The Kentucky Flag

IS PRINTED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

PIKE & RUSSELL,

Publishers and Proprietors.

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TERMS—THE "KENTUCKY FLAG" will be published Weekly, and furnished to subscribers at the low price of TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, in advance: TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid in six months, (at which time all subscriptions will be considered due;) or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

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KENTUCKY FLAG.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

"The free communication of Thoughts and Opinions is one of the invaluable rights of Man."

VOL. 3. MAYSVILLE, KY. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1848. NO. 13.

Bargains! Bargrins!

OWING to the very heavy sales which we have made during the last month, we find it necessary to make a SECOND IMPORTATION this fall, to meet the wants of our customers and carry out our plan of keeping constantly on hand such a stock as will enable us to offer greater inducements to our customers than any house in the Western country. If YE DEALERS of firm, is now on his way to the Eastern Cities, and, as his purchases will be made for CASH, and at a time when the market will be hare of buyers, we anticipate great bargains, and in the mean time we shall offer very *GREAT INDUCEMENTS* to Merchants and others for the purpose of reducing our Stock, and making way for the heavy lot of Goods which we expect. A large lot of Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Plaids, Prints, Linseys, Ginghams, Canton Flannels, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, &c., will be closed out at very reduced prices. Also, a great variety of Hats and Caps, the remnant of our excellent lot of Boots and Shoes. These articles will be sold LOWER than they can be bought in any regular Job House in the Eastern cities. To the Ladies especially would we recommend our Stock of dress goods; such as Silks, Sattins, Cashmeres, Merinos, Mohair Merinos, and many other Fashionable Styles of Dress Goods, which we will sell without regard to cost, and much lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. If you wish to save money, call and see us! We shall be receiving New Goods about the 1st of November.

PEARCE & WALLINGFORD.

oct 7

Cordage Manufactory.

KYANIZED CORDAGE.—The subscribers have just completed their establishment in East Maysville, for the manufacture of Kyanized Cordage, from unrated hemp, so prepared as not to be subject to decay like other rope, when exposed to the weather.

We have the best and most approved machinery, propelled by steam power, for making patent and other cordage, and design that so far as mechanical execution is concerned, our cordage shall not be excelled by any other made in the United States. The hemp used is prepared by ourselves with special care, and our cordage appears as well as any other, it is stronger, and more durable than Cordage made of Manilla or any other material, while the cost will little exceeds that of common hemp. Orders are solicited.

J. T. CROOK & CO.

Oct. 6, '48.—tf.

NOTICE.

The burning of our hat dog occupied by the hemp breaking machinery, will not interrupt the operation of our cordage establishment. We have a supply of good hemp, and the machine power will soon be repaired; the rope walk and rope machinery not being injured.

E. Maysville, Oct. 7—tf.

J. T. CROOK & CO.

Assignment.

THE public are hereby informed that on the 7th day of September, 1848, W. S. Brown & Co., executed a deed of trust to the subscriber, conveying to them all the property, real and personal, to which they had title, including all notes and accounts due them, to pay all notes and debts in said deed specified. The undersigned will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to make sale of the effects, collect the notes and accounts, and pay the debts as directed. The business will henceforth be done in the name and under the direction of the undersigned, who, in person, will attend to the speedy adjustment of the business.

J. W. JOHNSTON.
ENOCH SMITH.

sept 20 tf.

Books at Cost!

THE subscribers are now offering a large and desirable stock of Books and Stationery, consisting in part of law, medical and miscellaneous books, fine large and small Bibles and Testaments, School books assorted, 3,000 pieces Wall paper, of all patterns, colors, shades, &c.

100 Reams Fools Cap writing paper, cost $4;
100 do Letter do do do.

A large assortment of Blank books—also, Fancy Articles, such as are usually kept in Book stores. Book-sellers, merchants, and all persons will find it to their interest to call at No 1, HERALD BUILDINGS, where we have moved the whole stock. All sales cash and cheap.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
ENOCH SMITH,

sep 20, tf. Assignees of W. S. Brown & Co.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of W. S. Brown & Co., will please come forward and settle their accounts, as it is indispensably necessary to have money to make payments as fast as possible.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
ENOCH SMITH,

sept 20, 5-tf. Assignees W. S. B. & Co.

The Fall Campaign is now open.

W. H. Cox—Market St.

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Fall and Winter Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which, in addition to his previous heavy stock, makes it equal to any city or house in the City, either in point of *style* or *variety*. He respectfully solicits a call from all purchasers wishing, *Cheap and Fashionable* goods, as he is determined to sell them low for cash, or on the usual time to punctual customers. [sep 22—6¾.] WILLIAM H. COX.

Notice.

LEWIS COLLINS, G. W. BLATTERMAN.

COLLINS & BLATTERMAN,

Dealers in Books, Paper, Stationery and Fancy Articles, West side of Sutton St., near the River,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

LEWIS COLLINS having disposed of a part of his Book Stock to his son-in-law, GEO. W. BLATTERMAN, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Collins & Blatterman. The senior partner has recently returned from a Northern and Eastern tour, during which he attended the unusually large sales of Books, Paper, Stationery, and Fancy Articles, at the TRADE SALES in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Large purchases were made at those sales, as well as at the book houses, for cash only, and on most advantageous terms. They are enabled, consequently, to offer to Merchants, Teachers, and others, an extensive assortment of School, Theological, Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous books; Cap and Letter paper, Stationery and Wall paper; Fancy Articles; Music and Musical Instruments, as low as they can be purchased, for cash, or on time to punctual customers. The establishment has recently been enlarged and the facilities for doing business greatly increased; therefore, they invite purchasers to call and examine their stock and prices. [Nov. 1, 1848.]

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of two decrees to me directed—one rendered by the Fleming Circuit Court, and the other by the Mason Circuit Court, I will, as Commissioner, sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 25th of November, 1848, on the premises, a tract of land lying in Mason county, known as the Johnstonhaugh tract, containing about 57 acres. To be sold on a credit of six and twelve months; the purchaser giving bond and security, to have the force of a sale bond, under execution.

Due attention will be given, by

A. A. WADSWORTH, Com'r.

October 25, 1848.—1m.

A Book for Every Man.

EVERY Farmer, Mechanic and Laborer—every Merchant, Manufacturer, Artizan—in a word, EVERY MAN should have a copy of "Political Guide," by GEORGE W. KOUNS, a farmer of Carter County, Kentucky.

Those who wish to learn how to plead laid bare, in the compass of a few pages, and understand how for the interest of lawyers conflicts with the interest of farmers, mechanics, laborers, merchants, manufacturers, artizans, and all the useful business classes of the people, and know the nature and extent of evils practiced in society by the conduct of lawyers, will be pleased with this work.

Those who wish to understand the nature and evil operation of the numerous technicalities, arbitrary rules, forms, fictions and falsehoods which lawyers and Judges invented and introduced into the laws and the administration of justice; 1st. To obscure the laws for the benefit of lawyers. 2d. To prevent the people from understanding the legal methods of prosecuting and defending their rights. 3d. To make the laws a source of endless confusion, vice, crime, and litigation among the people. 4th. To involve the rights of the people in all the mazes of legal and technical jargon, for the benefit of every stream, and had acquired an intimate knowledge of every by-path and each nook and corner of the whole country. The British had, in some of their foraging excursions, driven off his father's cattle, and shown a particular hatred to all of the name in that region, because of their well-known support of the Republican cause. Not had not a whit more love for the enemies of his country, than they had shown for him, and other had he and his companions vowed vengeance, and many a time had the British forces felt his power without suspecting whence came the blow.

During the winter, while hostilities were partially suspended on account of the severity of the weather, the British officers gave a ball at a small inn near Richmond. Brigadier General Bird, with his suite, succeeded in gathering together about a score of lasses, who, though they were by no means fitted to the taste of the invader, did not object to a little harmless amusement which would serve to beguile the weary hours of a long winter's eve, and afford them an opportunity of displaying their rustic charms, and flirting with the gaudy dressed officers. A couple of fiddles, played upon (or rather tortured) by two colored gentlemen, and all exerted themselves to the utmost to render themselves and each other merry.

The door of the largest room stood invitingly open for the benefit of the good country people who wished to feast their eyes upon gold lace, and the dashing scarlet uniforms. Many had come, some for a few moments, satisfied themselves and retired. Among others came a stout, well-built, plain looking man, wrapped up in a coarse great coat, who stood for a time leaning against the door-post, at length after the usual solicitations of the office, who intended to make sport of him for their particular gratification, was induced to enter and seat himself quietly in the corner.

The English officers, in a strain of arrogant boasting, were recounting their deeds of chivalry, performed during their several late excursions. Many were the bitter curses gratuitously bestowed upon one "Nat Randall," who had been the means of spoiling so much good sport for them, and appeared to be cordially hated by all the officers present. Finally Gen. Bird said to one of his aids, a fine looking, but dandified young officer, "I'd give 100 pounds to catch that fellow, he is almost enough to spoil our sport and has given us a deal of trouble; if I could once get hold of him, his neck and a hempen halter would be likely to form an intimate acquaintance."

Several swore they would soon relieve his Excellency from the fear of Nat's present, by bringing in the "cursed rebel." The reward was a tempting one, and caused the utterance of fearful threats, and called forth many a malediction, and numberless anathemas against the unfeeling Rebel. Profanity was at that time almost universally recognized as an essential part of the military education, and the Staten Island lasses could bear ample testimony of the unquestioned familiarity of the British officer with that branch of military science.

The coated stranger kept his seat during the whole conversation, and just as the contra dance was ended, he slowly rose and assumed his former position at the door. Another chorus was called for, and the gay officers were moving round the room in search of their fair partners, the stranger unfolded his arms, and in a solemn voice said: "*General*, I'd like to speak a word or two in your ear."

The General wondered what could be the import of the communication he wished to make, but he approached him, and politely asked him what he had to say to him. "Nothing, sir," replied the stranger, laying his hand upon the General's shoulder, "only *I'm* Nat Randall, and *you are my prisoner!*" The officers flew at once to recover their side arms, of which they had divested themselves at the commencement of the dance; but Nat received in an imperious tone: "Its useless to resist, the house is surrounded, and if you make the least resistance I have men enough to cut you to pieces." At the same time opening his coat and displaying a brace of savage looking pistols, and a gleaming hunting knife, he gave a shrill whistle, which was answered from without by the sound of voices, and the clanking of muskets, which somewhat dampened the courage of the assembled soldiers, and admonished them that their best policy would be submission.

"Lay down your arms at once!" thundered Nat, and they were brought and placed in a heap at his feet—and on the instant, nine faithful brother rebels rushed in and took the party prisoners, the country girls at the same time securing their arms. The British were more than double the number of the Patriots, but this they discovered too late, and being deprived of their arms, were obliged to submit.

Now a few words of explanation as to how Nat received intelligence of the dance, and of the number of officers, &c., to be present, and how he was enabled to lay his plans for their capture.

A silly half-witted fellow, named Joe Rechow, a Staten Islander, who like Nat, for his many good qualities, was allowed, on account of his lack of brains, to come and go when he pleased; and the English officer regarded him as a natural fool, often spoke very freely before him. He had chanced to meet Nat the day previous to the dance, and advised Nat to conceal himself, as his life was in danger. Nat told him he did not care a fig for the whole British Army, and by his ingenious questions, drew out of him all the particulars of the intended dance, and the names and number of the officers who were to form the party.

At that period, when every one was a soldier, it was a matter of no great difficulty to get together a few men, who delighted in a bold and daring, or even a cowardly enterprise. The British had of personal danger never crossed their minds and every other consideration was lost sight of in the sincere desire of serving their beloved country, at all hazards.

If through carelessness, or imagined security, the British allowed themselves to be thrown, even for a moment, off their guard, some brave fellow, "fighting on his own hook" was almost certain to discover the weak point—and collecting his neighbors, they were, either by means of stratagem, or their impetuous and unexpected attacks, invariably successful in their undertakings.

Nat had arranged his admirable plan, and was as has been shown, successful. Joe Rechow followed Nat and his party down to the lasses in which they had crossed the sound, and mechanically assisted in their debarkation. Nat took good care of his prisoners, watching them very strictly, but acted towards them far more kindly than they would have done had he been a prisoner in their hands.—They were eventually exchanged for officers of equal rank; and Nat continued to fight upon the side of liberty until the close of the war.

Selected Story.

THE UNWELCOME GUEST.

During the winter of 1777, New York, Long Island and Staten Island, were in possession of the British Army, and the season for active operations not having arrived they lived a life of dull inactivity. Marauding parties were however, frequently sent over into New Jersey, committing many outrages, and making heavy levies upon the "Rebel" population.

Nat Rodolph, or as the name was at that time usually pronounced "Randall," was a "Rebel" of gallant daring, and of the Jersey blood. From his earliest youth he had lived on the rising ground, but a short distance from Kill Van Kuhl Sound, near Woodbridge Creek. He had hunted over every acre within many miles of his natal spot, and fished in every stream, and had acquired an intimate knowledge of every by-path and each nook and corner of the whole country. The British had, in some of their foraging excursions, driven off his father's cattle, and shown a particular hatred to all of the name in that region, because of their well-known support of the Republican cause. Not had not a whit more love for the enemies of his country, than they had shown for him, and other had he and his companions vowed vengeance, and many a time had the British forces felt his power without suspecting whence came the blow.

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Miscellaneous.

BLOODY TRAGEDY—*Three men killed outright and two mortally wounded.*—Clarksville, in Marion county, Arkansas, was on last Monday week the scene of one of the most frightful and disgraceful encounters that we have ever known.

We would promise, that for many years there has been bought, between the Everetts and their friends, on the one part, and the Everetts and their friends on the other, a most deadly feud.

