

We have the pleasure of informing our patrons and the public, that our next paper will appear in an enlarged and improved form. In the improvement of our office, and the preparation of the winter's business, a large advance of funds has been necessary. Therefore, we call with confidence upon our delinquent subscribers and customers for the respective amounts due by them. It has become absolutely necessary that our outstanding accounts be called in. It is hoped that every individual indebted to the office, will come forward without further notice, and aid our efforts. Although the amount due by many delinquents may be small, yet every little will help and enable us to persevere with redoubled vigor.

As we intimated, a few weeks since, the services of a gentleman have been obtained, recommended as well qualified, and possessing first rate talents, to report the proceedings of the General Assembly for this paper. That we might be enabled to devote attention to the business of the office, which its arduous nature requires, the editorial department will be filled by the gentleman above mentioned. As this arrangement will be attended with considerable expense, we appeal to the public, and confidently on its liberality, for that remuneration which they may see our exertions merit.

Our neighbors at Bowling Green and Boonville, have declined assistance promised, in attending with their neutrals for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of the General Assembly as an impartial and correct view of the labors of this body supply such deficiency, we feel assured that the loss to the credit of their absence will be obviated by our present arrangements.

Victory! cried the Missouri Republican of last week. Victory in Ohio, victory in Pennsylvania—a splendid Whig victory! The name paper of this week it is said, the Democrats have succeeded by a small vote, in Ohio in the election of Lucas. We would like to know of the Republican editors, whether their boasting last week gave them enough pleasure to compensate for their mortification in correcting the same this week? In another Clay paper it is said, the Whigs have gained a victory in Vermont! When we have been well known, that the federal party have ever been in the majority there! The whig editors we should judge, had hard run indeed. It is hard times with them, "and worse a coming." The good sense of the people will soon detect the artifice and hypocrisy of wily politicians. Mr Clay may cry war, war, pestilence and distress, and weep over imaginary evils upon our own creating. Webster may in deep tones sound that the constitution is in danger, but the people will not believe him.

We have no disposition to pick a quarrel with our Bowling Green neighbor, the editor of the Journal; and was it not for his professions of impartiality in the politics of the day, his course, which we are now about to complain, would be reviewed as less exceptional. We have referred to the articles republished in that paper, in the "Western Monitor," in relation to Senator Weaver and Judge Allen; both absolute falsehoods, and having a direct political bearing; the first named article in particular, in which Mr. Weaver is said to be against the Amendments. The Journal, to be sure, has a right to publish the trash of the Monitor. But in the relation of the article alluded to, the cloven hoof is exhibited to plain too pass unnoticed. If the editor of the Journal chooses to keep aloof from politics, we have no objection; but why he in this instance departed from his declarations? Is there a candid and impartial man in the community, but would say, even if the article was founded on fact, that the editor was possessed of partizan feelings? But there is another view to be taken of this matter, which, we think, places the neutral editor in a still more unfavorable light: It is the fact of himself and Mr. Weaver having both served together at the session of the General Assembly, as members of that body. He must have been aware of Mr. W. was a thorough going advocate for their passage, and supported them throughout; and we think he must have been equally well acquainted, that Mr. W. was elected Senator upon the principle that he remained unchanged in his sentiments in regard to the amendments? In the face of all these circumstances, this truly neutral editor seizes the dirty and defamatory articles alluded to, and transfers them into his paper as facts! The credit given to the "Monitor" for the same, however, fixes upon them their true condemnation. The mark of the Monitor upon them, which is sufficient to prevent them from receiving credit in any respectable society where the name of his Master is known. The editor

Western Monitor, which recently appeared in the Western Monitor, relative to the treatment which it states that Judge Allen received from some of the citizens of Greene county at the last summer term, is a base falsehood, for I was in regular attendance on the court every day of the term and that no such occurrence ever took place; and I moreover state, that there are in my opinion, but few of the citizens of Greene County so destitute of principle as to be guilty of so base an act, and for the further information of the editor of the Monitor and the author of the paragraph, I do not hesitate in saying that such base fabricators and calumniators are beneath Judge Allen's notice.

A KICKAPOOIAN.

From the Missouri Courier.

The Monitor declares that it will furnish us with "shingles," before long. We would wish to know whether it will take Cynthiana money in payment, as we have a small quantity on hand.

SPLENDID & GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

Even the marbled pillars of the Bank have had to re-echo to the sound of Democracy Triumphant. Let patriots who love their country better than the Bank, sing paeans to this Glorious victory! Philadelphia has redeemed herself,—She has thrown off the shackles of despotism and stands forth "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the irresistible influence" of an enlightened and patriotic Democracy. She has come back as of yore, when the patriotism of a Rush, and the philosophy of a Franklin, guided her destiny; to act in unison, and not at war, with the principles of the State. The day of her prosperity is at hand.

