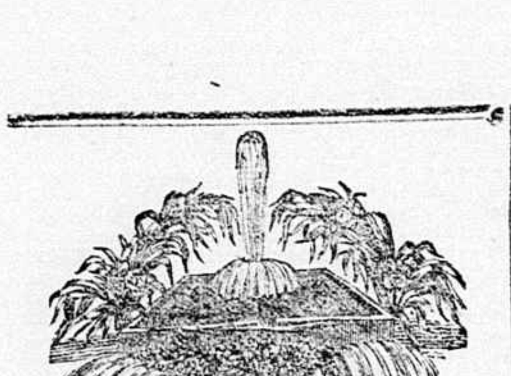

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

(From the New York New Era.)

EARLY FRIENDS.

"The friends of my youth, where are they?"
Where are they? where are they? the happy, the free,
The loved ones, the fond ones, the fair ones, the brave—
No more their bright glances around me I see,
Like stars on the zephyr crisp'd wave;
The friends of my childhood, the play-mates of youth,
Who danced 'round my pathway in joy—
With light hearts illumined by virtue and truth,
When I was a happy young boy.

Where are they? where are they? whose young hearts beat high,
With dreams of ambition and fame—
Who thought that the temple of glory was nigh,
And would carve on its altar a name.
Oh where are they now? is the bright garland theirs?
Has fame ne'er eluded their grasp?
Or the rainbow of hope evanished in tears,
When its glittering gems they would clasp?

Where is Albert, the soldier, whose patriot sword
In the van of the battle should gleam,
Like a meteor, when 'round him the war tempest roar'd?
Oh say not it was but a *dream*.
It was but a dream, for the wine cup was filled,
And its rubies were brighter than fame—
Its red drops the voice of ambition have still'd,
And his sun has descended in shame.

Where's William, whose brow's intellectual stamp
Gave promise of talent and worth—
Who burn't, e'en in childhood, the dim midnight lamp,
And to victory longed to rush forth?
His name is recorded on history's page—
The hope of his youth is achieved;
The meed of the patriot, statesman, and sage,
Already has William received.

Where is Horace? whose trumpet-voice often was heard
In defence of fair freedom and right;
The passions of thousands his eloquence stirr'd
Or quell'd with an orator's might.
His youth promised brightly—oh where is he now?
Has the promise of youth been fulfilled?
No—the dark seal of crime is impressed on his brow,
And the whispers of virtue are still'd.

Where is Robert? the light-hearted, flaxen-hair'd wight,
Beloved and respected by all—
Whom maidens in glee Robin Goodfellow hight,
The pride of each party and ball.
Where is he? where should he be? happy and gay
As a lark, with the wife of his choice—
Contentment and joy 'round his fireside play,
And friends 'neath his roof tree rejoice.

Where is Jane? lovely Jane, with her laughing blue eye,
And a heart as a gossamer light?
She dwells in a neat little cottage hard by,
But her blue eye no longer is bright;
A blank in the lottery of wedlock she drew,
And a cloud o'er her young spirit fell;
Her cheeks are aye wet, but not with the dew
Those tears her sad history tell.

Where is Olive? dark Olive—the pretty brunette;
I wonder she never was wed—
Not yet has the sun of the young beauty set,
And her lip is still pouting and red;
Be her virtues rewarded, and happy her lot,
Oh Cupid! a husband pray bring—
Then Olive will warble, both early and late—
Ye Gods! how the gipsey *can* sing.

Where is Kate? bonny Kate, who bright garlands wove
In youth, in her old father's hall;
She has loved as no one but a woman can love—
She fell as but woman can fall;
Her proud heart is humbled, her spirit is crush'd
In sadness and silence she weeps—
The wild notes she sang in her bosom are hush'd,
Where conscience its dark vigil keeps.

Where is Alice! sweet Alice, the queen of the band—
Once as merry as merry could be;
Young Edwin has woo'd and won her fair hand—
The devil might have her for me:
A termagant shrew sweet Alice has proved,
Her voice is discordant and shrill—
And *his* heart, which in youth like a young eagle roved,
Is broken and bowed to her will.

Where are they? where are they? the happy, the free—
Whose story not yet has been told:
Some sleep in the valley, some sleep in the sea,
And some plough the ocean for gold.
The bright chord is broken, and scattered the gems,
In glory or shame o'er the earth—
The flowrets have vanished for aye from their stems,
And drear are the homes of their birth.

B. H.

POLITICAL.

ADDRESS OF THE ALBEMARLE DEMOCRATIC VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

In casting a rapid glance over the origin of parties in our country, we perceive among those who struggled for Independence, two parties, one who fought for liberty, the other for power; one fought for independence as the means of establishing a popular government, the other that power might be transferred from an English to an American aristocracy; that the people might be transferred from foreign to domestic masters.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States the same parties existed. The one, the party of the people, which triumphed in the establishment of our present happy form of government, viz: The General Government to watch over our foreign relations, and the State Governments to take care of our internal concerns: preventing an excessive concentration of power and consequent abuse in one set of hands; and at the same time conveying so much power to each, as to enable them to accomplish the object to which each of them was best adapted. The other, the aristocratic party, who desired a President and Senate appointed for life, the appointment of the Governors of States by the Executive of the United States, and a veto power in Congress over all the laws of the State Legislatures.

These parties still existed after the formation of the Government—Hamilton at the head of the one, Jefferson, &c., at the head of the other. The influence and integrity of Washington prevented many signal exhibitions of the practical effects of the Aristocratic principle during his administration; in that of Adams its principles were developed. The Bank of the United States in the administration of Washington; the Alien and Sedition laws, large Standing Armies in time of Peace, high taxes, an host of useless officers, a latitudinous construction of the Constitution of the U. S., abandoning its plain, obvious and common sense meaning for that construction which gave every power coveted by them—were the means adopted to transform it in practice to suit their Aristocratic principles: added to this were the brow-beatings and insults offered to leading Democrats. Jones wrote his editorials for the Examiner, the immediate predecessor of the Enquirer, with loaded pistols upon his table—Randolph had to go armed, Macon was forced to draw his knife to defend himself in the Theatre from one of John Adams' officers. The "rogue's march" was played after Thomas Jefferson, when Vice President, publicly through the streets of Philadelphia. Leading Democrats had to avoid public assemblages in the streets and visit each other, through bye-ways to avoid insult.

In 1801 the Democracy again triumphed, and sent to retirement, the enemies of the rights of man—we enjoyed a long repose, party distinctions in an evil hour were obliterated, the enemy was admitted into the camp, he sought by stratagem what he had failed to obtain by force. Under new names and hypocritical professions, public confidence was sought; a Bank of the U. States, a Tariff for protection, and Internal Improvements by the General Government, were the fruits of this hollow truce between the Aristocratic and Democratic parties, between the people and their natural enemies. Under the younger Adams the principles of favoritism to the few at the expense of the many, stood forth in all their native deformity. The friends of liberty rallied to the rescue of their country and hurled the enemies of our free institutions from their seats, Andrew Jackson was elected President;—the man of inflexible integrity and the iron nerve, heaven sent for the occasion and the work. The Bank of the U. States, the Tariff, and a System of Internal Improvements by the General Government sought surreptitiously to be engrafted upon the Constitution, were eradicated by his stern integrity and undaunted firmness, in defiance of the reckless resistance of associated wealth, foreign and domestic with all the aids it could bribe or conciliate: in alliance with the hopes of disappointed ambition which sought by such means to elevate itself into power, upon the ruins of our holy cause and our sacred principles. The people, true to themselves and their country, sustained the man of the time, in effecting these great and radical reformations.