It seems that a man named Mooney, who belongs to the Everett wing was badly beaten some three or four weeks since, and that the Everetts and Mooneys got up a kind of agreement among themselves, by which they and their adherents formed themselves into a regulating party, and it appeared that the Kings, Shelt, Williams, and Hampton Tutt must leave the country.

On Monday they all met at Yellville. Jesse Turner, Esq., spoke there that day, and after the speaking, the two parties, down to the teeth, had some words, and drew up in battle array—but the matter was quieted, and no outbreak took place. Towards evening, and when the people had pretty generally left for home, the fight commenced. A man by the name of Wadkins, of the Everett party, shot down Jack King. At the same time, Sim Everett fired at Sinclair, and missed him. Sinclair returned the shot, mortally wounding Everett. King's brother was shot in the back by Sim Everett, the ball grazing his shoulder; he in turn shot Bart. Everett dead in his tracks. After Sim Everett was shot, he gathered a rock, and pursued Sinclair; but finding King, who had been shot in the beginning of the fight, he turned on him and mashed his skull in a shocking manner, and expired while in the act. King lived until morning.

Wadkins was badly beaten. He was taken into custody, but made his escape that night.—*Batesville Eagle.*

PURELY VEGETABLE.—"My dear sir," said a vegetable to his patron, whom, on entering the house, he was surprised to find a widower, "did your wife suffer at all in the dying struggle?"

"Why, no, I rather guess not," said the bereaved husband, with apparent resignation.

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed the botanic, "for the light that science imparts, throwing back his head and turning his eyes towards the concave horizon, and at the same time thrusting his hands into his breeches pockets; "this is truly an age of discoveries! I knew she could not suffer; for I had given her the proper medicine to make her *die easy*. I always do that for my patients. It is a discovery of my own—it is purely vegetable!"

HINT TO PARENTS.—Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few minutes to their instruction every day. Let a parent make the experiment with his son of ten years old for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent in school. Let him make a companion of his child converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation, awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he will himself be astonished at the progress which will be made.

Maternal Affection.

Men talk of the silver cord of friendship—of the silken ties which bind lovers together—of the sure affection of husband and wife, as if it was durable as adamant, and as pure as the love of angles. But a hasty word, a thoughtless action, or a slight neglect, some inconsistency, or a trifling favor denied, may sunder the second; and even the last may be destroyed, for the green-eyed monster may find some entrance, and blight the fairest flower of this sweetest earthly paradise.

But there is a love which neglect cannot weaken, which injury cannot destroy—and which even jealousy cannot extinguish. It is the pure, the holy, the enduring love of a mother! It is as gentle as the breeze of evening, firm as the oak, and ceases only when life's last pleasure goes out. During all the vicissitudes of life—going world, in sickness or sorrow, life or in death—in childhood's sweet joy—in "youth's untroubled hour" or in manhood's vigorous prime—the mother clings with the same unwearied affection to her child.—It is the same amid the snows and frosts of Siberia, the temperate and joyous regions of our own fair land, and among the arid sands of Africa. The anxious cares and tender attentions, and oft-repeated words of a mother's love, are not without their happy influence upon the lives and characters of their sons. The stern rebuke of a justly offended father, may check for a season, the rising and struggling passions of youth, but the sacred lessons learned from a mother's lips, are engraved on the heart, and retain their power through life; in virtue's paths and even in the career of vice, they are continually recurring to our mind, and bring with them, as father incitements to good, all the hallowed scenes of childhood and innocence. Hard is the heart that will not melt at the recollection of a mother's prayer; and more obdurate still, the heart of him, who, in a course of vice, can without wring her soul with anguish, and bring down her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

YOUNG MEN.—It should be the aim of young men to go into good society—we mean not the rich, nor the proud, nor the fashionable; but the society of the wise, the intelligent, and the good. When you find such, you may expect to learn, and from whose conversation you can gather information, it is always sa' to be found with them. It has been down into the depths of misery, and of vice, where the ribald revel and rage, of which are the invention or improvement of Mr. Lawrence. If he wants a certain thing, he first invents a machine to do it, and then sets to work as a man would a machine. The most singular machine is the one he calls the "letting machine." It performs several difficult and delicate operations with a facility and ease that is perfectly astonishing. It cuts out the mortises, turns the spindles, turns rod, lock, patch-box, butt-plate, guard-strap, side-plate, &c., so exact that they require no hand labor. The mounting is of brass, finished nearly complete by machinery. The lock work is forged in dies. He has afterwards passed through a variety of machines, and comes out in the most perfect shape. These machines illustrate most effectually, the surpassing advantage of "Yankee ingenuity." Each machine is fit in any of the numerous firearms made here. There is no such thing as trying the several parts to make them match each other. Parts that are alike are thrown together and taken at random, when wanted to make the gun, and so perfect are they that they need no alteration whatever. There are constantly employed three United States Inspectors in the establishment. The rifles, when complete, do not vary two ounces each from the others in weight.

Denials Invited.

Will the whigs deny that Gen. Taylor said he would not withdraw, whether nominated or not?

Will they deny that he said he had never voted, and that he confessed that he knew nothing about the tariff, and the great public questions of the day?

Will they deny that, in consequence of his utter want of all qualification, the great "*godlike*" of Massachusetts declared the nomination was not fit to be made?

Will they deny that he wrote to a gentleman of New Jersey, that even were he President of the United States, he should neither consider it important nor necessary to have any opinions of his own?

Will they deny his having pledged himself to northern fanatics not to veto the Wilmot Proviso?

Will they deny that they have published, and sent all over the Union, double-faced pamphlets—one set for the North and one for the South—designed to trick, and intrigue their candidate into the presidency?

Will they deny that Millard Fillmore voted, while in Congress, that it was right and proper to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia?

Will they deny that his same Millard Fillmore wrote his infamous abolition epistle of 1838, in which the interests of the whole South were trampled upon and sacrificed to spite?

Will they deny that a letter similar in tone and character, and pledging himself as directly friendly to the Wilmot Proviso, has been actually shown by Tom Corwin and others among the crazy fanatics of the north?

And, finally, will the whigs deny—can they, with hand on heart and upturned eyes, deny, before their God and their country, that their whole game in this contest for the presidency has been one of fraud and falsehood, of shameless trickery, and downright political dishonesty?—*Union.*

Making Rifles at Windsor, Vermont.

A correspondent of a Rochester paper gives the following interesting description of a rifle manufactory at Windsor, Vt:

"The owners commenced their building about three years ago, and expended in buildings, machinery, and materials, $115,000, before they made one rifle.—About 4,000 of their rifles have been doing our country service in Mexico.—Their principal building is 100 feet long 44 wide, and four stories in height. They have several other buildings for forging their work, and the various other operations connected with their business. The first contract with the United States Government, was for 10,000 rifles. They, however, have another, and much larger contract, made last January, although the first is not yet completed.—They turn out 500 rifles per month, all in complete order. They employ 100 artisans, besides 25 in the furnace business making castings and carriages for the railroad. The barrel is made from American iron, drawn from flat bars into "scalps," of the proper length and thickness. These scalps are then rolled and welded together on a mandrel, and another machine makes 1,500 blows per minute. During this operation, the rod has to be frequently withdrawn to prevent its becoming welded with the iron annealing. The barrel, thus formed, next goes through the process of "rat boring," turning, rimming, and straightening, all of which are curious enough, but the last more particularly so, as it is done, or rather is ascertained to be correctly done, by the eye observing a shadow. The next step is passing through a trial and inspection by persons appointed by the Government.—They are loaded with 160 grains of powder, two balls and two wads, and fired each twice. If they stand this test, they pass on to the process of finishing the rifle, which is done by rifling machines, at the rate of one barrel per hour to each machine. They afterwards pass through the process of browning, which requires great care and skill to make it succeed perfectly. Again they are subjected to a very few rejected on account of the smallest possible defects in the material.—Stocks are made from black walnut, which has been seasoned three years before they use it. If you have seen Mr. Greene's last machine, you will have a tolerable idea of the first process. These stocks pass through six different machines; and a rifle, before it is complete in all its parts, passes through more than one hundred different machines, a great share of which are the invention or improvement of Mr. Lawrence. If he wants a certain thing, he first invents a machine to do it, and then sets to work as a man would a horse. The most singular machine is the one he calls the "letting machine." It performs several difficult and delicate operations with a facility and ease that is perfectly astonishing. It cuts out the mortises, turns the spindles, turns rod, lock, patch-box, butt-plate, guard-strap, side-plate, &c., so exact that they require no hand labor. The mounting is of brass, finished nearly complete by machinery. The lock work is forged in dies. He has afterwards passed through a variety of machines, and comes out in the most perfect shape. These machines illustrate most effectually, the surpassing advantage of "Yankee ingenuity." Each machine is fit in any of the numerous firearms made here. There is no such thing as trying the several parts to make them match each other. Parts that are alike are thrown together and taken at random, when wanted to make the gun, and so perfect are they that they need no alteration whatever. There are constantly employed three United States Inspectors in the establishment. The rifles, when complete, do not vary two ounces each from the others in weight.

Denials Invited.

Will the whigs deny that Gen. Taylor said he would not withdraw, whether nominated or not?

Will they deny that he said he had never voted, and that he confessed that he knew nothing about the tariff, and the great public questions of the day?

Will they deny that, in consequence of his utter want of all qualification, the great "*godlike*" of Massachusetts declared the nomination was not fit to be made?

Will they deny that he wrote to a gentleman of New Jersey, that even were he President of the United States, he should neither consider it important nor necessary to have any opinions of his own?

Will they deny his having pledged himself to northern fanatics not to veto the Wilmot Proviso?

Will they deny that they have published, and sent all over the Union, double-faced pamphlets—one set for the North and one for the South—designed to trick, and intrigue their candidate into the presidency?

Will they deny that Millard Fillmore voted, while in Congress, that it was right and proper to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia?

Will they deny that his same Millard Fillmore wrote his infamous abolition epistle of 1838, in which the interests of the whole South were trampled upon and sacrificed to spite?

Will they deny that a letter similar in tone and character, and pledging himself as directly friendly to the Wilmot Proviso, has been actually shown by Tom Corwin and others among the crazy fanatics of the north?

And, finally, will the whigs deny—can they, with hand on heart and upturned eyes, deny, before their God and their country, that their whole game in this contest for the presidency has been one of fraud and falsehood, of shameless trickery, and downright political dishonesty?—*Union.*

VALUE OF IRON SAFES.—The recent conflagration in Alexandria, La., destroyed among other buildings the Canal Bank, but the money and books remained secure in the fire-proof chest. The Post-office, with letters, &c., were totally destroyed.—*Lou. Dem.*

Mr. Maurice Power, just from England, has made his debut at New York, in one of his father's characters, but not very well spoken of.—*Lou. Dem.*

Rates of Advertising.

For one square of twelve lines or less, 3 sertions, $3 00
Each additional insertion, 50
Three months, 5 00
Six months, 8 00
One year, 10 00
For advertising a Wife, 5 00

☞Merchants, Mechanics, and others, who may wish to advertise by the year, will have a liberal discount made from the above rates.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions, which they are to have, otherwise they will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

Gen. Kearney and Gov. M'Nutt.

Missouri and Mississippi have lost two of their eminent citizens.

Gen. Kearney died early at St. Louis, and ex-Gov. M'Nutt, of Mississippi, died at Memphis, Tenn., on the 23d ult.

Gen. Kearney gained for himself a name and a fame, by his achievements in the Mexican expedition, which will form a bright page in his country's history.

Gov. M'Nutt did more than any other man to arrest the system of bank plunder in Mississippi, and to bring her from bankruptcy to prosperity. He was the bold and fearless exponent of all swindling, and had the courage to risk all in carrying out his views. Gloriously was he sustained by the people he had served. While Mississippi banking is remembered, the services of Gov. M'Nutt will not be forgotten.—*Ohio Statesman.*

From Montevideo.—Earthquakes, a Battle, &c.

Accounts from Montevideo to August 26, describes a succession of earthquakes which occurred in all the vicinity of Montevideo, and to the distance of at least eighteen leagues on land, on the 9th, and 15th and 16th of August. In the vessels outside the port, and at a considerable distance, the earthquake was felt by a sort of tremulous motion. The following account was received from the Cerro:

"Last night, at half past six, we had an earthquake which shook this solid fortress and its edifice. It was accompanied by a noise like that of the discharge of a piece of artillery, gradually decreasing till the end. Its duration was about 65 seconds."

The Defensor, of the 12th, says that subterraneous movements were never before felt in that part of South America.

It does not appear that any damage resulted from these commotions in the districts heard from. It is not improbable that more serious convulsions occurred on the western coast of South America. It will be remembered that a very perceptible shock was experienced in New York city and vicinity on the evening of Sept. 8th.

A letter dated August 22d, says:

"On the 16th instant, the town of Colonia fell into the hands of the troops under the orders of Gen. Oribe, through the treachery of the garrison. Oribe's troops are the gates for the entry of the enemy in the night, when the inhabitants were in their beds. The alarm became general, and many persons made for the water, with the view of swimming on board the vessels for safety of their lives, several of whom are reported to have drowned in the attempt. The garrison of Colonia having now fallen, Montevideo is the only spot throughout the province, in the possession of the invalidated government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

"The Commercio del Plata has an account of an execution at Buenos Ayres by order of Rosas, on the 18th instant, on the person of a young man and a young woman, the latter twenty-two years of age, in a "delicate situation" of eight months."

Letter from David Wilmot.

