The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY JULY 20, 1816.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of several communications, some of which were handed by the writers themselves, and others anonimously. We will insert with pleasure any *well written* essays on *proper subjects*; no others will gain admittance in this paper. Editors of newspapers are not unfrequently placed in disagreeable situations.—Communications will be presented them by the authors, who perhaps have the fairest claim to respectability, but whose minds are not endowed with those intellectual gifts which would render their writings unexceptionable in style and language; of course they are frequently very inaccurate as to grammar, style, language, &c. By refusing to publish such, the writers probably take offence, and perhaps withdraw their support; by publishing them in their original garb they injure the credit of their papers. Several of our correspondents will here find our reasons for rejecting their communications.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Electors of the First Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to submit a few remarks for your consideration. They will relate chiefly to the candidates who offer to fill the *vacancy* caused by the resignation of Mr. Clark.

A considerable prejudice exists in this country, against the election of *Lawyers* to serve in our legislative bodies. There are doubtless many good reasons for the sentiments of the people on this subject. It rarely happens, that any opinion is entertained by them so generally, and so long, as this has been, without its having a solid foundation; and it never can happen, that they will use too much vigilance in scrutinizing, and caution in selecting, those who are to be invested with supreme authority. But they may do injustice to an individual, or a particular class of citizens, by an unreasonable and disproportionate jealousy towards them, whilst other favorite classes are suffered to pass without suspicion, when they desire to be invested with the powers of the government.

I have always thought that many of our citizens carry their opposition to lawyers to a very unreasonable length. When a man resolves, that he will never vote for a lawyer of any description; or that he will not select the man to represent us, who is in every respect the best qualified for that office, by his talents, information, and unsuspected integrity, if that man perchance should belong to the bar; he imposes on his right of suffrage a very absurd and slavish restriction, which may do his country, or his district, more injury than all his opposition to the lawyers will ever do it good.

There are able and *honest* men in every class of citizens; and an honest lawyer may be trusted with as much safety as an honest farmer or mechanic. Republicanism would dictate, that public offices should be equally accessible to every description of persons, and that representatives from every class should find a ready admission into the legislature, in order that every kind of information may be brought into our councils, and the rights and interests of all be fairly represented and faithfully protected. The professional and political knowledge possessed by the lawyers, qualifies them in a peculiar manner for the general business of legislation; and I have never met with an individual who would not acknowledge, that it was highly important, and even indispensible to the proper management of business, to have at least a few able lawyers in every legislative body.

But many of the farmers are apprehensive that the lawyers in the legislature, or in congress, will combine to promote their own interests, to the prejudice of the community at large. That they will not neglect or prejudice their own interests, may naturally be expected; but that an honest lawyer will conspire against the interests of the community with a view to promote his own, is no more to be feared, than that an honest farmer would promote a scheme in the legislature for his own benefit, which was calculated to injure the mechanics and merchants. Dishonest speculators of every profession will use power when they possess it, to promote their own sinister schemes of aggrandisement; but I have never discovered, that the members of any reputable profession are necessarily dishonest, and disqualified by their calling for offices of public trust.

A correct knowledge of the laws of the country is certainly an advantage to any individual, whether acting in a private or public capacity. It enables him to become more extensively useful to himself and others; and when combined with integrity and talents, instead of rendering him odious and suspected, it should be viewed as an additional recommendation to public confidence and employment. Such knowledge is to be deprecated only, when found in one who perverts it to bad purposes. That lawyer alone is to be shunned by the farmer on account of his profession, who takes advantage of his skill in the laws, to prey upon the rights, and speculate upon the property, of the honest land holders and cultivators of the soil, whether he does it in the character of a legislator, of a practitioner at the bar, or of a private speculator and land jobber.

Having made these general remarks, I will now come to the point. It is understood that one of the candidates for the vacancy, Mr. FLETCHER, has by himself and his friends, been industriously imposed on the people in many parts of the district, *as a farmer*. Taking advantage of the public prejudice against lawyers, and of the partiality of the farmers for a gentleman of their own occupation, he has sought to gain popularity by a clandestine change of profession, or by imposing himself in a character, which does not properly belong to him. Justice requires that this *farmer's cloak* should be taken off, and the people be informed that it is nothing but a *lawyer's shift*.

