POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

The following beautiful lines, containing a welcome to the last month of the year 1839, cannot be deemed inappropriate at this time:

A WELCOME TO DECEMBER.

"And after him came next the chill December,
Yet he, through mere feasting which he made,
And great bonfires, did not the cold remember."

WELCOME—Ancient of the year!
Though thy face be pale and drear,
Though thine eye be veil'd in night
Though thy scatter'd locks be white,
Though thy feeble form be bow'd
In the mantle of the cloud—
Yet, December, with thee come
All the old delights of home;
Lovelier never stole the hour
In the summer's rosy bower,
Than around thy social hearth
When the few we love on earth,
With their hearts of holiday,
Meet to laugh the night away;
Talking of the thousand things
That to time give swiftest wings;
Not unmin'd with memories dear
Such as in a higher sphere,
Might hedim an angel's eye,
Feelings of the days gone by;
Of the friends who made a part
Of our early heart of heart;
Thoughts that still around us twine
With a chasten'd wo divine.

But when all are wrapp'd in sleep,
Let me list the whirlwind's sweep,
Rushing through the forest hoar
Like a charging army's roar,
Or, with thoughts of riper age,
Wonder o'er some splendid page,
Writ as with the burning coal,
Transcript of the Grecian's soul!
Or the ponderous tomes unclasp
Where a later spirit's grasp,
Summon'd from a loftier band,
Spite of rack, and blade, and brand,
With the might of Miracle
Rent the more than Pagan veil;
And disclosed to mankind's eyes
God's true pathway to the skies.

Every autumn leaf has fled,
But a noble tree has shed
Nobler scions from its bough;
Pale Mortality! 'tis thou
That hast flung them on the ground
In the year's mysterious round!
Thou that hadst the great "To come,"
Thing of terror!—Darkness!—Tomb!
Oh! for some celestial one,
That has through thy portals gone!
To pour upon our cloudy eye
The vision—what it is—"to die."
Yet, no seraph traveller
Bends his starry pinions here;
Since the birth of hoary Time,
All is silent, stern, sublime;
All unlimited, unknown!
Father! may thy will be done!
Let me die, or let me live,
KING OF SPIRITS! but—forgive!

POLITICAL.

(From the Reporter.)

WHIG NOMINATION.

The National Whig Convention, which assembled at this place on the 4th instant, placed in nomination William H. Harrison, of Ohio, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President, as its published proceedings will ere this have apprised most of our readers.

This nomination is probably well enough under the circumstances. It may be the best the Convention could present to an alliance of factions such as opposes the Democratic National Administration; which, like the frantic hosts of the Crusades is animated by a common passion for conquest, but is yet led by rival chiefs, and essentially divided as to the objects of the campaign, and distribution of the spoils.

The nominating body was composed of Antimasons and Masonic Whigs, of Abolitionists and slaveholders, who met upon a common platform to merge for a time the elements of strife between them in their greater hostility to the democracy of the country. But the distinctive superstitions of at least the Antimasons and Abolitionists, could not be kept from seething with its accustomed vehemence, and was therefore too rancorous towards Mr Clay, who had solemnly scouted them both, to tolerate his nomination.

The Whigs of the entire South—of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama and Arkansas—the Whigs of the North, of the West and the middle States, especially the Whigs of Pennsylvania and New York, whose zeal for "Harry of the West" appeared like an enthusiastic idolatry *before* the convention assembled, was damped by its deliberations, like that of Peter the Hermit, at the siege of Antioch. The sixth ballot stood 103 votes for their favorite, whilst Gen. Harrison had but 61, and Gen. Scott 46, but still it was gracious enough to vouchsafe to the "whippable division," as Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was pleased to designate them, the poor privilege of praising and surrendering their chivalrous candidate before the final and decisive vote was given. The sentence of the Antimasons and Abolitionists against him had been proclaimed, and must not be reversed by any independent action on the part of his friends, whatever service he may have rendered to the party, however superior his talents in politics or for administration of the Government—no matter how chivalrous a knight he had proved himself on more occasions than one in their aggressive or defensive warfare, he was not a professor of the austere bigotry that characterised this council of Clermont, and for such weighty objection must be rejected.

Gen. Scott had as little chance in this strange convention. He is a soldier accustomed to command, and knows nothing of the servile spirit which submits personal independence and honor, cherished opinions and comprehensive policy, to faction. General Harrison, therefore, with greatly inferior fitness to both his competitors, but being claimed on all sides, whom all sides expect to appropriate to their respective purposes, was alone deemed AVAILABLE, for the post of dispenser of patronage, according to the creeds of the conjoined, but uncompromising bigots.