An extract from a reported letter of David Wilmot, to the editor of the Republic, a Free Soil paper, and was published in all the Tyler papers in New York and Philadelphia, just before the election. We give it as significant of the result in Pennsylvania.—*Cin. Enq.*

"I have made more than 25 speeches before the public meetings in the District, preceding my election; in all of which I avowed my opposition to Cass, and my entire support of Van Buren, and my most earnest and active efforts shall not be wanting between this and the election.

"This District is now the centre of the combined operations of the whole Cass party of the State. Yours, &c.,

DAVID WILMOT.

CURIOUS FACTS.—The greatest number of insane people, in proportion to the population, is in Rhode Island. There is one crazy person to every 503; and the least number is in South Carolina, where there is only one insane person to every 6,159. In the whole of New England, there is one insane person to every 600.

☞Col. Medill, the present head of the Indian Bureau, on his recent visit to the Northwest, succeeded in extinguishing by purchase, the title of the Menominees to their lands in Wisconsin. The only other Indian title there, is in a remnant of the York tribe.—*Lou. Dem.*

The Masonic Fraternity has had an unusual accession of members within the past six months, exceeding the number of admissions in any similar period since the establishment of the order in this country.—*Lou. Dem.*

CAT THIS AT THEM.—The Rev. Theodore Parker, his said, stated in a sermon, that there was a court in Boston which contained sixteen tenements, each of which contained several families, and that of the children born in this court, *one half* were born blind, and the eyes of the other half are more or less defective.—*Lou. Dem.*

Society is like a glass of ale—the dregs go to the bottom, the froth and scum to the surface, and the substance, or the better portion remains about the centre.

A revolution occurred recently in the Kingdom of Nepaul, India, in consequence of a religious vow made by the Queen, that she would sacrifice one hundred and fifty thousand people to the gods, if the king recovered from sickness. He did recover, and the Queen was about to execute her vow, when the people rebelled and deposed the reigning family.—*Lou. Dem.*

Kentucky Flag.

ED BY SAMUEL PIKE.

EL PIKE AND R. R. RUSSELL,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday, November 15, 1848.

The Presidential Election.

The election in this city passed off with very little excitement on either side, and more of good humor and harmony than we ever witnessed at any election in this or any other State. The democrats were firm, decided, and unwavering in the cause of Cass and Butler, with very few exceptions, and labored with a zeal and perseverance worthy of a different result. The whigs did their utmost, of course; but it was all done in a peaceable quiet way, and nothing took place, during the day, calculated to mar the general good feeling which seemed to pervade the ranks of both parties.

It will be seen that there has been a slight falling off in the democratic vote in the city, since August; but, at the same time, the aggregate vote of the county shows that the democrats have done nobly. Our adversaries have again triumphed, but still the democracy are not disheartened. We are beaten, but not conquered—overpowered, but not subdued; and again fling our *Flag* to the breeze for another *fight*, with an abiding confidence that Kentucky will yet be redeemed from Federal bondage.

☞ Rumor says that many of the whig *lies* which were dispatched from the East, during the past week, were so enormously heavy as to break the Telegraph *wires* in several instances; others were so flagrant that the lightning refused to transmit them.

The Contest is over.

The great Presidential struggle is now over, but the smoke from the battle has not sufficiently cleared away to enable us, at the present writing, to say what the final result has been; nor will it be possible to tell, precisely, for some days to come. We may know it all before our paper goes to press, but it is not very probable we shall. Our friends expected the news long before it has been in our power to receive it, and we have only to regret that we have not been able to gratify their curiosity.

Although we had ample arrangements made for receiving all the *authentic* intelligence which might be received by Telegraph, in this city and in Cincinnati, yet little, very little, has come to hand; while our whig friends have been receiving despatches almost every hour, and have literally flooded the city and country around with *extras*, containing all the *glorious news* for the poor democrats to *weep over*. These despatches, it is needless to say, have been mostly in their favor, but we have placed so little confidence in them, that we have thought it altogether useless to send them to the public. Indeed, the first reports received have were altogether incredible, and it would have been taxing the good sense of our readers a little too heavily to ask them to believe such miserable statements.

We will here state, however, that the whigs appear to be confident that they have succeeded in electing Gen. Taylor, by the aid of such *professing* Democrats as fell into their ranks, and it may be that they are right in their conjectures; but, for one, we prefer waiting further intelligence before we acknowledge that we are beaten. Many Democrats have already given up, and admitted that they have nothing to hope for, in the result, but we never intend to "surrender," until after we *know* that we are vanquished.

If we are beaten, (and we are not without out fears that we are,) the result has been as unexpected to many of the opposite party as to the Democrats, and will astonish some of Gen. Taylor's own friends almost as much as any other men; but we shall not stop here to speculate on the subject. All that we will now say is, that *if we are defeated*, we had the pleasure of whipping whiggery in 1844, and will again have the like pleasure in 1852. *We have nothing to do but go into another four years fight*; and, being fully prepared for it, *here goes!* Bring on the man of your party, gentlemen whigs, and we'll give you another trial whenever you are ready!

It cannot be denied.—If the Democracy are beaten, and old Zach is elected President, it has been done by *recusant* democrats deserting their party and voting with the whigs, as they did in 1840, when they received that cheering, but never redeemed promise of "*two dollars a day and roast beef*." We had supposed that men, even *calling* themselves Democrats, would never be caught, the second time, reposing confidence in whiggery, or its promises.

The whigs have never, for more than forty years past, been able to elect a President, without the aid of Democrats; and they may rest assured that they cannot often succeed in obtaining this sort of aid, in future.

The Cause Why.

The reason why there was a falling off in the democratic vote in Huntington township, Brown county, Ohio, and many other places, is plain and simple. Before Taylor was taken up by the whigs, he was considered an *independent* candidate, having declared that he would not withdraw his name for Mr. Clay or any other man; and, under these circumstances, many democrats had declared they would vote for him, never, for a moment, supposing that he would be supported as the whig candidate. These men, unlike the whigs, (many of whom swore they never *would* support Taylor, but afterwards voted for him,) did not like to forfeit their words, and felt themselves *morally bound* to redeem their pledges, even *after* whiggery had fastened its poisonous fangs upon the old General and his gunpowder popularity.

The whigs, too, were very zealous in persuading the democrats that Gen. Taylor was still running as an independent candidate, and this had its influence upon the minds of some. The whigs were so well convinced that they had not the *numerical* strength to elect a President of their own, that they were led to adopt this expedient, in order to secure democratic votes. They knew that if they advocated his election upon the broad ground that he was a *whig*, and in favor of *whig measures*, they could not succeed; and hence they only proclaimed him *the whig* candidate to their own party, but declared to the unsuspecting democrats, that he still occupied an independent position. This accounts for Taylor receiving democratic votes, without which he could never have made the race he has.

If all the whigs had kept *their* promises, who *swore that they would not support Taylor*, after he was nominated as the whig candidate, his vote would have been many thousands less than it is.—But the *promises* of whiggery are easily made, and as easily broken. We never knew them to tell the truth, *politically*, and never expect to hear it from that source. We supposed, however, that all democrats had become a little too sensible to repose confidence in them, as a party, since their failure to redeem their solemn pledges of 1840.

New and valuable Book for "the Craft."

Typographia: or the Printer's Instructor; a brief sketch of the origin, rise, and progress of the Typographic Art, with practical directions for conducting every department in an office, hints to authors, publishers, &c. Third edition, with numerous emendations and additions, by Thomas F. Adams, Typographer. Philadelphia: James Kay, jun. & Brother, 183½ Market street.

Thus reads the title page of a new and beautiful volume of 282 pages, laid upon our table, some days ago, by Messrs. Collins & Hatterman, Booksellers of this city. We have given this book a careful and thorough examination, and cordially commend it to all Printers, as being the best guide extant. It gives minute and particular directions concerning every department of a Printing House, and a variety of the most useful information to those engaged in the business, which it is difficult to obtain from any other source. Every master and journeyman printer should be supplied with a copy, of course.

"Too quick on the trigger."

We have heard it said in the city, that the editor of the Herald was so confident of Gen. Taylor's election, the day after the voting was over, that he had petitions *out* for signers recommending him as a suitable man to succeed Mr. Stanton in the Post office. How true this may be we know not; but if correct, we opine that our friend will find that he has been a little too hasty. What evidence has *he* that Gen. Taylor will dismiss a good and faithful public officer to make room for a *new hand*, even if he be elected?—Did not Gen. Taylor always refuse to be the candidate of *a party*, or the exponent of *party schemes*?

In doubt.—If Gen. Taylor was sincere in saying that he would "not be the candidate of a party," and that he would have accepted the nomination of a Democratic convention, as readily as he did that of the whigs; if he is to be "the President of the *whole people*, and not of a party," how is he to be the *exclusive* President of the *whig* party, in case he be elevated to that high office? We have some doubts about the course he will pursue, and shall not fail to point out his errors if we find him departing from the great principles upon which he obtains power—if, indeed, he shall obtain it at all. But this is all only in case he *may be elected*.

Death of a Pioneer.—Gen. James Taylor, well known to the people of the western States, died at his residence in Newport, Ky., on Tuesday the 7th inst., aged 79 years. His estate, estimated at four millions, has been left to a son and three daughters.

Query.—Does the Eagle, by publishing the remarks of the Commonwealth upon its own base slander against Dr. Marshall, intend to *endorse* the Commonwealth and re-affirm its own *falsehoods*, in reference to that gentleman? If so, we wish to know it.

Mr. Clay.—We regret to learn that Mr. Clay was *sick* on the day of the election, and could not go to Lexington to vote for Gen. Taylor and that Abolitionist, who run on the same ticket with him, "Strawn," &c.

The 7th of November, 1848.

The people of this Government have never known a day more full of interest, in civil affairs, than was the 7th day of the present month. It is the first time in the history of our country, when a President and Vice President have been elected in a single day, and the only day upon which three millions of freemen ever went to the polls for the purpose of exercising the right of elective franchise.

The spectacle was such as has never before been witnessed upon this globe, and one which no tyrant could contemplate without fear and trembling. The crowned heads of the Old World may well fear the the onward march of Republican principles, when they contemplate the beauties of our system of government. The indissoluble ties of patriotism which bind these millions of freemen together (while at the same time, they support, with the utmost zeal, the candidates of their choice for the first offices within the gift of the people,) are not to be severed by light and transient causes; nor will the American people suffer the glorious privileges which they enjoy, to be wrested from them, by any temporary difference of opinion which may arise amongst themselves. Happy, proud America! No nation can ever excel her in true greatness and glory!

Reform! Reform!! Reform!!!

As this is the age in which reform is the order of the day, we take this early opportunity to declare that, for the ensuing four years, we shall zealously advocate such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as will authorize the people to vote *directly* for a President and Vice President, instead of the present method of voting for Electors. We have long been in favor of this measure, and the result of the past election fully proves the necessity of such an amendment. The President and Vice President should be voted for separately, and the majority of ALL THE VOTERS should elect. On this subject, however, we shall say more hereafter.

Well done, Old Highland!

Our friends at Hillsboro, Ohio, write that "Old Highland is redeemed." Cass and Butler's majority is **115**—democratic gain since Governor's election **206**! That is doing nobly. Thank God, whiggery is *done over* in that region, as well as in the State generally. If we have ever desired to see one triumph more than another, it has been to witness this great and glorious victory. Even if we are defeated in all other parts of the Union, we are not without consolation, since the county and State in which much of our life has been spent, have so nobly fought and triumphantly conquered.—Press onward, friends, and never let it be said that you fail to do your whole duty hereafter. The democracy of Old Highland are as *true as the fire of the flint*, and never tire in doing well. They have covered themselves with glory in this struggle, and deserve well of their country for having thus met and conquered a most formidable foe.

Infamous Roorbacks.

In addition to the falsehood which we exposed last week, in reference to Gen. Cass having sent McClelland to Wilmot, &c., the whigs put another in circulation, just on the eve of the election, stating that Mr. Van Buren had withdrawn from the canvass—*declining in favor of Gen. Taylor*. The report was false, as a matter of course, and put in circulation only for the purpose of inducing freesoil men to vote for Gen. Taylor, and to discourage democrats from voting for Gen. Cass. The *lie* was promptly exposed by the Ohio papers. Whiggery can best the world at Roorbacking, and seems determined never to abandon the habit while a vote can be made in that way.

Revamping a Foul Slander.—The base slander put forth by the Eagle, of this city, against Dr. A. K. Marshall, concerning his speech in Aberdeen, appears (revamped) in the Frankfort Commonwealth, of the 7th inst. We are sorry to see this, as we had always supposed friend John was opposed to misrepresentation and falsehood. The slander was promptly exposed in the Flag, and the editor of the Commonwealth must have noticed it.

☞ W. E. Fisher denies, through the *Eagle*, that he has renounced Taylor, as stated in this paper some days ago. We derived our authority for the statement from two respectable gentlemen, whose names can be furnished, if desired, and had no doubt of the truth of the statement, at the time of making it. The matter now rests between our informants and Mr. Fisher.

Admitted.—Several of the prominent whigs of this city admitted, on the morning of the election, that the story about Gen. Cass having sent Mr. McClelland to Mr. Wilmot, was a lie, *from beginning to end*, and that they were surprised that such falsehoods should be put forth.

We understand that Capt. Pike, of the Flag, passed through this city, bound for the head waters of Salt river. He takes the *dirt road*.
Lexington Atlas.

A great mistake, old friend! We have not yet started on the journey; and when we *do*, we are resolved not to travel the "dirt road," on which you *returned*, as we always *keep the Pike!* But say, old gentleman, as you have just got back from a *four year's* journey *up there*, tell us if your log cabin *is to let, and what's the price of Coon skins!*

Present from the Fair.