The work, however, was not complete. In unguarded moments, in spite of the warning of such men as Jefferson and Taylor, our Legislatures have exercised a power violating the spirit of the Constitution at least, which denies to the States the power to issue bills of credit, or in other words, paper money, by a sophism which transfers to associations of wealth, the right to issue them in the form of bank notes, and thus create a currency; a power which is positively denied to the States themselves by the Constitution, and have placed the banks above the law and above the people. They promised us benefits—they have overwhelmed us with evil. We have had our temporary delusions of over excited activity in all branches of business—we are now, after a year of most abundant harvest and fair prices, almost destitute of a circulating medium, and what we have is deficient in quantity and debased in character. We have had no wars, we have suffered no calamity, save that of excessive banking. The illusion that banks steadily and permanently increase the circulating medium of a country is now left to the tyros of the counting house and Whig politicians.

The introduction of bank notes expelled from circulation our specie—that which was value, and for which we paid no interest, being our own, and has substituted their promises to pay, upon which we pay interest.—Every bank note in circulation has been lent to some one, whose negotiable note bearing an interest of near seven per cent. the bank holds; if the borrower be a seller of goods he must add the interest to the price of the article we purchase of him; if he be a purchaser of our produce, he must deduct it from the price he would pay us. It is evident that he through whose hands an article merely passes cannot create an additional value,—he must have his clear profit to live—his sales are regulated by the foreign demand; he does not produce; he has then no fund from which to pay this interest without drawing it from the producer. The interest, then, upon all the bank notes in circulation, must come exclusively out of our produce; it falls upon the farming and manufacturing interest, those who labor and those who produce. Thus we have been unconsciously to ourselves taxed annually some 20 or 30 millions of dollars for the support of the stockholders and officers of banks. This we have borne and would still bear, if this were all: but avarice will never be satiated as long as there is any thing to be wrung from its victims. Power can never be content as long as the people have any liberty left them. These banks and their adherents now boldly demand the money of the people to trade on, and to swell their gains. They have in repeated instances, and for indefinite periods, refused to redeem their notes; whilst individual debtors are forced to pay their just debts at every sacrifice, these institutions sheltering themselves under the wing of the corporate spirit, refuse to fulfil their sacred moral obligations. Our sovereign authority must bow to them; our legislatures are called to register their edicts; to say to these powerful violators of law, these contemners of contracts, "well done."—It cannot be otherwise: we have by inadvertent legislation given them the power over us of mighty creditors—we have established the anomaly in our free country of a privileged order, superior to the people, and to the law. It is tolerated because many good men attribute to banks that prosperity which springs from liberty and labor.

The powerful influence of associated wealth has become an important element in our political contests; it is arrayed against us, and adds to our difficulties. "It is a political drum beating for recruits—notifying where the bounty for taking the field against virtue is to be had; and as the way to this bounty lies through *Government*, it draws the most impure qualities of human nature into the field of election, where the purest are necessary to sustain the Republican form." All the appliances of this concentrated power are thrown into the adverse scale; the privileges of the few are ever hostile to the rights of the many. Those who have received favors, and those who expect them, with their friends, are alike partizans to make proselytes. The ambitious politician enlists; with the hope of this powerful support, he becomes their advocate. The ills which have been inflicted upon the country by a ruinous and vicious system of banking are charged to the acts of an Administration that has shewn itself not willing to minister to their avarice and their lust of power. An attempt to liberate the Government and money of the people from the control and influence of an irresponsible power, is sought to be represented as a monstrous innovation upon our rights. So blinded have they been, that they have mistaken the banks for the people, and a severance of the Government from the banks was announced as a severance of the Government from the people.

Because Mr. Van Buren has denied the right of these associations of wealth to the possession of the public money, to be traded upon and loaned out by them for their own emoluments, he is pronounced hostile to banks.

Because in consideration of the enormous power, the exclusive privileges, and the right to usurious advantages, viz: the right to issue three dollars in notes for one subscribed, without the obligation to redeem or pay beyond the dollar subscribed, conferred on these institutions, we claim that they should be held to the payment of their debts, the performance of their legal and moral obligations, we are denounced as hostile to the credit system. If this landed system consists in the violation of contracts, the disregard of obligations, legal and moral, the introduction of an irredeemable paper money, we are hostile, unequivocally hostile to it.

The friends of the banks allege as the cause of the non-redemption of their notes, the withdrawal of the public money from their possession. Have they shown their right, to use our money, to pay their debts?

Because Mr. Van Buren has advised that the public money be kept by public, instead of bank officers, guarded by all the restraints and penalties that the Constitution and the law can throw around it, he is denounced as desiring to seize the purse of the nation. Have angels been found in the persons of bank officers? Let the history of banks, the darkest page in the history of fraud and violated trusts, answer. That the banks of Virginia have been conducted with integrity and honor, with the exceptions of misconduct in a few subaltern officers, is a just tribute to the merit of those honorable men who have presided over them, and makes their present condition the strongest condemnation of the system.

The banks are State Institutions. We deny to the General Government absolutely the right to control, directly or indirectly, the institutions of any State. They cannot exercise control over them without violating the most sacred principles of the Constitution. Shall the money of the nation then be placed beyond its control, where its restitution to its government is a favor, its detention a power?

We are asked, what has the Government done for the people? We proudly reply, its duty, by attending to our Foreign relations, and abstaining from unauthorised and illegal interference in our domestic concerns. "What has the Government done for the people?" It has not, in violation of the Constitution and every principle of justice, given the money of the people to favored associations of wealth, to discharge their debts or swell their profits. It has not allied the money power of America with that of Europe, in combination against the liberties of our country, in the form of a National Bank. It has not by a Tariff taxed one portion of the country for the emolument of another. It has not by a system of Internal Improvement expended money levied upon one class of our citizens, for the benefit of another. "What has the Government done for the people?" The question itself is the essence of Federalism, a demand for an assumption of the power of interference in our domestic concerns, which has been by the Constitution reserved exclusively to the State authorities. To these authorities we must look for the reformation of our corrupt banking system, and the evils it has drawn upon us. We retort the question, what can the Government do for the people? Issue a circulation of Treasury notes in time of peace. This our Whig friends who have inveighed so bitterly against the temporary issues, made to enable the government to extend time to merchants and defaulting banks, would condemn, as well as ourselves. Increase taxes, that public money might be deposited in the banks, to enable them to discharge their old debts by the redemption of their notes; and contract new ones to the public by fresh issues. This might suit merchants and speculators, but would be a strange measure of relief to us upon whom the burthen of all taxation falls.

