POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNDONE."

The following beautiful and affecting "Requiem" we extract from the Philadelphia Gazette. It is probably the production of the editor, Willis Gaylord Clark, who lately lost a kind-hearted, lovely, and accomplished lady:

I see thee still!
Remembrance, faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest in the morning light—
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;
In dreams I meet thee as of old,
Then thy soft arms my neck enfold,
And thy sweet voice is in my ear;
In every scene to memory dear
I see thee still!

I see thee still,
In every hallowed token round;
This little ring thy finger bound—
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded,
This silken chain by thee was braided;
These flowers, all withered now like thee,
Beloved, thou didst cull for me:
This book was thine—here didst thou read—
This picture, ah! yes, here indeed
I see thee still!

I see thee still!
Here was thy summer noon's retreat,
This was thy favorite fire side seat,
This was thy chamber, where each day,
I sat and watched thy sad decay;
Here on this bed thou last didst lie,
Here, on this pillow, thou didst die!
Dark hour! once more its woes unfold—
As then I saw thee pale and cold,
I see thee still!

I see thee still!
Thou art not in the tomb confined,
Death cannot claim the immortal mind.
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
Yet goodness dies not in the dust.
Thee, oh! beloved, 'tis not thee,
Beneath the coffin's lid I see;
Thou to a fairer land art gone—
There let me hope, my journey done,
To see thee still!

POLITICS.

(From the Globe.)

FEDERALISM THE NATURAL AUXILIARY OF ABOLITIONISM.

The article we copy from the Baltimore Post and Transcript touches Mr. Adams's late address, and shows that he maintains the centralizing doctrines of the old Federal party to the fullest extent. The motive for reviving these principles at this time is not to be concealed. It is expected that the new sect to which Mr. Adams is laboring to give a foothold in politics, will, by the spread of the fanatical spirit to which it owes its birth in the North, be able to give the Federal party the ascendancy in the none-slaveholding States, and that the consolidating principle, by which alone the Abolitionists can hope to grasp the power to subvert Southern institutions, will make an indissoluble link between Fanaticism and Federalism.

Let it be remembered that Mr Clay, the present candidate of the Southern Whigs for the Presidency, made Mr. Adams President—let it be remembered that, after he became Secretary to Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, in a speech at Lewisburg, Virginia, held out the menace, that if the South insisted on *the policy of the Government as recognising the fact of slavery as the basis for all time to come*, it would produce union in that section holding the ascendancy against the South—let it be remembered that Mr. Clay is still the acknowledged head of the old coalition which made Mr. Adams President, and that he has recently added to it a new one under Southern leaders; and the Democracy, South and North, will perceive the extent of the league now made to re establish a Federal domination in the Government of the U. S.

(From the Baltimore Post.)

CENTRALISM OF THE WHIG PARTY.

In continuation of this subject, I take the annexed extract for the theme of farther remark. It is in exposition of the view of the origin of our Government as taken by J. Q Adams in his discourse at the late celebration of the adoption of the Constitution in New York, and is cut from the Commercial Advertiser of that city:

"Early in his discourse, the orator showed that the principles of our Government were incorporated in the Declaration of Independence; but that the articles of confederation, from circumstances which he explained, so far from being in harmony with that instrument, were in opposition to its principles, and indeed that they were drawn up by a member of the 1st Congress, from Pennsylvania, who himself voted against that immortal Declaration, and never signed it. The principles of that first instrument, however, were subsequently re-incorporated in the Federal Constitution, which, together with the Declaration of Independence, rests upon the broad truth, not that we are separate and sovereign States, but ONE PEOPLE.

"The factious clamorers for State Rights', and independent State sovereignties, in the early history of the Government, were shown up to the life. These were the authors of the articles of Confederation, which the orator proved to have been founded *upon State usurpations*, and opposed to the great principle that all legitimate power is derived immediately from the people.—The consequence of this broad discrepancy between the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the articles of Confederation, was the utter failure of the latter to answer the purposes of a Federal Government, and within five years from the conclusion of peace, amid insurrection and anarchy, the Union found itself, as it were, in the last stages of national existence. The adoption of the Federal Constitution was bitterly and obstinately opposed by the State Rights' party, then called Anti Federalists, but by the efforts of Madison, Hamilton, and Jay, and their co-laborers in the cause of national union, the friends of order and sound government achieved a triumph. There arose then a beautiful assimilation between the Declaration and the Constitution, and we became one united interest—one whole people."

