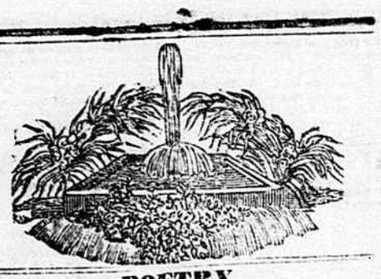

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

SONG—THE BED OF GLORY.

BY JESSE HAMMOND.

I had a glimpse of Glory
Upon a far-fam'd plain,
His garment red and gory,
As tinted by the slain;
The battle-blast resounded,
I saw his banners wave,
And fancied wreaths surrounded
The temples of the brave.

I heard the tumult thicken
As billows lash the shore,
And saw the footsteps quicken
For Death to number o'er;
The war-cry thrice was given,
And o'er the phrenzied fight,
Red grew the face of heaven,
As blushing at the sight.

There man to man was calling
'Mid waste of human life,
God's creatures round me falling
Upon the field of strife;
Yet Glory's eyes were gleaming
Through dusk and din afar,
While slaughter's flag was streaming,
Above the blood-stained car.

They perish'd not for freedom,
Nor at their country's call—
Ambition seem'd to lead 'em,
And Fame but mock'd their fall;
A broken flag-staff clasping,
They lay on Glory's bed,
A rag of red silk grasping,
The dying and the dead.

And this, said I, is Glory,
As trickled down the tear!
And heroes gash'd and gory,
Are left to slumber here.
Come mad ambition hither,
Behold Fame's blighted bud,
Thy bays must surely wither
When stain'd with human blood!

[*British Journal.*

Fourth of July Celebrations.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH JULY.

NORFOLK, July 6.—According to the order of the day, published in the Beacon on the fourth, the Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated with undiminished fervor and patriotism. The dawn was hailed by a salute from the field pieces of the Light Artillery Blues, Capt. Taylor, and at nine nearly all the stores were closed. At an early hour the Volunteer Battalion, composed of the Junior Volunteers, Capt. Ferguson, the Artillery Blues, Capt. Taylor, and the Riflemen, Capt Delany, paraded in Market Square and took up the line of march to the Methodist Episcopal Church, taking under their escort, on the way, the Orator of the Day and the Reader of the Declaration of Independence. At the Church, which was crowded to excess, the service was commenced by a fervent and eloquent address to the Throne of Grace from the Rev. Dr. Waller, and an appropriate hymn from the choir.

L. W. Tazewell, Jr., Esq., then rose and read the Declaration of Independence in a graceful and effective manner, and was followed by Mordecai Cooke, Jr., Esq., who delivered an address that received the unqualified praise of the crowded auditory that heard it with the strictest attention. We hope to be able to lay a synopsis of the address before our readers.

From the Church the Volunteers returned to Market Square, where they honored the day by firing a salute, and then dismissed.

In the afternoon the Light Artillery Blues dined together at their quarters.

The Juniors and the Riflemen partook of a collation at the Eagle Hotel saloons.

The ship Java, lying off in the stream at the Navy Yard, and the schr. Shark, at the Navy Anchorage, were beautifully decorated with flags; and all the shipping in the port displayed their colors in honor of the day.

Salutes were fired at meridian and sunset by the U. S. frigate Java at Gosport, and the schr Shark.

The French steam frigate Meteore, Captain Barbotin, also honored the day by a salute at meridian.

The Light Artillery Blues concluded the celebration by a salute at sunset.—*Beacon.*

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence on Thursday last, went off with much spirit, and we are happy to add, with an observance of good order highly creditable to the community. With the earliest dawn of the Fourth, came the rattling of drums and the shrill tones of the fife, to awaken sleepers and bid them go forth to the festivities of the day. Many of the volunteer corps having gone to enjoy themselves elsewhere, the military display in the city was confined to those which remained, several of which paraded and presented a highly soldier-like appearance.

It is supposed that some thousands of our citizens must have spent the day in the country on this occasion. The steamboats and railroad conveyances were all crowded, and although all the cars at command were put into requisition to accommodate those who presented themselves, there were nevertheless several hundred who were unable to obtain seats, and were consequently disappointed. We learn that seven hundred persons went by the Railroad to Havre de Grace, and some three hundred offered who were unable to obtain seats. Notwithstanding the great press, the passengers were conveyed to their several destinations and back again to the city in the evening without the smallest accident.