It is under the banner of the money power now that our old enemy rallies—the same as at the close of the Revolution: in the Convention of 1787; in 1800; and in 1825 to 1829. They have placed at their head a Federalist of the old school,—Wm. Henry Harrison.—Daniel Webster and Leverett Saltonstall, the mover of the Hartford Convention, stand in bold relief, as leaders in the present struggle. Harrison, a man of ordinary and inferior talents, being placed in the hands of a committee, "has no tongue to speak for himself, and whose party have no principles to announce;" a Bank man upon expediency, a Tariff and Internal Improvement man from choice, and a friend and supporter of the administrations of the elder and younger Adams by his own confession, he is presented here as a Jeffersonian Republican; in Federal States as a consistent Federalist, (as he is.) His political opinions are as variable as the color of the fabled chameleon, assuming the shade of the substances upon which it rests,—he is all things to all men.

We have seen his party meet in convention at Harrisburg, to nominate him, without a declaration of their principles We have seen one of the largest Whig Conventions assembled at Baltimore that the country has witnessed, pass in procession with an idle and silly pageant of flags, log cabins, barrels of hard cider, &c.; yet the avowal of not one principle upon which they propose to administer the Government. The only resolution of note they adopt, is one to raise money to carry Harrison's election. They disdain to seek the unbought suffrages of a free people upon the justice of the principles they announce or advocate.

In the absence of all avowals of the principles upon which they would administer the Government, we must seek information from other sources. The most natural is to look around us and see who they are and with whom they are associated. At home, we recognize as the supporters of Harrison, the opponents of the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. Our neighboring County, Augusta one of the strongest Harrison counties in the State, gave in 1812, a majority of 188 for Rufus King, over James Madison. The Federal Counties and Federal States, are all for Harrison; Clay, Webster, Sergeant, all the leaders of Federalism are supporters of Harrison. On the contrary, all those distinguished in the cause of the people, the advocates of free principles, are ranged in support of MARTIN VAN BUREN, with the exception of a few over whose defection we would gladly draw a veil, who marred the fair hopes of their friends by siding with old enemies against their former associates, and now only hope for partial success in the defeat of all those who had most fondly cherished them. We find as the supporters of Harrison, the advocates of a National Bank, Tariff and Internal Improvements, Federalists and Abolitionists. Our opponents point out exceptions to this; we admit them on either side. Individuals will change their opinions, and will occasionally act with those with whom they differ. We may judge not by individual cases, but by the masses. The mass of the supporters of the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson are found supporting Van Buren; their opponents, Harrison. We see too, that a little gleam of hope to this party has renewed their old acts of insult and outrage towards leading Democrats; already in anticipated triumph have they shewn the disposition to revive the scenes of the reign of terror of the elder Adams; in the midnight assaults upon the houses of our prominent men in Washington, we have a foretaste in their success, of a repetition on our time, of the outrages of which Jefferson, Randolph, Macon and others were the victims in 1798. With these facts before us, the conclusion is forced upon our minds, that a party thus constituted, and who will not avow their principles, intend some fraud upon our rights, some secret combination against our free principles.—We must conclude it is the old contest between Federalists and Republicans; between the friends of free government and their opponents; between those who desire that Government should be administered for the benefit of the many and not the few; between the friends and opponents of human liberty. We cannot hesitate as to our position. We are proud to rank ourselves among our old Democratic friends. We go for the party and its principles of free Government and pure morality; which knows no distinction between political and private virtue—"for the party who, in war, were ever found under the flag of their country, in peace, under the banner of the Constitution." In the impending struggle for its principles, let us bring to the contest all the energies which animated our Fathers in the Revolutions of '76, and '98 and '99; the same principles now, as then, are at issue, and depend upon the result of our efforts. Democracy and equal rights to all, on the one hand; corporations and exclusive privileges to wealth and the favored few on the other.

(From the Warrenton Jeffersonian.)

WARRENTON, June 9th, 1840.

MR. EDITOR: The peculiar situation in which I find myself placed by a late communication in your paper, constrains me to bring my name before the public. An extract of a letter, purporting to be from a gentleman in Washington to a friend in this place, has been published in The Jeffersonian, and found an extensive circulation through the medium of the public journals. This extract gives an account of a conversation on the subject of Abolition, held by General Harrison with the passengers on board a steamboat while travelling from North Bend to Cincinnati. The editor of the Fredericksburg Arena calls on the author of this letter to give up his name and authority, or "be branded as a base anonymous slanderer;" and in the last Richmond Enquirer, he is requested to say how he came to make such a statement. In obedience to these calls, I announce myself the author of this letter, and give up as my authority Lieut. J. L. Davis, residing at this time near Winchester; a gentleman of the most highly respectable family and connexions. In thus introducing his name, I hazard nothing, for I am sure when he sees this communication, (from what I know of his lofty bearing and high-toned character,) he will come forward promptly and frankly and confirm the statement made, upon his authority, in my letter. This letter was written to my highly esteemed friend, Mr. James A. Payne, of this county. I was actuated by no ill motive towards Harrison's cause, for when the letter went forth from my hands it was not designed for publication; I simply told "a round, unvarnished tale," and if it injures General Harrison, it will be an injury justly chargeable upon himself. It is true, I was consulted with regard to the publication of this part of my letter, to which I readily consented, as I had the utmost confidence in Mr. Davis's honor and veracity, and knew he would cheerfully acknowledge his own statement, which can be corroborated by the testimony of another responsible person. But is not this charge amply sustained by Harrison's own course? Let the public read Davis's statement in the letter already alluded to, and then look at Harrison's circular to his former constituents, in 1822, when he was again a candidate for Congress. In this, they will find a labored effort to prove that he was no friend to slavery, and that he treats the charge *as a slander*. Here he says, also, that he was opposed to the extension of slavery west of the Mississippi, and refers the people of his district to Judge Gatch's certificate to satisfy them that *he was an Abolitionist*; and now his friends are very busy in denying what *he* took especial care to prove. Certainly this great discrepancy between *his own* declarations and those of his friends, must be obvious to all, however unwilling many may be to acknowledge it; but "none so blind as he that will not see, and none so deaf as he that will not hear." If General Harrison is not an Abolitionist, he certainly acted with unpardonable duplicity towards those who honored him with their confidence. In either light he must stand condemned before an enlightened and virtuous people. I am no partizan: I always acted with the Whigs up to the nomination of General Harrison, to which *I could not give my adhesion*. General Harrison (who is said to be a Jeffersonian Democrat, by those who would *hate* him if they thought so,) is a Federalist of the indelible stamp of the elder Adams. It cannot be denied that he returned, on one occasion, from the seat of Government to Cincinnati, with a black cockade in his hat; and it is a notorious fact that he advocated the most ultra Federal measure which has ever been known to the people of this country: for in the heat of his excitement against the Constitutional right of a sovereign State to protect her own peculiar and local interests, he pronounced Gen. Jackson's Proclamation the best act of his life. I do not believe, myself, that the Federalists consider Harrison's capacity equal to the important duties of the high and responsible station to which they would call him. Harrison has lived nearly three-score and ten years, and his present supporters have just discovered that *he is a statesman*: "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon." The fact is, the Federalists, in the violence of their opposition to Martin Van Buren, *discarded their favourite* because they did not consider him sufficiently popular, and united upon one whom they hoped to run into office under the captivating title of "hero." They have hoisted a banner, with the words "military chieftain" emblazoned upon it, and are now claiming for their new idol, the homage of a free and intelligent people. They are trying to kindle into a blaze the dying members of his military fame, and to revive laurels long ago faded.

