ayes 20, noes 10.
Messrs. Campbell, Thornton, Cocke, Hunton, Carson, Atkinson, Bondurant, Woolfolk, Pi- Tunstall, Lyons, Carter, Faulkner, Wood- Scott, Fontaine, McIlhaney and Anderson—20.
Messrs. Nash, (Speaker,) Willey, Baptist, Bouldin, Moffett, Shinn, McMullen and New- —10
the question being then put upon the said it was disagreed to by an equal division Senate—ayes 15, noes 15.
ayes and noes on that question being required Lyons, seconded by Mr. Bouldin, were as
Messrs. Nash, (Speaker,) Hunton, Carson, Atkinson, Baptist, Woolfolk, Piper, Bouldin, Shinn, McMullen, Scott, Newman, and —15.
Messrs. Campbell, Thornton, Cocke, Peyton, Conrad, Preston, Tunstall, Lyons, Carter, Woodhouse, Fontaine, McIlhaney and An- —15.
again ends the 3d chapter of the Whig move- the Senate. They obtained a reconsidera- question against the decision of the Speak- appeal to the Senate, and by the *manner* the question was propounded—but it availed eventually nothing. The whole matter was sky-high, by the imperturbable 15 Democrats, and checkmated the 15 Whigs.

THE BANK BILL.

Reader will find, under our usual Report, the ings which have taken place in the H. of Dele- the Bank Bill. We shall sketch a summary transactions, which have transpired—having an Sketch, which appears in yesterday's Com-

Bill came under consideration on Monday Mr. Scott of F. made a speech on the general involved in that of resumption. He replied to ments of Mr. Holleman, and opposed precipi- severe measures towards the banks; because would result in great oppression of the people, and to trade generally. Incidentally he com- upon Mr. Holleman's views of the mob.

day Mr. Taylor of N. Borough had charged *aristocratic clique* was endeavoring to rule the of Isle of Wight. Mr. Holleman presuming was alluded to as a member of this clique, refer- the history of his family and himself to show was no color whatever for the charge as to among other things, he mentioned that on the maternal parent there was some Indian one of his ancestors several generations a *half Indian*; but he protested at the same of royal descent,—"no Pocahontas blood" his veins.

remarks of Mr. H. were made in the finest spi- asked, where was that Aristocratic Clique gentleman has discovered in the Isle of Was it in Arthur Smith, or in the plain Sena- Atkinson, or himself? Men, who were fami- known in their county by their mere Christian His Portrait of Arthur Smith was dipt in the hues of Nature. It was faithful to the life.— upon the name of Smith was exquisitely hu- He asked if the very *uncommon* name of characteristic of an Aristocratic family?] Scott followed with some jocular allusion to Mr. 's Indian descent, as characteristic of his in- perseverance, &c. "Mr. Keen followed few remarks. The question was on filling the to the day of resumption. There were three moved, viz: 1st of November, 1st of May, and April. The question was taken on the most dis- of November, and decided in the affirmative to 50.

Hopkins then moved to re-commit the bill, with to bring in a bill providing for *immediate* —negatived, 36 to 83.

Scott moved to amend by striking out the 12 per penalty, and the 15 per cent. damages, for failing in specie after the day designated for resump- negatived, 37 to 77.

The 3d section authorises the issue of one and two notes, payable in specie where issued. Mr. Hol- moved to amend this so as to require the notes redeemed by the mother bank, or branches of issuing them. He sustained this motion in argument, the substance of which was, that un- the Banks were so compelled to redeem their notes, they would so contrive it that the notes Bank *issuing* them should be sent to a distant and thus the people in the neighborhood of issuing Bank could get no specie by the aid of small notes, for the purpose of postage, mar- &c., and would be put to great inconvenience. he said, the Banks would give out to a favorite a specie; but let another person ask it, and he would refused—let him (Mr. H.) go to the Teller of the Bank and ask it, and he would be insulted, as every body insulted who asked that officer for and who might not be a favorite. He averred serious injury could be sustained by the Banks, amendment were adopted, and it was due to the that their convenience should be consulted. He too, the Banks themselves had formerly privilege, upon the promise to redeem the notes in specie.

