We learn that an idea prevails among the leading mercantile men and capitalists in the city, that the financial difficulties which have existed for so many months past, are now nearly at an end, and that a public declaration to that effect is in contemplation The late events in America have evidently tended much to restore confidence."

As was to be expected, this event has called forth much speculation, considerable anxiety, some commotion, and not a little vituperation against the Americans. We are pleased to see however, that some of the London journals have had sagacity enough to perceive, and the candor to acknowledge, the willingness of debtors in America, to discharge their obligations, and the probability that their power to do so would be increased by the event in question. The London Times displays none of its vaunted accuteness, and pours forth a sufficient flood of obloquey upon us and our country.

We do not see that new commercial difficulties or embarrassments have taken place to any great extent in England.—Various houses were appling to the bank for aid, and it was thought not improbable that aid would be granted. Among others the long established house of Brown, Brothers and Co. was confident of assistance to any required extent.

The Cholera re-appared at Naples on the 13th of April. From that date till the 19th of May, 326 persons were attacked by and of these, 117 died.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer

PARIS, June 15, 1837.

Messrs Editors: On the 10th inst. the "Bourse" was thrown into general consternation by a report of the failure of the American house of Messrs. Welles & Co and all the travelling Americans were in a state of anxiety for several days, being unable for a week to obtain means from this source, although they had funds in their hands. We are informed a number of French Banking Houses have come forward obligating themselves to the Bank of France, who has *liberally* furnished four millions of francs, to enable this house to fulfil their engagements on condition they will liquidate, giving them 18 months to do it in. We understand that a further condition is, they cannot continue to give the usual facilities to American travellers, and that Mr. Welles & Co. have sent circulars to this effect. Yours, &c.

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.

Married, on Tuesday last by the Rev. Jos. D Farrew, Mr. William McElroy to Miss Margaret Cunningham all of this county.

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

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 contiue the practice of his profession.

Flemingsburg, 13t April 1837.

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. M. 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

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.

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.

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, castor, 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. t16–f.

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons trading for a note of hand, given by me to J. B. Clark, about the 25th 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

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, 3 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. & Mt. S. T. R. Co.

☞ 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 on. Any information respecting the above animal will be thankfully received.

M. T. EVANS.

July 21, 1837. 40–c

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July 1837, 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. B. BENTON, 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 guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The chouts 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 WATTERHOUSE, *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. 33.

MISCELLANY.

NOVEL TRIAL.—SALE OF A WIFE.—The Annapolis Gazette of Thursday contains the report of a trial which took place before a justice of the peace of that city, last week, in which the plaintiff brought his action for five dollars, which he claimed to be due him as the purchase money for his wife, whom he had sold to the defendant.

"It appeared from disclosures made on the trial, that some time last week the plaintiff, Richard Kirby, sold his wife to the defendant, George Dunn, for five dollars. Nobody professed to know the motive that influenced Kirby to make the sale; it may have been the love of money, or the want of money—or it may have been solely to relieve himself from the burdens of matrimony; but certain it is, that he did sell his wife for the above mentioned sum, and that, too, without so much as stipulating at the time, that it should be paid in gold or silver, and not *depreciated* Bank paper. Scarcely, however, was the bargain concluded, before Dunn, who is a married man, repented of having made it, and began to hum the old song which runs

"Sic a wife as Willie had
I wad na gie a button for her."