A democratic lady, in the city, has sent us a most beautiful Bouquet of flowers, with the following label attached:

"This will be received as an emblem of Friendship, Love and Truth, to cheer our democratic friends. Rally on, and never give it up, so, Mr. Pike! E. J. J."

The fair lady has our thanks, and the assurance, that though we may find more *thorns* than *flowers* in the path that leads through the vale of every political struggle, we shall still *press onward* in the glorious cause of Democratic truth, while life's purple tide continues to flow in our veins, and true-born patriotism to warm the heart within us. The democracy of Kentucky will be with us, and with such gallant hearts and stalwort arms as they possess, no fears need be entertained of a final triumph, in due course of time. Our motto is, "*never falter*"—our faith is in the eternal and immutable principles of Truth and Justice, the supremacy of God, and a righteous cause. It is as fixed and unalterable as the laws of the Modes and Persians, and we humbly trust that it may never forsake us.

The same lady has sent us an *Onion*, for another purpose, as may be seen from the label which accompanied it, in these words:

"This is to cheer our whig friends on: if they cannot be sobered, let them weep."

This *Onion* we sent to our friend of the Eagle, but he returned it with an *insulting request*, and we have laid it aside *to rub his eyes with*, by and by, when the "no-party President" gets into power.—In the mean time, we will rub our own *little peepers* with it, when we feel like *crying*.

Difficult.—One of the most difficult things which we ever undertook to perform—aside from beating Olk Zack—we have been under the necessity of *trying* to do this week: that is to make a *readable* paper, just after an inglorious defeat. Try it, who will, it is anything but an easy or a pleasant task, and if we have failed in the effort, our readers must wait for the next, when we hope to be in a better mood for business. We can bear the defeat well enough; but then our friends! We sympathise with them deeply. Never mind boys, there's a better time coming!

Montgomery County.—There has been a falling off in the democratic vote of Old Montgomery, since the August election; occasioned, not by any decrease in numbers, but from the fact that the democrats did not go to the polls. This may be seen by comparing the votes since Owsley's election. That year Owsley received 657, Butler 575; in 1847, Cox, for Congress, had 766, French 670, while at the election in August last, Crittenden received 724, and Powell 664, Taylor has now 688 and Cass 548.

They fired one gun last night for each vote of their *coon*—25 in number—while the bonfires of rejoicing lit up both shores of the beautiful river which divides them from old Mason *geographically* but serves as a glorious mirror from which to reflect the *burning* enthusiasm which lights up the heavens from either shore.—*Herald.*

More of that grandeloquence! Well, we have heard of the heavens being lighted up by the effulgent rays of the solar king of Nature; by the milder light of fair Luna, Queen of the Night; by the Aurora Borealis, and the lurid meteors which occasionally dart through the dark vista of unbounded space; but we vow that this is the first time we ever read of the over-arching canopy being *lighted up* by a little spark of Taylor *enthusiasm!* Ye Gods and little fishes! what is the Herald man talking about?

☞ The Herald man was so elated on the day after the election, that he "had neither time nor inclination to write editorials." He is, we believe, acknowledged to be a remarkably *industrious man*, but no one ever suspected him of having much inclination towards *writing editorials*. He frequently *bores* his readers, nevertheless, with something purporting to be after that order—generally *very full of wit and humor (!)*

We are respected by a Huntington township Whig in noticing the above result, to say that if the farmers of that township were *coming* at the October election, as was said they have reaped the harvest, instead of the 7th of November, with which to fill Old Zack's granary.—*Herald.*

You may just say to that whig that *his* harvesting has been amongst the *tears* (tares) for it will be long ere whiggery will cease to weep over the loss of that noble State. If old Zack depends on Ohio to fill his "granary," Old Whitey will be as hungry for *corn* as our neighbor is for the *crumbs* which fall from the Post Office table, before it is *filled*.

Wonder if the Herald's "Whig" can give any *true* account of the number of illegal votes that were polled in that township, on the 7th day of November?—How many Kentuckians voted at Slickaway? Can you answer that Mr. Herald?

Gen. Cass' Home.—Our telegraphic despatches informs us that Detroit, the place in which Gen. Cass resides, has given a majority for Gen. Taylor.—*Herald.*

But, as in many other instances, *your* telegraphic despatches *lie*. The city of Detroit gave Gen. Cass a majority of 198. So much for whig despatches!

Massachusetts.—This State, it is said, has failed to give either of the three candidates a majority over both the others, and the vote for President will, in consequence, be given by the Legislature.—Who it will be given for, remains to be seen.

☞ The electoral vote of South Carolina will be given for Cass and Butler.

We give it up, as we can hold out no longer.

Such was our abiding faith that our ticket would triumph at the late election, that it was long after many of our friends had conceded Taylor's election, before we felt like giving it up; and it was not until Saturday morning that we come to the conclusion to abandon all hope for our candidates. This, was after many articles in this paper were in type, which were written under a different feeling from that which we experience at present, and for anything contained in them due allowance will be made by the reader. We have now, however, received sufficient intelligence from different States to enable us to know that we have nothing to hope for in the result, and we yield most cordially to the decision of the people. It is useless to multiply words about it now; we are beaten, and, *badly* beaten; not by the whigs, but by the recreancy of our own party friends—by men *calling themselves Democrats(!)* 'Tis a burning shame, and we blush to record it; but it is nevertheless true. The whigs have never had the power (alone) to elect a President, *and never will have* if the democracy will do their duty.

At present, we feel little like accounting for the causes which have led to the disastrous result, but, when the *fog* clears away a little, we shall undertake the task, and perform it in a manner entirely satisfactory to us, if to no one else. It is enough to know that we are *whipped*, without enquiring *who did it*, at present. The time for settling that question is coming, and just so certain as old Zack will be President, whoever is guilty of the charge will catch an awful flagellation a few years hence.

We have now "acknowledged the corn," but in doing it, let no one suppose that we have "*surrendered*." There is another and a better day coming; and we shall renew the war upon the ranks of the enemy, so soon as he may take position, and show his colors. We have ever believed Gen. Taylor to be a democrat in all his feelings and sentiments.—Should he prove to be so, and act in accordance with the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, and our present excellent President, we shall feel it our duty to sustain his administration; but on the other hand, should he prove to be not only "a whig," but an "*ultra whig*," and administer the government upon the principles which have heretofore given tone to that party, we shall war against him, with as much undaunted bravery, as did he against the guerrillas of Mexico, or the Florida Indians. Gen. Taylor has said that he "*would not be the President of a party, but of the whole people*," and it now remains to be seen whether he will adhere to that pledge, or suffer himself to be led and influenced by the band of political aspirants and demagogues who have been instrumental in bringing him forward for the office to which he has been elected. A little time will serve to test this matter, and much will depend upon the course which he may adopt and pursue, in relation to it. But enough! We are now overpowered, and what is the use of entering into a dissertation upon political matters, until after we recover from the *wounds* which we have received in the conflict! Here, boy, take that coon and rooster down to the Herald, and tell the editor to crow, because we cannot!—Whoop, hurra! The fire of 1840 never scathed us, and we can certainly withstand anything else. Cheer up, boys, and *wade* into their affections again!

The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.

About one month ago, the Herald of this city stated, upon what authority we know not, that the Gazette had changed hands, and that "the editor, in assigning reasons for leaving the establishment, declared that he could not, consistently, endorse the doings of his party—that he was in favor of Van Buren," &c. We have no exchange with the Gazette, and therefore supposed that our whig cotemporary spoke *knowingly* upon the subject; but in this it seems that we were mistaken, for the editor of the Gazette takes our comments upon the Herald's statement in high dudgeon. We certainly *intended* to do him no injury, in our good-natured remarks; but had it not been that a friend at Burlington sent us his paper containing his denial of the allegation, we should have been, even now, ignorant of the fact that the Gazette *has not* changed hands, as stated, nor the editor his political sentiments. We therefore make the *amende honorable*, being glad to see that friend Gates not only remains true in democratic faith, but is still doing good service in the cause with his excellent paper. Whether the falsehood originated with the Herald, or some other whig paper, we know not; but we obtained *our* information from its columns, and it will teach us, hereafter, to place less confidence in its statements.

We are certainly under obligations to friend Gates for preferring to vote for us, rather than for Mr. Van Buren; but his closing remarks were altogether gratuitous, and uncalled for, by the circumstances under which our first paragraph was written, and we shall make no reply to them, because we presume that they were penned while the editor was in an ill humor.

It has never been our custom to do injustice to the "craft," nor would we, knowingly, misrepresent a democratic editor, under any circumstances.

From the Augusta Democrat.

The Veto.

We give below an extract from an elaborate and powerful speech lately delivered by Gen. H. S. Foote, before a political meeting in Raymond, Mississippi. It gives a most clear and succinct exposition of the first establishment and the first exercise of the veto. It will be seen that the "second Washington" was in the line of safe precedents when he termed it "a high conservative power," and only swerved from a right view of it when he went on to twist that declaration into harmony with the doctrine of the whig party, which is, or was a year or two since, that the veto should be entirely eradicated from the constitution.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Clayton have given the cue to all the small anti-veto, spouters by laying down as a fixed fact that the veto, as existent in the constitution, was strenuously opposed in the convention by such men as Franklin, Sherman, and Mason.

I am resolved to nail this base coin to the counter at once, and thus put an end to its farther circulation forever. Now it so happens that I have before me a pile of manuscript which contains a literal copy from the Madison papers of all that is recorded thereis touching the proceedings in the convention in regard to the veto power. I had it prepared at the congressional library before I left Washington, to be used on some such occasion as the present. Every position which I am about to assume is thus authorized by documentary evidence of the highest character, and such as no one here or elsewhere will venture to deny. It seems that the convention had that part of the constitution which confers the veto power under consideration for nearly four months, during which period various propositions on this subject were brought forward and freely discussed. Among them were, 1st, a motion for a council of revision, to be composed of the "Executive, and a convenient number of the national judiciary, with authority to examine every act of the national legislature before it shall operate, and every act of a particular legislature before a negative thereon shall be final; and that the dissent of the said council shall amount to rejection, unless the act of the national legislature be again passed, or that of a particular legislature be again negatived by ——— of the members of each branch. 2. The next proposition was the qualified veto, substantially similar to that adopted in the constitution. 3. The next in order was that of the *absolute veto*. This had many eloquent and powerful advocates, and among them Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wilson, and others. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Mason, were the principal opponents of the absolute veto. But even Mr. Mason said, "the was for giving all possible weight to the revisionary institution. The executive power ought to be well secured against legislative usurpations on it. The purse and the sword ought never to get into the same hands, whether legislative or executive." 4. Mr. Hamilton afterwards moved, in Committee of the Whole, that the Executive have a negative upon all laws about to be passed, and the execution of all laws passed." 5. At a later period of the session, Mr. Butler moved that "the National Executive have a power to suspend any legislative act for the term of ——," and it is remarkable that Dr. Franklin seconded this motion. It is unnecessary to go farther into detail. The absolute veto, after full debate, was unanimously voted down by the convention. The qualified veto, now a part of the constitution, was *unanimously* sustained. You heard to-day, from the gentleman who is my special opponent on this occasion, that Franklin, and Mason, and Sherman, were all opposed to the veto power, as set forth in the constitution, and as enforced by various Presidents since the foundation of the government. Without intending to wound the gentleman's feelings, I positively, solemnly, deliberately deny the statement in regard to all and each of these great men. Neither of them, by speech or vote, presented the least opposition to it. They all voted for it. Their objections were confined to the absolute veto. I challenge denial with all the documents proof before me.

But since the gentleman has referred to the proceedings in the federal convention, I will make known to him a striking fact, a knowledge of which may prove more or less profitable to him as the advocate of the second Washington. When the proposition, which afterwards became the veto clause, now part of the constitution, was first brought forward and adopted, a blank was left in it where at present the term "*two-thirds*," (as designative of the proportion of the two houses of Congress whose concurrence was made necessary to overrule the executive veto,) will be found inserted. When it was moved to fill the blank with "two-thirds," the motion passed unanimously in the affirmative. Mr. Williamson, of North Carolina, and after full debate, "two-thirds" was afterwards stricken out, and "three-fourths" inserted, with a view still further to strengthen the negative power of the Executive. Gen. Washington voted for "three fourths" as a substitute for "two thirds." But this is not all. When, afterwards, Mr. Williamson, who seems to have been a gentleman of some inconsistency of temper, moved to strike out "three-fourths," and to restore "two-thirds," Gen. Washington still hung on to "three-fourths," having no such silly fears as to the one-man power, as we hear nowadays so flippantly enunciated by every whig orator in the land.

I will lay before the champions of the second Washington a little more historic evidence, which I hope will prove instructive to them. It is known that Gen. Washington was the first President who brought the veto power into actual operation. Hear Mr. Jefferson a graphic account of that interesting transaction:

"*April 6th.*—The President called on me before breakfast, and first introduced some other matter, then fell on the representation bill, which he had now in his possession for the tenth day. I had before given him my opinion, in writing, that the method of apportionment was contrary to the constitution. He agreed that it was contrary to the common understanding of that instrument, and to that was understood at the time by the makers of it; that yet it would bear the construction which the bill put, and he observed that the vote for and against the bill was perfectly geographical—a northern against a southern vote—and he feared he would be thought to be taking sides with a southern party. I admitted the motive of delicacy, but then it should not induce him to do wrong; and urged the dangers to which the scramble for the fractionary members would always lead. He here expressed his fear that there would ere long be a separation of the Union; that the public mind seemed dissatisfied, and tending to this. He went home; sent for Randolph, the Attorney General; desired him to get Mr. Madison immediately, and come to me; and if we three concurred in opinion, that he would negative the bill: He desired to hear nothing more about it, but that we would draw up the instrument for him to sign. They came: our minds had been before made up; we drew the instrument. Randolph carried it to him, and told him we all concurred in it.—He walked with him to the door, and, as if he still wished to get off, he said, 'and you approve of this yourself?' 'Yes sir,' says Randolph, 'I do, upon my honor.'—He sent it to the House of Representatives instantly. A few of the hottest friends of the bill expressed passion, but the majority were satisfied, and both in and out of doors it gave pleasure to have as length an instance of the negative being exercised. Written this 19th April."

