POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE BELLE OF THE BALL ROOM.

BY W. M. FRAED.

Years—years ago—ere yet my dreams
Had been of being wise or witty;
Ere I had done with writing binomials,
Or yawned o'er this perplexing Chitty:
Years—years ago—while all my joy
Was to my darling piece and filly;
In short, when I was yet a boy,
I fell in love with Laura Lilly.

She was the daughter of a dean,
Rich, fat, and rather apoplectic,
She had one brother, just thirteen,
Whose color was extremely hectic;
Her grandmother, for many a year,
Had fed the parish with her bounty;
Her second cousin was a peer,
And lord lieutenant of the county.

But titles and the three per cents,
And mortgages and great relations,
And India bonds, and Cities and rents,
Oh, what are they to Love's emotions!
Black eyes, fair forehead, chestnut locks,
Such wealth, such honors, Cupid chooses;
He cares as little for the stocks
As Baron Rothschild for the Muses.

She sketch'd—the vale, the wood, the beach
Grew livelier from her pencil's shading;
She botanized—I envied each
Young blossom in her boudoir fading;
She warbled Handel—it was grand—
She made the Cuzzoni jealous;
She touched the organ—I could stand
For hours and hours to blow the bellows.

And she was flattered, worshipped, bored,
Her steps were watched, her dress was noted;
Her poodle dog was quite adored,
Her sayings were extremely quoted.
She laughed—and every heart was glad,
As if the taxes were abolished;
She frowned—and every heart was sad
As if the opera were demolished.

She smiled on many, just for fun—
I know that there was nothing in it;
I was the first, the only one
Her heart had thought of for a minute;
I knew it, for she told me so,
In phrase which was divinely moulded;
She wrote a charming hand, and, oh!
How sweetly all her notes were folded!

Our love was like most other loves—
A little glow, a little shiver;
A rose bud and a pair of gloves,
And "fly not yet" upon the river;
Some jealousy of some one's heir,
Some hopes of dying broken-hearted—
A miniature—a lock of hair—
The usual vows—and then we parted.

We parted—months and years roll'd by—
We met again Our summers after;
Our parting was all sob and sigh—
Our meeting was all mirth and laughter;
For, in my heart's most secret cell,
There had been many other lodgers;
And she was not the ball-room's belle,
But only—*Mrs. Something Rogers.*

(From the Chicago American.)

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

"A little house well filled,
A little wife well willed,
A little food well tilled."

Our ancestors were fed on bread and broth,
And wore the healthy wives in homespun cloth,
Our mothers, nurtured at the nodding reed,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel,
Though some one didn't much relish the waist,
It made the food much sweeter to the taste.
They plied with honest zeal the mop and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom,
They never one—example like us we do now,
"We have no girl to cook and milk the cow."
Each mother taught her rosy cheeked son and daughter
To bake, to brew, and draw a pail of water;
No damsel shun'd the wash tub, broom or pail,
To keep unsoil'd a long gown longer nail,
They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp-like form,
But late to live, and work'd to keep their warm.
No idle youth, no light laced, mincing fair,
Became a livid corpse, for want of air—
No fidgets, faintings, fits or frightful blues;
No painful corns from wearing Chinese shoes.

A MOTHER.

POLITICAL.

(From the N. Y. Post.)

Let no man despair of making his peace with the anti-democratic party, however mortally he may have offended them. No party ever paid so well for deserters. To those who come over from the enemy, they grant, not only complete oblivion of injuries, but honors and offices, the best proof of the sincerity of their reconcilement.

You, reader, belong perhaps to the Democratic party: you are a neglected and injured man; your merit is ill-appreciated by those who act with you; your services are not estimated at their true value; in the distribution of offices, you are left out, or mayhap fobbed off with some insignificant post, the dignity or the emolument of which is far below your real deserts. Your indignation is naturally awakened by such injustice; your heart swells with disappointed hope and offended pride, and you begin to doubt whether the party to which you have attached yourself is worthy to number you any longer among its members.

If such are your feelings, walk over boldly at once to the opposite party. There are palms and crowns in store for your happy repentance. They will receive you as the Volscians received Coriolanus, and will make you General of their armies. You may then come back at the head of a mighty host to batter down the walls of the ungrateful Rome you have left, and enrich yourself with its spoils. Think of the four Whig members of Congress from this city, all of them deserters to the enemy, and all enjoying the brilliant rewards of their treachery—think of them, and take courage.

But you imagine, probably, that you have committed some offence which the Whig party will not overlook. You have, perhaps, said and done things which make you odious to the last degree in their eyes: you have long been the object of their hatred, their taunts and their calumnies; they have done all in their power to heap you with disgrace, contempt and infamy, and have said things of you which you suppose they cannot unsay.