Here three distinct positions are assumed, each of which is worthy of note. It is asserted, first that the *Declaration of Independence* rests upon the broad basis, that we are *not* sovereign States; secondly, that the *Articles of Confederation* were in opposition to the principles of that document, and were based upon State usurpations; and thirdly, that these principles of a national consolidation were incorporated in the present *Constitution*

Upon what grounds the argument is made, that the doctrine of consolidation is incorporated in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, is difficult to understand. To an ordinary apprehension of terms, the conclusion would seem to be directly the reverse The very title of this great charter of our liberty specifically states it to be "a declaration by the representatives of the United *States*," and throughout, it carries upon its face the impress of specialty upon this very point, and in no line can its language be justly construed into an acknowledgment of any other than a federate Union of these thirteen States. As colonies, they had existed previous to the great struggle, and as such distinct communities with separate Legislative, Executive and Judicial systems, they threw themselves, each for itself, upon their inalienable right of revolution. N. Carolina had even declared itself an independent State long before the general declaration of Congress, and Virginia for itself, in the same manner had independently taken a similar step.

After stating their grievances and asserting their right to cast off their general allegiance to Great Britain, the declaration says: "Such has been the patient sufferance of these *Colonies*, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government;" that is, as colonies, and take upon themselves the character of thirteen independent States or sovereignties. That this may be seen to be the true conclusion, examine the instrument a little farther.—They speak of the tyranny of the king over these *States*—of his endeavoring to prevent the population of these *States*—of his protection to the murderers of the inhabitants of the *States*—of altering the forms of *our Governments;* and then, in conclusion, as representatives of the *U. States*, they declare that these *United Colonies* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent *States*, and are absolved from allegiance to the British Crown; and that, as free and independent *States*, they have full power to do all the acts which independent *States* may do. This enumeration of the plural term shows plainly, that as separate Colonies, Governments, States, they each assumed separate sovereignties; and that, as such, the special term "nation" seems carefully to be avoided, as there is not a single instance of its use in this sense in the whole instrument. The only ground for the assertion of a national consolidation that can be derived from its language, is the introduction of the word "people." But this evidently was adopted in its social sense and with no direct reference to an aggregate national consolidation. "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one *people* to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with *another*," can have no such construction placed upon it as will give it any authority in the way of proof that the Declaration of Independence has incorporated in it the principle that we are not sovereign States. If such a sense is attempted to be drawn from this initial sentence of the Declaration, then the question arises as to the propriety of the use of the word "people" in the connection it here holds, for if the term be made correlative with "nation," then it must be assumed that even before the Declaration was made, the colonies were already two nations, for only so can the terms "one people" and "another" people, be consistently understood. To men of plain sense, this may appear like verbal trifling, but it is only by such philological torture, that any argument adverse to the retained sovereignty of the States can be drawn from the term in question. The whole tenor and spirit of the Declaration seems particularly to refer to the action of thirteen distinct colonies, who were throwing off their dependence up on the British Crown, and clothing themselves with a new "system of Government" as independent States. Whatever action there was in this as United States, it was only that arising from a common cause of grievance and a wise unity of policy in a common defence. It was from this common cause and common policy that the Colonial Congress first assembled; and it was this community of interest that gave any authority to its action, for this body was bound together by no written league, treaty or compact, except the general proposition and adoption of such a Congress by the different colonies be considered as such league. That there may be no mistake in this matter, it may well be recollected that the votes were taken in this Congress by colonies, that the Declaration had its issue from such a Congress of colonies, and was sent out to the world as the charter of the *thirteen United States*.

Thoroughly to discuss the positions of Mr Adams can hardly be well done through the columns of a daily paper devoted to matters of various interests; a passing comment, therefore, is all that must be expected. In my next the remaining points asserting the Federal doctrine of centralism, will come under notice.

GEORGE CLINTON.

(From the Ohio Statesman.)

WHIGGERY AND FEDERALISM ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SAME!

A few days since, the Ohio State Journal, in alluding to the Editor of the *Wheeling Times*, said:

"Wharton, like most of the editorial fraternity, is a man of good sense. In politics he is a Whig, of the most indomitable and uncompromising character.—Some of his Loco-foco enemies go so far as to charge him with ultra Federalism, and some have accused him of entertaining the horrible political heresy that Jefferson was not a much better man than Washington. To what degree of credit these accusations may be entitled, we have no means of judging—never having the pleasure of hearing or reading his sentiments on these very interesting subjects; but, of one thing we are very certain, THE WHEELING TIMES IS THE MOST WELCOME PERIODICAL WE GET FROM VIRGINIA."