But it was too late, there was no backing out; he had consented to take her, and the husband had determined that he should have her. The plaintiff proffered Dunn a bill of sale, and demanded the money, which Dunn refused to plank up, alleging as the reason, that he was in *jest* when he agreed to buy. This excuse was not admitted by the husband, who discovering that *Dunn* was not to be *dunned* out of the cash, resolved on a resort to the law, which in some cases, is found more efficacious than the arguments of individuals, no matter how eloquent or persuasive the latter may be. His honor, the justice pronounced judgement against *Kirby*, who was thus *curbed* in his attempt to saddle another man with his wife, and doomed to bear his burthen however grievous he may find it. He was somewhat disconcerted by the decision, and immediately went his way, it may be, in quest of another purchaser—With Mr. Dunn it was quite different, his countenance brightened, and it was so evident that he was inwardly congratulating himself that he was not *done* over, that the impression of the spectator is, he will hereafter be cautious how he *jests* about serious matters. The woman *is* said to be young and pretty.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THRILLING ACCIDENT.—The following occurrence took place at the fire in Charleston, on Sunday morning, the 9th instant.—"While the fire was at its height," observes the Mercury, "orders were given to blow up a wooden house on Queen street. The powder was placed in the lower story, the slow match ignited, and the Engineer's horn sounded, as a signal for the people to depart from the spot. The signal was promptly obeyed, and the crowd retiring, left a vacant space in front of the devoted building. At this moment, an engine drawn by negroes and directed by the proper officer, came furiously down the street, burst through the crowd, and rushed into the deserted spot. So rapidly did they advance, that every effort to arrest their progress proved unavailing.—Amidst the noise and confusion of the scene, and the rumbling of the wheels of the Engine over the stones, the loudest cries were unheard or disregarded, and the poor fellows attached to the engine full of zeal and energy, moved on as it was feared to destruction, wholly unconscious of the approach of danger. At length as they advanced towards the fatal spot, the leader seemed to become aware that there was something wrong, and the engine was halted, directly in front of the building. It was a moment of breathless interest. The explosion instantly followed. The engine could not at that time have been more than twenty feet from the walls of the house which was blown up. The effect was much less disastrous than could have been anticipated. Every person standing on the engine was thrown off by the shock of the explosion, and two of the negroes were severely wounded, the one having his arm very much lacerated, and the other injured in the head, both by fragments thrown from the building. The rest of the men though very much stunned, and some of them slightly bruised, got off without any serious injury."

LAUNCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.—Strangers commenced pouring into the city several days previous to Tuesday. The steamboats, rail roads, stages and every other means of conveyance, were filled to overflowing. The taverns, boarding-houses and many private residences, welcomed friends from the country, our sister cities, and many distant places.

Tuesday—the long-expected day—was one of the most delightful we ever witnessed. At an early morn, the various steamboats that ply between the city and the Jersey shore, commenced carrying over passengers, and were filled to repletion at every trip. This they continued without a moment's interruption, all the forenoon. Omnibusses carringes, and every other kind of vehicle, continually rolled onward towards the Navy Yard, crowded with passengers—and there was one continual throng of pedestrians, all wending their way to the same point.—Every street, lane and alley was literally alive with a moving multitude. The grave and the gay—the philosopher and the mountebank—the father with his goodly spouse and their smiling offspring—the lover with his blushing damsel—and the damsel without a lover—all colours, kindred, kith and kind—were spelled with the magic of curiosity, to gaze upon the imposing spectacle of launching "the magnificent castle of the ocean" to her destined element.

Upon the noble Delaware every species of vessel was to be seen, filled with joyous passengers. From the noblest merchant ship to the smallest batteau, hundreds and hundreds of craft had glided forth. Many had taken permanent station, while steamboats, sail boats, batteaux; and those delightful nymphs of the waters, the beautiful Club Boats, were constantly skipping about, with their banners and a glorious profusion of the "stars and stripes" streaming in the balmy breeze. The crews of the Regetta Boats were dressed with peculiar uniqueness—some of them as sons of the ocean, in blue round-abouts, white pantaloons, small hats and pumps—while others were garbed in the costumes of different nations, from the modern Greek to the "turban'd Turk." These fairy skiffs, constructed wide enough to admit a single seat, and of sufficient length for twelve or fifteen rowers—with their silk cushions, golden draperies and glittering sides—shot around among the innumerable floating habitations upon the teeming bosom of the Delaware, forming truly the "poetry of the enchanting scene." Music sent forth its enlivening strains amid the wilderness of masts, as if to add one more charm to the unrivalled scene.

As we cast our eyes across the Delaware to Jersey shore, the banks for half a mile appeared lined with a multitudinous mass. The landing places of the boats—the wharves, the dwellings, stores, trees, and the grassy banks, presented a varied picture of men, women and children gazing in rapt curiosity through the forests of masts. So did every dwelling, window, roof, store, wharf, platform, on this side of the Delaware, above and below the Navy Yard. It was a most magnificent spectacle, to behold not less than one hundred thousand happy countenances all watching in anxious expectancy for the noble vessel to glide into the waters of the Delaware.