Let no such apprehensions restrain you. Walk at once into their camp as a fugitive from the Democracy, and they will receive you with open arms. A few of them may perhaps make a contemptuous grimace at the new comer, but you have only to copy the illustrious example of Mr. Tallmadge and you will dissipate their prejudices, and earn their praises. Like him learn their cant by heart, like him repeat their catchwords, like him be loud in abuse of the party to which you belonged, support your new doctrines with the same zeal and will that you supported your old, like him attend public meetings, and make party speeches every day for two or three weeks in succession, and your purgation is complete. You will then be received into full and undisputed communion with the anti-Democratic party, you will be named their leader and candidate by acclamation; you will receive as a crowning felicity the applause even of the *New York American.*

To show that we do not delude the reader with false views of the liberality of the Whig party, we will just copy a portion of the violent and even furious abuse with which the print we have named at one time assailed Mr. Tallmadge, and then subjoin a recent article from the same print retracting that abuse, and even proposing Mr. Tallmadge for one of the highest offices of the American Republic.

Last year, while Mr. Tallmadge's conversion to the Whig party was yet fresh, and while his friends were endeavoring to procure his election to the Senate of the United States, the American said:

"Mr. Tallmadge was elected six years ago as a Jackson man, and during the rule of the old chief, no one of his followers was found more reliable than Mr. Tallmadge for whatever was required, even to the removal of the deposites—the just fication of that removal—glorification resolutions—and universal proscription of antagonists.

"When Mr. V. Buren succeeded, Mr. Tallmadge still adhered, and filled the measure—not certainly of his country's glory, or his own—by voting for the Expunging Resolution.

"The enormity of that offence was so great as to shock and astound the public mind, accustomed though it then was to very gross and heinous offences against good Government and the Constitution.

"*Shall we now by a very decided overt act, tell this same people that all the indignation which then we so much labored to rouse, was a transient feeling, got up for the occasion—a mere clap-trap—which having answered its purpose may be laid aside until again needed?* We know not how others may answer these questions, but our answer is already before the public.

"We were sincere in our denunciation of Mr. Tallmadge in 1837—and we will not, however others may, concur in any measure that shall bestow on him the highest honors and unreserved confidence of the Whigs in 1839."

And again:

"We ask our readers, how with such sentiments on record in our own columns, as we are now about to reproduce, we could go for Mr. Tallmadge, and ever ask again the confidence of honest men in our professions on any subject.

"The expunging resolution, passed the Senate on the 16th January, 1837. On the 19th, when referring to the hissing in the gallery when the result was declared, we said—

"The feeble and isolated disapprobation of that gallery, will, as the news of the vote circulates through the land, swell into such a tempest of disdainful contempt, that, to the last day of their lives, these recreant Senators of America will be pursued by the undying hiss of scorn.

"The high vaulting ambition of Mr. Rives—the only one among these serviles of whom we hoped better things,—from this day may date its downward tendency. He may be a great man hereafter is fallen Virginia—but in this nation, which cannot always be deluded, his doom is sealed," &c., &c.

"Finally, we published from that period until the 4th of March following, the EXPUNGED RESOLUTION.

"Now look at the names of the expungers—or, as in contempt of their proceedings, they were called by Mr. Clay, the 'Black Knights'—black with their own infamy.

"With these recorded opinions upon our file, we cannot, we dare not, say, that Mr. Tallmadge is entitled to receive now the support of those who then spoke and thought of him as these records show.

"We were sincere then—we are unchanged now."

Since all this was said in the New York American, Mr. Tallmadge has passed through a few months additional probation. He has employed them most diligently in fighting the battles of his new friends, having made, as is computed, some fifty or sixty party speeches in New York, Dutchess County, and elsewhere, besides having intrigued in the meantime most industriously. These services have melted even the stony heart of the editor of the American. Speeches and intrigues, in his view, are an ample atonement for all past offences, however infamous, and a compensation for the utter want of political virtue. The American now says:

"It is known to our readers that this paper did strenuously resist the nomination as Senator of this gentleman last year—for reasons that seemed to us of great cogency. But in the faithful, devoted and efficient services which Mr. Tallmadge has rendered to the cause since that time—in his unremitting labors, his successful expostulations and appeals with and to the electors of the State, and his thorough adhesion to the Whig cause, there is ample atonement for the errors of the past, that we cheerfully add our assent to the general voice which calls for the re-election to the Senate of the United States of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge."

BANK HONESTY.

The Bank of the United States has but followed in the footsteps of all great speculators, from the days of John Law down to those of the Josephs of New York. One unsuccessful enterprise has been but the parent of another, which was to repair its losses. Scheme has been succeeded by scheme, and debts have been paid not by earnings or savings or even by capital, but by new borrowings, which have of course only substituted new debts on worse terms in their place.