In reply to this, the editor of the Times makes the following acknowledgment:

"We select the above paragraph from the highly complimentary article in the Ohio State Journal of the 3d instant, for the purpose of saying, that in accusing us of being a FEDERALIST, the Loco focos *do not belie us.* Neither do they in accusing us of having little respect either for the political or moral character of Mr. Jefferson. In the first of these opinions we doubtless differ from many of our Whig friends. IN THE LATTER, *there can be no difference of opinion among honest men, who have made themselves familiar with the character and writings of the Apostle of Democracy.*"

The Times is a leading *modern Whig* paper, and stands high with its party. Can the people of this Republic any longer doubt about the leading doctrines that divide parties? There is not a particle of difference between the present Whigs and the ancient Federalists. They all bitterly despise the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

(From the Mobile Register)

The following admirable article is from the Charleston Courier. The spirit of this paper, in doing justice to Mr. Van Buren, is in honorable contrast with the spleen exhibited by other papers and some public men, who have professed to be his political friends and associates, and who have bitterly turned from him, on a single question of financial policy. *Mr. Rives* and the Washington Madisonian may read a lesson of reproach in the just commendation by the *Courier* of the man with whom it differs on the prominent and exciting question of the day:

"MR. VAN BUREN AND HENRY CLAY.—We give place to the communication of "Patriotism," we suppose, because his personal appeal to us is irresistible; but with any other view than that of concurring with him. The title of "Partisanship" would, we think, have been much more in keeping than that of "Patriotism," with the character and tone of our correspondent's communication. He has given us a synopsis of the stale accusations, which have, for a number of years past, been the pabulum of newspaper slang against Mr. V. B., but which have failed to prevent that distinguished gentleman's elevation to the Presidency, and will in all probability as signally fail to effect his expulsion from that proud and lofty station. It is in vain to attempt to belittle or vilify one, who has risen from an humble fortune to the rule of the Empire State, and the Chief Magistracy of this great and enlightened Republic. Here, where man is free, opinion free, the press free, he who has accomplished so proud a destiny must have merit, and merit of no common order. We know that success is not always a criterion of desert; but we believe that the affirmative of this proposition may be assumed as a general rule in relation to the Presidency of this Union, and it should require the most irrefragable testimony to make out an exception to the rule, involving no small reflection on the American people, and putting in doubt man's capacity for self-government. Were Mr. Van Buren capable of the acts of political and personal meanness and treachery imputed to him by this writer and other partisan assailants, Mr. Clay would never have, as he did, publicly acknowledged him to be a gentleman, courteous and mild, possessing his esteem, as a man, while he politically detested him as a magistrate. If there be any inconsistency in this acknowledgment of private worth, in the same breath with such strong political denunciation, it tells rather against Mr. C than Mr. V. B. Favorable testimony of such a character from a political adversary, is entitled to implicit faith, while political denunciation is always to be taken with many grains of allowance. Besides Mr. C.'s testimony, we have that of Judge Cheves to Mr. Van Buren's high character and statesmanship—and in relation to his private worth, we can personally cite that of two of his distinguished political opponents in this State. Washington Irving, one of the purest and most conscientious men in our country, is the bosom friend of Martin Van Buren; and this, we have heard one of his distinguished political adversaries say, is of itself assurance that the latter is not to be lightly esteemed.

"Most of the accusations of our correspondent against Mr. Van Buren have over and over again been refuted or satisfactorily explained by testimony, at least as much to be relied on as that on which the accusations rest; and against the only well-founded one of any serious moment may be set off as a full atonement for the wrong committed against the South.

"Let us take up the charges in detail: Mr. Van Buren, as a Senator in the New York Legislature, united in instructions to the representatives of that State in Congress, to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave-holding State. This is true; but he has made ample atonement for this long gone-by deed, by subsequently rendering full justice to the South, by patriotically declaring, while a candidate for the Presidency, that Slavery within the States was beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, and that, if elected, he would go into office the uncompromising opponent of any attempt to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, under a sense of obligation, as imperative as if it were so written in the Constitution, and by nobly repeating the bold and manly pledge in his inaugural message, and redeeming it by the subsequent course of himself and his party, so thoroughly as to have earned from his Northern opponents the soubriquet of "a Northern President with Southern principles." Dr. Duncan of Ohio, a foul-mouthed Abolitionist at heart, although disclaiming any practical connection with Abolitionism, is like his expunged Senatorial colleague, Morris, an exception to the Van Burenites generally;—and it is scarcely ingenuous to array the opinions of that brawler against the nobly redeemed pledges and unequivocal friendship of Mr. Van Buren to the South.

"Mr. Van Buren voted in a New York Convention, in favor of free negro suffrage in that State.—Truth again—but not the whole truth. The old Constitution of New York at that time admitted of such suffrage, and Mr. Van Buren voted in favor of an amendment restricting the right by a property qualification, which leaves but few free colored persons able to exercise the franchise.