We do not know, however, that this is a concern of ours, any more than to show to the American people, what may be expected if, by chance, the parties who make this nomination should succeed in seizing the reins in the Union, as they did in Pennsylvania by the election of 1835. A minority placed them in power, through a division in the Democratic ranks; and their first developement was to raise the banner of proscription and fraud. The "*whipped Whigs*" were shut out from the Administration, *except where their votes were necessary to carry an investigation of masonry, that ended in violence towards themselves;* to district the State in fraud of the right of representation; in establishing the United States and other banks, in contempt of the public will; in wasting ten millions of the public money upon favored instruments, without finishing a section of the public improvements. Such is but a specimen of the wrongs which the nation must suffer, in her principles, her rights, and institutions, if accident or perverted judgment in the voters, should place the administration of her affairs in the hands of anti-masons and abolitionists. It is enough, as a solemn warning to such as have a patriotic regard for the honor and prosperity of their country—who are part of the only people on earth who enjoy the freedom of Democratic constitutions and laws that have borne the test of time, of peace and war.

But of such result but little apprehension need be entertained by the Democratic party; nor can it rationally be anticipated by the Opposition, after looking to the popular vote of the recent elections at the heavy majority OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND, in favor of the Democratic charter and measures of MARTIN VAN BUREN'S Administration.

(From the Washington Globe, Dec. 14.)

The following fine analysis of the question which has agitated the House of Representatives for the last two weeks, has been handed to us by a member. It is so clear in its statements as to supersede argument; or rather the statement itself is the most conclusive argument:

NEW JERSEY CASE.

By the Constitution of the U. S., article 1st, section 5, "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

A man may receive the highest number of votes given at an election, and be properly returned to Congress as a *member*, and yet so many of the votes may be given by persons not *qualified to vote*, as, if deducted, would of *right* give the office to his opponent. If the right of the member holding the return to membership were contested by him who received a majority of the legal votes, this would present a question of contested *election*.

Another man might receive the highest number of votes, and their legality not be disputed; yet if, by erroneous computation, or by fraud, mistake, or improper conduct on the part of the returning officers, his opponent should obtain the certificate of election, or even a Governor's commission founded thereon, the man who received the highest number of legal votes would of right be entitled to the *return*, whether in the shape of a certificate from returning officers or Governor's commission: and if he claimed his right to the *return*, before the House, it would present a case of contested *return*.

A third may receive the highest number of legal votes, and be in every respect properly returned; that is, both legally elected and constitutionally *returned*, and yet himself not *eligible* to office. Such a case would present a question of *qualification*—of each of which questions the House is sole and supreme judge.

Governor Pennington had not, nor had either of his certifying clerks, the right to judge of the election.—Their duty required them to make returns which conformed to the state of the poll books; and any returns which they made, that did not conform to the state of the poll books, were false.

If the returning officers *knew* that their *returns* did not so conform, the *returns* were both *false* and *fraudulent;* and if the Governor of New Jersey, when he gave the commission to the five Whigs, knew that the *returns* were *false* and *fraudulently* made, his commission, *notwithstanding* the great seal is appended thereto, like the *returns*, (of which it is only intended to be evidence,) is not only fraudulent, but does not give a shadow of *title* to membership on the floor of the House.

All the votes offered and received by the judges of the election, and entered on the poll books, so far as the clerks of the counties, or the Governor and Council, had a right to determine, were good and legal. If they received the votes of men not qualified, or refused votes of those who were qualified to vote, the House, and the House alone, under the Constitution, can make the correction; but the clerks were bound to certify the *returns* truly, and the Governor's commission to conform to the facts of the case.

They were bound, by every obligation, to count all of the votes received by the judges, and to certify them here; and any *return* of members, founded upon a less number of votes than was received and counted by the judges and entered on the poll books, *is a false return*, and must be set aside on such falsehood appearing to the House; and the House must, in place of the *false return*, make a *true return* of those persons entitled to their seats in it.

Now, the proof is clear, that the Democratic members received a majority of the people's votes, and those votes were counted and entered on the poll books, and not disputed by the judges and inspectors of election.

This is not denied by any one in the House, of either party. They were then entitled to the *returns* and commissions as members; and inasmuch as this has been improperly withheld, it is the duty of the House to declare that they are so entitled, and, by virtue thereof, to their seats as members, until by purging the polls on both sides it shall be shown that the Whigs have received a majority of the votes of qualified voters.

No upright man should countenance an attempt to avoid the count on the poll books, nor should artifice or fraud be tolerated in the *return* of a member who did not receive the highest number of votes, undisputed at the *time of making* the return.