This is called by those who are wise in their generation *financiering.* At first those who practise it may be honest—they may deceive themselves—but it soon ends in an entire prostration of the moral sense, which has never been more clearly exhibited than in the recent transactions of the Bank of the United States.

This bank having been forbidden by Hottinguer & Co. of Paris, to draw—in defiance of this prohibition, drew bills of exchange upon that firm to a very large amount, and sold these bills (knowing that they would be refused acceptance) to American merchants. Hottinguer & Co., upon the presentation of these bills by their holders, refused to accept upon any terms, and they were accordingly dishonored by that house.

Was not this a fraud upon the part of the Bank?

The Bank sold bills on Europe, in Mexico for specie, and on the 7th of October last, (when they had determined to suspend on the 9th,) they sold their post notes in New York, dated on that day—when, if the purchasers had known their intentions, they would not have touched them with a pair of tongs.

Is this Bank honest?

The State of Mississippi authorized a loan of several millions, which was to be paid for in specie or its equivalent. The Bank of the United States took five millions of that loan—and in the face of the law, and with an entire disregard of its promises—paid it in its own post notes—and then sent the securities to London to raise money upon them to relieve its own necessities.

Was this honest?

The Morris Canal bank, which is a branch or agency of the United States Bank, negociated a large loan in another State in the West, received certificates for the whole amount, and after the payment of one or two instalments, declared their inability to make any further payment. They were then asked for the stock. The reply was, that they had not got it, but it must be in the New York branch of the United States Bank—upon enquiry there it was said to be in the mother bank, and upon enquiry there, it had absconded and *gone to Europe*, to share the fate of the loan of its sister State, Mississippi.

This of course was honest?

Still further. In June, July, August and September last, the Bank knew it must suspend, and in order to prop its credit and to procure stock of an unquestionable character, they, without declaring their rotten and insolvent condition, took a part of the State loan of Pennsylvania, amounting to $1,534,000 00. *We charge this as a* DIRECT AND POSITIVE FRAUD, *committed by the Bank upon the people of Pennsylvania*, and our conclusion must be, that she has defrauded, besides them, hundreds of unsuspecting individuals, and two other sovereign States of the Union!

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

A Bank of *discount* has no fixtures of its own, which render it dangerous to the community. The same may be said of a Bank of deposite, and the union of the two is not objectionable. The reason of this is, that the Bank of discount loans to its borrowers actual money, gold and silver—and the Bank of deposite receives from and holds for its customers the same, in the shape of coin or bullion.

A bank of *circulation* is dangerous: because it substitutes its own promises to pay, for the legal currency of the country. Our Banks unite the *the three varieties in one*, and are Banks of discount, deposite and circulation, and this union of the three, presents the most objectionable shape in which such institutions can be engrafted upon the financial system of the State.

The discounts of such an institution, consists in reality of *loans of its own paper*, based upon its capital, its deposites and its circulation. Its *deposites* in reto ra, are principally *in paper* and its *circulation* is for *paper* founded upon its deposites and capital.

The effect therefore is is inevitable to create a constant tendency in such banks, to over issue, which of course produces overtrading and speculation, which in return produce a still greater issue of paper.

If the power to issue a bank note circulation, were therefore taken away from all our banks, these evils would of course, be entirely avoided, and they would be reduced to the harmless character of banks, of discount and deposit. However desirable this may be in theory it certainly would be injurious to force such a measure upon the community at this time. If we cannot, therefore, entirely prohibit a bank note circulation, we should limit it within reasonable bounds, and the only question is, in what way can this be done most simply and effectually?

Limiting, with reference to capital, or with reference to the amount of specie in the vault in proportion to deposites and circulation, are not measures of sufficient stringency or simplicity—but they should be adopted as auxiliaries to the good work.

The most efficacious remedy is to *prohibit all notes under twenty dollars*, and to give a summary mode of recovery on all notes not over $100, so that the refusal to pay gold and silver should be succeeded at once with process of execution to enforce immediate payment.