Various Associations, arrayed in fancy costumes, some of which were extremely grotesque, were seen taking their way to the places selected by them respectively for the celebration, and served to give a pleasing variety to the manifestation of patriotic feeling. Among the displays which struck us most forcibly was that made by the *Butchers' Association*, the members of which, to the number of about two hundred, in appropriate dress and mounted on fine horses, passed through the principal streets. They were attended by a fine band of music, seated in a spacious car drawn by six horses. On their banner was seen the motto which they have so resolutely and praiseworthily maintained, "NO MONOPOLY." The appearance of the cavalcade drew forth expressions of admiration from all quarters, and we question very much whether any other feature of the general parade gave rise to more hearty good feeling on the part of their fellow-citizens. The Association proceeded to Govanstown to dinner, where an elegant entertainment had ben provided for them by Mr. Ramsay.

The most numerous assemblage on the occasion was that of the friends of the Temperance Cause, who, after assembling in Monument Square at eight o'clock in the morning, went in procession to the place selected for the performance of the ceremonies of the day. The line was of great extent, and although, for the most part, composed of females and the younger portions of the community, gave ample evidence of the good effects likely to spring from the benevolent exertions of the Society.

The state of the weather was in every way such as would have been most desired. A bright sunshine prevailed, accompanied by refreshing breezes, and the spirits of all seemed to be in perfect keeping with the elastic state of the temperature. The flags were displayed on the masts of the shipping, the hotels and public buildings; whilst such of our fellow-citizens as felt that the most becoming way of manifesting their gratitude to their Maker for the blessings of which our independence has been the source, went to their respective places of worship, there to bow the knee and humble the heart in prayer and grateful praise. We do not feel justified in closing this paragraph without expressing the gratification which arose from the spectacle of a great people mingling without distinction of rank in manifesting their thankfulness for the greatest of all boons, *the right of self government*—and at the same time giving the most ample evidence of their ability to exercise it with propriety and discretion.

At Ellicott's Mills, we learn, the celebration was conducted in a spirited and appropriate manner. There were two military companies, and between two and three thousand citizens of Baltimore who resorted to the shades of that delightful village, and participated in the celebration.

The "Independent Blues" reached York at noon on Wednesday, and were received with due military honors by the Volunteer Companies of that borough.—They participated with the citizens of York on Thursday in the celebration of the National Anniversary, the exercises connected with which took place in a shady grove near the borders of the town. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence by R. J. Fisher, Esq, and other appropriate exercises, the company sat down to a handsome entertainment, which had been provided in honor of their Baltimore guests by the military and citizens of York. We have been promised a full notice of the affair—so highly creditable to our neighbors of the ancient borough.—*American.*

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT PINEY POINT.

One of the large party of citizens who went on an excursion in the fine steamer Columbia to celebrate the National Anniversary at the Potomac Pavilion, at Piney Point, has obligingly furnished the annexed notice of the festival:

"The Fourth of July was celebrated at the Potomac Pavilion, Piney Point, Maryland, in a manner befitting the great occasion. Upon invitation by the company which left Washington and the intermediate landings on the evening of the 3d, Maj.-Gen. Macomb presided, assisted by several gentlemen acting as Vice Presidents.—At 12 o'clock, an excellent oration was delivered by James Hoban, Esq, in the large and elegant saloon, before a very numerous and intelligent audience. At half-past two o'clock, the luxurious dinner, provided by the proprietor of the Pavilion, was ready, and was discussed with that relish which a fine sea breeze inspires. Patriotic and other toasts were then drank, accompanied by suitable music by the Marine Band in attendance; after which, the ladies and gentlemen adjourned again to the saloon, where dancing was kept up in continuation of the festivities of the day until 10 P. M., when the gratified assemblage re-embarked in the Columbia, and left the Point on their return home."—*Nat. Int.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

"The Fourth of July" passed off in a very gratifying manner in this vicinity. A more delightful day for the purposes of the celebration could not have been desired. The sun shone warm and brightly, but the rain of the previous evening had cooled the atmosphere, and a refreshing breeze so tempered the air, that the usual oppressive heat of the season was not felt. The processions, and the multitudes, therefore, assembled at various points, enjoyed the day without inconvenience, and, in consequence, we have rarely known the glorious anniversary more generally or more cordially celebrated. The political folks on both sides had their respective gatherings well attended—at least the Democrats have rarely assembled in greater force—the concourse at Berrill's, whose proceedings may be found in another column, was so great, that it was with difficulty they were accommodated. Every place of resort in the neighborhood of the city was crowded, the steamboats, stages and omnibusses doing a large business, as they hurried to and fro.