It is doubtless true, that Mr. Fletcher is not known as a lawyer by profession, in parts of the district at a distance from his residence; had it been otherwise, he could not have practised this deception; the people in those parts never heard of him as a lawyer, or they would not have received him as a farmer; yet it is true, that he is a regular, bona fide practitioner at the bar. Many of the citizens who have attended the courts which he attends, may never have seen him acting in the capacity of an attorney; yet it is certain that he does act in that character, or at least that he accepts all the fees which are offered him, and sometimes, since he has been a candidate, volunteers without a fee, unless it be a contingent one payable in August.*

Perhaps Mr. Fletcher may avail himself of his imbecility at the bar, to prove that he is *no lawyer*; but he ought to remember, and if he does not, the people will remember for him, that it is a maxim of the laws by which we are governed, that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong. If he has wished and endeavored to become a lawyer, and has actually become one as far as the *wrong* in his nature would permit him, we must presume that he has acquired the personal character of a lawyer, as far as he is susceptible of any character. At all events he is justly entitled to all the odium of the profession: for it is a well known fact in moral science, that the vices, the faults, and deformities of any character or profession, are much more readily imbibed and imitated by our perverted nature, than its virtues and its magnanimous traits. The meanest capacity and most untoward disposition soon learns to ape the follies, and soon acquires all the vicious habits, of any distinguished character which it proposes to imitate, or of any profession to which it is devoted.

If then it is a discredit to be a practising lawyer, and a disadvantage to the politician to have studied the laws of his country, Mr. Fletcher is at least as objectionable a candidate in these respects as his opponent. On the contrary, if it be a recommendation to the statesman who is to act in a deliberative assembly, to be acquainted with the laws of his country, and to be able to communicate his views with facility on the subjects of deliberation, we are willing that Mr. Fletcher shall receive for such acquirements, all the credit to which his standing as a lawyer and an orator will entitle him—but his friends we fear will regret, that from the nature of the case, he cannot take advantage of a substitute to sustain his character in these respects, as readily as he employed one to write his circular.

It is an unpleasant and invidious task, to speak of any person in a disrespectful manner; but as Mr. Fletcher has been sailing under false colors, with a view to deceive the good people of this district, and fraudulently injure the fair trade of his opponent, I have thought it correct, in justice to that opponent, to take down the neutral flag of Mr. Fletcher, and expose him in his real character of a privateersman, of which he possesses only the Algerine characteristics.

Mr. ALLAN is a lawyer by profession: he does not deny it; nor do I conceive that he is at all injured or disqualified by his legal and political information, for filling the office which he has solicited. Being a gentleman of strict integrity and great moral worth, I do not feel the least apprehension that his lawyers[illegible]ill interfere with the honest dis[illegible]rge of his political duties—and in this sentiment I believe I am not singular.—His private character commands the esteem and confidence of all his acquaintance—and in public[illegible] has proved himself to be an ab[illegible] faithful democratic statesman. He was brought up a mechanic; but possessing a vigorous mind and an ardent disposition to improve it, he turned his attention to literature and the study of the law; after he had arrived at years of discretion—and by his industry, integrity, and talents, he soon acquired a very respectable standing at one of the ablest bars in the commonwealth. Notwithstanding the prejudice against lawyers, he soon gained the confidence of his fellow citizens as a politician, and was elected to the legislature soon after he had reached the age of eligibility. After remaining at home a few years, he has served two sessions again, with great honor to himself and advantage to his county and the public interests in general. It is unnecessary to detail his conduct in his public capacity. Those who have witnessed it can testify that he has been one of the most able, distinguished, and influential members of the legislature, always respected and esteemed by his compatriots, and always true to republican principles and the best interests of his country.

No Lawyer nor Pretender.

* I know no difference in the purchase of votes, whether by money or by services.

JOHN POPE, Esq. is a candidate for the next Congress, in the 2d district.

LEXINGTON, July 17.

Sentence of death was passed on two negroes during last week, by the court of this county, for the murder of EZRA BOYER, on the 4th July.—One other negro fellow is confined in jail to be tried at the next court, charged as accessary in this unfortunate affair.—*Reporter.*

The British ship Loyal Sam, arrived at Charleston from Nassua, bro't forty thousand dollars in specie.—A good thing these *paper times!*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

MALAGA MAY 10.