Byrd argued that if the amendment was adopted be a virtual prohibition of the small notes. The would not issue them, as they would be returned them and their specie drawn out. It the privilege of any public benefit it should remain in the shape. The motion was negatived—58 to 60.

motion was made by Mr. Hunter to amend so as the small notes irredeemable in specie—nega- —19 to 97.

the recess in the evening, the Bank Bill was under consideration. The amendment, moved Holleman, was then adopted, limiting the num- Directors to *five*, compensating them for their and forbidding them from borrowing in the where they were Directors.

Tuesday, Mr. McPherson moved to amend the where the day of resumption occurs a second time, inserting the "*First day of June*." Messrs. Mc- and Holleman supported the motion; and Scott, Keen, and McIlhaney opposed it—when lost by a tie vote.

bill provides that no vote shall be given on a that shall be executed more than *thirty* days be- time of voting. Mr. Wood moved to amend by "*sixty*" instead of "*thirty*"—negatived by a majority.

Evening, the Bank bill being under considera- Mr. Hopkins moved to strike out "November," for purpose of inserting the "1st of May," as the day of —after a debate, this motion was negatived—

Wallace moved a clause providing that the banks dispose of their own notes or the notes of any banks, or any drafts or bills of exchange at *provided*, they shall not be prevented from compensation for collecting said bills or drafts, not one-half of one per cent. This amendment adopted.

Irving moved to strike out the 4th section— the House adjourned.

day, the 4th section was stricken out, which tax upon the circulation of the Bank.

Wallace failed in an effort to amend the bill so forbid the Banks from making any Dividends their resumption.

Evening Session.

day Evening, the Bank Bill still before the Various amendments were proposed, and adopted.—Among the other amendments was one by Mr. Harvie, that the Treasurer should sell stock of the Commonwealth in the Banks, so as to debts which the Commonwealth owes them. Crutchfield proposed to amend the amendment by that the stock shall not sell under par. This was adopted; and then the whole proposi- was rejected.

Brooke moved to amend the 5th section, so as to that the several Banks of this Commonwealth, their several branches, on or before the first day of , or *within sixty days after* resumption, on of the principal Banks in Baltimore and Phila- in case said Banks shall resume before the said of November, shall, in good faith, resume spe- payments. Mr. Brooke's amendment is in Italics. adopted by the House.

last amendment was proposed by Mr. Thomas of , directing an offering book to be kept in each of all the notes, drafts, offered weekly for nego- discount, &c., which book is to be kept on the of the Bank, and open for public inspection; same book is to show the notes actually dis- &c. *Carried* by ayes and noes—ayes 73, noes

bill *was then ordered to* its engrossment. Mr. of Wood, calling the Previous Question. House then adjourned.

Maryland Bank Law has this provision, to ease Banks against the Brokers:

be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the nor, upon information that any Bank of this has violated the provisions of this act, to direct Attorney-General to issue a *scire facias* forthwith such Bank: *provided, that the refusal to pay any or domestic broker shall not be considered a viola- any of the provisions of this act.*"

bill for the improvement of our Primary School has passed the House, by a strong and triumph- majority. It was warmly and ably advocated, others, by Mr. Thomas of Fairfax. It now the action of the Senate. We earnestly conjure to pass the bill—and leave it to the People to or reject the reform it proposes. We have not the details—but if any are defective, it is their to correct them, and make the bill more per-

A Sign of Separation.

Yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Brawner of Prince William, for adjourning *sine* Wednesday next. Ayess 110—noes 5. A pret- strong vote—but as they say, "Many a slip between cup and the lip."

We shall commence the Debate on the Bank Bill, in House of Delegates, in Saturday's paper.