The Temperance Procession was very large and imposing, and attracted great attention as it passed through the streets, the display being the more striking, as it was composed, to a considerable extent, of hard working men, whose example in the cause of this important moral reform, cannot be otherwise than productive of the best effects. In addition to those composing the procession, a large number of other persons, many ladies being included,—assembled to witness the celebration in the Museum. The magnificent saloon of this building is admirably adapted to the purpose, and the exercises of the day passed off with much effect. The oration of the Rev. Dr. Tyng was a powerful and impressive production, and was delivered in a manner worthy of the matter. The literary celebration at the Musical Fund Hall, was likewise well calculated to gratify all who participated in it, and to render such rational modes of passing the day still more popular for the future.

The city itself, after the bustle of marchings, and hurrying to the places of festivity, was over, presented its usual quiet and deserted appearance, the stores being chiefly shut, and the people away to enjoy themselves. During the middle of the day, and in fact until about sunset, Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, is a scene of solitude, such as a populous and bustling city rarely offers. One would think that a living creature was scarcely to be found in it, till the returning tide of population again fills the streets, when all is again life and vivacity, until a late hour in the night.—*Pennsylvanian.*

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, a very numerous assemblage of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, assembled at Berrill's Railroad Hotel, corner of 9th and Green sts., on the Anniversary of American Independence. The rooms at Berrill's not being large enough for the company, they were obliged to adjourn to a large building in the vicinity, where the company were organized by the President of the day, Col. John Thompson.—On the right and left of the President were seated two of our venerable Revolutionary soldiers, Col. John Dennis and John Douglass, Esqr., formerly sheriff of the county of Philadelphia.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. E. W. David, in a very emphatic and energetic style.—After the reading of the Declaration, the company assembled again at Berrill's, but we regret to state that many were obliged to wait until the tables were again and again set for the accommodation of the unexpectedly numerous company. Others, who were fatigued from delay, were obliged to leave in despair of obtaining seats.

The toasts were received with great enthusiasm; the greatest union, harmony, and good feeling prevailed.

George W. Barton, Esq., who had been selected as Orator of the Day, was prevented, by severe indisposition, from attending.

The President, Col. Thompson, was assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents.—Henry Horn, Col. Lemuel Paynter, James H. Hutchinson, Wm. Dilworth, Joseph Snyder, Thos. B. Town, Francis Clinton, Wm. Piersoll, Jacob Holahan, John C. Kimball, John M. Bockius, John Horn, Francis Lyons, Charles V. Hagner, Col. John J. McCahen.

Secretaries.—Thos. M. Rush, Aaron Waters, G. M. Palmer.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day: The Fourth of July, 1776—consecrated to fame as the day that gave birth to our liberties; it will be a day of jubilee and rejoicing while free and liberal principles have a votary upon the earth.

2. The memory of General George Washington.

3. The Declaration of Independence and its author.

4. Andrew Jackson: The soldier and statesman.—The halo that surrounds the hero, can only be rival'd by the glory of his civil services.

5. The President of the U. S.: The enlightened statesman and the pure patriot—his firmness, sagacity and wisdom, place him in the first rank of American sages. The "sober second thought" of the people confirm them in their first choice.

6. The Vice President of the U. S.: The brave soldier and the steadfast advocate of rational freedom.

7. The Governor of Pennsylvania: A genuine son of Democracy, with the pure principles of Jefferson for his guide; his public documents, character and actions, are sure pledges that he will fearlessly carry out the doctrines of the constituents.

8. The Constitutional Currency and the Constitutional Treasury, indissolubly connected with the name of Jackson, Van Buren and Benton.

9. Buchanan, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Wilkins: Pennsylvania is proud of such sons.

10. The crisis at Harrisburg of December 4th, 1838: A lowering cloud that purified the political atmosphere, by developing the principle of self-preservation, inherent in our institutions, and displaying the miserable impotence of a corrupt and factious minority, when arrayed against the people.

11. Education: Its widest dissemination is most consistent with Republican institutions, and the best safeguard to their perpetuity.

12. The Army and Navy of the U. S.: Ever ready to maintain their country's honor.

13. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures: They should be fostered, not forced; a free scope to the voluntary principle in every branch of industry; the laws of equal rights, in opposition to corporate privileges.

The Fair: In peace or war, happiness or misery, the friends, companions and consolation of man.

Letter addressed to the Committee of Invitation.