The purity of our public officers should in this be kept above suspicion, that the people should be satisfied with the expression of the public will through the ballot box; and the higher the grade of the officer that shall violate the public trust, the greater should be the public detestation of the act. It will not do to justify a false or fraudulent *return* of the vote, as given on the surmise of a few illegal votes. No man, whoever he be, whether judge, clerk, or Governor, should dare to set aside the popular vote once given, entered on the poll books, counted and published; nor can this House, without usurpation, do such act, unless it is first shown that the voters were not qualified to vote, and then only upon due notice. And the making of a false or fraudulent *return*, or a commission founded on such, with the *view* of putting one set of members *in the House*, whom the people had not chosen, and keeping those out whom they had chosen, is an act of usurpation, and an *outrage* on popular rights, which should meet with universal execration.

But the attempt to effect all of this by the votes of those very men so improperly *returned* in violation of the rules of the House, on the pretence that they are not personally interested in the event of the decision, is an outrage upon our understandings, almost as hard to endure as the act is wicked and disorganizing.

The *election* is the act of the people; the *return* is the act of their officers and agents.

The *election* gives title to a seat here; the *return* is only *evidence* of such title. The Governor's certificate, or commission, is only evidence of the *return*.

The House is judge of both, but has no power to give membership on account of a *return* which is false, or commission founded on such, whenever it appears that the *return* does not state truly who was *elected*.

The idea that a Governor's *commission* gives *title* to *membership*, is absurd.

Suppose four candidates for a seat in Congress. The first obtains a return from part of the returning officers; he hurries off to the Governor, and gets his *commission* under the *broad seal*. The second gets the *returns* from the whole of the officers, who have made an erroneous addition of numbers; he goes to the Governor, gets his *commission* under the broad seal. A third takes the *returns* from all of the returning officers, and upon a correct computation, it is found that he is entitled to the *returns*; he goes and gets his commission. A fourth goes to the poll books, and finds that an entire precinct or township has been omitted in counting the votes before any of the *returns* were made, and by counting those votes, he is entitled to membership. Now here would be four different *titles* to membership; each consecutive title would be better than the former; all would be derived from the *returns;* and the House would be compelled to judge between them, and make return of him who had the best right to the return.

Would it not be farcical to hear the first three, who had the Governor's commissions, under the *broad seal*, each proclaiming their *titles* as paramount, on the principles of State sovereignty—the fourth man, whose right superseded the whole, on account of his undisputed majority on the poll-books, being kept out of the House? I leave to the judgment of the House on which side the principles of State sovereignty would require them to act. Whether will you do homage to the wax of the Governor, so profusely distributed, or to the ballot box?

OPINIONS OF THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

The following extracts from an able article in the last Cincinnati Gazette, edited by Charles Hammond—certainly the most profound jurist connected with the press of the U. S.—is streng confirmation of the rectitude of the decision of the House in regard to the New Jersey case:—*Globe.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—The more I reflect upon the points raised, in organizing Congress, the stronger are my impressions, that the course pursued by the Clerk, as far as he was permitted to go, is the safest for the protection of every interest. The New Jersey case is one of a real contest, where the contending parties act in good faith toward each other and toward the public. One set of members claim their seats against the majority of votes actually polled, at the election. In their support, it is urged that they are fortified by the acknowledged forms of law, which so far make a present right. But this is not a safe rule. The House is the exclusive and final judge, and I think it should take up the contest, in its first stages, and carry it back to the original facts.

If rights can be founded upon official papers, independent of the real facts, scoundrel functionaries may always be found in office to furnish such papers, to subserve party purposes.

When the House in the act of organization, the historical fact of a *bona fide* contest is always before them. If the returned member's seat is in real contest, let his name be passed, with a notice by the Clerk; when the call is through before any other step is taken in organization, the members present should decide how far the contest was of a character to be then acted upon. This decision should be made before any officer is chosen.

If, as the Clerk proposed, the five New Jersey members had been passed, the same thing should have been done in the Ingersoll case. When the members of undisputed right had been called, then the question should have been propounded, "*Shall the New Jersey delegation be added?*" *My response to this roll would be, "No!"—Here is a real contest, and it should have a full examination, before either party is allowed to sit.*" The Pennsylvania case would come up immediately, and the same question would be submitted: "*Shall Mr. Naylor be admitted to the roll? My answer would be instant*, YES. *His case is one where the actual vote and the official certificate correspond.*"

I have thought a great deal upon this subject, and have carefully considered the host of abuses to which the purity of election is exposed, and the best means of defeating fraudulent movements in those officials who take and certify the votes, and issue final certificates. Some such course as that here suggested, is the most effectual that I can think of. If too much effect is allowed to official certificates every temptation is held out to obtain them, right or wrong. If once a claimant can get himself seated in Congress, he is sure of a session's seat, with wages and contesting costs, and Congressman's influence—an influence that makes his removal almost impracticable. I would prevent this by subjecting every claimant to some scrutiny by the body in its organization.