One important consideration by which they are governed is the belief, (well founded, too,) that, should Harrison be elected, he would sanction their favorite measures of a National Bank, Protective Tariff, and Internal Improvements. All of these measures I am opposed to. I have always been an advocate of the States' Rights doctrine, and would support no man unfriendly to it; for upon this basis, in my judgment, the peace, safety, and stability of our institutions rest. When General Harrison was first nominated, I had full confidence in his honesty, at least; but I must say, that even this has been greatly impaired by his subsequent course. He has refused, under the most urgent solicitations, to express his sentiments upon one of the most vital and important questions which has ever agitated the councils of this, or any other nation, and which, of late years, has most seriously threatened the peace as well as the property of the Southern people. In pursuing this course he has, at least, been *unfair;* for he is asking the suffrages of those very people whose plain and *proper* questions he refuses to answer; contrary to the practice of all former candidates, and his own declared convictions, touching the obligations resting upon all who seek office at the hands of the people.

Suffer me to say, in conclusion, that I did not think when General Harrison was first nominated for the Presidency, that so important a trust ought to be committed to his charge, nor do I believe now, that he is qualified, *in any respect whatever*, for the Chief Magistracy of this great Republic.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully, &c., &c.,
EDWARD DIXON.

TIPPECANOE CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, April 11th, 1840.

Dear Sir—The circumstances which this letter will explain, will excuse me, I hope, for intruding myself upon your attention.

Among the numerous charges which have been put into circulation against you by the presses and partizans of Mr. Van Buren, the two most relied upon and deemed most potent in the South, are—that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist. Satisfied, from the evidence before them and the whole country, that these charges are equally unsustained by truth, your friends have met, denied, and as they believe, refuted them. As the prospect of your election increases, however, and the heart of the patriot revives with the hope of the success of one, from whom he expects a wise, economical, and Republican Administration, the malignity of your enemies seems to increase, and the spoilsmen become more reckless and desperate in their efforts to retain the power by which they make their spoil.—Of this, the conclusive evidence will be found in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th instant, in a production purporting to be an address from the Van Buren Central Committee here. In that address, it is roundly asserted that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that your friends in the South support you, knowing that you are so. This statement is made here with a knowledge of the views entertained by the Whigs of Virginia, as expressed in the address to the People of the State, published by their Convention, which was held in this city in the month of February last, of which I send you a copy by the mail of this day. I regard the charge, therefore, as an impudent falsehood against you, as it certainly is against the Whigs of Virginia, at whom it is especially levelled; and if made by an anonymous scribbler in a newspaper, might be passed by with contempt. But as the charge is now put forth in an imposing form, and the subject of Abolition is one of absorbing interest and paramount importance—and as I could not, and I am sure the Whigs of Virginia, and the South generally, would not vote for any Abolitionist living to be President of the United States: (scarcely sooner than they would for a Florida Indian,) and as I have been placed before the People of this State for the office of Elector upon the Whig Ticket, I have thought it due to you, to the Whig cause, and to myself, to ask you to furnish under your own hand, your denial of the charge, in a letter to me, which I may publish.

I beg leave to say, that the denial which I expect will, in my opinion, advance your cause with all good and reflecting men through the land; but whether it will advance or injure it, it is equally due to yourself and to us, that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwilling to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be to be made the instruments, apparently, or dupes of it. Be pleased, therefore, to say to me, whether you still entertain the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes, in 1835; whether you ever were a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether you have designated the Richmond Society as an Abolition Society; and what was your political connection, if any, with the old Federal party.

With great respect,
I am, sir, your friend, &c.,
JAMES LYONS.

To Gen. W. H. HARRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Harrison's reply.

NORTH BEND, 1st June, 1840.

My Dear Sir: When I received your letter of the 14th April, I was very unwell with a violent cold in the head, which terminated in intermittent neuralgia, or sun pain, as it is commonly called, which was so much increased by writing, that I was obliged for some time to do very little in that way. When I recovered, my unanswered letters had increased to so fearful a mass that I have not yet been able to get through it, even with the assistance of *my conscience-keeping committee*. And although I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portion of them by committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visitors, that I am able to make very little progress in lessening my file. You have in the above, my apology for treating you with apparent neglect, which it was impossible that I should do, as well from your high standing in society, as from the regard I feel for you in consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion between our families. But for these reasons, candor induces me to say, that I could never have brought myself to answer the political part of your letter at all. I am convinced that upon reflection you will yourself think that it was totally unnecessary; for I cannot suppose that my personal friends and connexions in my native State could think that I was less of a gentleman or an honest man than those ardent politicians farther South, Stanly, Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, &c., &c. They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and others to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of Abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time—they have therefore treated with scorn and contempt the charge of my being an Abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern Rights than any other person north of Mason and Dixon's line. I have had, indeed, a great number of applications from individuals (nine-tenths, at least, my opponents) requiring me to reiterate what I have said or written upon the subject of the U. S. Bank, Abolitionism, &c. I have declined to answer them of late at all; amongst other reasons, because it was physically impossible that I should do it, and as they all require my opinions in manuscript, particularly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with my writing one letter and sending a printed copy to each. I was determined, however, to avail myself of the first favorable opportunity, and referring to the letters and speeches I had made on the subject I have mentioned, to endorse them all. This I have recently done in a letter to a committe appointed by the Whig members of the Legislature of New York. You will probably see it published by the time this reaches you. In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph and myself in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given, that there is no possibility of satisfying my political enemies by any thing that I could write than the garbled account which they have given of that discussion? If the charge made upon me by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken from a newspaper report, surely my answer to him should be considered so also. It is worthy of remark too, that Mr. Randolph made no reply to my answer to his attack, and that he was not a man to leave a matter in that situation if he could avoid it—The truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me. He repeatedly told me so, and frequently solicited me to bury the hatchet at a friendly dinner with him, which I agreed to do. At the dinner were Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton and many others, all but myself of the then Jackson party. Our friendly intercourse was never afterwards interrupted. In reply to your inquiry, as to my connection with the old Federal party, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams. In the year 1796, General Wayne left the army on a visit to Philadelphia. I had been recently married and tendered to him my resignation as his aid de camp; but he declined receiving it, saying he could very well dispense with my services in his journey. It was during this trip that he obtained the promise of Gen. Washington to give me a civil appointment, as I had expressed my determination to leave the Army. This promise, the President repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison, then in Congress, with some very kind remarks upon my conduct in the Army. When General Washington left the Presidency, I have reason to believe, that he obtained a promise from Mr. Adams to fulfil his intentions. When the office of the Secretary of the Northwestern Territory became vacant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickering, the Secretary of State. In 1799, I was selected by the *Republican party* of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress. Between Mr. Arthur St. Clair, Jr., (the son of Gov. St. Clair,) the Federal candidate and myself, the votes were divided precisely as the two parties stood in the Legislature, with the exception of one Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for his son. The vote was 11 to 10, not one of the nine Federalists voting for me. Before I left Cincinnati, the Republican members made me promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties where, I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in speaking of my father's services in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to shew his devotion to the cause, and the effect which his pleasantries produced in cheering them in the gloom, which the occasionally unpromising state of their affairs often produced. I had no conversation with Mr. Adams on politics, farther than to explain to him my views in relation to the change in the system of selling the Public Lands, which I was glad to find he approved. As soon as the law was passed for the division of the Northwestern Territory, I was informed that it was the intention of Mr. Adams to nominate me to the Government of Indiana. I hesitated not a moment to declare that I would not accept it, although very much pressed to do so by several leading Federal members of Congress. I was not long in discovering the motives of those gentlemen. There had been some meetings of the people of the Territory, in which resolutions had been adopted recommending me to the President for the Government of the Territory, (Northwestern) instead of Gov. St. Clair.