LANCASTER, 1st July, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your kind invitation to be present at the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our Independence by the Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia. The strong terms of approbation in which you speak of my public conduct, have inspired me with the most grateful emotions. It is true that throughout "the dark period of bank misrule and monied opposition," I have devoted all my feeble energies to resist their assaults upon the Government, and to preserve it free from their corrupting influence. I have pursued this course not from any hostility to well regulated and impartially conducted State banks, but from an honest conviction that the power most to be dreaded by our free institutions, is that of incorporated wealth perverted from its legitimate purposes, and attempting to control the Government. May we not hope that this war, at least for the present, is approaching its termination; and that the banks themselves will begin to perceive that whilst their pecuniary interest must suffer by persisting in the struggle, they cannot cherish any reasonable hope that it will result in the triumph of their political friends. Within the limited sphere of their own immediate influence, they will always have numerous satellites and dependents; but if these partisans would walk abroad throughout this vast country, and observe the thousands and the hundreds of thousands of honest and enlightened farmers and mechanics scattered every where over its surface, who, from their youth upwards, have cherished that noble feeling of independence which is inspired by a consciousness that, under Providence, they are indebted to the labor of their own hands for their subsistence; they would discover how vain must be the attempt to render them subservient to the dictation of the money power. These laboring men would burst the paper shackles with which that power would bind them, as easily as Sampson did the new ropes of Delilah, of whom it is recorded that "he brake them from off his arms like a thread."

In the day of our bright prospects, when everything ahead appears to be propitious, let us not forget the pilots who weathered the storm. I therefore give you as a sentiment,

Colonel Thomas H. Benton: The right arm of General Jackson in his triumphant defence against the attacks of the Bank of the United States and the political money power.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

T. B. Town, James Page, Henry Horn, and others,
Committee.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

The Chatham street Chapel Celebration.—The celebration of the Fourth of July in the Chatham Street Chapel, under the direction of a committee chosen by the Democrats of various wards, was worthy of the occasion. The building was completely filled, and the audience listened with profound attention to a prayer read by the Rev. Mr. Peck, an Episcopal clergyman. Mr. Van Pelt, the clergyman of the Chapel, was to have made the prayer, but was prevented by some accidental circumstance from attending. The Declaration of Independence was read in his fine manner by Mr. Moore, late member of Congress. Of the oration delivered by Mr. Maclay, we hear a highly favorable account. It is represented to us as neatly composed, well delivered, sound in its views, and as a whole most satisfactory and effective.

Some strange misrepresentations have been made in regard to the proceedings at this celebration, which are copied and refuted in the following extract from the New Era:

"The following atrocious paragraph appeared in the N. Y. American of last evening:

"'We learn that at the Democratic celebration of the day at Chatham street Chapel, it was arranged that the meeting should be opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, of Staten Island. In consequence of certain noisy demonstrations, the Reverend gentleman declined, when a prayer, written for the occasion, was read by a person present. During the reading it was alternately applauded and hissed, as its words echoed the sentiments of the various hearers, or ran counter to their ideas of propriety.'

"We beg to assure the public that every word in the above statement is basely, execrably false. Nothing whatever of the kind occurred, even in the slightest degree. Perfect order and decorum prevailed through the whole ceremony, and the above wanton falsehood is without a shadow of foundation or excuse. No difficulty or irregularity occurred in any part of the proceedings, and every thing transpired in the happiest possible manner.

"So much for the character of the Opposition press. The Oration delivered by Mr. W. B. Maclay is said to have been a superb literary production, delivered with fine taste and elocution; and we trust that it will not be withheld from publication. Mr. Ely Moore, it is said, read the Declaration of Independence with masterly effect, and the reception of the President was unanimous and most fervent. Being on Staten Island, we lost the opportunity of attending the Oration in this city; but we are informed that it, and all the ceremonies in connection with it, were of a highly impressive character."

The above was in type when the following was handed to us by a person who was present on the occasion, and whose authority for what he asserts is not to be questioned. In addition, we might mention that Mr. Peck, who opened the ceremony with prayer, himself observed that he had never witnessed more decorum and attention in his own congregation:

"Will you be good enough to correct the base and ungenerous statement of the American of last evening, to the effect that there was a great disturbance at the Chatham street Chapel on the fourth of July, *during prayers*. A more profligate slander on an immense congregation, a large portion of whom were members of churches, was never perpetrated. The only interruption of the proceedings occurred, not during prayers, but when the orator of the day made some distinct allusion to the President, who was present. This was received with a sudden and simultaneous burst of applause from every part of the house. It was a generous overflowed enthusiasm for democratic principles, which could not be restrained, although it was requested by the committee that there be no applauding, and this was the only instance that their request was not complied with.

SPECTATOR."

Cincinnati Society Celebration.—The Cincinnati Society of the State met on the fourth at the Mayor's private room, to commemorate the great national anniversary.—After reading and approving the journal of the previous meeting and hearing the reports of committees, the society proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, when the venerable Governor Lewis was unanimously re-elected President.