"Mr. Van Buren, in 1827, professed opposition to the Tariff, but voted for it in 1828, under instructions from the New York Legislature. It will not do to assert that Mr. Van Buren procured those instructions to relieve him from his dilemma—a charge like this requires proof He and his friends deny the charge, they join issue with his accusers, and the latter have never been able to furnish any proof of the alleged treachery. We detest the doctrine of Instruction as slavish in its character, and as inconsistent with the genius and spirit of our Republican system, but we also know that it is the doctrine maintained by many of the most distinguished men of our country, both living and dead—Mr. Clay himself admitting it—and we are bound to believe that those who recognise it, do so conscientiously, unless satisfactory evidence be offered to the contrary.

"In relation to Mr. Clay, we entertain personally very friendly feelings, and politically no very strong objections—but we have more points of political agreement with Mr. Van Buren than with Mr. Clay. But apart from this, the all-absorbing question of Southern rights and interests—the vital Southern question—binds us to Mr. Van Buren. We believe that the South can never be in a better position than when constitutionally sustained by a Northern President, with a powerful Northern party supporting him; and we think there is nothing to be gained, but perhaps much to be lost, by displacing him for a Southern or Western man, as true as himself—to say nothing of the impropriety of abandoning one who has staked all with the South and for the South. The financial and other questions may assume a magnitude sufficient to overrule these considerations, and incline us to a different policy; but as yet we see no indications of such a result, and we therefore feel free to indulge our original preference for Mr. Van Buren—who, in relation to the tariff, internal improvements, and above all, slavery, entertains opinions and pursues a policy acceptable and beneficial to the South. We hold it, however, to be a most favorable conjuncture of circumstances for the South, that both the leading candidates for the Presidency are champions of her constitutional rights—that if the incumbent be re-elected, we shall retain a Northern President with a powerful party, entertaining kindred views with the slaveholders of the South—if his distinguished competitor be successful, we shall have a slaveholder in the Presidency, true of course to the South, and also supported by a strong Northern party—in either event, we see a prospect of continued harmony and good feelings between the North and South, and a prospect of safety to the Union."

There are two admissions of the Courier in this article, which we think rest upon doubtful authority. But the whole article is valuable as being the most favorable construction of Mr. Van Buren's public acts and private character for his opponents. We believe that Mr. Van Buren never united in instructions to the Representatives of New York in Congress, to vote against the admission of Missouri as a slave holding State.—Our reasons have been given in this paper before.

In regard to the Tariff, we have been told by a Senator well known in Alabama, and then in the Senate with Mr. Van Buren, that throughout that whole contest, Mr. Van Buren acted with the anti-Tariff party, and laboured with the Southern men to break down the bill, by loading it with provisions, and clauses inimical to the Northern interest—but so greedy were the tariffites, that they took the bill and voted for it with all its burdens.

(From the Savannah Georgian.)

THE PROSPECT—MR. VAN BUREN.

When Mr. Van Buren ascended the Presidential chair in 1836, he did not receive the warmest congratulation from the South. The friends of Democratic principles, it is true, made a struggle to secure for him the vote of this State, but they were vanquished, and the vote of Georgia was thrown away. South Carolina went for neither of the "Richmonds;" she preserved a sullen dignity, and cried "a plague on both your houses." Three years only, however, have worked most mighty changes The plain, yet dignified and manly course pursued by Mr. Van Buren, in his administration of public affairs, has won the approbation of those who were inclined to opposition: and they have been constrained to *praise* where they would more freely *censure* No President ever lived down opposition in so short a time, or did it more effectually, and by the influence of principle alone. The moral beauty of integrity was never more strikingly displayed than in his case; and it is to its power alone we may attribute the change that has taken place in the public mind.

The only party now able to stand against his popularity, may be found among the fanatical disciples of Abolition doctrines—among those who would carry their opinions into effect at the expense of freedom itself—and who would light the torch of civil war—Common sense, however, will put these madmen down; and we have the strongest guarantee that their nefarious schemes can never succeed, as long as Martin V. Buren is President.

It may be said that the General Administration has yet its unrelenting enemies. True, it has; but they are fading away—*the people* have drawn off from them—Mr. Biddle, the strongest amongst the strong, has abdicated, and withdrawn from a destructive contest. With him, also, has fled the watchwords, the wings of party. The "pressure," the "crisis," the "panic," have all died away. The Opposition in Pennsylvania have, with Governor Ritner, retired to the shades of private life. In New Jersey, they are silent In Rhode Island, division in their own camp has destroyed their power. In Connecticut, they are dying of a hopeless disease—want of strength in the body politic In New Hampshire, they are *non est inventus*. In Maine, they are done over for aye and evermore. In Vermont, they are tottering; and in the city of New York, they are fairly beaten. Then turn we to the South and South-west. Nobly have the gallant Carolinas come forward, and avowed themselves. Tennessee is up and doing. Alabama is "true as the needle to the pole." Mississippi is safe, and Missouri will not be behind her sisters. Louisiana will shake off her Whig fetters ere long, and be numbered in the Democratic calendar.