Mr. Byrd's Card in refutation of the charges tained in the Whig of yesterday, will appear on Sa-

We lay before our readers an interesting sketch of a Debate in the H. of R., on the Retrenchments of the Government. Mr. Gilmer's speech and tables on *contingent appropriations* are entitled to serious consideration. We understand that Committees are now at work upon Expenditure and Retrenchment. His Committee have now the power to *send for persons and papers*.—The House refused this power, when asked at the Extra Session. Yet now, it sees, Retrenchment has become Mr. Clay's hobby again. But, we hold with Dr. Linn, Retrenchment is not at all in character with Whig principles. It suits their politics, as much as holy water agrees with his Satanic Majesty.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.
Distribution—again!

We never considered a question on which our own judgment was more clear—our opinion more decided, than this question of Distribution. What! *give away* the Proceeds of the Public Lands, when the Federal Government is destitute of funds—absolutely begging for the public support—its Treasury notes dishonored, and for the first time, since the foundation of the Government, our credit disgraced, and the Treasury almost on the verge of bankruptcy. And at what time is this embarrassment to be brought upon us? At a period when the United States are most seriously in want of money—when our Foreign Relations are eminently gloomy—when we have so many unsettled questions of great importance with Great Britain—when a Special Minister is coming to this country to negociate upon all these questions—and when it is well understood that the failure of a Special Mission is always attended with more serious danger than any general negociation—and when, above all, the latest news by the Acadia is dark, and its consequences ominous to the peace of the two countries. *We know* that it has produced the deepest impression at Washington, and that the members of the Cabinet are forming the most unpleasant auguries from the decisive result of the Creole question, and that they are pressing the necessity of preparing for the worst. The question of the Right of Search is, of itself, exciting the greatest interest in Europe. We have now before us, (brought by the Acadia,) a pamphlet entitled "An Examination of the Question now in discussion between the American and British Governments, concerning the Right of Search, By an American," with the motto from the London Times, "When we doubted, we took the trick." This able pamphlet comes from the Paris press of Fournier—vindicates our cause in the strongest terms—and carries with it the unction of our Minister, General Cass. We have also before us, two able Essays, received by the Acadia, published in the "Manchester Guardian" (England) from the pen of another "American," distinguished likewise by the ability of his pen, and the weight of his character. All these signs are decisive of the profound interest, which this new claim of Search is exciting abroad, and ominous of the important results which it may be destined to produce. But the decision in the case of the Creole is alone sufficient to excite the profoundest sensations, and to threaten some serious consequences. What is the course of Great Britain? That she refuses to surrender our slaves which are recognised as property by our own municipal laws—property, too, ravished from us by murder and by piracies.

It is becoming time, then to rouse the country. The Administration is deeply impressed with the dangers of our situation—and it is time that the People should be aroused, as they were in 1812. We do not say, that there *will be* War. We hope and trust, that it may be avoided. It was never more truly the interest of two great countries that their peace should not be interrupted. But Great Britain is a proud, arrogant, and overbearing nation—and she is now making demands upon us, to which it is impossible for us to accede—Yet we still hope to avoid War, by the discretion of both parties. We may possibly be saved from such a contest, by the interposition of that new moral power, which the times have introduced, of the mediation of some third power—but we must not calculate with too much certainty on the prospects of Peace. It is the duty of statesmen under such circumstances, to provide for either alternative—and in a state of such precarious peace, to make some preparation for War. It is the duty of Congress to go to work, and do something to fortify the country. They ought to put aside all these Abolition movements—these petty wranglings—to suspend all minor matters, for a few days—and devote themselves to the great interests of their country. There is some wisdom and force in the following article, which we copy from the last Madisonian:

(From the Madisonian.)
OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—THE CREOLE CASE.