WHO ARE NON-COMMITTAL.—The recent Federal Convention which met in this place, adjourned *sine die*, without having made any provision to issue an address to the people of the United States, explanatory of the grounds upon which they claim their support, and without the passage of a single resolution expressive of their own sentiments upon the various questions of national policy now in agitation. Indeed, so far from acceding in this particular to the reasonable expectations of the public, a proposition to appoint a committee whose duty it should be to report an address, was openly and violently OPPOSED by Mr. Leigh of Virginia, and eventually VOTED DOWN by the almost unanimous voice of the Convention. Who, we would now ask, is afraid to meet the issue upon all the momentous topics which now, in some measure, divide the American people? Even the Sub-Treasury—this "raw head and bloody bones," which is constantly held *in terrorem* before the affrighted face of Whiggery—was left untouched, and not a single shaft was hurled at it by the incensed gladiators battling on the side of Federalism. Hereafter let us hear no charges from *that* side of "non-committalism" against Martin Van Buren! It won't do. His views on all public questions—Sub-Treasury, National Bank, Abolition, &c.—have been boldly proclaimed and all known to the world. But those of Granny Harrison, and the men who nominated him, must be *guessed at*—which the leaders of Whiggery no doubt considered as good a rule of arriving at the opinion of a man as any other. So it is—*if it happens to hit.*—*Harrisburg Keystone.*

The Madisonian of Saturday, in speaking of the Convention at Harrisburg, says:

"We should not be surprised if the influence of the friends of Gen. Harrison in Pennsylvania, who throng so thickly around the Convention, should ultimately control its decision. If so, the nomination will have been made by the States that possibly will have no electoral votes to give."

You were right, Mr. Madisonian, this time; it was ascertained on the 5th, that Clay had in the Convention ten more votes than Harrison, but the delegates were finally dragooned by Messrs. Stevens, Dickey and Co., into the nomination of Gen. Harrison, and immediately *insulted the friends of the other candidates* by a splendid illumination of the Harrison head-quarters, in honor of the victory over Messrs. Clay and Scott.

If the Clay men shall support the nomination cheerfully, they will confirm what Mr. Stevens said of them, "that they are poor devils, and dare not do any thing else than confirm the nomination he had made."

[*Pennsylvania Keystone.*

THE "UNION AND HARMONY" OF THE PIERALD OPPOSITION.—It will doubtless, from this time forward, constitute a paramount purpose of the Harrison faction to represent the nomination of "Old Tippecanoe" as the *unanimous* choice of the Federal National Convention. Those who attended the deliberations of that body on the last day of its session, and heard the closing addresses of its members, will, however, know what value to place upon these representations. For the sake of a contest, we could have wished, and did wish, that the nominee of that Convention, be he whom he might, would *unite* all the elements of the Opposition, as without it the re-election of the present incumbent will be more a matter of form, than the result of a struggle. There was, however, neither cordiality or unanimity in yielding acquiescence to the nomination of Harrison. One of the North Carolina delegation, (whose name we do not now remember,) on the eve of adjournment, arose, and stated frankly that he could promise the nomination nothing more than a "*reasonable* support"—that, under no circumstances, could Harrison receive the vote of *old Rip*, and the labor of the Whigs there would be worse than idle; yet he felt disposed to make the most of an evil, and would for himself, individually, promise the nominee *his vote*, but beyond that he could give no gratifying *assurance whatever.*

One of the Kentucky delegation, Gen. Combe, described her as in a *bruised* and *broken* condition—an irreparable wound had been inflicted upon her, which neither time nor change of circumstances could heal.—He also intimated, that even *that* Commonwealth, overshadowed as she has been by the influence of Whiggery, *might* no longer be found enlisted under her torn and tattered banner; and to cap the climax of the whole, even the "Spy in Washington,"

"*A chiel among them takin' notes,*"

could not refrain from declaring, in the presence of numerous bystanders, "this nomination secures Van Buren the vote of the Empire State by 15,000 majority."

Such were the opinions, privately as well as *openly* expressed, by the leaders of the great National Convention, not alone before, but AFTER the nominations had been concluded. Take them at their own word, no event yet to happen, which is subject to the controlling dispensations of a *higher* power, is farther removed beyond the pale of uncertainty and doubt, than the re-election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency.—*Pennsylvania Keystone.*

Why has Henry Clay been laid upon the shelf?—Why do his late eulogists and partizans shrink from him as a candidate, and urge first a name scarcely thought of until within a few weeks comparatively, and whose principles and views are unknown to the American people, and finally, rather than adhere to their leader and late favorite, offer as their candidate a man whose qualifications and standing and political elevation and services entitle him to no such distinction? Simply because Mr. Clay's political course and opinions are *too well known*—because they dare not go to the people with their principles frankly avowed and fully known—because they feel that they cannot sustain and dare not put their cause upon a candidate, however strong in their personal attachment towards him, *who is known to embody their opinions upon all the great questions now before the American people.* Do not the "Whig" party stand self-condemned before the world?