But what shall we say of Georgia? It is true, we have yet an inkling of opposition. Many, however, have risen superior to prejudice, and declared that they cannot oppose the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, because they believe him to be a firm and undeviating friend of the South. The press of the State is pretty fairly balanced; yet some of the Opposition papers have laid down their pens One of the most able papers of the other side, the Georgia Argus, has come out openly and honorably for Mr. Van Buren; and we do not know of one of them who could support General Harrison, Daniel Webster, or Henry Clay, in preference to that gentleman. Some of them may have no choice, but they can effect no opposition during the next Presidential canvass. The force of opinion is against them. The people will not throw away their votes, and no man deserves them more than Mr. V. Buren, and we believe *he will get them.* We war not with men. We go for principles alone. What is there between the *two parties* in Georgia, to sunder them? We should wish to know. No Georgian can array himself under the banners of Clay, of Webster, or of Harrison. No Federalist can get his vote. What act is there of Mr Van Buren's administration that is not in keeping with the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy? If any can show one, let him speak out, and we will give him a patient hearing. If not, then let us be one people, as we should be. Let us present an undivided front to the enemy, and inscribe on our banner, "no Federal interference"—"no Abolition doctrines"—"no monopoly"—and "no tariff."—We, for one, will live and die under this flag.

Hon. Isaac S Pennybacker, who has been appointed U. S. District Judge in Virginia, was one of the ablest and soundest members of the last Congress. He was from the Shenandoah and Rockingham District, and we trust his place will be supplied in Congress by as able and true a man. Mr Pennybacker never addressed the House without enlightening it. He was steady, strong and flowing in his eloquence, and in closeness of argument, on a legal or constitutional question, was not surpassed on the floor. He had a peculiar habit when speaking, upon which he apparently relied for concentrating thought, as the orator mentioned by Lord Kaimes did upon the thread he kept passing through his fingers. When making his best efforts, he would occasionally pause a second, as if at a loss, and rub his forehead rapidly with his fingers, two or three times, and then out came the thought clear and strong. It never failed, and when Pennybacker tapped his forehead his hearers always looked out for something good and strong to follow, and were never disappointed —*Boston M. Post.*

(From the Fredericksburg Herald.)

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

The day has now nearly arrived when you will be called upon to decide one of the most important political questions that has been presented for your decision for the last thirty years. For the first time, it is believed, in the history of Virginia, have the People been invoked, indirectly and *de facto*, to elect a Senator of the U. S. It is unnecessary, at this time, to look back upon the causes that have produced this important and unexampled scene in the great drama of State and National politics. It has occurred—the event is pregnant with the most interesting and eventful consequences to the country, and *now*, if never before, will Virginia expect every true son to do his duty. She will expect her firm and independent Democratic Republicans to stand by her in this hour of trial, and to uphold her honor and her principles. Let there be no unfortunate division of votes, let no petty jealousies, no private considerations; above all, let no temporary local interests separate and alienate the great Republican family in this desperate struggle for victory and power. Recollect a divided assault can never overcome a consolidated resistance.—Give not to your opponents the consoling satisfaction of deriving strength from your antagonistical movements and neutralising votes, nor the exultation after returning from the conflict, of "shouldering the *crutch* to show how *fields* were won."

"The combat deepens,—on ye brave,
Who rush to glory, or the grave!
Wave, Freedom, all thy banners wave!
And charge with all thy chivalry!"

You are invoked by every consideration of Patriotism—you are entreated by the hallowed voice of your venerable Mother,—and you are adjured by the holiest aspirations of honest freemen, to give to your cause a unity of strength, and a concentration of action, that will ensure to yourselves a glorious triumph, and to your country a memorable achievement. JUNIUS.

The intimation recently given out, that the Union Bank of Mississippi would extend its discounts about two millions, seems to have caused a general rush of the good people of that State to Jackson, where the Bank does business. We learn from the Mobile Journal, that the crowd soliciting discounts was so great, that the President of the Bank, H. G. Reynolds, found it necessary to address the multitude, begging them to return to their farms and business, in order that they might spend less money, and enable the officers of the Bank to proceed with the business of the institution. He suggested the idea of appointing an agent from different districts, who should be authorized to receive the proceeds of their notes when discounted. The address, it is said, had a good effect, and sent some of the applicants home.