"Our readers will observe that, according to the intelligence brought by the Acadia steamer from England, a debate had taken place in the British House of Lords, in which the affair of the Creole was the subject of discussion. It is probable that the letter of Mr. Webster had at the time reached London, and that its contents were known to Lord Aberdeen; but the members of the House of Lords, who participated in the debate, were not advised of the views taken by the Secretary of State in reference to the affair, and acted, in all probability, solely upon the representations made by the authorities of New Providence. It will be observed, that Lord Aberdeen expressed himself very guardedly on the occasion, and that his remarks were founded entirely upon the principle, universally admitted to have been established by the law of nations, that in the absence of treaty stipulations to that effect, no power has a right to demand of another the restitution of criminals fugitive from justice. This is the doctrine which the Supreme Court of the United States constantly holds; but the truth of this doctrine does not dispose of, and, indeed, does not touch the case of the Creole. In that case, the United States has made no demand for the restoration of fugitives from justice, and, consequently, makes no complaint of the refusal of such demands. The complaint is, that an American vessel, in passing from one port of the United States to another with slaves on board, was carried by mutiny into one of the British islands, and the local authorities of that island, instead of contenting themselves with the performance of their plain duty of delivering the Captain from the confinement to which the mutineers had subjected him, and then restoring the ship to his command and control, directly interfered, or directly encouraged others to interfere, in forcibly freeing the slaves from the authority of the master and assisting their dispersion. They retained the nineteen persons engaged in the mutiny and murder, and now, as was anticipated in Mr. Webster's letter, they find they cannot punish the crime themselves and decline to send them to the United States for trial and punishment. What then does the whole amount to but this, to wit: that in a clear case of piracy and murder committed on board of an American vessel upon the high seas, the vessel being afterwards carried by the criminal parties into the port of a British island, the local authorities of that island effectively interfered, as well to protect those offenders from all punishment, as to set free certain slaves found on board the vessel?—This is the substance of the case; and neither Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, nor Lord Denman, can prove that such a proceeding accords with the principles of friendly national intercourse in modern times.

"It may be fairly inferred, from the tone manifested on the part of the House of Lords, that there exists no very conciliatory disposition in that body towards the U. S., and it behooves us to look to our defences in the event of hostilities between the two countries. What protection have we on the Atlantic coast? None, or *next to none*. What on the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western frontiers? *None*. What number of war steamers have we afloat? Some *two* or *three*, if the old Fulton be included. Has the Administration put these matters before Congress? Yes, *over* and *over again*. What has Congress done in regard to them? *Nothing*; it has been too busy in reducing the number of its *pages*. What will the People, whose lives and property are at stake, say to this? *Let the people speak for themselves*."

Such is the language of the official organ at Washington—And now, we ask the enlightened people of the U. S., whether at such a time as this, we may not require all our resources of money and of talent, to meet the emergency which may threaten to assail us. Is this the time, (we address ourselves to statesmen—not to party men)—to part with the proceeds of the public lands? We may want money to fortify our coast, to strengthen our forts; to obtain arms; to equip our steamers. These proceeds would eminently contribute to the accomplishment of this important object, if it were appropriated to our defence alone—But what further will be said of the course of the Whigs—who go a bowshot themselves, beyond the Distribution Act itself; who are so infatuated in behalf of Mr. Clay's party measure, that they are prepared to violate the Compromise Act, which they maintained in '39, to be "sacred and inviolate"? They are willing too to raise the duties from 20 to 30 per cent.—and in fact, to supply the vacuum in the Treasury, either by an *increased Tariff*, or by *loans*. In truth they appear to aim at both—*Distribution* is synonimous with the *Tariff*—and it must augment it. And in the second place, it will increase the public debt—for, upon the funded debt, and upon the certificates of a funded debt alone, is the capital of a New National Bank to be created—as it was in the *two former Banks*.

We appeal then to the People—to an enlightened public opinion—not to scheming and rabid partizans. Is not this the worst time in all the world for giving away the proceeds of the public lands? Will not Mr. Tyler himself exercise his salutary Veto, if the Whigs should succeed in changing the features of the Distribution law? Is he not bound by his resolutions of '39 to set his face against the violation of the Compromise Act—against the augmentation of the duties from 20 to 30? Will he sanction the scheme of turning the proceeds of the Public Lands from the defence of the nation, to the subsidy of the Sovereign States? We appeal then to the People—Let them judge between the Democrats and the Whigs.