In the aggregate vote of the City and county, the Democrats have beaten the Bank, a clear majority of 726. Ash, (Jackson) has beaten the late Bank representative 1169. Sutherland is re-elected by a majority of 1436; making 2605 a clear majority over their opponents. In the City proper, Ingersol and Harper (Bank) have been elected 1879. Thus we have gained a representative to Congress, and beaten them largely in the aggregate vote!

As was to have been expected from the extraordinary resolutions adopted by the Bank party, to close Stores, &c. on the day of the election; a very disgraceful riot has marked its termination. From the accounts, several persons have been wounded, and one or more killed. Some houses have also been destroyed by fire. At Moyamensing, the Fed's had erected on one side of the street, the wand of oppression and Bank supremacy over liberty, and on the opposite side, the Democrats had put up their favorite Hickory pole. The Feds, taking advantage of the momentary weakness in the Democratic ranks, made a rush upon them and cut down their pole. The stern democracy soon rallied to avenge the insult, and in turn prostrated their wand of oppression. The Feds made a dastardly retreat into the buildings of a bank friend, from which they commenced firing upon the Democrats; who finding they must either defend themselves or be slaughtered, made a vigorous attack upon the fortress, and carried it by storm. During the conflict, a fire broke out in the buildings and consumed them. These facts are taken from a bank paper, which charitably, charges the Democrats with firing the building. The conquerors rarely burn the citadel that protects them. The democrats had driven the bankites from their hiding places, whose interest it was alone to fire them upon their retreat.

Colter, (Bank) has been defeated from Westmoreland district, and Klingensmith, (Jackson) is elected. Stuart, (Bank) is also beaten. Pennsylvania is coming, with a triumph in her march. New York will follow.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

Wilde, (Nullifier and Bank) has been beaten in Augusta, the city of his residence, by the Union men, (Democrats) by a large majority.—In Georgia they vote for all the Representatives in Congress throughout the State, and the lowest on the democratic ticket was General Sanford, 508—the highest on the bank ticket, Wilde, 445. Georgia, is coming too.

We received no returns from Ohio on yesterday; by Saturday's returns, it appears Lytle is beaten by 97—Allen is supposed to be beaten by a small majority. But Lucas is coming gloriously!!!

POSTSCRIPT.

OHIO TRIUMPHANT.

By an extra Hemisphere, (Columbus Ohio) we have the full return of the election for Governor. Lucas, (Jackson) is elected over Findlay, (Bank) by a majority of 2,227. We have elected 10 members to Congress—the Bank 7. St. Louis Adv.

Who are the friends of the Constitution?

of the whole), withholding all powers not therein granted; that it was a constitution of limited and unspecified powers, designating specially and distinctly the end and purposes for which it was created, and granting the necessary powers to carry it into operation, which powers it goes on to name, and specify, reserving all the powers not granted in the instrument to the people or to the states. If it then be an instrument whose powers are thus limited, it must be apparent to every man that these limits should be carefully watched and guarded; that an extension of power on the part of the government beyond the limits there laid down would be a violation of the constitution; the limits which the constitution sets to the powers of the general government being once broken down, have no rule for its action, it might assume any power it chooses and run and riot over the liberties of the people without check. The admission that the general government may act from expediency, without the concurrence or authority of the constitution, subverts the very principles upon which the government is founded; and instead of a government acknowledging for its guide a written constitution, we should have a government without limit to its powers, a vast consolidated machine, with no measures of its powers, capable of anything competent for any thing, for which a written constitution is entirely unnecessary, because acknowledging no limit to its powers it must of consequence be uncontrollable. Hence the necessity of confining within the limits of the constitution the powers of the general government. This has been, and is now, the principle upon which the Democratic party have operated and acted. The old Federal party, or what is now called the Whig party, are and always have been for what is called a liberal construction of the constitution. Acting upon this principle, they have by forced implication, endeavored to invest the General government with powers unknown to the constitution and inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our government. Among these attempts may be ranked their endeavor to recharter the present Bank, or charter a new national bank.

Now, if there is any power in the Constitution granting to Congress the power to charter a national bank, then they have the unquestionable right to its exercise, provided it be exercised for or with a view to the benefit of the people. But if the Constitution grants no such power, then the chartering of such an institution is a violation of the constitution, and ought not to be tolerated by an enlightened community, jealous of their rights. It may be asked, who are the Judges of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the power claimed? We answer, the people,—they are parties to the contract, and deeply interested ones.—The question is fairly put, has Congress the power by the Constitution, to charter a national bank! The people then have a constitutional question before them for their decision. We call upon every man to search the constitution, to read it carefully for themselves, to see and that they may be satisfied whether the power to charter a national bank be granted in the Constitution, or not. If the power is not granted, then it becomes the duty of every good citizen to oppose the assumption of such power, that the Constitution, the bulwark of our liberty, may be preserved as a barrier, against which legislative action must not be brought to bear. The Whigs say that great men have decided this question; but we answer, the greatest and best men this country ever knew, opposed the chartering of a national bank upon constitutional grounds. This is a question which concerns every man. We still preserve the right to think for ourselves—the crisis demands we should exercise that right. The constitution lays open for every man to read and understand—there is no mystery about it. It is plain—it was designed to be plain—it was intended to protect our liberties, by setting bounds to the power of the general government. It is clear—it is lucid and precise, and capable, as it should be, of being understood by every man of common sense. We challenge the opposition to show the article, section, or clause in the constitution which gives to Congress the power to charter a national Bank. It is a chartered corporation, and stands the singled and only instance of the power of Congress to grant corporate privileges out of the district of Columbia.