In our next we will enlarge upon this simple proposition.—*Harrisburg Reporter.*

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

Extract of a Letter from Washington, Monday Evening, December 2, 1839.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the House and galleries being crowded beyond all former precedent, the hammer of the Clerk produced an instant silence in the Hall, and that gentleman rising, said that, according to the immemorial precedents of the House, he would proceed to call the names of such members as were elected members of the Twenty-sixth Congress. I have witnessed the opening scene of many Congresses, but never saw so deep a feeling evident as pervaded the vast assemblage at this moment. The consciousness that immense responsibilities were now to be assumed, and the great principles at issue were now to be decided, diffused a sense of anxious and almost oppressive solemnity throughout the body, which was gradually increased as the distinct and firm enunciation of the Clerk announced successively the names of the members from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, until it had reached its climax of curiosity and interest. When he came to "New Jersey," "Joseph F. Randolph" was called and answered to his name, and a pause perceptible by the deep interest of all ensued, while every eye was bent upon the clerk; who broke the silence by saying in a firm voice, and resolute manner:

"There are five other seats from New Jersey, for which there are double claimants. It not being the duty of the Clerk to give a preference to either, he proposes to omit them until the roll of the undisputed members is finished, when he will present them to the House, with the evidence in his possession, that the proper tribunal may decide."

He was then proceeding to Pennsylvania, when his farther progress was stayed by one of the Whig claimants from New Jersey, who insisted on his name being read. A debate immediately ensued upon the approved precedents, which consumed the rest of the day, and left both parties at the adjournment no nearer a settlement than when it began. The gentlemen who participated in this discussion were Messrs. Mercer of Virginia, Vanderpoel of New York, Tillinghast of Rhode Island, Jenifer of Maryland, Rives of Virginia, Hoffman of New York, Halstead of New Jersey, Slade of Vermont, Biddle of Pennsylvania, Cost Johnson of Maryland, Sergeant of Pennsylvania, Randolph of New Jersey, Bynum of North Carolina, Galbraith of Pennsylvania, Everett of Vermont, Craig of Virginia, Maxwell of New Jersey, and White of Kentucky.

When the House adjourned, three propositions were before it: one by Mr. Mercer, to have the law of New Jersey on the subject read; another by Mr. Rives, to permit the Clerk to go on as he proposed, by general consent, so as to secure the organization of the House; and the third by Mr. Vanderpoel, to have the evidence of both parties produced at once to the House. Nothing was arrived at, when, to the general relief of all an adjournment was proposed and carried, *nemine contredicente.*

The general opinion leads to an approval of the course adopted by the Clerk, as the most temperate, firm, and fair which could have been devised, and which, candidly considered, is the most unexceptionable. Mr. Garland decided to adopt it, upon a deliberate view of the responsibilities devolved upon him by his delicate and difficult position, and after a most thorough examination of all the precedents and the common law of the case. The course he took required a high degree of moral courage. A weak man, or a man not sincerely conscientious, would not have been adequate to it, and he acquitted himself with a courtesy, a firmness and a moderation, which were unexceptionable. Deeply convinced that it was the fair, and correct course, selfish considerations could not avail to deter him from adopting it, and it is known among his friends that to avoid the possibility of the misconstruction of his motives, he had resolved to declare himself not a candidate for re-election immediately on the completion of his task.

His friends, however, properly appreciate his course. He will be re-elected, if their votes can effect it, and a more valuable officer never filled his place.

In the Senate, the regular routine of organization was accomplished without other business, and thus ended the first day of the Twenty-sixth Congress.

LAST FROM MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman just arrived from the Seat of Government of Mississippi, has favored us with a correct statement of the late election in all the counties of that State, except two, which will add to the Democratic majorities. The majority of McNutt, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is 2891: majority for Brown and Thompson, the Democratic candidates for Congress, 2607. The members of the Legislature will stand at the election of United States Senator, for R. J. Walker, the present accomplished and eloquent Democratic member, 72: for S. S. Prentiss, the Federal aspirant, 48: majority for Walker, 24. But should Messrs. Coffee and Ragsdale, Federal Senators, who were elected two years ago, represent at the Sensational election the wishes of their districts, then the vote will stand, for Walker 74, Prentiss 46. The Democratic majority for Governor slightly exceeds that for Congress, and for Walker the proportionate majority is still greater.—*Louisianian.*

DOMESTIC.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the steam packet *Southerner*, Capt. Budd, we received the St. Augustine *Herald* of the 28th, and a slip from the office of the *News* of the 29th inst., from which we copy the following:—*Charleston Courier.*

Office of the News,
ST. AUGUSTINE, (E. F.) Nov. 29.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGE.—On Monday last, the 25th inst., the Mail wagon, owned by Government, and running between this city and Picolata, left here at 8 o'clock, with Capt. Searle, Assistant Quarter Master of the Army, as passenger, followed by a young gentleman named G. Possenantzky, a native of Storchenest in the dukedom of Possen, on his way to Black Creek. Arriving at the six mile post, the Polander was fired upon and wounded, while at the same time Capt. Searle received a ball, passing into the spine. The driver whipped up his horses, and the Polander rode ahead for some distance, and fell from exhaustion. He was assisted into the carriage by Capt. Searle and the driver, and succeeded in reaching the Fort at the 11 mile post, garrisoned by a part of Captain Mackler's Company, and known as the former residence of our estimable citizen Philip Weadman, sen. The Polander died shortly after arriving at the post; and an express was despatched to town for medical assistance.