We take the following text from the Fredericksburg Arena of Tuesday—to which we beg leave to subjoin a few remarks by way of note and commentary:

"We announced, in our last, the mortifying intelligence that the Senate of Virginia had rejected the resolution, passed by the House, providing for the appointment of an agent, to receive the State's portion of the Distribution fund.

"This act on the part of the Senate strikes us as very suicidal. Senators would not receive the money, unaccompanied by a guarantie, that the Tariff should not be increased. The Whigs—or such at least as deserve the name—very properly refused to attach any such condition to the resolution, authorizing the receipt of the money. [1] The Tariff will be increased as high perhaps as 30 per centum, and that *independant of the action of Virginia upon either subject*. A *majority* of Congress are in favor of an increase of the tariff, and the same majority are the friends of distribution. (2) The President—the Hero of Vetoes—is likewise the friend of distribution (3) He acted with the majority of Congress in creating, and he will doubtless act with that majority, in preserving the law. We have his *bond* in his *consistency*. (4) Moreover, Congress has anticipated the *refusal*, alias the *indirect repeal*, policy, by an enactment, providing that such portions of the Land Distribution fund as may be refused by States entitled to receive the same, shall be distributed among States that will receive it. (5) In the face of these facts, interposing insurmountable obstacles to the repeal of the law, and in view of an empty State Treasury the Senate of Virginia, or rather the Opposition, in that body, have rejected the State's portion of the Distribution fund, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars annually. (6) The Distribution law, we repeat, will be preserved in defiance of Virginia. (7) The Opposition, therefore, in rejecting the money, have made it a present to the receiving States. (8) How many of the poor youth of the State, would this rejected fund have saved from ignorance.

"Contrast this course of the Opposition in the Senate with the course pursued by Virginia in '36. During that year, the State, through an agent appointed by the Legislature, received one million and a half dollars, her share of the Surplus fund (an excess of revenue, from *customs, &c.*, collected in the National Treasury) distributed at the time among the States. (9) Now, we are told that 'principle' forbids the reception of the land distribution money—that it is a 'bribe,' &c. And this *cant* is relied upon by Senators to reconcile Virginia to the loss of several hundred thousand dollars annually.—When we reflect upon the blessings of education, this sum is calculated to diffuse, and will diffuse, among the youth of States, already possessing advantages over Virginia in this respect, we are constrained to cry aloud, 'God save the Commonwealth' from such legislators as these Senators. (10)

(1.) In the eyes of the Fredericksburg Arena, the prostration of the Compromise act, the increase of the Tariff, the turning away of the public funds from the defence of the nation, the augmentation of the public debt to the amount of the Proceeds, are of no sort of account, in comparison with Mr. Clay's favorite *project* of distribution. What though it compels the people to pay through the nose for the increased duties on the articles they consume—it makes no odds. The course of these Whigs is indeed "suicidal." For every dollar that Virginia receives, she will have to pay two or three. If this be not "suicidal," we know not what is.

(2.) The Tariff, to the same extent, will not be imposed without the consent of Virginia. The example of Virginia, in refusing distribution, backed as she is by South Carolina, and Alabama, and Mississippi, and fortified as she will probably be by the course of New York, will seal the fate of the Distribution law—and what then? You reduce the Tariff to the same extent. Mr. Clay himself held, the other day, in the Senate, that if the Proceeds of the lands, which he estimated at ten millions, were retained by the Federal Treasury, the duty would only be raised 28¼ per cent. If it amounts to three millions, then twenty-five per cent., and in the same proportion.

(3.) The President will be bound by his own resolutions of '39, to veto the bill. He declared that no distribution should be made at the hazard of raising the duties, and of trampling upon "the sacred and inviolate" act of Compromise.

(4.) His consistency will prove his *bond* that he will resist this unnecessary violation of the Compromise Act

(5.) Congress has taken no such step—and moreover, dare not. It would be literally robbing one State for the benefit of another—to punish the honest, and reward the subservient.