"I am surprised we have not heard of the arrival of Commodore Chauncey in the the Mediterranean, as we were informed he was ready to sail from Boston the latter end of February. We fear some accident has happened to him. You may rely upon it, that it is absolutely necessary for you to have a strong squadron to protect your trade from the Algerines. It appears to me that for the safety of your trade, you had better be at war than at peace with those pirates. If you were at war, not one of their cruizers would leave their ports. Your countrymen stand much higher in the opinion of the people here, than any others; that you may ever do so, is the sincere wish of your friend, &c. B. L."

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

NASHVILLE, July 6.

We are told those Indians have lately become so insolent and abusive that it is unsafe to travel the road from this state to Georgia. Mr. Willis of Maury county was passing along with his wife and family in a carriage—the Indians stopped them, abused him and his family, and ordered him to return back, and continued to throw rocks at his carriage, &c. for some distance.—He thought it best to buy their permission to proceed which he did, by paying them well. Mr. Willis is a member of our General Assembly, and a more inoffensive man we never knew. If the government will not protect the citizens, whose business compels them to travel this route, they will no doubt provide against Indian abuse.

Extract of a letter from his excellency Governor M'Minn to the editor of the Clarion, dated Knoxville June 29th, 1816.

"As the murder of Vincent Davis has excited very great sensibility, I deem it my duty to give publicity to the following circumstances as coming within my knowledge, and ask you to give them a place in your useful paper.

"Two of the Cherokee Indians charged with the recent murder of Vincent Davis, within the nation, were delivered up to me last evening at this place; they were escorted here by Major John Walker, one of their chiefs, with a strong guard of Cherokees, who made the arrest. There is one other (making three in the whole) not yet arrested, though from the disposition of those present I entertain a hope he will be surrendered without compelling the government to adopt measures for apprehending him."

WILLIAM POSTON

HAS just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg,

Foreign & Domestic Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CHINA & GLASS WARE, HARDWARE, STONE WARE, BOOKS, FISH, &c.

The whole of which were selected with care, and will be sold at a very moderate advance for CASH, FEATHERS, good LINEN, or SALT PETRE.

Winchester, July 20, 1816. 103c

NEW GOODS.

AMON CAST

IS receiving from Philadelphia, and opening in the Store Room two doors below the Winchester Hotel, and opposite the Store of JAMES ANDERSON & Co.

A Large & Elegant Assortment OF

Foreign & Domestic Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS, CHINA & HARDWARE, &c. &c.

All of which were selected with great care & attention, and will be sold at a small advance.

Winchester, July 20. 1816. 103-f

John Campbell & Co.

INFORM their customers that they have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former stock,

An Elegant Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

They are determined to sell on the most moderate profits, for CASH, FATHERS, or good COUNTRY LINEN of any description.

They have also on hand some of the most useful FAMILY MEDICINES

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, and is now opening at his stand in the frame house at the north end of Col. JOHN MARTIN's Tavern,

A Large & Elegant Assortment OF

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. He hopes that his former friends and customers will favor him with a call.

☞Come and see—then judge for yourselves.

SAM'L. POSTON.

Winchester, July 20. 1816 103—3t

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening, in addition to our former stock of GOODS, a very general assortment of

Spring Articles,

among which are many that will be sold as low as they were before the war. The ensuing crop of TOBACCO will be taken in payment.

We also wish to purchase the ensuing crops of Hemp, Wheat, Bacon and Lard: the wheat to be delivered at Wilkinson's and Rogers's mill.

JAS. ANDERSON & Co.

Winchester, 6th June, 1816. 97

NEW GOODS.

P. B. Winn & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia an additional supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell low for CASH or the present crop of TOBACCO.

Winchester, June 8, 1816. 97—tf

Chair Making and House Painting Business.

ONE or two active BOYS, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as APPRENTICES to the above business, if application be shortly made. Boys from the country will be preferred.

A JOURNEYMAN, who is a good workman, will meet with constant employment and good wages. Apply to

A. BARNS.

Winchester, July 20, 1816. 102tf

Direct Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax for the year 1816, laid in conformity to the act of Congress passed the 9th January 1815, upon the following described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said tax, with ten per cent in addition, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of Aug. the said property or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said tax, and twenty per cent in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale, at the house of H. Taliaferro, in the town of Winchester, in the County of Clarke. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the said 17th day of August. Viz.