And now I boldly challenge the world that, from the foundation of the government up to the present time, every able constitutional lawyer in the country has been a friend to the veto power.

From the Norristown Register.

Energy.

One of the most remarkable instances of the success which attends well applied energy and perseverance, is exhibited in the case of David Jayne, of Philadelphia, with whose advertisements the readers of the Register are familiar. The Doctor, after spending many years of his life in practice and a careful investigation of the origin and character of diseases, applied himself to the preparation of remedies, and the excellence of his compounds is attested by the grateful thanks of thousands, who have proved the benefits of his skill and scientific knowledge. His are not mere quack nostrums, but preparations resulting from long and careful study, and as they serve, in an eminent degree, the good purposes for which they were intended, success has followed the proprietor's enterprise and labors. His establishment is now one of the largest in the United States, and besides furnishing every city, town, and township in the country with his invaluable medicines, he ships, annually, immense quantities to foreign lands.

In the prosecution of his plans for bringing his specifics to the notice of the whole people, Dr. Jayne has issued a Family Almanac, containing certificates testimonials of the highest character.—We see it stated in the Germantown Telegraph, that last year, *one million* of the Almanacs were published for 1848, and all distributed. This year, the demand for 1849 is so great, that two power presses, driven by steam, are running day and night, with a double set of hands, and unable to meet the demands of the public for the Almanacs. Indeed, Messrs. Stavely & M'Calla, who do the presswork for him, have found it necessary, to meet the wants of the publisher, to obtain a *third power press! Two millions and a half copies* will be required for 1849, consuming from twelve to fifteen thousand reams of paper, and incurring an expense, at the very small rate of two cents each copy, and we cannot see how they can be furnished at so low a price—of *fifty thousand dollars!* This is wonderful, exhibiting, as it does, one of the most remarkable instances of enterprise on record.

But it must be remembered that this large sum, which is a fortune of itself, is entirely given away—the whole two millions and a half of Almanacs, are gratuitously given to merchants, storekeepers, families and individuals, with a view to their general gratuitous distribution throughout the United States.

The position of Dr. Jayne is an enviable one, achieved by his own unaided energy, industry, and enterprise—drawing largely from an extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence—and he now stands at the head of discoverers of medicines for "the million," which have not only been pronounced to be unequalled as remedies, for the diseases severally apart by the proprietor, &c., but destined to confer upon the human family incalculable benefits in the form of restored health, and prolonged existence.

☞ A horrible case of destitution came under the cognizance of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, on Wednesday. A poor, half naked woman, just arrived from, Ireland, wandering through the streets, bearing in her arms the dead body of her infant, which had expired the day before, from exposure and a want of nourishment to sustain nature. She was taken in charge by the Police, and her wants attended to. What must be the agony and despair of a mother in that condition, imagine those who can.—*O. Statesman*

U. S. Ship St. Lawrence.—Advices from Bremen state that the advent of this noble ship was the signal of a general jubilee—cannons were fired, flags hoisted, and the people turned out en masse to greet her. On the 12th ult., the officers were to be entertained, by a sumptuous festival, given in their honor, by the citizens of Bremen.—*Lou. Dem.*

Shooting.—The *Yeoman* of the 9th inst., has the following:

"Asa Carrol was badly wounded by a shot from James Graham near the Hassett House, on Tuesday evening last. The shot took effect in his neck, and it is feared he will not recover.—Graham is in jail. We have not heard the cause of the difficulty, but learn that it is of old standing. The whole matter will under go an investigation before the proper authorities.

Since writing the above, Graham has been tried before a court of examination and acquitted."

☞ We are rejoiced to learn that great good is being accomplished in the use of *Dr. Le Roy's Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla Pills*. We have no hesitation in saying (being composed as they are of vegetables) they are the safest and best family medicine now in use, and would say to the sick of both sexes, and all ages, do not fail to get a box. You run no risk in using them, and half a pill can be administered to a small child with safety.

B. Clarke, M. D.

The Kentucky Flag.

Wednesday....November 15, 1848.

To Correspondents.—The letter from our friend, C. H. C., of Fairview, Iowa, came to hand too late to answer the purpose of the author, and its publication is therefore declined.

Circuit Court—commenced in this city on Monday, and will be in session some three or four weeks.

☞ Any gentleman wishing to purchase a good property in Aberdeen, opposite this city, can now be accommodated by calling on Mr. James Giblin, whose advertisement may be seen in to-day's paper.

Sands' Sarsapariella—Our readers will notice the advertisement of this excellent medicine in to-day's paper. Read the whole of it, and then hasten to Messrs. Seaton & Sharpe's and purchase a bottle of it, and be cured.

The River.—Owing to the late rains the river is rising, and boats of the largest class can run with safety. The Packets resumed their regular trips, some days ago, and business is reviving.

Fire.—Another destructive fire occurred in the town of Bucyrus, Ohio, on the night of the 26th ult., by which a number of buildings and much valuable property were consumed. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The Kentucky Whig claims "a brilliant victory" for Taylor in Montgomery county, where whiggery has been in the ascendant for years. Astonishing! Was not Taylor *the* whig candidate?

Boring.—Our Fleming friend, J. A. L., who has become too "economical" of late, to take a newspaper, has sent us a *boring* letter, without paying the postage; and we know of no way of *boring* him in return but by publishing the said letter, *et literatum*. What will you give us, old friend, to suppress it? Did you take old Zack's example in refusing to pay postage? or, have you become too "economical," since that "large family" has come into existence?

Federal Honesty.

We learn from the Georgetown Standard that some of the whigs in Brown county, Ohio, who could not consistently vote for Taylor, cut off the name of the old General and voted the balance of the ticket. This is nothing more than "*whipping the devil round the stump*"—a game that has been extensively practiced in other places than Brown, county; but how does it contrast with the conduct of those democrats in Brown, and other places, who stood pledged to support Gen. Taylor; before whiggery had laid violent hands upon him! These men, generally, kept their pledges, and voted the Taylor ticket.

He will surrender.—Gen. Taylor has held on to one office, until he has made sure of another, and in this he has illustrated the truth of the assertion made by his supporters, previous to the election—"Gen. Taylor never surrenders," —but then the time is fast coming when this assertion will be *falsified*. When the *office hunters* begin to swarm around him at Washington, if he does not very soon *surrender to their* demands, we are more mistaken than we were about his election.

Daily Flag.—Our Campaign Flag having now ceased to make its appearance, we shall issue proposals this week, for publishing a daily, in which we intend to give the Telegraphic news 24 hours in *advance* of the Cincinnati papers. We are determined to make it just such a paper as the business men of this city need. Who takes? Let us have the names, and the Daily will soon be upon your counters.

Kentucky Election.

Below we give the result of the late Presidential election in this State, so far as it has reached us, up to the time of going to press. It is impossible to say what Taylor's majority will be; but it will not be equal to that claimed by the whigs before the election:

Counties.	*Taylor.*	*Cass.*
Mason	614	—
Montgomery	140	—
Bourbon	656	—
Fayette	760	—
Madison	746	—
Estill	247	—
Harrison	39	—
Franklin	216	—
Shelby	716	—
Louisville	818	—
Henry	—	205
Barren	424	—
Spencer	109	—
Carroll	17	—
Scott	50	—
Kenton	—	505
Campbell	—	301
Bath	—	100
Henderson	126	—
Nicholas	—	31
Mercer whole vote,	735	1088
Jessamine	681	459
Anderson	534	540
Boyle	773	347
Oldham	478	483
Woodford	778	337
Bullitt	100	—
Nelson	700	—
Fleming about	400 one precinct not in.	

Election News.

[From our Extra of Nov. 8th.]
Flag Office, Wednesday Evening, 5 o'clock.

All hail Ohio! Nobly hath she fought, bravely hath she conquered! Crow, Chapman, crow!

While the despatch below gives us no pleasant news from other States, it brings joy and consolation from the "Empire State of the West," and we give it to our readers as the most cheering intelligence which we have yet received.

The whigs profess to have received partial returns from Pennsylvania; sufficient, in their opinion, to give the State to Taylor, and upon that, and such other news as they have received, they seem to be quite confident that they have succeeded (by the help of Democrats,) in electing Gen. Taylor; but we place little confidence in their reports, and are far from participating in the *fears* expressed by our reporter in Cincinnati.

It may be more certain, than we anticipate, but we have seen so many errors in the *first reports* heretofore, that we have very little confidence in this; yet we give it to our readers for what it is worth, being all that has yet come to hand worthy of publication.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1848.

The news is decidedly favorable to the election of Taylor. Ohio gone for Cass by from five to ten thousand. Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, besides the regular Whig States, for Taylor, who is running better than was anticipated. I fear Taylor is elected.

MASON COUNTY.

	Taylor.	Cass.
Mayasville,	707	414
Washington,	154	108
Maysick,	249	97
Orangeburg,	139	41
Germantown,	110	50
Minerva,	73	45
Dover,	129	55
Sardis,	00	45 maj.

Fleming County—Flemingsburg, 4 P. M. Taylor. 601
Cass. 207—394 maj.
Probable majority in the county, 400.

Bracken County—in part.

	Taylor.	Cass.	Gain.
Augusta,	237	119	41
Sodo,	95	58	10

Fayette County.—Taylor's majority 570 two precincts to hear from. The gain over Crittenden's majority will be about 100.

Scott County.	Taylor.	Cass.
Georgetown, close	597	325
Big Eagle, dinner,	53	27

Taylor will probably have a majority in Scott.

Louisville city—Taylor's maj. is 818, a gain of 349.

Kenton County—Covington, at noon, Taylor's maj. 54.

TENNESSEE.

We learn that the Democrats have a gain in this State, as far as heard from.

☞ We shall probably have more authentic information by morning.

Counties.	Virginia. Clay.	Polk.	Taylor	Cass.
Richmond city	847	262	723 m	
Henrico	578	405	217	
Ohio	897	402	510	
Chesterfield	338	604		208
Wood		122		
Goochland		153		85
Campbell	833	656		104

Counties.	Tennessee. Clay.	Polk.	Taylor	Cass.
Davidson	2266	1663	2698	1976
Shelby	1625	1352	221	
Hardin	805	732	621	769
Hardeman	689	1077	721	1016

Counties.	OHIO. Ford.	Weller.	Taylor.	Cass.
Pickaway	..	73	150	..
Preble,	2204	1456	570	..
Pike,	770	831		56
Cuyahoga,	3320	2290	1776	2271
Trumbull,	3069	2028	1350	1949
Ashtubula,	3415	986	1095	804
Lake,	1606	715	784	714
Mahoning,	1269	2069	716	1444
Lorain,	2155	1521		830
Portage,	2249	2239	840	850
Medina, (part)	1926	1835	1146	1017
Geauga,	2005	897	672	922

Note.—In the counties of Cuyahoga, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Mahoning, Geauga, and Medina, the vote for Martin Van Buren is 10,313.

Counties.	Pennsylvania. Lowry.	Johnson.	Cass.	Taylor.
Bedford,	2739	2613	..	2
Blair,	1427	2293		1059
Somerset,	1103	2755		2600
Crawford.	2849	2580	500	
Luzerne,	3785	2967	800	
Clinton,	1604	1638	180	
Columbia,	3157	1980	1112	
Northumerl, d	2124	1546	570	
Berks,	2411	4207	4709	
Lycoming,	2298	1850	330	
Sullivan,	360	182	150	
Canton,	906	768	300	
Schuylkil,	3538	4261		1000
Bradford,	3708	7241		700
Huntington,	1871	2289		600
Juniata,	1201	1103		33
Center,	2544	1649	750	
Lehigh,	2996	2450	190	
Mifflin,	1591	1443	30	
Northampton,	3476	2551	1080	
Perry,	2064	1339	720	
Susquehanna,	2416	1597	700	
Montgomery,	5218	4646	340	
Pike,	612	126	550	

Virginia.

Essex county, Taylor 50 maj. Gain for Taylor 7.

Amelia county, Taylor gains 75.

Cumberland, Taylor gains 10.

King and Queen counties, Taylor gains 100.

Prince Edward, Taylor 68 maj. Whig gain 271.

Hanover, Cass 58 maj. Dem. gain 91.

Louisa Co., Cass 100 maj. Dem. loss 91.

Norfork city, Taylor 204 majority.—Whig loss 27.

Norfolk Co., Cass 96 majority. Democratic gain 133.

Prince Ann, Taylor 47 majority. Democratic gain 31.

Elizabeth city, Taylor 18 majority.—Whig gain 8.

Mardrick Co., Taylor 50 majority.—Whig gain 7.

Shenandoah, Cass 1,250; democratic gain 48.

Warren Co., Cass 162; democratic loss 32.

Frederick Co., Cass 93; whig gain 11.

Clark co., Taylor 9 majority; whig gain 30.

Stafford Co., Cass 25; whig gain 88.

Albermale Co., Cass 300; democratic gain 570.

Culpepper Co., Taylor 24; whig loss 74.

Orange Co., Taylor 50; whig gain 99.

King George county, Taylor 30; whig loss 18.

Preston county, Cass 65 majority—whig gain 57.

Monongahela county, Cass 330 majority—whig gain 57.

Dinwiddie county, whig gain 100.

Prince George county, whig gain 77.

Page county, democratic gain 22.