(6.) Fudge! *Several hundred thousand dollars!* If as Mr. Clay estimates them at one and a half millions, Virginia would receive only about $65,000 after deducting *expenses* and the shares for *the new States*. But suppose it several, (say, as the veracious Whig states it, 4 or 500,000 dollars,) then does not the Arena see the dilemma to which it is reduced? The more they give to the States, the more they take from the Federal Treasury—the more they abstract from the public defences—and the less necessity of increasing the Tariff one cent.

(7.) Not so. The moral force of Virginia would blow the whole absurd scheme sky-high.

(8.) Not so. They dare not pirate it for the benefit of the would-be receiving States.

(9.) Yes; contrast the course of the Whigs in '36, and in 1842. *Then*, the public Treasury was in a state of plethora. There was a surplus of 40 millions in the Treasury—Yet under those circumstances, many of the Republicans protested against the deposite, (not distribution—for, Gen. Jackson would not agree to the measure in that form.) But *now*, the public Treasury is literally impoverished.—Whatever may be thought of the principle of *Deposite* then, the case is infinitely stronger now—when Congress is virtually raising money *for the purpose of Distribution*—and what clause of the Constitution, or what sound *principle*, justifies such a course?

(10.) Every tyro knows the importance of money in such matters—but Experience is a sad teacher. The example of '36 ought to warn us against a similar error. Who does not know, the mischief, the extravagance introduced into the State Governments by that *deposite*—and the heavy debt into which it plunged the States, until they amount to at least 200 millions. Are we never to profit by experience?

BANKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.
Extract of a Letter from Washington, Pennsylvania, March 7.

"Our Bank has *never suspended specie payments*. Her circulation is only $10,000. Specie on hand, $33,000—three dollars to one. The Bank of Pittsburg is another of the same kind Notes in circulation, $45,000. Specie on hand, $203,000. Monongahela Bank of Brownsville is ditto. Notes in circulation, $20,000—specie, $45,000. Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, notes out, $64,000—specie, $92,000 Exchange Bank of Pittsburg is another of the same kind—specie, $91,000—circulation, $25,000.

Capital Stock.

Franklin Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania,	$120,000
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg,	875,000
Bank of Pittsburg,	1,188,890
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville,	101,895
Bank of North America, Philadelphia,	1,000,000

"These Banks all pay specie for their notes, when they are presented; but there are so few of them out, that the Bank is never called on, and have been in that state since May, 1837. Their business is done altogether on Exchange paper of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Virginia. Pennsylvania paper is almost as scarce here as specie. Our Legislature, a year ago, (all Whigs,) passed what they called a "Relief Law," which allowed an issue of a kind of State Scrip, redeemable in five years, and extended the suspension for the same time. These Relief Notes, as they are called, are redeemable in State Stock, payable in five years, which stock being worth but fifty per cent., of course depreciates the value of the notes that much. They are made receivable for State taxes, and other claims of like nature, which is all that keeps them in circulation. The friends of Resumption, in this State, are unceasing in their efforts to bring about an *immediate resumption*. That is the doctrine of the Democratic Party here; but the Whigs are as constantly devising means to thwart and baffle the efforts of our friends. In politics, our Legislature stand thus: House is Democratic by a large majority. The Senate is Whig by a small one. The House passed a bill for immediate resumption, some four weeks ago. It was sent to the Senate, and they refused to concur, but got up another bill, which did not require immediate resumption. This, of course, the Democrats would not agree to; and so it stands," &c. [But so it does stand. Since the above letter was written, a bill for immediate Resumption has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but dispensing with the immediate payment in specie of *Deposites*.]

The Scottsville Bank blown sky-high!

We owe the Senate ONE *more*; and every friend of his country owes that body his acknowledgments for checkmating the other House upon this question. Establish a new Bank under present circumstances, whilst the whole country is distracted and embarrassed by the operations of the present banking system. It is out of the question. Thanks be to the Senate. They have put a spoke into the wheel, *so far!*

This question came up in the Senate on Tuesday.—On that day Mr. Baptist called up the bill "Establishing the Independent Bank of Virginia at Scottsville in Albemarle." Mr. Bouldin moved its *indefinite postponement*—and it was *agreed to* by the Senate, ayes 18, noes 10: (The ayes and noes being required by Mr. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. Bouldin:)

Ayes—Messrs. Nash, (Speaker,) Thornton, Hunton, Carson, Willey, Atkinson, Baptist, Woolfolk, Piper, Bouldin, Tunstall, Lyons, Carter, Faulkner, Shinn, Woodhouse, Scott and Newman—18.