Shortly after the Mail wagon had left this city, Mr. Philip Weadman, sr., accompanied by his son, a youth about fourteen years of age, in an open wagon, together with Mr. H. Groves, on horseback, with the view of visiting his former residence, and which for some months he had not been at, since his being driven therefrom by the enemy. On arriving at the commencement of Long Swamp, distance only about four miles from town, he was fired upon and killed, having received two balls through his breast, and his little son receiving a ball in his head, baring the brain, and otherwise severely wounded by a knife. At this crisis, the express coming in for medical aid, appeared in sight, and the Indians fled. Mr. Groves being in advance at the time, escaped. The mutilated youth was brought to town, with the remains of his lamented father.

A negro man belonging to Mr. Byah, and in the employ of the Government, had been sent that morning on horseback, with a lod horse to take to Picolata, and not having yet reached there, the inference is, that he was taken by the enemy. This fact is more than confirmed by young Weadman's statement, which is, that he saw a negro on horseback a short distance from where the murderous fire was opened upon himself and parent.

That these occurrences should take place within six miles of our city, may well create alarm. Within an area of sixteen miles, we have upwards of one hundred mounted men in the service of the United States—hired for the express purpose of giving us security and protection. If a system of scouting had been vigilantly kept up it would have been impossible for the enemy to have entered upon the Picolata road, and completed this outrage. A scout was sent out on the day of the occurrence, and returned at 6 o'clock the same evening.—Every man who knew any thing of Indian character, knew that the enemy would not remain at the spot of murder, and the most probable effective manner of capturing him, would be by *intercepting him on his return.* This was the plan pursued by that energetic officer, Gen. Jesup, and many captures were made by *night movements.* In this matter, we verily believe that the force garrisoning the Posts at Hansen, Peyton, and Weadman's, are amply sufficient to keep the enemy South of us, provided they perform their duty as it should be done.

The funeral of the lamented Mr. Weadman took place on Tuesday last. It was attended by all of our citizens, exhibiting the deepest regret for his untimely end, and sympathy for his very numerous family.

On Tuesday, the remains of Mr. Possenantzky were brought into town and buried under the forms of the Hebrew Church, of which he was a member.

How'th of this city.—The late epidemic is considered by the physicians as now at an end. The recent cold weather has been favorable to the re-establishing the health of the city, which may be considered free from disease. Persons down with the fever, at the last issue, are now convalescent, and rapidly recovering.

We were visited with a heavy gale on Friday last which raised the tides two or three feet above the ordinary range. The schr. Empire was driven ashore in harbor—the Francis on Anastatia Island, and the schrs Elizabeth and Messenger outside near the lighthouse. [*Herald.*

THE TEXIAN AMBASSADOR.—Judge Oakley, on Monday, delivered the opinion of the Superior Court in the case of Henderson, Ambassador from Texas to France, who was lately arrested for debt in this city. The question was, whether the official character of the defendant entitled him to be discharged from the arrest, or whether the privileges conceded by nations to foreign Ambassadors extended to such as were not resident in this country. There can be no doubt, said the Judge, that a resident Minister, acknowledged by the President, is not subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Courts.—This privilege is not founded on any municipal regulation, but upon the law of nations. The act of Congress, of April, 1790, did not intend to confer this exemption as a privilege, but merely to enforce the pre-existing law of nations—first, by declaring the process issued against a Minister void: and second, by inflicting punishment upon those who violate the rights of a Minister. On this account the question must be determined by the law of nations. The inviolability of Ambassadors is a necessary consequence of the right of embassy. As the Minister is the representative of the dignity and independence of his sovereign, he cannot be subjected to the authority of a foreign power.—Writers on international law disagree as to the extent of the privileges of public Ambassadors, but Vattel, who in this instance is followed by the Court, holds that a Minister passing through the territory of a friendly power is entitled to safety, or freedom from arrest and personal violence. This was the case of the Texian Ambassador, returning home with an important treaty, deeply affecting the interest of his nation. It was the opinion of the Court, therefore, that the process detaining the defendant should be set aside.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

The Philadelphia United States Gazette gives the following details of a painful circumstance that occurred on Tuesday, and created considerable sensation in the city:

"Mr. Michael E. Israel, Cashier of the Western Bank, of this city, and a highly respectable citizen, was met by a gentleman, yesterday about noon, in Third street, and discovered to be suffering much from some injury. He was conducted to the house of Dr. Parrish, Sen., and laid upon a sofa, when it was found that he had received a pistol bullet in his head. After some inquiry, it was gathered that Mr. I. had that morning taken a pair of pistols and gone to Camden, where he entered the woods and shot himself. But the wound not proving fatal, he had returned in a state of exhaustion of mind and body. His remarks as to the cause were incoherent and unsatisfactory; nor could we learn, with accuracy, what had induced the act. He spoke of the remarks of a committee; but we did not learn that any official wrong had been imputed to Mr. Israel."