[*Albany Argus.*

STATE RIGHTS MEN.

This "small but respectable body of Republicans" are now regarded with much interest by the two great contending parties which divide our country. The Opposition entertains hopes, that waen the Presidential question comes before the people, they will oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren. A more fallacious delusion never blinded the eyes or warped the judgments of desperate politicians. The State Rights men are, and have ever been hostile to latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution. They have expressed their sentiments, manfully and with extraordinary power of intellect and philosophical acumen, against all assumptions of power, by the national government, so often, cunningly, plausibly, and eloquently recommended by Federal orators and Federal presses. They are adverse to the institution of chartered monopolies; to the alluring, but illegal system of internal improvements; and to indirect taxation in the shape of direct bounties in favor of one class of the community, at the expense of a minority of the States, and of the people at large. Maintaining these views in strict accordance with Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, how can it be supposed, that they will, at this late day, suddenly turn converts to doctrines and systems utterly at war with all their former professions, and their settled principles of national policy? The idea is preposterous, is absurd. They once separated from the mass of their Democratic brethren, on a question involving the appropriate remedy for an infraction of the reserved rights of one of the States. On all other points they have continued to act with us. They may have been Nullifiers, but never were they Federalists.

It was our good fortune to become personally acquainted with many State Rights men during our peregrination in the West, and never did we meet with more intelligent, upright, and enthusiastic men, or Democrats. Their enemies, if they have any, cannot deny this in their praise as Republicans, that even "their failings lean to virtue's side." They are to a man, strict interpreters of the Constitution, resolutely opposed to all invasion of the reserved rights of the States, in favor of Equal Rights and Equal Privileges, and of the Independent Treasury, as the only effectual means of restoring the Government to its original simplicity, and restricted sphere of action. The mild, conciliatory, yet firm and dignified course pursued by the President, both in our domestic and foreign relations, has secured for him their support at the next election. If any hesitation has hitherto been felt in making a choice between the supporters of the Administration and their opponents, the monstrous scheme, now revived by the latter, of a GREAT NATIONAL FUNDED DEBT, has definitely settled the question.—*Trenton Emporium.*

DOMESTIC.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 10.—The Senate has passed Resolutions in relation to the Banks, of which the following is the substance:

The Executive is to appoint an Investigating Committee of two, to examine the condition of all the Banks, and if any of them are deemed unsound, to apply for an injunction, and the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the assets. And if any Bank should refuse an inspection of its Books, then the Executive shall issue a Proclamation directing its bills not to be received in payment of any public dues, until it shall comply with such demand of the Committee.

The Executive is to report the proceedings of the Committee, to the next Legislature.

(From the Correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 10.—The following preamble and resolution, offered some time ago by Mr. Bates, were taken up, and adopted, yeas 50, nays 35.

"Whereas the measures of the Federal Government, under the administration of Martin Van Buren, have met the decided approbation of a large majority of the citizens of this State, and are of a character, in the opinion of this General Assembly, to entitle him to re-election for another Presidential term: And whereas, the high character and long and faithful services of the Hon. John Forsyth, make him the favorite son of Georgia, and the consistency of his principles, the true and unwavering support of the great Republican interest of his country, strongly recommend him to the Democratic party of the U. S. for the Vice Presidency of the U. S.:

"Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved, That Martin Van Buren and John Forsyth be recommended by this General Assembly to the Democracy of the U. S., and to the people of this State; the former for re-election to the office of President of the U. S., and the latter for the office of Vice President."

FEDERAL COURT.—This court adjourned on Friday last. We understand about 1500 cases, the whole number on the docket, were disposed of, and that judgment was obtained against the following banks:—Agricultural, Brandon, Real Estate Hinds, Real Estate Decatur, Benton and Manchester, Citizens' Bank of Madison, and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg. We are not advised what course will be taken by the Government as the creditor of the Agricultural Bank at this crisis, but we presume the one adopted will be as lenient as is consistent with safety: notwithstanding the bank took all possible means to deprive the Government of the use of the $587,000, after promising the Secretary of the Treasury judgment would be confessed if proceedings were not instituted at an earlier period.

[*Natchez Free Trader, Dec. 2.*

Correspondence of the Alabama Advertiser and Chronicle.