[*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

NEW YORK, May 10—The anniversary meetings of the different societies here, this week, have been productive of a good deal of general interest. The Anti-Slavery Society's report of what they have been doing the past year was more favorable than facts which have transpired, probably since that report was drawn up, would seem to warrant. They have quarrelled with, and to some extent repudiated, their whilome leader and apostle, Garrison, whose zeal and philanthropy has led him off, they say, of late, into so many highways and byways, as to render his Abolitionism but a secondary concern. Mr. Lewis Tappan, another leader, and Rev. Mr Parker, of the Tabernacle church, where their meetings are held, had a personal collision in the course of one of the debates, which was by no means creditable to the former. If the politicians will let this matter of Abolition alone, both North and South, its supporters, lacking the only aliment they have lived on for five years, will fall asunder from the sheer starvation of their appetite for agitation. One of their strongest men, A. A. Phelps, has already published his withdrawal from Garrisonian Abolitionism —*Nat. Int*

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—The Stockholders of this Company, in General Meeting, on Saturday last, assented to the conditions upon which the late Act of the General Assembly of Maryland directs a further subscription of $1,375,000 on the part of the State to the stock of the Company.

They also agreed to the proposal of the State, to exchange $3,200,000 of 5 per cent. sterling stock for the $3,000,000 of 6 per cent. stock heretofore issued by the State in payment of its former subscription to the Company.—*Nat. Int.*

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.—By the arrival of the ship Natchez, Captain Hayes, in the very short passage of sixty eight days from Valparaiso, we are put in possession of Valparaiso papers to the 20th of February. We are also indebted to a mercantile friend for the annexed extract from a letter of the 2d of March.

Extract of a letter, dated

VALPARAISO, March 2, 1839.

A few days since we had a report from an outpost in Peru that a battle had been fought, in which the Chilians were victorious, but it required confirmation. Last evening the Boxer arrived from Callao with Lima dates to the 5th ultimo, stating that an action had taken place at Yungay on the 20th of January between the Chilian and Peruvian armies of about five thousand men each, in which the latter were totally destroyed; so completely had been the defeat that our Lima friends consider the confederation at an end General Santa Cruz escaped with some of his officers, and has gone to Bolivia for the purpose of raising another army, but he is so fallen we think he cannot rise. The castles of Callao are in his possession, and commanded by his favorite, General Moran, who has in them 1,500 men well provisioned it is said, for five or six months. The Chilians were daily expected in Lima. Admitting that Santa Cruz has lost Peru, we still fear it will be the scene of civil strife for some time to come, for already the party now coming in are quarrelling among themselves. The foreign property had been taken out of the castles and deposited on board vessels in the bay of Callao, ready to be entered at Chorillas, should that port be opened during the siege of the castles, which will probably take place. Thus stands affairs in Peru at our last dates; no business of course was doing, nor would there be, until affairs were settled.

The U. S.' ship North Carolina, Com. Ballard, and U. S.' schooner Enterprize, will sail for Rio de Janeiro and the United States, on the 15th of March, and the sloop of war Falmouth for the coast of Mexico 10th of March. The ship Angelique arrived from Europe, and sailed from Callao 18th February. The Henry Lee, from Boston, arrived 21st January.

The following is the official account of the battle fought at Yungay, between the Chilian and Peruvian armies:

"Col. D. Pedro Urriola, commanding the battalion of Colchagua, which took a distinguished part in the battle of Yungay, has arrived here, the bearer of communications which announce a most glorious triumph of the arms of Chili. Col. Urriola left the field of battle ten hours after the victory.

"3,400 prisoners, 2 600 killed, the whole park of artillery, the commissariat with more than $90,000, the equipages, horses, &c., of the Protector's army, are the fruits of this victory. Generals Moran and Urdininea were killed, the first in the battle of the 6th.—Generals Herrera, Guiros, Bermudes, Otero and Armaza are prisoners, the last mortally wounded. Santa Cruz escaped with 20 men in the direction of Junin.—It is believed that his intention was to make for Ica and embark at Pisco; but a company of Chilian carbineers with horsemen who had been kept in reserve, followed rapidly to overtake him. The pretended *Protector* abandoned the field an hour before the close of the battle.

"General Lafuente would march to Huacho with two squadrons of cavalry, and two Peruvian battalions, and would be in Lima and Callao on the 26th and 28th January. General Gamarra would march on the 22d January for Jonin and the South of Peru, with a division of the restoring army; and the General-in-Chief would follow with the remainder, leaving General Lafuente the chief military in the North of Peru."