Noes—Messrs. Campbell, Cocke, Peyton, Bondurant, Conrad, Preston, McMullen, Fontaine, McIlhaney and Anderson—10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.
SENATE CHAMBER, March 16, 1842.

In your last paper, in giving the proceedings of the Senate, upon the second resolution reported by the Committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to enquire and examine into the condition and proceedings of the Banks of this Commonwealth, as follows: "*Resolved* as the opinion of this Committee, that the currency of this Commonwealth is entirely safe, and should be so regarded by the holders of it," and the motion of Mr. Baptist, to amend the said resolution, by adding the following: "and that the several Banks of this Commonwealth, should resume specie payments on or before the first day of November next, or within fifteen days after the Banks of Baltimore and Philadelphia, shall have resumed, if the said Banks shall resume before that period"—you state, that Mr. Bouldin moved that the amendment proposed by Mr. Baptist, should be laid upon the table; and after some discussion, Mr. Bouldin moved for leave to withdraw the said motion, and on the question put thereon, it was agreed to by the Senate—ayes 18, noes 9. You also state, that the Senate then proceeded to consider the proposed amendment, and after some discussion on Mr. Peyton's motion, the resolution and proposed amendment were ordered to be laid on the table—ayes 14, noes 13; and I appear on the Journal as voting in the negative, and, of course, in opposition to my own motion. I wish to explain how this apparent incongruity arose. When Mr. Bouldin moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Baptist on the table, I appealed to the Senator from Nottoway to withdraw his motion, to enable me to deliver my sentiments to the Senate in opposition to the proposed amendment. The Senator from Nottoway agreed to withdraw his motion, provided I, after delivering my sentiments, would renew it. To this I assented, apprising the Senator from Nottoway and the Senate, that whilst I would renew the motion as a matter of courtesy to him after giving my views in opposition to it, yet I could not vote for that motion.—Accordingly, after making my remarks in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Baptist, I did redeem my pledge by renewing the motion, and did as I had apprised the Senate, vote against it.

Please publish this letter in your paper, which seems necessary to explain my course and vote published in your paper as recorded in the Journal, upon the subject referred to.

I am your obedient servant,
JOHN H. PEYTON.

☞ The proceedings, as published by us, were copied *verbatim* from the Journals of the Senate.—*Enquirer*

We are authorized to announce JOHN HOOMA a candidate to represent King George county in the Virginia House of Delegates.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, March 15.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the following bills:

An Act concerning the Blacksburg Female Academy, and an act concerning public or county bridges. That they have, also, passed the bills entitled, an act to incorporate the Franklin Library Company of Waterford, and an act changing the time of holding the Circuit Superior Courts of Morgan and Berkeley counties, with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Delegates. The message further stated that the Senate had rejected the bill entitled an act divorcing Elizabeth C. Hutchings.

The amendment to the bill to incorporate the Franklin Library Company of Waterford was concurred in.

The amendments to the bill entitled an act changing the time of holding the Circuit Superior Court of Morgan and Berkeley counties were disagreed to, on motion of Mr. CRUTCHFIELD.

BILLS PASSED.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed:—A bill to regulate certain practices under license granted to auctioneers, vendue masters, commission merchants and brokers—A bill concerning the Public Armory; and a bill to regulate the issue of arms to volunteer companies.

COMMON SCHOOL BILL.

The engrossed bill establishing Common Schools, was read a third time; thereupon Mr. CRUTCHFIELD moved that the further consideration thereof be indefinitely postponed.