Since the above was in type we have been desired to publish the following notice:

WESTERN BANK,
Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1839.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held yesterday afternoon and evening, they went into a full examination of the cash and bills discounted, and found all correct with the exception of a deficit in the Cashier's funds of twelve thousand dollars, (for which his sureties are ample.)

Geo. Troutman, Pres't,	Geo. W. Page,
Charles S. Wood,	J. Mord. Moss,
David Williamson,	Wm. Esher,
Robert Allen,	Thos. J. Maxwell,

Morris Patterson.

It is said that the sum stated above as a deficit, has been vested in rail road stock, in the name of Mr. Israel, as *Cashier* of the Western Bank. He still survives, but no hope is entertained of his recovery.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 29.

Gen. Jackson.—The Ex-President arrived here from the Hermitage on Monday, and took lodgings with his friend Gen. Armstrong, where numerous friends, including members of the Legislature and strangers, have called to see him.

Though somewhat infirm in body he enjoys a generous flow of spirits, and receives his friends with his usual cheerfulness. He converses freely, and with much animation on matters of national concern; and, as his mental faculties are as vigorous as ever, he entertains his company, as in olden time, with an unreserved exposition of those sound opinions and principles which distinguish him from all other men.

He returns to his seat this evening.—*Union.*

Staunton Law School.

THE subscriber's school for the instruction of young gentlemen in the study of the law will open on the first day of December next, and close the first day of April following. His plan of instruction will consist in the use of approved text books, prescribing for the perusal and study of the learner—prelections, occasionally with explanations of the text—daily or tri weekly examinations, different moots, and occasionally original lectures on particular titles of the law.

The text books will be, Blackstone's Commentaries, Chitty's edition, with Barron Field's Analysis; Chitty's Digest, as prepared for Pleading, 1st volume of Starkie on Evidence, Francis' Maxims, Equity and Parker's Commentaries. Such as purpose to attend should provide themselves with the text books, especially Chitty's Blackstone with Field's Analysis, Chitty's Digest, abridged or modified by Judge Lomax, in three volumes, is preferred to the original, and of this, an ample number of copies, together with some few of the other works, can be obtained here. Though the main design of the subscriber's plan be to impart elementary instruction those who enter sufficiently advanced in their studies or who shall become sufficiently indoctrinated in the theory of rights and remedies to commence the study of the practice, will be instructed in the alestruse but useful learning of special pleading, in the branches of the practice embracing the forms of procedure in Courts of law and equity, and in the department of conveyancing. The subscriber would recommend Staunton as a place highly eligible for a location on the score of its society. The sound morals and steady habits of its citizens—the salubrity of its climate—and last, though not the least, the cheapness of its living. Subscriber's fee $50 payable in advance. Those who purpose attending are requested to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November next.

LUCAS P. THOMPSON.

Staunton, July 19. 21—tf

SILK—To Farmers.

I CAN prove by actual results, that a hand can produce 20 Bushels of Cocoons in a crop in 30 days, and five crops can be raised in a year in Virginia. Not however without a good orchard of trees and proper fixtures. A bushel is worth $5, wound and twisted $10. If you want to sell your land to good advantage, plant out trees liberally. The croakers have done their worst, do not wait until the treasure gets in the hands of a few, and pay high for them, but come or send early, and get the Morus Multicaulis Bude, always at market price, with instructions founded on experience for keeping them in good order. Apply at the office of the Virginia Silk Agency to

Sept 29 [23—tf] J. H. D. LOWNES.

☞ No one need expect an answer to their letters unless *post paid.*

NOTICE.

Fluvanna Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will sell, on the premises, without reserve, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, the tract of Land lying in the county of Fluvanna, on both sides of the Secretary's Mutting Road, in the vicinity of Messrs. Shepherd and Stratton and Col. Wootten, and within two miles of Cobbham Mills, on James river containing 290 acres. The land is well wooded, and has on it a large quantity of good timber. The soil is of good quality, and well adapted to the growth of the celebrated Fluvanna Tobacco. There is about 20 acres cleared, and furnished with the necessary buildings for laborers.

At the same time and place, will be offered for sale, all the tools and fixtures required to prosecute a large timber business; eight or twelve mules and horses, four or three wagons and gears, and about 250,000 feet of plank and scantling, of various kinds and qualities with many other articles.