There appears also to have been a naval engagement, of which we translate the following account:

"The naval combat of Casma has terminated in a manner equally happy to the arms of Chili. Four vessels, armed by General Santa Cruz, attacked the division of Commandant Simpson, consisting of the corvettes Confederation and Valparaiso and the barque Santa Cruz, which were completely defeated with much damage, and the loss of the brigantine Arequipeno, with a crew of 70 men. The enemy's vessels were, the Edmond of 20 guns; a barque with 18; the Arequipeno of 9 guns; and a golette, with two swivel guns."—*N. Y. Gazette, May 13.*

DR. KUHL'S

MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c., or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Medical Advertiser and the Compiler.

Price per bottle: pint $2; quart $3.

ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This medicine is in all Venereal Disorders, a certain remedy, and will cure the deepest rooted ulcers, without leaving any inconvenience to the patient, when all other remedies have been found ineffectual; and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefited in 24 hours. Price per bottle, pint $2; quart $3.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa, Strictures, and Gleet—also, of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours. Price for the Abyssinia Mixture, in liquid, per bottle: 4 ounces, $2; half pint $3; for the same in paste, per box, $2.

GOLD MINE BALSAM for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.; Price 50 cents.

AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the stomach, numbness or weakness in the limbs, rheumatism, &c.; 4 ounces 50 cents; half pint $1; pint $2.

DEPURATIVE POWDER, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer; 50 cents per box.

JAPAN OINTMENT for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer, $1.

BENGAL OINTMENT for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, eruptions of the skin, and foul ulcers, is to be applied besides the Restorer; $1.

UNIVERSAL, OR STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer, 50 cents per box.

Remedy for Fluor Albus, per box, $2.

POWDER FOR FLUOR ALBUS, &c., which has in complaints of long standing, to assist the Restorer; 50 cents.

DR. KUHL'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer; $2.

For a full and particular account of Dr Kuhl's medicines, their properties and nature, see "The Medical Advertiser," containing Dr. K's. pamphlet, entitled "Treatment of chronic and other diseases," which is entered by him according to an act of Congress; wherein will likewise be found directions for their use, and numerous testimonials which accompany every medicine, and may likewise be had gratis at the office of Dr. K., or of his agents by mail.

Extract of a letter from Dr. K's. agent at Orange C. H., Va.

"Dear Sir—I saw Mr. John Peyton to-day, and he looks better than I ever saw him. He says that if it had not been for your medicines, he would now have been under ground. He requested me to tell you that you had saved his life, for one time, and to present his respects to you. [Mr. P. was suddenly taken with paralysis and inflammatory rheumatism, and declared incurable.]

"Your Restorer is the leading medicine in this county, and many cures of importance have been effected in this neighborhood by the use of your medicines. I have had a great number of Venereal cases, and many of long standing, and always effected by means of your Vegetable Anti-Syphilitic Syrup, or Abyssinia Mixture, a perfect cure, and that in a short time."

Extract of a letter from Dr. K's. agent at Abingdon, Va.

"Dear Sir—Your Restorer and other medicines have given general satisfaction wherever they have been used so as to give an opportunity of testing their virtue. They have been used for Fluor Albus, Head-ache or Megrim, diseases of the skin, &c., in all which cases they have been highly beneficial. The case of the disease of the skin, a breaking out in large blotches over the body, which are painful, with excessive itching, is of long standing, and which has baffled the skill of all our physicians. I was afflicted myself with dyspepsia, general debility, &c., but I am happy to say I am now improving in health very fast, and I am fully satisfied of the efficacy of your medicines."

Letter from Mr. James Brannan, in Richmond.

Dr. Kuhl: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I was afflicted with flatulence, indigestion, soreness of stomach, an unnatural appetite, nervous affections and general debility, for upwards of eight years, and frequently troubled with a very bad head-ache, and my mind was unfit for business. I have, time after time, lost one half of the night's rest, occasioned by wind in my stomach and pains attending it, which none know but those afflicted with flatulence. My sight was also affected, and moderate exercise was hard labor to me. I had been taking medicines for six or seven years, without effect, and my case appeared incurable—but, by the blessing of God, your medicine was recommended to me, and I did not take more than $5 worth of your Restorer of the Blood and Gold Mine Balsam, before I was completely cured of the above mentioned afflictions. You may use this as you please, for I do pity all afflicted, &c. JAS. BRANNAN.

☞ All communications must be directed (post paid) to DR. KUHL'S Office, Richmond, Va.