After the transaction of the usual business, the society adjourned to Delmonico's, where a splendid dinner had been prepared. Many patriotic and appropriate toasts were given and drank with much fervor; many anecdotes were told, and details of some of the most interesting incidents of the Revolution given by those who were actively engaged in its contests, and who now, in describing the events of the time that tried men's souls, felt their ancient zeal rekindled. The fire of the Revolutionary flint was elicited, and the descendants of the heroes of the Revolution were both instructed and gratified by the relation. The day passed off most pleasantly; all seemed delighted, and separated with a determination to renew on the next occasion this agreeable mode of celebrating the anniversary of the national birth day.

The Sunday School Celebration.—Staten Island seemed the favorite place of resort during the whole day on the fourth of July. Steamboats crowded with passengers were passing to and fro every fifteen minutes between this city and the island. It is estimated that no less than fifty thousand persons were collected on the spot at one time.

The great cause of attraction to this particular place was the expected celebration which had been in preparation for weeks, by the Sunday Schools of the city. At about nine o'clock in the morning, twelve large freight barges departed from the foot of Whitehall, conveying some twenty thousand children, from the ages of five to fifteen, across the harbor to the beautiful grounds prepared for their reception on the summit of the Staten Island hills. They were landed at the Quarantine, from whence they marched in processions along the winding paths of the side hills. Had the children been formed into one line, it would have extended for more than three miles. Two hours were consumed in passing from the wharf to the tents in which they assembled in a body.—As they moved along under the guidance of their teachers, in ranks similarly arrayed in white, their cheeks flushed with excitement and exercise, and banners with appropriate inscriptions waving above their heads, whilst around them were gathered thousands upon thousands of interested spectators, the scene is described as having been the most animated and touching. Triumphal arches bearing suitable emblems and devices were erected at intervals along the way. The following are some of the passages inscribed on the flags: "Thy word is a light unto my path." "Feed my lambs." "Him that honoreth me, I will honor." "Thy word is truth." "Liberty to all the Land." "Thy Kingdom come." "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Spacious tents were built on the brows of the hill for the accommodation of the children, where every variety of refreshment in great quantities had been provided.

No accident occurred to the children, as we learn, either during their absence or on their return to the city.

The design of this celebration was novel and interesting, and the undertaking had never before been attempted either in this city or elsewhere. The place selected for the festivity was one of surpassing beauty, exposed to a fine sea breeze, protected from heat and in every way adapted to the comfortable accommodation of the multitude expected to be gathered on the occasion.

But we are sorry to be told that it did not pass off as pleasantly as the friends of the project had been induced to hope. The food and refreshments provided, though abundant in quantity, it is said, were either not of the right quality or improperly prepared. If so, the negligence and carelessness of the persons concerned in managing the affair are deserving of the severest rebuke.—*Evening Post, July 6.*

(From the New York Sun of July 5.)

ANNIVERSARY CASUALTIES.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—In addition to the usual minor accidents usually attendant upon the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, there were two of more than ordinary extent yesterday, the particulars of which, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, will be found below:

Loss of Life on the Harlem Railroad.—About ten o'clock, yesterday morning, one of the locomotives of the Harlem Railroad Company, which had been brought into the city as far as 15th street, ran off the track, opposite Union Park. As the superintendent of the road and several others were endeavoring to replace it, the boiler burst, and two persons were killed, and several wounded.

The names of the persons killed were William Spencer, an engineer of the company, and George Johnson, a passenger. A person named Robert Matherson was also severely injured by the explosion.

The coroner held an inquest upon he bodies, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased were accidentally killed by the bursting of the boiler of the locomotive.

We have been furnished with the following official statement of the affair by the railroad company:

☞ In relation to the accident on the Harlem railroad, the following are authentic particulars:

1st. The locomotive engine was in charge of Mr Spencer, one of the oldest and most experienced engineers in the country, who has been employed on the Long Island and other railroads, as engineer, for many years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the use of the locomotive engine.

2. The locomotive had brought up a train of cars from Harlem for the city, which train was taken by the horses to the City Hall and Walker street; and, after they had gone forward, the locomotive was crossing the switch to prepare to receive the return lines of cars, on that it was quite alone, and wholly disconnected with the cars at the time it ran off the track.

3d. As soon as the locomotive was off the track, Mr. Whigam, the superintendant of the company, and several others in the employ of the company, set immediately at work to replace it upon the track. During this time, the engineer was upon the engine, and constantly blowing off the steam. It had been stationary for about twenty minutes, while the men were at work to replace it, the superintendant giving repeated instructions to the engineer to take care of his steam, and he was answered by Mr. Spencer, that he was doing so; and he was constantly blowing off the steam. At this time the train of cars was approaching the spot from the city, as also the train from Harlem, and when the engine blew up both trains were in sight; but fortunately so far distant as to escape any injury.