Those resolutions, with correspondent addresses, had been forwarded to the President and Senate. Now it so happened that two distinguished Senators had fixed their eyes upon the same office. One of them, who had been most urgent for me to go to Indiana, had large possessions in the North Western Territory, which was probably one reason for his wishing to go there. But the main object was to secure the Territory to the Federal party, when it should become a State, which it was known would soon be the case. To carry out this plan, it was necessary to get me out of the way. The appointment was pressed upon me, notwithstanding my refusal to take it. At length, my relations and friends, the Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson Cary of the Senate, and John of the House, prevailed on me to accept it. They pointed out the advantages to myself, and assured me that there was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's election in the ensuing November, and that I would be continued Governor of Indiana, and some Republican succeed Governor St. Clair in the North Western Territory.

I therefore accepted the appointment, with a determination, as Indiana had no voice in the choice of the President, that I would take no part in the contest.

I have thus given you a full account of my connexion with the Presidency of Mr. Adams. I will conclude by saying, that Mr. Jefferson lost no time, after his inauguration, to assure me of his favor and his confidence, and I think there is sufficient evidence that I retained both to the end of his administration.

In answer to the enquiry why I used the word "Abolition" in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1791, instead of the word "Humane," which is known to be the one by which the society was really distinguished? All that I can say upon the subject is, that if I did really term it an Abolition Society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, (for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the District in 1822,) it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word Abolition was not understood to mean in 1822 what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Tarlton Pleasants was a member, and which in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Humane Society of Richmond," (and by this title Judge Gatch, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it,) was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797, I in 1791—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the President at the former period, as he was when I was admitted.

I do not wish what I have said above, to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them.

I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Joseph Williams of Tennessee, showing the connection which existed between the Hamilton County Corresponding Committee and myself, and authorised him to make it public.

I was about to make some further observations, when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am,

Very truly, yours,
W. H. HARRISON.

SOUNDING A RETREAT.

It seems that the resolution of General Mum, as the Louisville Advertiser calls the Federal candidate, has given way. He no longer stands mute. Rumor was rife in Congress to day, that Messrs. Dawson, of Georgia, and Preston, of South Carolina, had intimated their certain knowledge that Harrison had come out with a carte blanche to a Georgia committee against the Abolitionists. Conjecture was busy in assigning the motive for this sudden revocation of the solemn decree of the Harrisburg Convention, through its committee of guardians, that its candidate should make "*no further disclosures for the public eye*."—Some insisted that it was a "sort of whipping post confession," and being extorted by the infliction of the public press, would go for nothing with the Abolition friends of the sufferer. Another considered it a sly piece of policy, settled by the double party in the beginning. Their joint candidate, who privately declared himself an Abolitionist, and stood out against all questions from January to June, for the benefit of his Northern friends, is now turned over to the Southern side to hail them from June until December. The gentleman who made this supposition, compared Harrison's condition to that of the shield in the fable, painted black on one side, and white on the other. It was hung up at the cross roads with instructions to travellers. But those who came from opposite directions, and met under it, could never agree about its contradictory inscriptions, or even its color. Harrison according to our own ingenious friend's idea, was to be hung up at Mason and Dixon's line, like this shield, showing an opposite color North and South, so that his partizans, on the one hand, might swear he was black, and on the other that he was white. Another said it was his opinion that the plan of *bamboozling* all parties, by standing mute, had proved a failure. The free spirit of the country would not brook the idea of a candidate's "shrouding himself in mystery" and asking "their generous confidence"—and that now the attempt was to humbug Whiggery in two sections of the Union by dressing one side for each, like a Harlequin.

We have, however, in a letter from a friend in Louisville, something better than conjecture on this subject. The Federal party in Kentucky, under the stress of the able address of the Democratic Central Committee of that State—presenting the President's reply, and Harrison's refusal to reply to friend or foe on the subject of Abolition—sent up a committee of their own side of the Ohio to take Harrison out of the hands of his confidential committee of Cincinnati advisers. This Kentucky committee, we have good reason to believe, has brought the dumb candidate to his speech. It is under the visitation of this committee of Kentuckians to the North Bend, that the policy enjoined by the Harrisburg Convention and enforced by John C. Wright & Co., has yielded; and to this interposition, we have no doubt, Messrs. Dawson and Preston are indebted for his late avowal of slave doctrines for the South. The news of both events reached the city together.—*Globe*.

[By this time, the Globe has seen the letter from the Hero himself to his Correspondent in this City. It is mere smoke. Such, we presume, is the character of all his communications to Messrs. Dawson, Preston, &c., &c. There is nothing new in his revelations. It is the old Vincennes speech vamped up. Does he disclaim the plan of appropriating the surplus revenue to emancipation? No. Does he give any pledge that he will veto a bill? No. And what is more, he dare not, for fear of offending the Abolitionists.]

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

NASHVILLE, May 27, 1840.

DEAR SIR: The National Democratic Convention lately held at Baltimore, after nominating with perfect unanimity the present Chief Magistrate, for re-election to the station which he has filled with so much honor to himself and advantage to the country, having declined making a nomination for the Vice Presidency, it becomes proper, in my judgment that I should distinctly declare the position which I occupy before the country; in reference to the use which has been made of my name in connection with that office.

Having been unexpectedly placed in nomination by a portion of my Republican fellow-citizens, in some of the States, it was my unalterable determination, often expressed to my friends, from the day that my name first appeared in connection with the Vice Presidency, to be governed by the wishes of the *majority* of the political party, to which I have been ardently attached during my whole life, whenever the preference of that *majority* should be ascertained in any satisfactory mode; and in no possible contingency to yield *my own consent* to the use of my name as a candidate by a *minority* of my own political friends.