Agents in Virginia.—George Meriam, Rockets, Richmond; Brown & Corling, Druggists, Petersburg; Dinkle & Rumbough, Lynchburg, David Hume & Co., Orange Courthouse; Edward McDowell, Bookseller, Fredericksburg; S. D. Neal, Bookseller, Danville; Jonathan A. Stout, Amherst Courthouse; J. Whitehead, New Glasgow, Amherst county; E. Watts, Bookseller, Charlottesville; Wm. C. Adams, Scottsville, Albemarle county; Harper, Hardy & Co., Buchanan, Botetourt county; Wiley & Callaghan, Fincastle, Botetourt; C. T. Estes, Lovingston, Nelson county; N. H. Forbes, Bookseller, Portsmouth; George R. Barr, Abingdon; F. W. Smith & Co., Farmville, Prince Edward county; Isaac Hardesty, Harrisonburg; George E. Moody, City Point; Henry Hazlewood, P. Master, Burnt Chimnies, Campbell; William Stout, Louisa Courthouse; James S. Buster, P. M., Cub Creek, Charlotte; Benjamin F. Graham, P. M., Greenville, Augusta co.; J. W. Mosby, P. M., Tye River Warehouse, Nelson; Frederick F. Mayo, Union Town, Monroe; Nichols & Rucker, Rapid Ann M. House, Madison; Henry Allison, Madison C. H.; J. M. Freeman, jeweller, Norfolk.

Francis S. Browning, P. M., Washington; John U. Miller, P. M., Slate Mills, *Rappahannock.*

Grandison C. Landcraft, Gauley Bridge, Fayette.

Wm. D. Jones, New Store, *Buckingham*

Agent in Maryland.—Joseph Camp, Baltimore.

In the District of Columbia.—Cook & Leadbetter, Druggists, Alexandria.

In the State of New York.—Israel Post, Bookseller, 88 Bowery, City of New York; John H. Minuse, do., 400 Pearl st, do; Robt. Kelly, Samuel Tuthill, Dewitt C. Edmondson, Druggist, Newburg; Jos. Bogardus, Fishkill Village.

North Carolina—William D. Beard, P. M, Midway, Davidson; Dewitt C. Johnson, La Grange, Randolph.

Agent in Mississippi.—Taylor, Eddins & Co., Grand Gulf.

For wholesale purchasers—The discount by wholesale on medicines at my office in Richmond, Va., is regulated as follows—On $12, discount $2; on $25, discount $5; on $40, discount $10; and upwards 25 per cent. The amount is to be transmitted by mail, (post paid,) in U. S. or Virginia notes, and the medicines shall be packed and forwarded to any part of the Union.

Any Gentleman who desires to become an Agent has to give *reference* in the city of Richmond.

Nov. 23 57—1ally

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at Chicago, Illinois, for the sale of all the southwest fractional quarter of section ten, at the mouth of Chicago river, on Lake Michigan, recently claimed as a pre-emption right by J. B. Beaubien, and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to belong to the United States, with the exception of the block including the light house, and such adjacent lots as the agent shall deem proper to retain for the use of the Government. This land being within the corporate limits of Chicago will be sold in town lots.

An agent will be appointed to conduct the sale, who will be at Chicago, prepared to receive proposals, by the first Monday in June next, and authorized to open and accept them. Payment in full will be required on the day of the acceptance of a bid by the agent, in default of which the land will be again offered, and no future bid will be received from the person making default of payment

No bid for a lot will be received after 4 p. m. of the day preceding the day appointed for opening the bids for such lot, but lots unsold on the day assigned for opening the proposals therefor, may be bid for at any subsequent day of the sale.

The sale will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue two weeks, and in order to give persons who may fail to secure a lot on the first day an opportunity to bid for another lot on the succeeding day, notice will be given of the day on which the bids for each lot will be opened, so that a portion of the bids may be decided on each day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase more than one lot must file a separate bid for each lot, and designate the lot on the back of each sealed proposal.

All purchases must be made with the understanding that the United States will not prosecute, or permit to be prosecuted in their name, a private individual for removing within forty days any fixtures which he may own, situated upon the land; and in case a lot shall be purchased by the owners of substantial improvements situate thereon, the agent will be authorized, in his discretion, to allow a credit for two thirds of the purchase money, good security being given, payable in equal instalments, with interest, in six and twelve months from the day of sale.

Printed blanks, for proposals, will be furnished by the agent, who will exhibit plats of the land to be sold, and give proper certificates of purchase and payment.

By direction of the President:

April 16 [112—t1June] J. R. POINSETT.

CAMBOOSE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, May 8, 1839.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the first of June next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Washington, all the plate, tar, and rivet iron necessary in the construction of twelve cambooses for sloops of war of the first class, and ten cambooses for schooners, each camboose requiring the number and description of plates, bar, and rivet iron following, viz:

FOR FIRST CLASS SLOOPS OF WAR.

List of iron required for one camboose for a sloop of war of the first class.

Plates. No.	Long. ft. in.	Wide. ft. in.	Thick. in.	Bar iron for one camboose. Bar.	Length. No.	ft. in.
2 of