If those things be true, we ask our fellow citizens of this district, with what face the gentlemen of the opposition can claim to be the peculiar friends of the constitution. They go for the Bank, for a national Bank, in direct violation of the constitution. A vast monied power is to be built up in this country, controlling (according to their own admission) the currency and the local banks of the country; holding in its grasp our prosperity; capable at any time of bringing distress and ruin upon the country.—Against this let it you have no security. In the face of these things, we believe with many

ple to work, which promises, at least, to bring the Malthusian doctrines into considerable disrepute.

Emigration.—We have heretofore remained almost silent and wondering spectators at the flood of emigration, which is rolling onwards to the west, filling up the valuable vacant lands in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, but we are so completely overrun by emigrants or movers, with carriages, wagons, cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, passing on to the land of promise and plenty, that we are actually squeezed until we are compelled to speak. Our streets are a moving mass of living men, women and children, &c. &c. (which includes every thing) all joyously wending their way to their new habitation. The old, the middle aged and the young, are going together. The wealthy, and the poor all find inducements enough in the rich groves and prairies of the west, to make them forsake their old friends and their old homes, determined to enjoy the luxuriance which nature has here presented to their views and possession. Never have we seen such a number of travellers and movers, and it is with pleasure that we behold this general influx of wealth and population to our borders. Nor is this moving spirit confined to one portion of our state, alone, but we learn that thousands and tens of thousands are moving by the way of the lakes on our northern boundary, and that every leading road abounds with similar trains of caravans of emigrants.—*Indiana Democrat.*

Advertising.—The New York papers at this season, each contain every day two or three hundred new advertisements. The merchants, traders, mechanics and others there, as well as many other places in the North, know that it is their interest to advertise. Every man in business will make money by advertising in newspapers.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

WHIGISM.

The principles of the piebald opposition are fleeting shadows. They are these—those—every thing: blue—black—grey. Last year they themselves were unionists,—this year they are ultra advocates of state rights. They last week detested Calhoun—they worshipped Richard Rush,—this week they idolize the former and detest the latter. They are every thing by jerks and nothing long. Take them, however, at the present while we may, and what do they profess?

They profess to uphold the Senate of the U. States for an extra legislative and judicial act in impeaching the President and condemning him without that hearing which the common felon is allowed.

They profess to justify the United States Bank in advancing into the political arena—in putting itself in a hostile attitude towards the government—in granting large facilities to influential presses, without competent, and in some cases, without any security,—in circulating political pamphlets and paying hiring writers to calumniate the President of this republic.

They profess to approve of the conduct of the same Bank, in shutting its doors against the committee of investigation of the house of representatives.

They profess to justify the same bank in appropriating to itself dimes out of money due to the United States Treasury, for an alleged injury on account of the protest of the draft on the French Government,—contrary to all property, justice and right, and in the face of the legal principle that damages for injuries are not matters of set off against debts due, inasmuch as they are unliquidated.

They profess to believe Gen. Jackson, the heroic defender of New Orleans,—the uniform patriot—the grey headed man without a wife or child—one who has nought to live for but his country's good—him they profess to believe a tyrant.

They profess to believe that farmers have such HUGE PAWS as to be as unfit to handle the statute book, as blacksmiths to mend watches.

They profess to believe that rag money is better than gold and silver as a medium of exchange—that the latter may be counterfeited and the former not.

STRAY NOTICE.

WE the undersigned appraisers, appointed and duly sworn, to appraise without partiality, favor or affection, a certain fifty, taken up by Wm. P. Riggs as a stray, and brought before Benjamin M. Lisle, Esq., a justice of the peace within and for Jefferson Township, county of Cole, do certify that we have viewed said stray, and find her to be a bay filly two years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, three white feet, black face, and a small white spot on the hip, and we do appraise said stray to the sum of thirty dollars.

Given under our hands, the 13th day of September, 1834. Joseph Skidmore, Ivin Morgan. I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my stray book. Benjamin M. Lisle. Recorded on the 13th day of September, 1834.

JASON HARRISON, clerk.