If, as was at one time anticipated, a full convention of the Democratic party representing *all the States*, had assembled and made a nomination that would have been conclusive, none would have been more cheerful to abide by the nomination thus made, or to give to the nominee (had the choice fallen on another) a more cordial and hearty support than myself.—It appears, however, that several of the States were unrepresented in the convention, and the selections of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency was left open for the separate action of the Republican party of the several States.

I entirely concur with the convention, in the hope expressed by that body, that "before the election shall take place," the "opinions" of the Republican party "shall become so concentrated, as to secure the choice of a Vice President by the electoral colleges."

In times like these, when powerful combinations of various sectional interests, are acting in extraordinary concert with our old opponents, the Federalists, and their allies, the Abolitionists, against the cherished principles of our Republican institutions, personal and sectional preferences, between men of the same political principles, are of no importance.—The ancient enemies of our long-cherished principles, with their new recruits and reinforcements, are to be met. The pillars, upon which permanently rest our national independence, and our beautiful fabric of separate State sovereignties, are to be defended. And as these considerations are, to my judgment, infinitely more important to the country than the elevation of any individual citizen to this, or any other office, I trust I may be permitted to express my sincere desire, should the further use of my name, in connection with the Vice Presidency, be found to interpose the slightest obstacle to the entire and cordial union of the Democratic party, that it may be promptly withdrawn by my friends from before the public. I can have no desire to be a party to a contest in which I may be thrown into apparent collision with political friends whom I esteem, and with whom I have acted for a long series of years, and especially if such a position shall have a tendency to weaken the sympathies and energies of the whole Republican party, and hazard the safety and continued ascendency of their cardinal principles.

The present struggle is a fierce one, and it becomes the duty of every Republican to defend his post manfully. If, in my public career, I have heretofore evinced any becoming ardor and zeal in the maintenance of our principles, that ardor is unabated, that zeal is undiminished; and although my position may be that of an individual citizen in the ranks of my party, I shall be found faithfully acting with my political friends, and, upon all suitable and proper occasions, resolutely exercising my rights as a freeman in maintaining the Republican principles of our fathers, and carrying them successfully through the "ordeal of the popular suffrage."

I am, with high regard,
Your obt. servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

HON. FELIX GRUNDY, Washington City.

Public Notice to the owners of Delinquent Lands in Virginia.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, May, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of two acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the 10th of March, 1832, and the 27th February, 1835, all lands which have been returned to this office as delinquent for the non-payment of taxes since 1831, or so much of each tract as will be necessary to raise the amount of taxes and damages in arrear, will be exposed to public sale in the counties wherein they lie, on the several court days to be holden in the month of October next, by the Sheriffs or Collectors of this Commonwealth. All persons interested are invited therefore to open an immediate correspondence with this office, as the delinquent lists will not be printed for circulation. The lists will be retained in the office until the month of August in order to afford to non-residents and others ample opportunity to make the necessary enquiries, and pay the taxes in arrear. It is desirable that all communications addressed to me on the subject, should contain as full information as possible in reference to the location of the lands, the quantity of each tract, and the names of former as well as present proprietors.

JAMES E. HEATH, Auditor of Va.

May 29 [6—2awfw]

PENITENTIARY MANUFACTURES.—I offer for sale at the Penitentiary Store on the cross street leading from the Main st. to Mayo's Bridge, articles usually manufactured at the Institution, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Kerseys and Satinets, heavy for negro clothing; fine do. Jeans, Linseys, Flane, Cotton Osnaburgs; Blue Domestics, single and double wove; Bags and Bagging, &c.; HEAVY PLANTATION BROGUES AND SHOES; also, fine Shoes and Boots; Harness of all kinds; Waggons, Carts, Drays, Coal Cars, Railroad do.; Wheelbarrows of all descriptions; Cutting Knives, Wheat Fans of the most approved construction; French Burr Mill Stones, a general assortment; Refrigerators, Safes, Wardrobes; Nails and Spikes of different sizes, Agricultural implements of all kinds; Tents and other equipage necessary for persons moving, and many articles required by Railroad and Canal Contractors; all of which are domestic, both in manufacture and in material—in quality and price will fairly compete with any articles of the kind in market. Any article that may not be on hand and is manufactured at the Institution, will be executed according to order.

J. G. WATSON, Agent, Penitentiary, Va.

June 12 [10—3m]

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of the county of Charlotte, June 1st, 1840:

James Hamlett, Plaintiff,
against
George Hamlett, and William M. Watkins, late Sheriff of Charlotte, and as such, Administrator of Thomas B. Hamlett, dec'd, Defendants:

The defendant, George Hamlett, not having entered his appearance, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, George Hamlett, do appear here on the first Monday in September next, and enter his appearance, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and give security for performing the decree of the Court; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of the said county.

Copy—Teste,
WINSLOW ROBINSON, C.

June 12 10—w8w*

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At rules holden in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Accomac, on the 6th day of May, 1840:

William A. Parker, late Sheriff of Accomac county, and as such adm'r. of John Wharton Watson, dec., Plaintiff.
against
Elizabeth Colonna, George W. R. Snead, and Catharine his wife, James S. Corbin, and Mary his wife, Joseph G. Roberts, and Ann Eliza his wife, John Ephraim James, Thomas Watson, John Watson, Elizabeth Watson, Catharine Watson, James Kemp, and Susan his wife, Mary Watson, Mary Ann Dix, Tabitha Dix, James H. Dix, Maria Groten, William T. Groten, John L. Groten, James P. Groten, Samuel W. Groten, and William D. Groten, heirs at law of Tabitha Watson, dec., and also as heirs at law of Littleton Watson, who was another heir of said Tabitha Watson, dec., Defendants.

The defendant, John Ephraim James, 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, John Ephraim James, do appear here on the first day of the next October term, 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 Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
THO. R. JOYNES, C. C.

May 22 4—w8w*

MR. Henry B. Pitkinton, George H. Matthews and John W. Wilson:

Gentlemen—Take notice that we shall proceed to take the depositions of Mr. Wright E. Noble, Henry M. Vaughan and others, at the store-house of Wright E. Noble, in the county of Prince Edward, and State of Virginia, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1840, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening of the same day; and should any thing happen to prevent them being taken on that day, we shall proceed to take them on the day following at the same place and between the same hours, to be read as evidence in two suits in Chancery now depending in the County Court of Prince Edward, and State of Virginia, in which suits O. H. and H. Tucker are plaintiffs in one, and Owen H. Tucker plaintiff in the other, and you and each of you are defendants in both. At which time and place you and each of you may attend if you think proper.

Very respectfully,
O. H. & H. TUCKER, and
OWEN H. TUCKER.