4th. At the instant it blew up, Mr. Whigam and one of the collectors of the company were stooping down to place a stone under the frame, so as to get a lever by which to raise the engine about an inch higher, to get the wheels upon the track, and they both escaped with very slight injury, as the whole blew over their heads, while it killed Mr. Spencer, the engineer, and his son-in-law—the only two persons who were killed on the spot. Five others were severely wounded by the fragments, and one of the collectors of the company scalded from head to foot.

The limit by the corporation for the locomotive to come into the city, is at 14th street. It is only on the gala day of the Fourth of July, that the engine comes to 32d street, the horses of the company on that day being insufficient to accommodate the public, and it was solely to grant the greatest facility to the public, that the locomotive was brought to 15th street.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—As the Steamboat Sampson was on her way from Staten Island to this city yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, being densely crowded with passengers, her upper deck gave way when she was about two miles from the Island, and fell upon those who were standing beneath. Two passengers were instantly killed, and several others severely injured. One of the persons killed was Mr. Joseph Chambers, aged 26 years, who kept a grocery store in the upper part of the city, and the other an elderly Scotch lady, named Miles, residing in Perry street. Mr. Moses Henriques, a broker of Wall street, was also terribly injured. His breast bone was broken, his shoulder dislocated, and he was otherwise much lacerated and bruised. He is now lying at the hospital with little prospect of surviving. A Mrs Duncan was so severely injured in her breast, that she was insensible for the

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W. H. Shelton has resigned the office of President of the Brandon Bank, and has published an address to the directors, explaining his motives, and giving an account of his past official conduct. The Louisianian says that it is a plain, straight forward document, and written with apparent frankness and sincerity. He says justly, that the wishes and anticipations of the directors would have been realized, had the cotton pledged to the banks in the winter of 1837 and spring of 1838 been delivered, or even one-half of it. "But in this," says he, "we were disappointed, and our expectations have not yet been realized in collections. I now assert, upon the best evidence, that if justice be accorded us, every dollar of our paper can be redeemed."

Bicknell's Reporter says, there has been a slight improvement in the Philadelphia money market as compared with the last week. The rates for money were still enormously high, from 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. The banks discount with great caution.

Vicksburg Commercial and Railroad Bank.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 12th inst. contains a letter from J. J. Chewning, ex president of this bank, to the public, making heavy and serious charges against T. B. Robins, the cashier, in substance as follows:

1. Of making out repeatedly, within the last two years, false statements of the condition of the bank, and sending them to the stockholders in New York and Philadelphia, for the purpose of deceiving them as to the true situation of the bank.

2. Of being mainly instrumental, by his incapacity and gross ignorance of business, in causing the embarrassments of the bank.

3. Of making heavy advances, in disobedience of an order from the directors, to a house which has since suspended payment, being in debt to the bank more than a million of dollars.

4. Of habitually endorsing notes to large amounts, and far beyond his means, and contrary to the by-laws of the bank.

5. There are many other charges, of a more private nature, impugning the character and conduct of the cashier, but not relating directly to the business of the bank, or its solvency.—*N. Y. Express.*

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

The following statement of R. M. Whitney will be read with interest as throwing some light on the condition and management of the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg; also the prospects of the fertile State of Mississippi:

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1839.

To the publishers of the North American:

In your paper of yesterday, speaking of the decline that took place the day previous in the price of the stock of the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, you say: "*This heavy fall of over $3 per share, since yesterday, is attributed to a letter said to be written by Mr. R. M. Whitney, addressed to the stockholders, and representing things in a bad condition. It certainly requires some such elucidation to account for so heavy a decline in one day.*"

The letter in question was principally for the purpose of repelling assaults made on me individually, in a letter addressed to Henry Toland, Esq, and others, signed by the Cashier and two of the present Directors of the Bank, which I did not see or know of until after my return to this place from Vicksburg.

In the letter referred to I said in conclusion, I deem it my duty to state, that "the result of all my enquiries on the point in which the stockholders are most deeply interested (the restoration of the Bank to a sound condition, to prosperity and usefulness,) was this—with an entire change of the present administration of the Bank, and the adoption of the *proper and necessary* measures, I was assured by some of those who were well acquainted with its affairs, that ultimately the losses would be very inconsiderable; but all agreed that while the Bank remains in charge of the present conductors, its affairs are getting, and will continue to get worse and worse daily. From my own observations I should be inclined to confirm their opinions." I added:

"It is hardly possible for a person who does not witness it, to form any opinion whatever approaching the reality of the vast natural recuperative faculties which the State of Mississippi possesses. I fully believe that three crops at most will completely disenthral and regenerate it from the present pecuniary embarrassments."