Isle of Wight county, democratic gain 22.

Charlotte county, democratic gain 23.

Fluvanna county, democratic gain 10.

Amherst county, whig gain 30.

Norfolk county, democratic gain 57.

Madison county, democratic gain 55.

Green county, democratic gain 16.

Nelson county, whig loss 8.

Prince William county, whig gain 94.

Rockingham county, Cass 1269—Folk's majority 1426.

Hampshire county, democratic gain 56.

Counties.	Indiana Clay.	Polk.	Taylor.	Cass.
Switzerland,	961	1006		13
Ohio,	193	168		31
Dearborn,	1616	1671		500
Shelby,	1107	1342		200
Vigo,	1515	856	656	
Miami,	569	517	83	
Hendricks,	1262	644	300	
Brown,	59	432		400
Knox,	1709	821	303	
Sullivan,	464	1221		650
Marshal,	199	256		70
Fulton,	314	308	40	
Lawrence,	1019	1055	30	
Monroe,	721	1118		293
Wayne,	5321	1436	653	
Posey,	672	1155		463
Warwick,	391	850		437
Pike,	458	491	55	

New York.

New York, Nov. 10.

In thirty-four counties in this State, Taylor's majority is fifty thousand.

In fifty counties in Virginia, Taylor gains 4 over Clay.

Georgia has gone for Taylor.

Returns from thirty-seven counties in Illinois show Taylor's gain as 6000 over Polk. Sixty counties to hear from.

Returns from 15 counties in North Carolina show a whig gain of 1500.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10.

Returns from 22 counties in this State show a whig gain on the vote of 1847, of 1,833.

South Carolina.

A report is telegraphed from Baltimore that the Legislature of South Carolina had convened, and cast her nine electoral votes for Cass and Butler.

A second despatch says the vote was for Cass 129, Taylor 27, blanks 2.

The probable Result.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8th.

The following States have gone for Taylor, viz: New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee.

STATES FOR CASS.

Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, all certain. He will also have Virginia without doubt. Indiana and Illinois conceded him by the Tribune and North American.

is conceded here and at New York, by both the party papers, that Taylor is elected.—*Cin. Enq.*

Note by the Editor.—We close our day's cyphering at 11 P. M., and hurl mortal defiance at the telegraph wires.—Let them do their worst. They cannot do worse than through the day. We are off to bed.

The probable result.

It is impossible to tell, at present, the precise result of the late contest, but from the information before us, we are inclined to think that the following table, as far as it goes, will not vary materially from the truth:

	Taylor.	Cass.
Maine	9	
New Hampshire	6	
Massachusetts		12
Rhode Island		4
Connecticut		6
Vermont		6
New York		36
New Jersey		7
Pennsylvania		26
Delaware		3
Maryland		8
Virginia		17
South Carolina		9
North Carolina		11
Georgia		10
Kentucky		12
Tennessee		13
Ohio		23
Indiana		12
Illinois		9
Michigan		5
	154	50

The States below remain to be heard from, most of which have probably voted for Cass and Butler:

Arkansas	3	Missouri	7
Mississippi	6	Alabama	9
Louisiana	6	Wisconsin	3
Iowa	4	Florida	3
Texas	4		

Democratic Conduct.—We regret to see that New Orleans and Philadelphia have each been the scene of disgraceful out breaks, about the day of election.—One house was burned down in New Orleans, and one or more persons killed, and others badly wounded. How different did that notable day pass off here!—Not even an angry word was heard to escape the lips of either democrat or whig.

Outrages and Fatal Affrays in Philadelphia.

Elsewhere we have given an account of the deplorable outrages in New Orleans, commencing in an attack upon the Democratic procession. In Philadelphia the same fell spirit of aggression upon the rights of peaceful citizens, engaged in a rightful demonstration, has produced even more deplorable consequences.

The following statement of assaults committed upon various persons, Marshals and others, in the Democratic procession on Friday evening, is published under the signature of four gentlemen:

James Maynes, 2d ward, Moyamensing, severely cut by a brick, and knocked off his horse.

Daniel Andrews, struck on the back of his head, and *dangerously* wounded.

John McCullin, struck with a brick in the mouth, seriously hurt.

Corner of Front and Catharine, procession attacked by an organized band, with poles and spikes; a large number of horses much injured.

Corner of Second and Catharine, the Lamb and Butter clubs were attacked with missiles of every kind.

In Second street, between South and Lombard, Michael English was severely wounded by a club.

In Chesnut street, between 5th and 6th, passing the Whig Head Quarters, the Southwark Delegation was assailed with bottles and missiles of various kinds; horses cut with knives attached to poles; Wm. Byerly, Irvin and Kinney were attempted to be pulled from off their horses, and Perry O'Donnell seriously hurt; a valuable gold watch was taken by some of the persons attacking, which has *not yet been returned*.

Chesnut and 12th, the procession was received by groans and hisses, from persons, whose appearance and dress might be mistaken for *gentlemen*.

In Coates below Twelfth, in Master, in Cadwalader and Master, Frankford Road and Franklin, Queen and Shackamaxon, and Beach and Maiden streets, Alderman Brazer, James McDermot, aged 60 years; Joseph Morrison, Edward Harrick, John Tull, N. Murphy and others, were severely hurt with clubs and stones. Evidence is also in our possession, to show that officers of the District of Kensington, not only participated in the throwing of the stones, but actually paid others for throwing them. David Banks, the driver of a wagon, had a brick thrown at him which cut off his ear, and dangerously injured his head. The cries were constant before an attack,"*for Taylor!*"

This statement is corroborated by the various neutral papers—indeed it describes only a small portion of the assaults and injuries committed.

In one of these affrays, a young man, named Coleman, was struck over the head with a club, and died from the injury and neglect combined. It is said by some that he was a democrat in the procession—by others that he was a whig, standing on the pavement. Another young man was shot in the thigh at the same time, wounding him perhaps fatally.

These things should be ferreted out and the guilty punished. The whigs instantly seized upon the excitement attending this loss of life—possessed themselves of the remains of Coleman, and made a parade on Monday in burying them, calculated very much to inflame the public mind.

This party rancor is local merely—confined to Philadelphia and New Orleans, so far as we learn. Why cannot men exercise forbearance and personal good feeling in their political differences?—*Cin. Enq.*

The Markets.

Mayasville Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ROBT. DAVIS.)

Butter, prime family, retail	15 @	20
Coffeeage, Pork barrels.		100
Whisky do	80	90
Flour do	25	30
Lard kegs		37½
Cotton Yarns, ass'd Nos. 6,	7 @	8
Batting,	10	
Candle-wick,	18	
Cheese, West. R., cks.	6 @	6½
Do. in boxes.	7 @	7½
Coffee, Java Gov't, ℔	12 @	14
Rio,	7½ @	
Coal, Afloat, bush.	6	
Youghiogheny, yard	13 @	14
Pomeroy,	7	
Wheeling,		7
Charcoal, fm wagon		4
Candles, Tallow, mould,		10
Pressed tallow,		10½
Sperm,		40
Bagging ℔ yd	14 @	14½
Castings, Hollow ware, ℔ ℔.		4
Flour, City Mills, bbl.	84 @	4½
Rye, ℔ ℔		2
Buckwheat ℔ 100℔	83	
Corn Meal, ℔ bush.	35 @	40
Fruits, Peaches, "	$2 @	2½
Grain, Wheat, ℔ bush.		70
Oats,	25	
Bran,	20	
Glass, 10-12 window,	10 @	
8-10 "	$4½	
Hemp,	$5 @	5½
Molasses, New Orleans,	30 @	33
Sugarhouse,	40 @	45
Nails & Spikes—10d ℔ keg	$4 @	4½
8d	4½ @	4½
6d	4½ @	5
4d	5½ @	5½
3d	6½ @	6½
Bacon—Sides,	3 @	3
Hams,	5 @	5
Shoulders,	2½	
Rags, Western, ℔. cash,	2½	
Salt, Kanawha, ℔ bu. insp.	31½ @	
Seed, Clover, from store,	$4 00 @	4 25
Timothy "	@2 00	
Flax, "	75	
Sugar—New Orleans,	4½ @	5½
Loaf,	8 @	12
Tea, Gunpowder, ℔ ℔	50 @	90
Tobacco, Mo. Cavendish,	10 @	30
Ky. "	6 @	12
Tallow, Rendered,	6	

☞ If the sick wish a diseased stomach restored, and impure blood cleansed, without endangering the constitution, go to J. W. Johnston's Drug Store and obtain a box of Dr. Le Roy's Wild Cherry and Sarsaparil's Pills, which are the best family medicine now in use.

* ☞ See advertisement.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Thomas W. Gaines, to Miss Rebecca E. Fowling, all of this city.

From a far distant land came the sailor to woo,
And a maiden he found, without trouble;
So, the sailor has married the maiden, 'tis true
But leave single life, and be *double*. [do,
May happiness bless them, with many sweet joys,
And Fortune present them with fine *girls* and *boys*!

THE AGE OF INVENTION!

Colver's Patent Concave

BEATER CHURN:

Patented September 9th, 1848.

THE merits of this Churn have surpassed the expectations of all who have witnessed its operation. Its simple construction, convenient size, easy motion, superior strength, sure action that it is perfectly adapted to, and beat doubt, triumphant over anything of the kind ever invented. The following recommendations of the Beater Churn, are selected from a large number of unsolicited testimonials, which I have in my possession, and are from the highest and most respectable sources, and are all of the most decisive character, and are all of the most decisive character, and are all of the most decisive character

The Fashionable CLOTHING STORE,

Market Street—Lamar's Old Stand.

SIMON MEYER respectfully announces to the citizens of Maysville, and the surrounding country, that he has just opened, at the above stand, a large & valuable assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING; Consisting of Coats Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Hats, and Caps, and every other article of wearing apparel, usually kept in a Clothing Store—the wholesaling a very extensive stock, all of which will be sold at Cincinnati prices—FOR CASH. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call on him as well as his goods are lighter by cheaper than any which have ever been offered in this market, and he will always feel grateful to those who may patronize him.

☞ Making done to order, in the most fashionable and durable style, at short notice, and the lowest prices.

Sept. 15, 1848.—3m.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS GREAT & GLORIOUS UNION.

Having the greatest blessing for your benefit, I insures it free from the evil of premature death must be of paramount importance.

Brandreth's Pills are simplicity of a vegetable composition, and while they possess remarkable powers in curing disease, are perfectly harmless, and can thus be used with perfect safety by persons of all ages, and in any condition of the system, with a certainty of beneficial results from their operation, which is mild and gentle, but thoroughly searching to the root of diseased action, and always terminating in a great increase of health and vigor.

Ninety seven years they have been before the public, and every succeeding year has increased the sphere of their great usefulness. They are now patronized in every part of the civilized world; nor can envy nor detraction materially impair their well-established reputation.

These celebrated Pills do not cure entirely by their purging qualities. They have in their composition a vegetable compound, analogous to the corpuscle of the blood; this corpuscle of vegetable origin, becomes incorporated with the mass of the circulating life-giving fluid, and

IMPARTS A REMUNERATIVE POWER

which conveys the blood to every part and all local, poisonous, or present matters, thereby entirely purifying the whole volume of blood in the circulation. And thus these Pills cure the most fatal, and noxious, and harassing diseases, in a manner so easy and certain, as to give great satisfaction to the afflicted.

Twenty year their sale has increased. Doctor Brandreth sells more of them at this time in a month than he did in the whole of the year 1838, or any previous year.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold, with full directions, at 25 cents per box, by H. & D. Sleeper, Maysville; T. M. & S. W. Crane, Hillsboro; G. P. Downing, Washington; James C. Savage, Germantown; D. K. Browning, Flemingsburg; J. Adams, Mt. Carmel; A. Boyd, Sharpsburg. August 16, 1848—3m

GIN and Black Teas—A fresh supply. W. S. PICKETT, agent of the Pekin tea Company, has just received and has ready for sale at his store on Market St., the following varieties of Green tea, put up in sealed packages, of quarters, halves and pounds. viz:

Young Hyson, (strong,)
Superior do (sweet cargo,)
Fine do (very sweet,)
Silver Leaf do (fragrant,)
Extra do do (delicious,)
Fine Imperial, (strong,)
Extra do (fragrant,)
Golden Chop do (aromatic,)
Superior Gunpowder, (strong,)
Fine do (rich flavor,)
Extra do (very fragrant,)
No Plus Ultra, (imported to order,)
Superior Old Hyson, (cowslip,)
Very Fine do (choice,)
Extra do (perfect leaf.)

Also a good assortment of black teas—all of which he can confidently recommend and offers at low prices. dec 1

Jacob G. Bishop, Wm. Wells, James Thrikfield.

BISHOP, WELLS, & CO.,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in

Produce and Groceries.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce.

8 East Front st., opposite steamboat landing, Cincinnati.

References.

Cooper, Miller & Heyl } Philadelphia.
Love, Smith & Co. }
Wallingford & Singer, } Pittsburgh.
Lewis, Hutchinson & Co. }
Shultz, Haddock & Leach,—New Orleans
J. C. Buckles,—Louisville.
T. C. & H. T. Pearce, } Maysville.
Payne & Pearce, }
J. B. McIlvain, }
Thomas H. Minor & Co. }
R. B. Bowler & Co., } Cincinnati.
J. D. & C. Jones, }

They have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, which they will sell very low for cash; and solicit consignments of all kinds of Western Produce, for which they will use every exertion to obtain the highest price, and make prompt remittances.

Cincinnati, March 1, 1848—y.

Removal.

MY friends and the public are informed that I have removed my stock of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., from Front to Second street, one door below the corner property formerly occupied by Wm Parsons, where I have now on hand, and shall continue to keep, a large and various stock of goods in my line, which I will sell on accommodating terms.