TUSCALOOSA, Dec. 2d, 1839.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, the two Houses were organized. The House of Representatives was called to order by Mr. Williams of Tuscaloosa, after which John D. Phelan, Esq, a member from Tuscaloosa, was unanimously elected Speaker, who returned his acknowledgments in a neat and appropriate speech. The following officers were then elected, to wit: Wm. Garrett, Principal Clerk; Joseph Phelan, Assistant Clerk; M. Priest, Engrossing Clerk; John Tatum, Doorkeeper; and —— Taylor, Messenger. As soon as the election of officers was over, Mr. Porter of Tuscaloosa introduced a preamble and resolutions having for their object *the relief of Mobile.*

In the Senate, the Hon. Green P. Rice, Senator from Morgan, was elected President without opposition; Pleasant Hill, Secretary, and Hiram Hemphill, Assistant Secretary. *Mr. Calhoun of Dallas, the former President, was not a candidate for re-election.*

In the St. Augustine News of the 1st, it is stated that Judge Reid, President of the Convention lately held at St. Joseph, has issued his proclamation, announcing that the "Constitution has been ratified by the People of Florida." It will now be presented to Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.

TEXAS—MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

This document, as could be expected, places that Government in a very advantageous light to strangers; and while the President displays the politic statesman, in presenting a favorable view of home affairs, he evinces much candor and decision in disclosing her relations with foreign powers, and an intimation of her future conduct towards the Government of Mexico.

Honored by the virtual acknowledgment of France of their separate, independent existence; he is assured that "England and other nations of commercial distinction," will soon follow the example.

"With the U. States," he says, "we remain upon the most amicable terms;" and compliments the "generous feelings" which animate the "chivalry of the land," in high praises.

In reference to their relations with Mexico, which forms far the most important part of the Message, he commences by stating that he had despatched an agent in March last to the capital, to propose terms of peace; but the agent was not suffered to proceed beyond Vera Cruz; and says, he had no confidence that Santa Anna would redeem the pledges made while a prisoner in the Texas camp.

They have not been redeemed; and we think we are warranted, from several parts of the Message, that it is the uncompromising intention of the President to recommence hostilities against that nation, as soon as the army and navy may become adequate to a successful undertaking. That preparation is already partially made. "Whilst we have every reason," says he, "to be satisfied with our military operations, we also find in the report of the Secretary of the Navy much cause of congratulation. When the contracts for increasing the number of our vessels, *which are now in progress*, shall have been completed, we shall be in possession of a *force fully adequate* to all the exigencies of maritime defence.

In making these preparations immense expenditures have been employed, and still more required, and while "funds for these objects cannot be raised unfelt by the nation," he exhorts the people to "meet them with cheerfulness."

The loan obtained by the commissioner, of $280,000, has been appropriated to the army and navy. Five millions more are expected to be raised by sale of government bonds in London. Could this desirable object be effected, it would infinitely increase the confidence of strangers in the ability and solvency of the government, and draw many emigrants to the country, who are still in doubt about the ultimate fate of that nation.

"From the remarks of the Matamoras Gazette, and private letters received from that place by the last arrival, it would appear to be the general impression there, that the march of Col. Ross with his detachment across the Rio Grande, and his junction with the Federalists, was authorized by the Texian Government. The movement is regard as the prelude of an invasion of the country by a still larger force, to be despatched to the assistance of the Federalists. A private letter speaks of the expected arrival of a fleet from Texas, freighted with an invading army. The news has, of course, created great consternation. An express was despatched to the seat of government, carrying the alarming tidings, which, when received there, will no doubt lead to extensive preparations on the part of Mexico to repel the attack. It is expected that the government will immediately concentrate its whole disposable military force upon Matamoras. The terror of the Texian flag waving on the West bank of the Rio del Norte, will rouse the energies of the whole nation. Under the circumstances, it would not be surprising if the wild adventure of Col. Ross should bring about very important results. The Mexicans may regard the denial of having authorized the proceedings of Col. Ross, as an artifice or stratagem to hide their actual participation in, or instigation of the outrage. In this event, actual hostilities between the two countries will be resumed—war will be waged in earnest, and the struggle so long pending be brought to a speedy issue.

The trade between the United States of America and Germany is gradually and rapidly increasing. The recent large emigrations from Germany to this country have introduced a taste for the manufactures and productions of that country, which is gaining ground every day.

The attention of our government has been directed to this subject, and a strong effort is making which has in part succeeded, to put the trade between the two countries on a footing of equal advantage to both. Some of our most important staples are loaded on their introduction into Germany with duties which almost amount to a prohibition, while on our part the products of Germany are subjected to a very moderate impost. The consequence is, that the importations from Germany into the United States are much greater than the importations from the United States into Germany.