The terms of sale will be, for the land one fourth cash, the balance in three equal instalments of 8, 16, and 24 months, to be secured by bonds with approved personal security and a deed of trust on the land. For the other articles, a credit of 6 months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required for all sums of and under $20. Sums over that amount, bonds with approved security, for the land and personal property, interest will be charged if payments are not punctually made.

RICHARD REINS,
O. H. ALLEY.

Nov 12 34—td

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on the 18th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, the Tavern stand and farm, known as "Hudgins' Tavern," eight miles above Gatesville, on the Lynchburg stage road, being also eight miles from Columbia and the same distance from New Canton. The farm contains 285 acres of excellent land for wheat and tobacco—with a fine cider orchard and garden, having on it a commodious two story Tavern house, good barn, other out-houses, and threshing machine.

Also, one other tract of 40 acres, one mile above the above described, on which are a grist and saw mill of thorough workmanship, and well situated for business.

Also, at the same time and place, eleven valuable Negroes, comprising men, women, and children, and all the perishable property on the farm, consisting of horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, corn fodder, shucks, straw, &c., &c.

TERMS—For the Real Estate, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, with bonds with approved security, and their payment secured by a deed of trust on the property. For the other property, cash will be required on all sums of ten dollars and under—for larger amounts, six months' credit with good security.

HENRY V. HUDGINS, *Executor.*

☞ All persons having claims against the estate of John Hudgins, decd., are requested to come forward with the same for settlement, on or before the above named 1st sale, or they will be considered unpaid, and all persons indebted to said estate, must make payment accordingly as possible.

HENRY V. HUDGINS, *Executor.*

Nov. 26 48—tds

Wormley Grove for Sale.

WISHING to purchase a farm of a larger size, I now offer for sale my FARM on Pamunky river, containing 849 acres. It lies within 20 miles of Richmond, 10 of Aylett's, on the Mattapony, and 5 miles above New Castle. There is a great abundance of marl on the river, immediately above and below, and there are on the Land strong indications of calcareous deposites. There is a large body of valuable wood land to clear. The land is well adapted to corn, wheat, oats and clover—the grain may be delivered to vessels within 3 miles of the door. The tract lies remarkably well, being level, nearly square, containing little or no waste land, and in a high state of improvement. In a word, in point of beauty and fertility it challenges a comparison with any farm in Lower Virginia. The Buildings, overlooking a vast expanse of flat land, are near the centre of the farm, and of good quality, consisting of a two story wood house with 8 rooms of the size, a kitchen with 4 rooms, good dairies, an excellent ice-house, two good overseers' houses, a large brick stable, carriage house, a barn, corn houses, machine house, with good horse power, good cabins and every necessary out-house. The yard and garden are handsomely enclosed, of the best materials—there is also a new summer house, sufficiently remote from the river to ensure perfect health, with a well of the very best water in the yard.

Also, MECHANICKSVILLE for sale. It contains 133¼ acres of land, and is situate on the main road leading from Mangohick church by Dabney's Ferry to Richmond, within 3 miles of the ferry. It is a good stand for a grocery and small city goods store, a blacksmith's shop, a wheelwright shop, and private out-houses. There is no public house on the road, for a distance of 25 or 30 miles.—The buildings are new, consisting of a dwelling house with four rooms and passage, a kitchen and dairies, a store-house, an office, wheelwright shop, black-smith shop, besides other small houses.

☞ Address, Enfield, King William.

Nov 12 [54—ts] WM. F. GAINES.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.—According to the 5th section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 23d March, 1837, "Establishing general regulations for the incorporation of Banks," the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, have appointed, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank be held on the first Tuesday in January next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., in the principal Bank in the City of Richmond, for the appointment of their part, of five Directors of the principal Bank, and of four Directors for each of the Branches thereof, to be chosen by stockholders, holding at least five shares each, and to be citizens of this State, to serve with other Directors to be appointed by the Executive, the ensuing year.

As the institution, since the last election of Directors, has by act of the Stockholders, been placed under an entirely new organization, it is deemed proper, that a full representation of the shares may be had, and, to that end, it is advised that proxies may be properly executed and forwarded in season, by such stockholders as may find it inconvenient to attend in person.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Nov 26 [58—td] A. ROBINSON, Jr., *Cashier.*

MATHEWS ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Mathews Academy have elected, as Instructors for the ensuing year, Branch Archer Saunders, Esq. (late one of the Professors of the Richmond City Academy) as Principal, and William Prior, Esq. (also lately engaged in the Richmond Academy) as Assistant Instructor. Both these gentlemen have high reputations as Teachers, and from their long experience in instruction, and the advantages they have derived from being employed in the largest Academy in this state, eminently qualify them to perform the duties required in such a manner as will be conducive to the usefulness and prosperity of the Institution. The Trustees do not hesitate to recommend this Institution to the people of lower Virginia, as possessing advantages inferior to no Academy in the State. It is situated in a healthy region, with able Professors. It is very accessible by water, as packets run regularly in the winter and steamboats in the summer months, between this place and Norfolk, Richmond and Baltimore, and it is but a short walk from the landing to the Academy—and lastly, there is no Institution so cheap in the rates of board and tuition.