Manufacturing and repairing done promptly to order, as heretofore. J. S. GILPIN.

Aug. 3 Second Street.

Hemp Magazine.

THE undersigned having without regard to cost, built the most sensitive Fire-proof Hemp Warehouse in Kentucky, are now ready to Bale and Store hemp for such as desire to employ them in this service. The doors and windows of the house, are cased with plate iron while the frames of both, are cast of solid metal. The Roof which is of Tin, will be finished by the application of two coats of metallic paint, and every other precaution, calculated to secure the contents from fire, adopted. Under the Ordinance of the City regulating the Storage of Hemp, no fire in any shape is permitted to cross the door sill of a Hemp house, and the stringent requisitions prescribed by them in the construction of the building been complied with so will be soon by their Certificate published below, we now tender the use of it to Farmers, Dealers and Shippers upon terms which are deemed satisfactory, and will be ready to open an application at their Store on Market street.

J. P. DOBYNS & CO.

Maysville, Aug. 1, 1848.

Gentlemen: The Hemp Warehouse in Market street, Maysville, I have examined and find it well ventilated, and from the nature of its construction, I think it will be a safe place for the storage of Hemp. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the Hemp Warehouse in Maysville, as the best I have seen in Kentucky.

Ready and complete a Fire Proof Ware House, suitable for the Storage of Hemp, and such as the ordinance of the City Council of the 28th of July, 1848, has required. We therefore give this certificate that he is entitled to bale and store Hemp in said House.

JNO. B. M'ILVAIN,
R. H. STANTON,
THO. Y. PAYNE,
JAMES JACOBS,
R. B. NICHALSON,
NAT POYNTZ,
F. McCLANAHAN

Sept. 6, 1848.

Mexican Hats.

A Good supply of Mexican Hats on hand and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store, on Second street, four doors from Market.

Sept. 19, '48. JAMES WORMALD.

CAUTION.—I caution all persons not to make any accounts against me without my special order, as I will not pay any such claims.

sep 29, '48.—tf. H. McCULLOUGH.

Family Flour.

A SUPERIOR article of Family Flour, on hand and for sale low for cash, by

Aug 23 ARTUS, METCALFE & CO

White Lime and Vinegar.

ON hand and for sale low by

oct11 A. T. WOOD, Wall st.

LUMBER!! BY TELEGRAPH

900,000 FEET OF BOARDS! 900,000 SHINGLES!

CHARLES PHISTER

TAKES this opportunity of informing the public that his SEVENTY LOT of Boards and Shingles has come at last, saved according to order, for this market, of the best timber in the State of New York. Of the excellency of his selection of Lumber he refers to the building men of this community. He will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction, and will sell as low as the lowest.

Office and Yard on 3d street, near the Court House. CHARLES PHISTER.

April 19, 1848.

Farmers, Look Here!

1500 BBLS. A No. 1 Salt, just received and for sale at the Maysville Store, by adding only 15 cents per bbl. carriage.

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, June 28, 1848.

ON hand and for sale lower than the same articles can be had in the country, and as low as any can be bought in Maysville, (no carriage added.)

35 bbls. N. O. Sugar, (5c ℔ lb for the best)
15 half bbls. do;
15 bbls. Molasses;
5 half bbls. do;
5 bbls. Superior House Molasses;
3 bbls. No. 5, 6 and 7 Leaf Sugar;
1 box Boston Leaf Sugar;
25 kegs Rio Coffee;
2 Chests Tea. All we ask is a call.

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, June 28, 1848.

Just received and for sale.

1 TIERCE Rice;
1 150 Barrel Lead;
25 kegs Pittsburg Pure White Lead;
2 bbls Linseed Oil;
2 bbls Linseed Oil;
24 kegs Nails, assorted;
Spanish Brown and Red Lead.

We sell all at small profits. A hint to the wise is sufficient. BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, June 28, 1848.

Just received and for sale at the Factory Prices.

1000 DOZ. 500 spun Cotton; 1000 do. 600 do; 1000 doz. 750 do; 1000 doz. 800 do; 500 do. 900 do; 500 do. 1000 do; 250 lbs. Candle-wick. All we ask is the Maysville price, and we warrant every dozen good.

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, June 28.

Just Landed.

150 LBS. best Indigo, (we sell at $1@1 25)
100 lbs. Dutch Madder, 15@18¾c.
250 " Copperas, at only 4c.
165 " Alum.

Dyestuffs of all kinds very low.

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, June 28.

And Again.

65 BBLS. best Family Flour, for sale 25 cts. 50 lower on the barrel than Maysville.

June 28 BISHOP & MORRIS.

Of course you want some DRY GOODS!!

OUR stock is good, and we are constantly receiving, and will ever keep, the best Brown Cotton, 7½@9c; best Calicoes 6@12½c; Red Tickings 16@18¾c (yard wide); Ginghams 16@25c; Fine Drab Goods ever we may wish to have any other; Cassimeres, and Summer Wear; Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Hardware and Queensware, &c. &c.

When you visit Flemingsburg give us a call. We change nothing for showing goods. Recollect the Cash Store of

June 28 BISHOP & MORRIS.

Wanted Immediately,

150 TONS Hemp, 500 bbls. Flour;
5000 bus. Wheat; 500 " Flax Seed;
600 lbs. Ginseng; 500 lbs. Feathers.
75000 " Bacon; 500 barrels Lard.

For all which we will give the highest price in Cash, Groceries, Salt or Dry Goods.

Recollect the Cash Store of

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, June 28.

Farmers!

RECOLLECT who buys your produce and who gives you the money. We buy nearly everything the Farmer raises, at the highest price. And we aim to keep everything Farmer wants, and will sell lower than any other House.—Maysville can't amuse us in selling for small profits.

Our Waggon still makes regular trips to and from Maysville. We bind ourselves to haul and store goods as low as any House.

BISHOP & MORRIS.

Flemingsburg, June 28, 1848.

Removal.

W. W. LAMAR,

RESPECFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he has removed from his old stand to Allen's new block, No. 3, Second Street, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. He has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

Which, owing to the lateness of the season at which they were purchased, he is enabled to sell upon terms as low as can be found at any other house in the city. He will say to those wishing to purchase goods in his line, that he hopes to receive their calls. As he sells FOR CASH, or to punctual customers, his prices are unusually low, and his profits will not justify him in exporting from the rule. It is, and always SHALL be, the CHEAP STORE, so long as he controls it.

N. B. His CLOTHING and SHOE STORE will remain at the old stand, on Market street Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call, as he has determined to sell them off at reduced prices.

Maysville, May 31, 1848. 41-tf.

Herald and Eagle publish to Aust. of $2 each, and charge W. W. L.

150 PACKAGES

QUEENSWARE, comprising every variety, style and pattern to be found in any Western House, just received, and for sale on the accommodating terms, by

JAMES PIERCE.

Wedding and Parties of all descriptions furnished at the shortest notice, and in a style not to be surpassed East or West of the Mountains. As the terms are reduced to the lowest, I invite to give him at least a "passing call," before purchasing elsewhere. His Store is still

THE HERALD BUILDINGS,

and not "FLAG HOUSE," as announced in one of our city papers. When the three houses comprising the row were finished, it was agreed by the owners and occupiers to call them the "HERALD BUILDINGS," and the fact that the "Herald Office" has been removed, and the Flag Office" taken its place, does not change the name of the buildings—and like Old Zack, *I never will surrender!* My Store is still, "HERALD BUILDINGS," No. 3. JOHN BROSEE.

New Livery Stable.

MARSHALL CURTISS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a good and commodious Livery Stable in the City of Maysville, at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, where he is prepared to furnish Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Baroucches, &c., upon the most favorable terms, and at short notice, all of the very best quality.

Horses kept by the day, week, or month at the usual rates. His friends are invited to give him a call. Aug. 2—50tf.

For Sale Cheap!

A LARGE lot of Sash, Locust posts and Sassafras CHARLES PHISTER.

April 19, 1848

Boys' Fancy Hats & Caps.

A Splendid assortment of Boys' fancy Hats and Caps, recently received from N. York and Philadelphia, and for sale low by

JAMES WORMALD,

sept 27 Second street, near Market

Groceries! Groceries!!

600 SACKS Rio Coffee;
20 do Java
60 Sacks Pepper;
20 Pimento;
150 bbls Sugar;
100 bbls Sugar House and Plantation Molasses;
125 bbls No. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel;
300 packages G. P. and Y. H. Teas, very cheap;
350 kegs Nail Rods, Brads and Spikes;
50 bxs Va., Ky., and Mo. Tobacco.
53 kegs 6 twist do;
100 bxs 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass;
50 dozen painted Buckets;
10 bbls Rosin;
20 do Copperas;
20 do Alum;
8 cerooms S. P. Indigo;
5 cases best Madder;
75 bxs Leaf Sugar, assorted No's;
20 bxs double refined do;
200 reams Wrapping Paper;
50 gross Paste Blacking;
50 bbls Vinegar;

With various other articles manufactured in the city; such as Candles, Soap, White Lead, Oil, Brush, Candy and Sakeratus; all of which we offer for sale on as good terms as this market will afford.

CAMPBELL, METCALFE & CO.,

July 25. 43 Main St. Cincinnati, O.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

20 BOXES Tobacco just received, part very fine, and for sale at from one to five cents less per pound than the same qualities can be bought for elsewhere. Call and see.

ALSO—A supply of Fine Cigars, at

H. J. HICKMANS.

July 19 Market st., between Front & Second.

Summer and Fall trade.

WE are glad to be able at so early a period, to inform our customers and the public generally that we have received our stock of Goods for the Summer and Fall Trade, and are now ready to meet their favors. Our stock of Hardware is large, and more complete than it has ever been in the departments of Building Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics tools, Saddlery, &c., and we hope to be able to offer such inducements to Merchants, Mechanics and others as will satisfy them that there is no better Hardware market than Maysville. We have never before purchased goods so cheap and can say with truth that we will sell cheaper than heretofore.

COBURN & REEDER.

To our Friends and the Public!

WE have just received our Fall stock of Hardware, consisting of Axes, Chains, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Saddlery, Harness mountings, Carriage mountings, Building materials, Tools, &c., &c., to which we refer, and makes our assortment full. Having purchased *largely for CASH*, and in first hands, we are able to offer such inducements as cannot fail to convince all who will call, that it is their interest to purchase of us. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

HUNTER & PHISTER,

No. 4 Allen Buildings, "Sign of the Saw."

July 25.

Maysville Marble Factory.

KENT & STEWART,

Late of Portsmouth, Ohio,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Kentucky and Ohio, that they have located their establishment in the city of Maysville, on Sutton Street, between Front and Second, east side, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest style, and upon the most reasonable terms; and where they will be happy to receive the calls of those desiring to have Monuments, Tombs, or Grave Stones put up in memory of departed relatives or friends; or who may wish to have any other decor ption of Marble work handsomely executed.

Maysville, April 12, 1848.—34-tf.

SADDLERY, &c.,

AT WHOLESAL AND RETAIL L.

"Sign of the National Flag—immediately under the Flag Office."

Second street, Maysville, Ky.

WE would respectfully ask the attention of country Merchants, Saddlers and buyers generally, to our stock of Saddlery, the largest and best assortment ever offered in this place! Manufactured by ourselves, and warranted by for the Maysville trade, which Confectionary Shop, on Second, between Market and Sutton streets. sp26-y.

Drs. Shackleford & Phister,

WILL hereafter practice their profession in Maysville and vicinity in connection—Their office is the same heretofore occupied by Dr. Shackleford. April 19

Chloroform.

DR. J. TAYLOR, Dentist, has received and is daily using the CHLOROFORM, for the prevention of pain during operations—Those of the Medical Faculty who have tested its merits prize it far above the Lethean.

Office on Sutton st. adjoining the Bank. jan29-y

DR. STOCKTON,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed in has received, and would remark, that from eight years experience, and a long attendance in the various hospitals of Philadelphia, and the cities of St. Louis, and a vigilant attention to business, and by never being absent except when necessarily, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Office—over Hugh Barr's Hardware Store.

Sep. 1, 1847. 2-y.

N. B. Diseases of the Eye particularly attended to.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DRS. MARSHALL & WAUGH

Have permanently located in the profession in connection in the city of Maysville and vicinity. Allo perations warranted. Office on Sutton street, opposite the Lee House. June 28—tf

Grain Shovels.

RECE VED and for sale at the Hardware House of HUNTER & PHISTER,

Aug 2 No. 4 Allen Buildings.

Enamelled, Brass & Bell-Metal Kettles,

for Preserving, and for Sugar purposes.

HUNTER & PHISTER,

Aug 2 No. 4 Allen Buildings.

Fresh Family Flour!

JUST received and constantly on hand, for sale by A. T. WOOD,

Aug 5, 1848. Wall Street.

W. R. CHEESE DEPOT.

50 Boxes Western Reserve Cheese, fresh from the Dairy, just received and for sale at Cincinnati prices, for Cash.

I shall be receiving weekly supplies throughout the season. CHAS. W. FRANKLIN.

May 17; '48. Sutton street.

Cheap Goods.

1500 GOODS best American Wool Fawns which we offer our customers at our usual low prices. COBURN & REEDER.

may 18

CORN! CORN!!

WISH to purchase 50,000 bushels of good sound corn.

March 8, '48. W. S. PICKETT, Ag't.

Hemp Wanted.

WE are paying the market price, in cash, for good Hemp.

Aug23 ARTUS, METCALFE & CO.

More Light.