I ask of you the favor to publish this in your paper of to-morrow morning, that there may be no misapprehension on the part of those interested, as to what I did say in the letter to which you have referred.

Respectfully,
R. M. WHITNEY.

The Conservatives.—They are in an unpleasant situation. Opposed to the Sub Treasury, and yet unwilling to oppose Mr. Van Buren; friendly to the Whigs on one point—making Banks the depositories of the National treasures—and yet opposed to them on almost every other question; conjured by the Democrats not to coalesce with Rives and Whiggery in their opposition to the Administration, and coaxed and entreated by the Whigs to join them; they hardly know what to do;—and their condition, as we said before, is unpleasant—it is more, it is perplexing in the extreme. They must soon decide. If they do not, they will ere long fall, (Spartan like) to rise no more. There is no hope for them as a separate and distinct party. They must either join one or the other party, or sink into nothing. Will they utterly abandon their old friends, and unite with their wheedling, time-serving enemies? We do not believe it. We know some of them personally, and the rest by character, and we venture to assert, that when the period shall arrive for the election of a U. S. Senator they will be found siding with the Administration. For Rives will no doubt be laid aside; no other Conservative will be nominated for the office of Senator; and the contest will be between a Whig and a Democratic candidate. And when the contest shall take place, the Conservatives will unite with the Whigs, will they? Just as soon as light will unite with darkness! The Conservatives never will lend their aid to elect a Whig Senator! The Whigs have tried every means to induce them to do it, but they will fail utterly and forever. The Whigs themselves are afraid of it, and hence they try to keep up and keep in with a third party in Virginia, the Conservatives.—*Shenandoah Sentinel.*

(Correspondence of the Compiler.)

RICEVILLE, Pittsylvania, (Va.) June 29, 1839.

Messrs. Editors: It may be interesting to some of your readers to know the situation of crops in this section of country. The wheat crop is very fine; there is more than an average crop secured, notwithstanding the ravages of the chinchbug, which made their appearance in spots on the wheat after the grain was formed in forward crops. Crops that were a week later were very materially injured, and if harvest had come on as late as usual or two weeks later than it did, there would have been a total failure. The bugs are now moving in solid masses from the stubble fields into the corn and oats; in many places the whole face of the earth is literally alive with these insects: where they have gotten to the corn, the stalks are loaded with them; they hang in bunches like swarms of bees, and the corn falling before them—every exertion has been used to prevent their rapid progress, but without effect. Our farmers have ditched, burnt, scalded, lined and soaped them, but come they will; it is not in the power of man to arrest them in their destructive career; the God who sent them alone can take them away. Unless Providence interferes in our behalf, there will be a total failure in the corn crop in this section. Yours, G.

THE CROPS—NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 3d inst says: "We learn from the upper grain counties that the gathered and growing crop is first rate. Unlike this part of the State, they have been favored with fine seasons. Here, until a day or two ago, we had experienced a severe drought, but the rains which have fallen within the last 48 hours, will have a most happy effect on vegetation. The river, too, which has been remarkably low, is rising."

North Carolina too has suffered from the Chinch Bug. We take the following from the Raleigh Star:

CHINCH BUGS.—These mischievous little insects have, we regret to learn, committed great ravages upon the wheat crops in the adjoining counties of Chatham, Orange, Granville and Franklin. In some instances, whole fields have been entirely destroyed, and great fears are entertained that they will next attack the corn, to which they also are very destructive. They cluster around the stalk in incredible numbers, suck out its substance, and it soon withers and falls to the ground. In some places, to prevent their reaching the corn, for which they are marching in clouds, the farmers dig little ditches and fill them with straw, in which the bugs make a temporary halt, and burn—the operation of burning being frequently repeated during the day. Although the bugs have wings they travel on the ground. They are natives of the forest; and it is said that where the woods are occasionally burnt, they never become troublesome.

The Wilmington Advertiser of the 3d inst. says:—"The sickle has already been put into the fields of wheat and oats, and the harvest promises to be abundant, notwithstanding the injury done by the bug and drought in some neighborhoods. In answer to our inquiry about the *rice crops* on Cape Fear river, we are told, by all the planters, that it is good, *better* than usual—and by some, in whom we can confide, that it promises to yield more plentifully than it has done for *ten* years—it is now jointing.

We see it stated that the millers at Rochester, N. Y., will lose half a million of dollars by the favorable state of the wheat crops.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstretics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical cases—to which the student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the Anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical Cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class, nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical Cases in the House, will greatly increase.

Good Board, including fuel, lights, servants' attendance, &c., can be obtained in this city for *four dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Medical College of the State of South Carolina; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; University of Maryland, &c., &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting Rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

RICHMOND, May 24th, 1839. 5—6m

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Henrico and city of Richmond, held at the capitol in the said city on the first day of April, 1839:

John M. Botts, Plaintiff:
against
Alexander L. Botts, Defendant.