May 29 6—w4w

KING WILLIAM LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree pronounced by King William County Court, May term, 1840, in a suit in Chancery, in which [illegible] C. Moore and others are plaintiffs, and John N. Fox and others are defendants, and under the authority conferred upon me by the said decree as special commissioner of the Court, I shall proceed, on Monday, the 6th day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to sell upon the premises, at public auction, the Tract of Land whereon Joseph C. Fox, dec'd, seized and possessed of, and at present in occupation of Temple C. Moore, lying in the upper end of King William county, and adjoining the lands of Richard [illegible] ney and others, containing four hundred and seventy acres, more or less. It is considered to be one of the best tracts in the neighborhood of the river; the land is in good farming condition, and a good portion of it is creek land, part cleared, there is more land in wood than is necessary for the support of the plantation. The improvements consist of a dwelling house, with six rooms, four below stairs and two above, kitchen, barn, stable, &c., and thriving apple and peach orchards. Terms, to wit: So much of the purchase money to be paid to the Commissioner in cash, on the day of sale, as will enable him to pay the cost of suit and the expenses of carrying the decree into effect, and after deducting the amount of the cost and expenses from the amount of sale, the purchaser is to give a bond for two-fifths of one-fifth of the remainder, payable on the first day of January, 1841; then deducting the amount of the said two fifths of one-fifth, the remainder is to be divided into seven equal parts, a bond to be given by the purchaser for two of said sevenths, made payable also on the 1st day of January, 1841, when possession is to be given; for the remaining five sevenths, bonds are to be given by the purchaser, payable at the following periods, to wit: one of which is to be made payable on the first of January, 1842, one other on the 25th day of June, 1843, one other on the 1st day of June, 1844; one other on the 1st day of June, 1845, and the other on the 4th of September, 1845. The five last named bonds to carry interest from the 1st day of January, 1841, and the interest annually paid to the guardian of the different legatees until the principal of the said bonds becomes due, all to be secured by personal security, and a deed of trust on the land.

JAMES FOX, Commissioner.

June 12 [10—w4w]

A TEACHER WANTED.—Mr. D. S. Oliphant, Principal of the New London Academy, having resigned the charge of the same, the Trustees are desirous of procuring a successor, who may take charge of the Academy on the 1st day of September next, when the Fall Session will commence.

The New London Academy is situated in the County of Bedford, near New London, immediately on the stage road from Lynchburg to Salem. A new building has been recently erected near the site of the Old Academy, which for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any other in the State, and being in the vicinity of the mountains, possesses the advantages of pure air and pure water—two most essential requisites to secure the health of the students.—Connected with the Academy is a very comfortable mansion for the use of the Professor, with necessary offices and a garden.

It is required that the Principal of this Academy be an accomplished classic scholar, and well versed in Mathematics, and that he should furnish testimonials of good moral character.

Applications may be made to the subscriber (post paid) living near New London, which shall be duly attended to.

GERARD ALEXANDER,
Pres't N. London Academy.

May 22 4—law[illegible]

Emancipation.

THIS celebrated English Race Horse and Stallion will make his season of 1840 at my stable, Halifax Courthouse, Va., which will commence the 22d day of February, and expire the [illegible] of July. He will be let to mares at $100 the season each, payable the day the season expires, and $150 to insure—which will be claimed as soon as the fact can be ascertained, or the mare transferred; with $1 cash to the groom in every case. Every care and attention will be given by an excellent groom, and also by myself, to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be responsible for any that may happen. It will be required in all cases that persons living out of the County, to send their notes with their mares, as the subscriber reserves to himself the right of requiring security or the cash from persons whose pecuniary situation is not satisfactory to him. Mares fed as heretofore, at 37 1-2 cents per day. Pasturage and servants boarded gratis.

Emancipation is a fine bay, sixteen hands high, and of the most perfect proportions, combined with strength. It is deemed superfluous to add his racing exploits in detail, as they have been repeatedly given to the public; I will, therefore, merely state that he was a race horse of the first character at all distances. His colts in this Country, in size and appearance, are equal to, if they do not excel, the get of any other Stallion I have ever seen, while in England they are running with the most distinguished success; last year they won twenty-one times or upwards, and the get only of two seasons, there being none younger than two, nor elder than four years. I will here give a few of their races to show that they possess both speed and continuance.

Chester, May 6th—Sweepstakes—2 mile heats.
Mr. Denham's b. f. Query, by Emancipation, 4 years old, 1 1
Mr. Smith's ch. c. Pedlar, 4 years, [illegible]
Mr. W. Scott's b. f. Fanne, by Margrave, out of Comed's dam, [illegible]
Four others started and were drawn after the 2nd heat.

Newton, June 6th.
The Borough Gold Cup of 100 Sov. added to a sweepstakes of [illegible] Sov. each for all ages—12 subscribers—one mile and a half.
Mr. Denham's b. c. Compensation, by Emancipation, 3 years old, 8 st. 2 lb. 1
Mr. Ramsey's bk. h. The Doctor, 5 years, 9 st. 2
Lord Westminster's br. h. Cardinal Puff, 5 years old, 9 st. 3

Ludlow, June 2d.
The Oakley Park Stakes of 10 Sov. each with 25 added, two once round and a distance.
Mr. Price's ch. c. Freeman, by Emancipation, 4 years old, 10 s. 12 lb. 152 w. 1 1
Mr. Jones' b. h. Bolivar, aged, 12 st. [illegible]
Mr. Collett's m. Diranna, aged, 11 st. 11 lb. [illegible]
Mr. George's b. c. Tippoo, 3 years old, 9 st. 7 lb. [illegible]
Five others started, but were not placed.

Liverpool, July 19th.
The Stand Cup, value 100 sov. in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 15 Sov. each, once round, and a distance about 2 miles, [illegible] scribers.
Mr. Denham's b. c. Compensation, by Emancipation, 4 years old, 8 s. 5 lb. 1
Lord Miltown's ch. m. Cruiskeen, 5 years old, 6 st. 13 lb. 2
Mr. Hawker's ch. m. Maid of Monton, 5 years old, 8 st. [illegible] 3
Mr. Ogden's Harpany, 4 years old, 7 s. 5 lb.; Mr. [illegible] Captain Pope, by Priam, 4 years old, 7 s. 5 lb. and Lord [illegible] br. f. Velocity, 3 years old, 6 s. 5 lb. also started, but were not placed. Here Compensation gives every horse in the race [illegible] ods in weight and beats them.

Worcester, Aug. 8th.
A Plate of £50—3 mile heats.
Mr. Price's ch. c. Freeman, by Emancipation, 4 years old 9 s. 11 lb. 137 lb. 1 1
Mr. Taylor's f. Rosetta, 3 years old, 121 lb. [illegible]
Mr. Darling's ch. c. The Nile, 3 years old, 126 lb. [illegible]

Stafford, Oct. 22nd.
Sweepstakes—heats 2 miles and a distance.
Mr. Towler's b. f. Prudence, by Emancipation, 4 years old, 8 st. 6 lb. 1 1
Mr. Worthington's b. c. Northenden, 4 years old, 8 s. 7 lb. [illegible]
Mr. Collins' f. Query, 4 years old, 8 s. 6 lb. [illegible]
Mr. Knox's ch. c. George, 4 years old, 8 s. 2 lb. [illegible]
Mr. Turner's gr. g. Jim Crow, 5 years old, 9 s. 4

The above being only a small part of the running of these colts, but it is thought sufficient for the present. They have met and defeated the following capital horses, viz: Bacuna, a winner [illegible] times last year, Cruiskeen, Cardinal Puff, The Doctor, [illegible] of Monton and others.