JUST received, Patent Suspension Stand Lamps, Gilt and Domed Globes, Girandoles, silvered and gilt; bouquet holders and glasses; Lamp Burners, Wicks and Drops; Fluted round and cut Globes, assorted sizes; Hall Lanterns, Lamp Pointers; Lamp Trimmers; Paper Shades and lamp wick; for sale low by JAMES PIERCE,

Sept 27 Market Street

Valuable Mason County Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber now offers for sale a valuable Farm, containing fifty-one acres of land, lying about 2½ miles from the City of Maysville. The land is good for Tobacco and Hemp, under good fencing, and well timbered. A good Dwelling House, Tobacco Barn, out buildings, and good Orchard are amongst the improvements; and a great bargain will be sold in it, if application be made soon to

GEORGE W. LOCK.

Sep. 30, 1848.—5-6m. on the premises.

Skirting and Harness Leather.

WE have on consignment, and for sale at Cincinnati prices, a large lot of first rate Skirting and Harness Leather. Saddlers and others who use the article, will do well to call soon on [Aug 23] COBURN & REEDER.

BEVERLY HOUSE.

WM. L. DUPUY,

LATE OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Maysville, Ky.

HAS now the occupancy of the above well known and popular Hotel, corner of Market and Front streets. He will conduct the establishment in a style which will warrant him in expecting a share of public patronage. The charges will, as heretofore, be moderate. Porters will always be in attendance at the steamboat landing.

Maysville, Jan. 19, 1848.

MANSION HOUSE,

And General Stage & Steamboat Office,

(Corner of Main & St. Clair sts.)

Frankfort, Ky.

N. SHIELDS, Proprietor.

THIS commodious and conveniently located HOTEL, having been purchased, thoroughly repaired and refurnished by the present proprietor, is always open for the reception of visitors, to whom every attention will be paid which can contribute to their comfort and convenience.

January 19, 1848. 1y

☞ JOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Illinois, residing in the Kentucky seat of Government, to take acknowledgments of deeds and proof of other writings to be recorded or used in those States.

Lawrence S. Trimble,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Paducah, Ky.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to his care, in Southwestern Kentucky, or Southern Illinois. Office—basement story of the Marshall House.

April 19, 1848.—tf.

EMERY WHITAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Maysville, Ky.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Mason, and will attend strictly to all business confided to him in all cases, when required, he will have the assistance of Henry Waters, Esq. of Maysville, without additional expense to his clients. March 15, 1848—30tf.

D. K. WEIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Gerrysen, Cuter Co. Ky.

WILL attend to the collection of claims in any part of Northern Kentucky or Western Virginia.

Refers to—L. C. & H. T. Pearce, } Maysville.
Cutter & Gray, }
R. H. Stanton, Esq. }
Bowles, Smith & Co., Pittsburgh
Grayson, Jan. 26, 1848.

FREDERICK RAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Owingsville, Bath County, Ky.* Will practice in the Counties of Bath, Montgomery, Fleming, Nicholas, Morgan, Bourbon and Carter.

Sept. 1, 1847. 2-ly.

J. M. Spindle & J. M. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Flemingsburg Kentucky.

WILL attend to the collection of claims in Bath, Nicholas and Lewis. They hope by prompt and diligent attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Flemingsburg, Ky, Dec. 8, '47. no15tf

HORD & CLARK,

Attorneys at Law, Maysville, Kentucky,

WILL practice Law in partnership in the Courts of Mason and Court of Appeals. All business entrusted to them will receive their joint and prompt attention. Office removed to Herald Buildings No. 5, immediately above John Brosee's Crockery Shop, on Second, between Market and Sutton streets. sp26-y.

Steamboat Landing, Concord, Ky.

JOHN L. BOYD, respectfully informs the public that the above establishment has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests. Door open at all hours of the night. Bills moderate.

Dec. 15, 1846. no16ly

A Call.

I AM desirous of closing my business to Christmas, and therefore request all who owe me, either by note or cash, and will think those indebted to me for long credit, to call and settle.

In my absence from the office, Dr. Phister is authorized to transact any business appertaining to the settlement of my accounts.

JOHN SHACKLEFORD.

aprl9 1tf

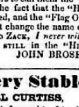
Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Tailoring establishment to No. 24, Front street, two doors east of Sutton, where he will continue to execute his work in the most approved and desirable style. SAMUEL McKEE.

Maysville, April 19, 1848.

Herald and Eagle copy 3t, and charge McK.

Maysville & Cincinnati Packet.



The new and splendid steam packet "SPOONE," G. MOLEN, MASTER, Will leave Maysville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and Cincinnati the alternate days, (excepting Sunday) April 19.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRES!

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 72, Walnut St., Philadelphia,

INSURES Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and property generally in the city or country, against loss or damage by fire either perpetually or for limited periods. Applications addressed to the Agent, personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

John Sergeant, Adolphus Perkins,
William Leach, George Abbott,
Thomas Albright, Patrick Brady,
John Welsh, Jr., John F. Lewis.
Francis D. Lanvier, Sec. Saml C. Morton, *Pres't.*

JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent,

aprl9 No. 16, Market st., Maysville, Ky

Franklin Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company,

At Louisville, Ky.,

JAMES TRABUE, *Pre't.*

D. S. CHAMBERS, *Sec'y.*

THIS long established, well known, and the most ample means for the protection of its Policies, by its Agent, continues to insure property in Louisville and vicinity, against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and Lakes.

Risks will be taken on the most favorable terms, and all claims will be liberally and promptly adjusted in this city.

JNO. P. DOBYNS, Agent.

aprl 19. No. 16, Market st., Maysville, Ky.

For the reputation of the above Companies, I have the privilege of referring to H. A. Hill, Esq., of this city. JNO. P. DOBYNS, agent.

Cash for Wheat.

THE market price will be paid for any amount of good Wheat, delivered at my warehouse, one door below Cutter & Gray's on Sutton st.

July 26. CHAS. W. FRANKLIN.

A. R. CROSBY,

REMOVED TO

Second st. between Market & Sutton sts.

REVOLVING, Duelling, and other Pistols Rifles and Shot Guns of every kind. A good assortment of Sporting Apparatus and Gun Maker's Materials.

☞ Agent for the King's Mill Rifle Powder.

Maysville, feb 9

Maysville Tannery.

Leather! Leather! Leather!

W. & N. POYNTZ respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are still extensively engaged in the Tanning and Currying business, at their old stand corner of Third and Market Streets, Maysville, where they have on hand, at all times, a very superior and valuable assortment of every description of LEATHER, embracing everything in that line which can be called for, that name; the whole, or any part, of which, will be sold unusually low for cash. Call and see!

Oct 1, 1848.—1y.

Professional Cards.

R. H. Stanton. Tho. A. Respess.

STANTON & RESPESS,

HAVE formed a partnership, and will practice LAW in the Mason Circuit Court and adjoining counties. Office on Second street, in the rear of the Post Office. [Oct 12, '48.

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

Attorney at Law.

Office—*On Market Street, between Front and Second, East side.*

WILL continue the practice of his profession in the Courts of Mason and the surrounding counties, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

February 2, 1848. n24-ly.

THOMAS Y. PAYNE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

MAY still be found at his office, on Market street, a few doors above the Beverly House; and will practice, as heretofore, in Mason and the circumjacent counties, and in the Court of Appeals. feb9

P. U. MAJOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give his attention to any business entrusted to his care, in any of the adjoining counties. Office on Saint Clair street, in the old Bank opposite J. Dudley's. feb 19 y

V. & J. A. Monroe,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice in the counties of Owen Scott, Henry, Anderson and Shelby, and in the Court of Frankfort. Office on St. Clair street, next door to Keene's hotel. blundary.

January 19, 1849. 1y

☞ JOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Illinois, residing in the seat of Government, to take acknowledgments of deeds and proof of other writings to be recorded or used in those States.

PARKER'S HOTEL,

Second St., near Wall, Maysville, Ky.

THE undersigned, late of the Beverly House, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the above well known and popular stand, on Second street, lately occupied by W. L. Dupuy.

The House has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished throughout, in the best manner, and the proprietor is prepared to give to those who may favor him with a call, a Kentucky welcome, and the best fare which the market affords.

His House is convenient to the Packet landing, and his porters will be in readiness to convey persons to and from the river, free of charge.

W. B. PARKER.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

JOHN G. PAYNE,

La. of Flemingsburg, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Maysville, and others, that he has just opened a Boarding House, on Front street, next door to the residence of T. T. Hord, Esq., a few doors below the Lee House, where he will be happy to receive and accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

Maysville, March 29, 1848—39tf

THE BOYD HOUSE,

Steamboat Landing, Concord, Ky.

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Oct 1, 1848.—1y.

Regular Portsmouth, Maysville, & Cincinnati Packets!

THE FINE STEAMER SCIOTO, B. KEPNER Master, and NORTH AMERICA, J. M. CLAR, Master, will ply regularly between the above and all intermediate points, leaving Cincinnati and Portsmouth each day at 12 o'clock, M., (Sundays excepted.)

These boats are unsurpassed in speed and accommodations by any others on the Western waters, and will afford to persons remitting Maysville in search of an opportunity of a speedy passage either up or down. They will be at Maysville generally about 6 o'clock, P. M.

Dec. 8, 1847. no15tf.

Cheese Agency.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE always on hand, and for sale by

dec 14 [15] W. S. PICKETT, Market street.

Canton Tea Agency Revived.

—I have now on hand, and will continue to keep all the different varieties of Canton Teas, at my store, on Market street, opposite the market house. W. S. PICKETT, *Agent.*

Nov. 17. no14tf.

TEA, Coffee, Lost & Brown Sugar, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

dec 14 W. S. PICKETT, Market st.

Botanical Medicines,

WE have just received a large assortment of *Botanical Medicines, Herbs, Roots, Seeds Barks, Extracts, &c.*, and have made arrangements for fresh supplies when wanted, all (warranted) of the best and purest, and labeled and put up in superior style. Our catalogue is too lengthy to advertise, but we respectfully invite all that may be in want, to give us a call. Prices same as Cincinnati accounts and sec.

J. W. JOHNSON & SON,

march 1 Druggists, Main st.

BARLEY.

WISH to contract for 10,000 bushels Spring Barley, per year, for three years—to be raised from seed furnished at my store.

For terms, apply to

CHARLES W. FRANKLIN,

Maysville, April 12, 1848. Sutton Street.

Cutlery.

A LARGE addition to our previous heavy stock, received and for sale VERY CHEAP.

april 19. HUNTER & PHISTER.

Dr. Le Roy's Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla PILLS.

DR. LE ROY, a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, having used in his private practice for a number of years the Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla, at length made an extract of them, which with other vegetables, he has combined in one of the best ever made known to the European community, and which merits the attention of the American people. They are the most powerful alterative and tonic yet discovered. The Wild Cherry is an excellent tonic, possessing aperient and aromatic properties, which make it valuable in Dyspepsia Jaundice, weakness of the stomach and chest. The Sarsaparilla is demulcent, diuretic, and soothing, and is given in Rheumatism, disease of the skin, and to eradicate the bad effects of Mercury. In the operation of all other purgative medicines, debilitation is the consequence so hand in hand; they remove the good as well as the bad; thus weakening the system which they were required to strengthen, and making the cure generally almost as bad, and frequently much worse, than the disease. Dr. Le Roy's Pills on the contrary, invigorate the system which they purge and purify And this is their peculiar attribute, and the principal cause of their universal popularity.

P. S. The mixture of the Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry is the most powerful known to medical men and to the community, to expire from Consumption.

☞ The genuine article can be had at

J. W. JOHNSTON & SON'S

May 7. Drug Store, Maysville.

Lucius Cordial.

NEITHER married nor single persons will be disappointed in finding the original celebrated Lucius Cordial, the best of the most valuable medicines now in use, at

J. W. JOHNSTON'S Drug Store,

March 8. Maysville.

Cheap Chewing Tobacco.

CALL and see W. S. PICKETT,

dec 14 Market street.

Teas---Latest From China.

20 CHESTS Gunpowder Tea, finest quality.
60 half chest boxes do do do do
73 6lb do do do do
2 cases paper black do do do

Just received and for sale very low by

July 5 CUTTER & GRAY.

Sundries.

1 HHD. best Dutch Madder;
500 lbs. best Indigo;
800 " Cinnamon;
2 bbls. pure Ground Ginger;
100 lbs. Nutmegs;
6 half pipes Pale Brandy, "Maglory;"
2 do pure Port Wine;
1 pipe pure Holland Gin.

Just received and for sale by

July 5 CUTTER & GRAY.

Steel.

1000 LBS. Naylor & Co's. best cast steel, assorted sizes.
400 lbs. English Blister do do
200 lbs. Naylor & Co's. German steel. Received direct from New York, warranted good, and will be sold low

July 5 JNO. B. M'ILVAIN.

A Call.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle, either by note or cash, as I am anxious to close up my business to the date of the partnership with Dr. Dugan.

June 28. H. MARSHALL.

Just Received,

100 KEGS Nails, 6 Ogden Pitt's Pure Lead; 2 bbl. Linseed Oil; paints

Oils and Paints for sale as low as possible, for Cash by J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

August 2, '48.

The Good Samaritan,

WILL inform every person that he is prepared to sell to customers, Patent Medicines, Oils, Dyes, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Looking Glass Plates, all as low as can be got in the City.

Aug 2 J. W. JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Vinegar.

20 BBLS. Pure Cider Vinegar, just received and for sale cheap, by

Aug 2 ARTUS, METCALFE & CO.

Pt. Chain Wire.

A NEW article, just received and for sale at the Hardware store of

HUNTER & PHISTER,

Aug 2 No. 4 Allen Buildings.

Old Bourbon.

200 BARRELS of Bourbon Whiskey, in store, of various brands, among which are some cho