Names of Taxable Persons.	*Description of Property.*	*Am't of Tax.* Dolls. Cts.
John Allen	300 Acres of second rate Land, lying on the head waters of Stoner, adjoining the Land of Sappington.	8 19

Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1816.

JAMES RITCHIE,
Deputy for George W. Botts,
Collector for the first Collection District of Kentucky.

July 20, 1816. 103—4w

Gamuts for sale.

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by me to JOSEPH WOODWARD, for the hire of some negroes. The said Woodward not having fulfilled his agreement, I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN WILSON

July 20.—102 3w

☞Look Sharp!☜

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by note or otherwise.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN MARTIN.

Winchester July 20 1816

Public Sale.

IN virtue of a decree of the Hon. Clarke Circuit Court rendered at the June term last of said Court, I shall, on the 30th day of August next, expose to sale upon the premises, the

Tract of Land,

formerly owned by Thomas M'Ferrin now deceased. This Land lies near the place called Vivion's pond, in Clarke County, and is about six miles from Winchester, nearly in the direction to Combs's Ware-House. This tract of Land contains 81½ acres, and is well improved. Two hundred and fifty dollars of the purchase money must be paid at the time of purchase and the balance in twelve & eighteen months. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

JOSEPH KELLY, Com'r

July 20, 1816 103—tf

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, MARY SNAIL, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

CHRISTOPHER SNAIL.

July 20, 1816 102—3v†

Left at my house for sale.

A Negro Man and his Wife;

THE Man is about thirty seven years old, the Woman about thirty one. The price will be made known on application to me.

JAMES DANIEL.

Winchester, July 6 101 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to JAMES LAMPTON for Merchandize, are requested to call and settle their several accounts, by note or otherwise, as he has sold his stock and wishes to close his Books as soon as possible. The Books are kept at his former stand, and will be settled by the subscriber, who is solicitous to close the same.

HOWARD WATTS.

Winchester, July 6, 1816.

DOCTOR

Samuel D. Martin

HAS removed to Winchester—and tenders his services to the public in the practice of

Medicine & Surgery.

His shop is on Main Street, between the stores of George G. Taylor & Co. and Wm. N Lane & Co.

March 2. 83—tf

Just Published,

BY PATTEN & FINNELL,

And for sale at this Office,

The Principles of Politeness,

AND OF

KNOWING THE WORLD.

By the late Lord Chesterfield.

Containing 124 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

(Price 50 Cents.)

A few copies may also be had at the stores of *Peter Flanigan* and *Jas. Anderson & Co.* of this place, and of *P. & R. Durrett*, Mountsterling.

The above work is particularly designed for *young gentlemen*, yet may be read with interest by *all*.

☞Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

June 8.

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase a NEGRO BOY, from 15 to 20 years of age, for whom I will give a reasonable price.

LARKIN DAWSON.

July 20 103--tf

BATH COUNTY, May 4, 1816.

TAKEN up by Charles Harper, living on Licking River, near He's Mill, one bay MARE, about 14 hands high, eight years old, with a small star in her forehead, some white hairs on her shoulders or rather saddle spots, with a bobtail—appraised to $22,50. before me this 4th day of May, 1816

JOHN KILLION, j p b c

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.

TAKEN up by John Embree, living in the Indian Cane Break, on Howard's upper creek, a bay MARE, 12 or 13 years old, 14½ hands high, blind in the near eye, both hind feet white, branded with a small O under the mane—appraised to $25. Posted before me the 22d of May, 1816.

JOHN WARD, j p c c

102†

Montgomery County, May 22.

TAKEN up by Traverse Duncan, living on the waters of Aaron's Run one dark bay HORSE, 16 hands high, supposed to be six years old, near hind foot white, some white on the off hind foot, no brands perceivable—appraised to $80, before

J. CREASON, j p m c

103†

CLARKE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Jesse Brocksheare, living on Upper Howard's Creek, near Holder's quarters, one BAY HORSE, 5 years old, star in his forehead, both hind feet white, near 14½ hands high, shod before, naked spot on the withers. Appraised to $25, the 17th May, 1816.

JAS. WOOD, j p c c.

102--3w†