Pedigree.—Emancipation was got by the celebrated Stallion Whisker, full brother to Whalebone, Woful, &c. His dam by Sir Drossan, (who was also the dam of the following capital horses, viz: Beeswing, a winner 27 times and 13 of them gold cups, [illegible] boy and others, one of the best sons of the famous John Bull, the winner of the Derby, and the best horse of his day; his grandam Lady Eliza, by Whitworth; his g. grandam (XYZ's dam) was got by Spadille out of Silvia by Young Marske; Fearst, by a brother to Silvia by Cade Regulus, Lord Morton's Arabian, Mixbury, [illegible] Bay Turk, Bay Bolton, Coneyskins, Hutton's Gray Barb, [illegible] Turk Basther. It is unnecessary to go further into detail—the reader is, therefore, referred to the English Stud Books; but his crosses are all of the best sort, both for speed and bottom.

All his brothers and sisters (out of his dam) have been winners, and several of them have distinguished themselves. Beeswing, one of them, has won 27 times, and 13 of them gold cups, winning several of them in a canter and one or two in a trot.

JOHN WIMBISH,
JAS. E. M. PALMER, Agent.

(Address Jas. E. M. Palmer, Halifax C. H., Va.)

March 7. [illegible]

SPRING DRY GOODS CHEAP, FOR CASH.

Or will be sold on a credit for city acceptances—1840.

ONE hundred thousand dollars worth of Goods will be found at R. H. JENKINS' Cheap Cash Dry Good Store, desiring the attention of Merchants, Families and others. Read the following and then call and judge for yourselves:

CALICOES—1000 pieces fast colors and new patterns, at [illegible] and 12 1-2 cts., and finer goods.
Calicoes at 5, 6 and 7 cts., very cheap.
GINGHAMS, various styles, at 12 1-2 cts., 1s. and [illegible] cts.
LAWNS FOR DRESSES, fancy colors and mourning, great variety.
CHALLYS AND MOUSLIN DE LAINES—500 pieces from 25 cts., and finer.
WHITE CAMBRICS—500 pieces at 12 1-2 cts., 1s., 20 cts., and finer.
SWISS MUSLINS, wide, at 37 1-2 cts., and finer.
1000 MUSLIN COLLARS, from 25 cts., to the richest imported.
500 MUSLIN AND LACE CAPES, all styles.
5000 yds. MUSLIN INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS, all prices.
Bleached and unbleached COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, at [illegible] cts., and finer.
BED TICKING, at 12 1-2 cts., 1s., 16 cts. and finer.
COTTON OZNABURGS, at 10, 11 and 12 1-2 cts.
APRON CHECKS, at 10, 11, 12 1-2 cts. and finer.
IRISH LINENS, at 20, 25, 30 cts., and all other qualities.
LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTINGS.
Also, LAWNS AND DIAPERS.
PARASOLS for children, at 50 cts.—for Ladies, 9s. and higher.
UMBRELLAS of Cotton and Silk—Cheap and good.
NUNS' BONNETS—1000 all sizes and cheap.
LEGHORN AND STRAW BONNETS—30 cases of every style.
PALM LEAF AND LEGHORN HATS, for boys, men and servants.
HOSIERY, of every description, at good bargains.
CANTON MATTING—50 bales, various kinds.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at 25 cts. and finer.
Also, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched, 75 cts., and $1 and finer.
RIBBONS—Bonnet, Cap, Belt, Satin and Lustring Ribbons.
MENS' SUMMER WEAR, for Coats, Pants and Vests.
FLOWERS, for the Head and Bonnets.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, all colors and qualities.
CARPETINGS, all wool—Selling off cheap.
SILKS FOR LADIES' DRESSES, new and fashionable.
In addition to the above, will be found, every other article of Staple or Fancy in the Dry Goods line, all of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times. Selling for cash only, great bargains can be had at R. H. [illegible]

Old Stand, Main Street, [illegible]

Ap 10

TO PLANTERS sending their Tobacco and other produce to Richmond, forwarding by the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company:

Produce sent by the Railroads South of Petersburg, will, if so directed, be forwarded to Richmond without delay. It should be consigned to the Depot Agent at Petersburg, (Mr. J. [illegible]) who will attend to forwarding it, and will pay the Railroad freight to Petersburg, and the drayage. A forwarding commission of [illegible] per cent. on the freight of this Road will be charged by the Agent, and received with the freight and drayage.

This Company will not be liable for accidents or losses, except as at present on its own Road.

The Agent also continues to forward to Richmond, Tobacco and other produce sent by the Appomattox River.

Freight on Tobacco, $1 per hogshead—commission [illegible] cents.

May 2, 1840.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

1 PIPE and 3 half pipes India Madeira Wine
1 do Old London Dock Cogniac Brandy
Being part of the Stock of Mons. J. B. Brengett.
Also.—A general assortment of Old Wines and Liquors
Madeira in pipes, half pipes and qr. casks
Pale and Brown Sherry, in half pipes
Port, in qr. casks and bottles
Champaigne, Claret, &c.
Old London Dock Cogniac Brandy, &c.
Do Jamaica, Antigua and Hollands
Richardson's and Gibson's Barley Whiskey, &c. &c.
Groceries in abundance, all of which will be sold at prices commensurate with their qualities and the present hard times.

April 10 [112—w2w] WM. WALLACE.

CANCER! CANCER!! CANCER!!!

DR. BENJAMIN D. ANDERSON, offers his services to his friends and the public, for the cure of this inveterate and loathsome disease. Such is his confidence in his mode of treatment, that no charge will be made unless a cure be performed. His residence is immediately on the stage road leading from Richmond to Lynchburg, by way of Cartersville and Buckingham Courthouse, and eight miles below the latter place. Letters addressed to him at Eldridge P. O., Buckingham County, Va. (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.

Jan 25

PIANO FORTE WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber is constantly receiving from the celebrated manufactory of NUNNS & CLARK, New York, elegant and plain Piano Fortes, possessing the latest improvements, and a delicacy of touch and sweetness of tone, so peculiar to their manufacture.

Also, a large assortment of Musical Instruments, and Music Merchandise in general.

Piano Fortes repaired, tuned, let on hire, and taken in exchange.

CHEAP MUSIC.

The largest collection of Music ever offered for sale in this State may be selected from, at the store of the subscriber, who is now enabled to sell at the Philadelphia and New York wholesale and retail prices.

P. H. TAYLOR,
Piano Forte and Music Store, opposite the Bank.

Aug. 16