It is deemed unnecessary to name every branch of learning that will be taught. All the branches of the English language usually taught in Academies, together with the Latin and Greek languages, will be taught in this Institution, so far as will qualify the student to enter college, or engage in the usual avocations of life.

The terms are as follows, viz:

Board, lodging, washing and lights, per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the English branches, [except Mathematics,] per session,	10 00
Mathematics,	12 50
Latin and Greek Languages,	15 00

The fees of each session are to be paid in advance, and no student will be admitted for less time than the session, nor will any deductions be made for any cause except sickness.

The first session will commence on the 15th of January, and terminate the 15th of June. The second session will begin on the 15th of July, and close on the 15th of December.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

W. SHUTTE, *Pres't.*

References may be made, as to the qualifications of the Instructors, to Wm. Ian Robertson, Esq., Thomas Ritchie, Esq., General Edward Peyton, Rev. Dr. Empie, Professor Maupin, at Richmond; Professor Rogers, University of Virginia; John Tyler, Esq., Williamsburg, and Professor Dew, William and Mary.

Nov 29 59—tds

Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Estate.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Northumberland county, pronounced on the 6th of October, 1839, in the case of Hiram Harding and William Harding administrators, with the will annexed, of Wm. Harding, decd, complainants, against Wm. Nutt and Seth Lansdon, defendants, the undersigned Commissioners, or any two or more of them, will expose to public sale, at the residence of the said Wm. Nutt in the county of Northumberland, on Saturday, the 28th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, upon a credit of one, two and three years, (except so much as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the said sale, which will be required in cash,) the following real and personal estate, to wit: The farm on which the said Nutt resides, estimated to contain three hundred and twenty acres, another tract, designated as the Gibbs tract, estimated to contain two hundred and fifty acres, and also another tract, estimated to contain two hundred acres, the two last named tracts lying in the immediate vicinity of the said Nutt's residence; and also two negro slaves, Lewis and Moses. The land is represented as valuable, one tract lying immediately on the Wicomico river, and the other two tracts very near the shores of the said river.—The negroes are young men, able and valuable. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers, and liens upon the land as further security for the real estate sold. The Commissioners will only give such title as is conferred upon them by virtue of the said decree; but the title is believed to be unquestionable.

WM. BASYE,
JOS. W. CRUNN,
THOS. B. BARTON,
AUGUSTINE NEALE,
Commissioners.

Nov 26 [58—wtds]

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—In Caroline county Court, 11th Oct., 1839.

John D. Hargrave, the receiver, appointed by a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Caroline, in a suit pending therein, wherein Francis A. Peatros and others are plaintiffs, and Richard Norment and others are defendants,

Plaintiff:

against

Richard Norment and Neiborne E. Sutton, Defendants.

The defendant, Richard Norment, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Oct 22 [48—w8w] JOHN L. PENDLETON, C.

THE subscriber having engaged Mr. William Mathews, as a teacher, will open a school for the ensuing year at his house, one mile North of Amelia Court house—to commence on the 15th January, and end on 15th December, with a vacation of one month in the summer. Mr. Mathews is a graduate of Waterville College (Maine) and brings the most satisfactory testimonials of moral character and competency as a teacher.

The object of the school being principally for the education of the subscriber's own sons, it will consequently be under his immediate superintendence. He will take into his family ten or fifteen boarders, if early application be made. His terms will be:

For board, (bedding, washing and candles included,)	$100
Teaching the Latin and Greek languages	25
Mathematics, Moral and Political Philosophy and Rhetoric,	25
Reading, Writing, common Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography,	20

The location of this school is as healthy as any in lower Virginia, and a neighborhood highly moral and religious. Monthly circular will be forwarded to parents and guardians, and it will be subject to a public examination previous to the summer vacation. Persons wishing to engage their sons or wards, will address the subscriber, Amelia Court House, Va.

JNO. T. BOTTOM.

Nov 15 53—wtf

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the President and Directors of the James River and Kanawha Company in Richmond, on Friday, the 8th November, 1839:

Resolved, That unless the President and Directors should in the mean time be enabled to tender other means of payment, they will be ready on the first day of January next, and of each succeeding month thereaf