This cause came on this day to be heard on the bill taken for confessed, and exhibits, and was argued by the plaintiff's counsel—On consideration whereof, the Court doth order, that one of its commissioners do state an account of all money paid by the plaintiff as the surety of the defendant, and which the latter hath not repaid to the plaintiff, that he also state an account of all liens to which the Tree Hill Race Field Tract of Land was liable on the 21st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the day on which the said tract of land was conveyed by the defendant and his wife Susan F. to the plaintiff, and which liens have been paid off or discharged by the plaintiff; that the same commissioner do ascertain the real value of the said Tract of Land on the day of its conveyance, as aforesaid, and report the same to the Court, with any matters specially stated deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy—Teste,
J. ROBINSON, *C. C.*

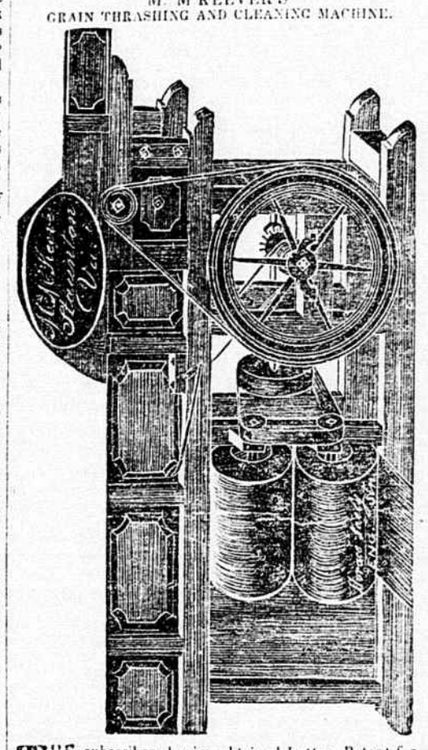
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 12, 1839.

The parties concerned are hereby notified to attend at my office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with their accounts and the necessary evidence, to enable me to perform the duties required by the foregoing decree.

JOHN SHORE, *Comm'r.*

June 21 13—w4w

A New and Important Invention.
M. M'KEEVER'S
GRAIN THRASHING AND CLEANING MACHINE.



THE subscriber, having obtained Letters Patent for his newly invented Machine for thrashing and cleaning wheat, rye, oats, and all other kinds of small grain, is now prepared to furnish them to all who may wish to purchase. He can recommend them to the public as possessing many decided advantages over all other machines now in use. He has several now in successful operation, and all who have had them in use, or have seen them, without hesitation give them a decided preference to all other machines with which they are acquainted. This machine may be worked with 4 or 5 horses, and when properly attended, will thrash and clean, ready for market, from 3 to 400 bushels of wheat per day; and one of the many advantages it possesses over all Thrashing Machines now in use, is, the vast saving of labor and time—for, it only requires the same force to thrash, clean and measure up the grain for market, that other machines require to perform the single operation of thrashing. Four or five horses and ten hands will thrash, clean and measure up from 3 to 400 bushels of wheat per day, and rick the straw. The public are respectfully invited to examine the machine. It may be seen at his shop in Staunton, where he is prepared to furnish them ready made, of the best materials, and the most approved workmanship—And he intends to have a machine in operation, in the vicinity of Richmond, some time in the month of July—the time and place of operation will be made known hereafter.

The subscriber will sell State, County or single rights, on the most accommodating terms. All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, post paid.

The subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from making or using his Machine, or using any part of it to any other machine, without his approbation.

MATTHEW M'KEEVER, *Patentee.*

Certificates.

We, the undersigned, certify that we have had Mr. Matthew M'Keever's newly invented patent Thrashing and Cleaning Machine in use on our farms, and we thrashed and cleaned from two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels of Wheat per day, with the same number of hands and horses that we have to work the common thrashing machine heretofore—and we consider this machine one of the greatest time saving and labor saving machines we have ever had in use. We consider it a valuable improvement, and recommend it to the public.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
SILAS H. SMITH,
W. J. D. BELL,
JAMES BELL,
D. W. PATTESON.

STAUNTON, Jan. 12, 1839.

We, the undersigned, have examined Mr. M. M'Keever's newly invented patent Thrashing and Cleaning Machine, and consider it a valuable improvement. The labor saved by it in cleaning the grain as it is thrashed, without any additional force, is an advantage well worth the consideration of farmers. We fully concur in the quantity thrashed, with the above gentlemen, and we have no doubt more could have been thrashed under more favorable circ