We have lately conversed with Mr. Joshua Dodge, who, for the last ten years and a half, has been employed by our government as its diplomatic agent in Germany, and who returned the other day in the British Queen. Mr. Dodge visited all the countries included in the German Commercial Confederation, made himself acquainted with the extent of their commerce, direct and indirect, with the United States, entered into communication with their several governments and with the assembly of deputies of the confederation, and endeavored to impress them with the necessity of placing this commerce upon a footing of the fairest reciprocity, in order to retain and improve it. His labors have not been without success.

The governments of the confederation have been brought to look upon the trade with America as more important than they had hitherto considered it, both to their agriculture and to their growing manufactures, and as likely within a few years, if properly cherished, to grow into far greater importance. In consequence of this, an important reduction has been made in the duties on rice, which have recently been diminished one third, namely, from three Prussian thalers per centner, or 100 German pounds, to two Prussian thalers per centner. The duty on tobacco, one of our most important staples, remains, however, at the enormous rate of 5½ thalers per centner, notwithstanding this commodity is so much consumed by the Germans, who are always smoking. The representations made by Mr. Dodge, however, who has spared no industry to collect and digest information on this subject, and lay it before the German governments, will, it is expected, procure a reduction of this duty also.

The attention of our government to the German trade has already been attended with no trifling advantages; and if, through its exertions, this entire branch of our commerce shall be placed on a footing of mutual liberality, we shall have cause to congratulate the country. The arrangements for this purpose can be best made now, while the trade is comparatively in its infancy, and while there are fewest obstacles of habit and interest to set aside.—*N. Y. Post.*

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The borderers on both sides of the line seem to be subjecting themselves to some unnecessary trouble and expense, in consequence of their mutual suspicions. We presume neither party has any disposition to make a hostile inroad at present. Yet the British authorities have thought it necessary, in consequence of hostile rumors from the Maine boundary, to station a regiment of regular troops, the 11th, at Temisquata Lake, for the winter. They might as well have been suffered to occupy more comfortable quarters at Quebec or St. John. We do not believe that Gov. Fairfield has any intention of making an invasion the present winter.

On the other hand, if the information in the following letter, published in the Woodstock Times, and a similar statement in the Quebec Gazette, be correct, the guardians of the rights of Maine, have very unnecessarily burnt one of their block houses, to prevent its falling into the possession of the enemy, and concentrated their forces upon another, higher up the river. The following is the letter from the Times, dated

MADAWASKA, Nov. 25, 1839.

I have this day received the news that the Americans, supposing that our Government intended sending troops to occupy their block house, very coolly sent up a party of three men and burned their strong building to the ground—saying at the same time that if the red coats wanted block houses, they might build them themselves, at their own expense. The building destroyed is 9 miles up the Fish River.

A few days since, an Engineer Officer arrived here from Quebec, and after a short stay, returned.

The Quebec Mercury, in stating the same fact, says that the Americans have erected another and very strong block house, a few miles higher up the Fish River, which is occupied by about 20 men.

The report that the Albany militia had returned from the manor on Wednesday evening was a mistake. The following is from the Albany Evening Journal of yesterday afternoon:

THE MANOR DIFFICULTIES.—Gen. Averill, of Montgomery county, with five hundred troops ordered on Monday evening last, arrived in this city last evening. We are happy to announce that communications have been received from the towns interested, which authorise a confident hope that all further resistance to the execution of the law has been abandoned. The information received from the Sheriff last evening is, that he was successfully executing his process without resistance. Under these circumstances, Gen. Averill has been ordered to return with the troops under his command.—*Albany Journal.*

HARRISBURG, Dec. 12.

Specie Payments.—It is said, that the Banks of Pennsylvania have *consented* to resume specie payments on the first of next month. It is, indeed, high time they should begin to think about it. The Legislature will soon be on their heels, and we suppose they are fearful for the safety of their charters, or they would not even now *condescend* to express their willingness to *accommodate* the people! But that people have been too long tampered with, by some of these merciless Shylocks, with the "*monster*" at their head; and they ask now to be heard. The day of retribution is at hand; and woe betide the institution that cannot give a good account of itself.—*State Gazette.*

RESUMPTION IN PROVIDENCE.—We learn that seventeen of the twenty-one Banks in Providence resumed specie payments on Tuesday. The Providence Journal, in announcing this fact, adds:

"The Banks not represented at the meeting will, without doubt, we think, adopt the same course. Most of the country Banks, we learn, have expressed their readiness to pay specie so soon as the Banks in the city should resume."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert R. Reid to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, in the place of Richard K. Call, superseded.

L. T. Pease, Receiver of Public Moneys at Green Bay, Wisconsin, vice Thomas Lee, removed.

John Goodin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marion, Ohio, vice David E. Owen, resigned.