As we were rapt in admiration at the magnificent spectacle, at 15 minutes past two o'clock, two guns from the Navy Yard give signal to the boats lying in front of the ship house, to move away. All eyes were rivetted on the noble ship. A breathless anxiety seemed to have seized the mighty multitude. Three hundred shipwrights were knocking away the beams that steadied the ship, and as their ponderous strokes died upon the ear, the battering ram was sent with tremendous force against her bows, when the stupendous oaken castle glided out majestically, scarcely rippling the crystal waters of her future home. A simultaneous shout of rapturous delight burst from the assembled multitude—the varied boats upon the waters clustered around the mighty ship, saluting those on board with hearty cheers. Music from innumerable vessels sent forth its sweetest strains—while the mighty cannon of the Navy Yard were responded to from the varied shipping, reverberating their tremendous acclamations deep in the blue vault of the Heavens above.

It was a magnificent spectacle—long, long to be remembered by the people of our city. A proud moment for Philadelphia architects and mechanics, for this leviathan of the deep is justly considered a beautiful specimen of Naval architecture. Mr. HUMPHREYS, her distinguished architect, Mr. KEEN, who built her, and Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, who had the general direction, belonged to our city of "brotherly love."

Commodore BIDDLE, stationed behind the gigantic Hercules at her figure head, performed the ceremony of naming her the Ship-of-the-Line PENNSYLVANIA, as she shot into the Delaware; and may she for ever continue as proud an honor to the American Navy, as she is now regarded a noble exhibition of the skill and science of Philadelphia artists and mechanics.—*Mirror.*

Qualifications of a candidate.—A man resident somewhere in Indiana has announced himself as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature, and in his address to the public, sums up his qualifications as follows:

"I believe I was the first civilized man who skinned a coon, chased a deer, caught a bear, or treed a wild cat, on the west side of White river."

His views on the currency are not novel, but he seems disposed to go against hickory leaves:

"Fellow citizens, I am aware you are now satisfied that the salvation of us Hoosiers depends on having an honest man to represent us—therefore, I pledge myself, if elected, to regulate and render entirely quiescent the legal and natural currency of the country, to wit, coon skins."

JAMES KNOWLS, of Point Judith, in the last war lived in an exposed situation, near the ocean, and never went to bed without having his gun well charged by his side.—One night there was a violent thunder gust, which shook the house to the foundation. 'Husband, husband, screamed the wife, get up, the British have landed or the day of judgment has come, and I dont know which.' 'By gosh,' said Knowls, springing up and seizing the musket, 'I am ready for either.'

FAITHFUL MESSENGER.—One of the prisoners in the Luxemburg had a dog, who, it will be seen in the following recital, gave extraordinary proofs of sagacity, as well as of attachment to his master.—every day the dog watched an opportunity to pass into the interior, of the prison, and, etering the chamber of his master, overwhelmed him with caresses. One day in particular his demonstrations of joy were so reiterated as to become exceedingly troublesome; but the more his master strove to render him quiet, the more importunately the animal persisted in his caress; he leaped, howled, barked, and bending downward, appeared to direct the attention of his master to his collar. Concluding the dog had been wounded by some accident, he then examined him, but finding no hurt upon him, and being teased by his restlessness, he attempted to put him out of the room. The dog however, escaped from his hands, and displayed the same tokens, till his master took off the collar, when the animal again began to bark and to whine, but no longer with a tone of inquietude. Surprised at the manifest change in the manner of the dog, the prisoner directed his attention to the collar and found that it held a letter from his wife, who, constantly repulsed at the door of the prison, had found this means of conveying her sentiments to him. He replied by the same courier. A regular correspondence was now carried on, and every day at a certain hour, the faithful commissioner of affection passed and repassed with his invisible message.

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 G. McKenny, Lexington; L. L. Shrieve, Esq. Louisville; Dr. John T. Shotwell, Cincinnati; A. M. January, Dr. J. M. Shackleford, A. M. Stockwell, R. Langhorn, W. B. Phillips, and John B. McIlvain, 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 [illegible] 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-zz

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.

HANDBILLS, Cards, &c &c. neatly printed at the office of the Kenucky Whig.
July 14, 1837.

JOHN H. 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. MAYHALL.

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 devoted 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 manufactured; 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 citied 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 enlighteument 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 stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the *cause 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 uttermost 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 auspicious 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 fit 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 all 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 partial or 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 advocated, 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 subscrition 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 [post paid] to the undersignel, 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-d

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 conoversial Theoloy, 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 waisting 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 critisism, 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 Tails, 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 indigenous 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 fitting 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! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality 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 of 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 farther short of them, than human weekness 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 an 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 Spindle & 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