The Vice President of the United States arrived at Louisville, Ky., on his return from a tour in Arkansas, Louisiana, &c., on the 3d inst, and left that city on the following day for his residence in Scott county, Kentucky. He is expected to arrive in Washington to take his station as presiding officer of the Senate of the U. States, towards the close of next week.

CONSUL AT HAVANA.—We learn that Mr. Trist has not yet left Havana, but will immediately on the arrival of Mr. Clapp, who goes out not as Consul, but as Commissioner, to fill the place of Consul, during the absence of Mr. Trist, and until the questions respecting him are determined.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

We regret to learn from the Rochester Democrat, that the illness of Mrs. Kempshall, wife of Thomas Kempshall, member of Congress from the Monroe district, (N. Y.,) has terminated in her decease.—*Nat. Int.*

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Blackstone Canal Bank, and the Arcade Bank at Providence, have resumed specie payments. The Providence Bank, in Providence, resumed a few days since.

It is said that George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, late Minister to Russia, is to succeed Mr. Grundy in the office of Attorney-General. It is also said that Mr. C. C. Cambreleng, will soon be nominated as Minister to Russia.—*American Advertiser.*

AMELIA ACADEMY.—The next session of this institution will commence the 20th of January, and end the 20th of June. The course of studies will embrace the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres, and is designed to prepare pupils for the Senior Classes in any College or University.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition per Session of 5 months, $100, payable in advance. No pupil will be permitted to board in the neighborhood except in the family of a relative, and no deduction made for absence from any cause but sickness.—Pupils by the Richmond stage can find a conveyance at Owen's Tavern, 5 miles from the Academy. Both of the subscribers are graduates of the University, and for their capacity as Teachers and the character of the School, the public are referred to the following gentlemen:

Professors Bonnycastle, Emmet, Harrison and Rogers, University of Virginia; Thos. R. Dew, Esq., William & Mary; Gen. John H. Cocke, Fluvanna; Hon. John Scott, Fauquier; Hon. Richard H. Baker, Southampton; Wm. S. Archer, Wm. J. Barksdale, Esqrs., Dr. Thomas Minor and H. Meade, Esqr., Amelia; Wm. Old, Esq and Dr. Wm. Crump, Powhatan; Gen. Jaqueline B. Harvie, Richmond; Edmund Ruffin and Charles F. Osborne, Esqrs., Petersburg.

Direct (post paid) to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
DONALD M. HARRISON, A. M

Dec 7 Elk Hill P. O., Amelia. 62—2aw4wawtw

General Agency—Removal.

RICHARD HILL, Jr., & CO., will in future devote their whole attention to the collecting of *Debts, Hiring Negroes*, Renting out and selling Property, buying and selling Stocks, &c.

Negro Hiring.—Those who intend sending their Negroes to us to be hired out for the ensuing year, will consult *their own interest* by sending them in as early as possible.

RICHARD HILL, Jr.,
RICHARD G. TUNSTALL.

☞ Office on cross street opposite Mrs. Richardson's Boarding House.

December 3 60—tf

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Canal bank, *at the old Locks*, on the night of the 11th inst., a BAY MARE, about 4 feet 10 inches high, a small sore on her back, about 6 or 7 years old, and in tolerable working order. I will give twenty dollars for the recovery of the Mare, and the apprehension of the thief, or ten dollars for the Mare alone.

BENJAMIN W. GREEN.

Dec. 14 65—3t

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA, to wit:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Powhatan County, from the 2d to the 7th day of December inclusive, in the year 1839:

Richard Bass, Plaintiff:
against
Henry W. Watkins, administrator of Claiborne Watkins, dec'd, and Charles R. Moseley and Lavinia H. his wife, formerly Lavinia H. Watkins, and others, Defendants.

The defendants, Charles R. Moseley and Lavinia H. his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the plaintiff by his Attorney, it is ordered that the said Charles R. Moseley and his wife, do appear before the Judge of our Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Powhatan County, at the court house of said County, on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff and give security for performing such decree as the court may make herein; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, and continued for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
R. F. GRAVES, D. C.

Dec. 12 64—w8w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of the county of Caroline, as a runaway, on the 11th day of September last, a bright mulatto Woman, who calls herself "LUCINDA COLLINS," about the usual size, supposed to be between 50 and 60 years old—had on when committed a blue speckled dress and cap. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to Law.

GEO. L. GROVES, *Jailor.*

Nov 5. 60—3m

BANK OF VIRGINIA.—According to the 6th section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 22d 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., at the principal Bank in the City of Richmond, for the appointment on their part, of five Directors of the principal Bank, and of four Directors to each of the Branches thereof