This motion was supported by Messrs. CRUTCHFIELD and MCPHERSON, and opposed by Messrs. KINNEY, THOMAS, and RIVES—after which, the motion was negatived—ayes 37, noes 80, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Harvie, Broadus, Vaughan, Scott of Fauquier, M'Laughlin, Wood, Byrd, Guerrant, Spencer, Clark, Thompson, Holleman, Woodard, Clendenin, Holladay, Marshall, Banks, Diggs, Morgan, Harrison of Monongalia, M'Pherson, Keen, Hopkins, Brown of Preston, Heath, Brawner, Elliott, Smith of R., Cowan, Quillen, Tate, Urquhart, Crutchfield, Ford, Walker, Goodson and Leftwich—37.

Noes—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker,) Rives, Holloway, Davis of Amherst, Kinney, Brooke, Mayse, Wingfield, Mitchell, Hunter, Newkirk, Robinson, Cox of B. and L., Jones of Brooke, Riddick, Harrison of Brunswick, Jones of Buckingham, Moore, Toler, Nowlin, Apperson, Cardwell, Cox of Chesterfield, Brown of E. C. and W., Semple, Thomas, Foster, Payne, Woods, Early, French, Robins, Erskine, Watkins, Pugh, Mullen, Kincheloe, Armstrong, M'Rae, Griggs, Bowden, Moler, Smith of Kanawha, Davis of King and Queen, Wallace of K. G., Taylor of Loudoun, Ramey, M'Ilhaney, Martin of Marshall, Smith of M. and J., Boyd, Scott of M., Caperton, Davis of M. and P., Orrick, Harrell, Ligon, Taylor of N. B., Watts, Yerby, Fitzgerald, Edgington, Cheatham, Hiner, Wallace of P., Grimes, Wilson, Dey, Daniel, M'Cauley, Leyburn, Dorman, Shipman, Gatewood, Crawford, Warren, Bowen, Martin of Tyler, Buck and Mayo—80.

The discussion was then continued by Messrs. RIVES, MCILHANEY, and TAYLOR of N. B., in support of the bill, and Messrs. HOLLEMAN and CRUTCHFIELD, in opposition. The bill was passed—ayes 72, noes 47.

THE BANKS.

Mr. MCPHERSON moved to amend the 5th section of the bill where the day for resumption occurs the second time, so as to designate the "1st of June" as the day.

This motion was debated by Messrs. HOLLEMAN and MCPHERSON in support of it; and by Messrs. SCOTT, KEEN, and MCILHANEY, in opposition—after which it was negatived—ayes 59, noes 59, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Holloway, Harvie, Robinson, Cox of B. & L., Jones of B., Riddick, Harrison of B., Jones of B., Apperson, Cox of C., Vaughan, Semple, Thomas, M'Laughlin, Guerrant, Carroll, Spencer, Clark, Watkins, Kincheloe, Armstrong, Holleman, Davis of K. & Q., Dabney, Clendenin, Taylor of L., Holladay, Marshall, Banks, Martin of M., Diggs, Smith of M. & J., Boyd, Morgan, Harrison of M., Ligon, Fitzgerald, Hiden, M'Pherson, Wallace of P., Hopkins, Heath, Brown of P., Brawner, M'Cauley, Shipman, Smith of R., Cowan, Quillen, Gatewood, Crawford, Tate, Warren, Walker, Bowen, Martin of T., Buck, Goodson and Jackson—59.

Noes—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker,) Rives, Davis of A., Mayse, Wingfield, Mitchell, Hunter, Moore, Newkirk, Toler, Nowlin, Cardwell, Broadus, Irving, Brown of Elizabeth City & Warwick, Scott of F., Payne, Foster, Woods, Early, Wood, Byrd, French, Robins, Erskine, Vance, Pugh, Mullen, M'Rae, Griggs, Bowden, Moler, Smith of K., Wallace of K. G., Ramey, M'Ilhaney, Scott of M., Caperton, Davis of M. & P., Harrell, Watts, Yerby, Edgington, Cheatham, Hiner, Williams, Keen, Grimes, Wilson, Dye, Elliott, Daniel, Leyburn, Dorman, Urquhart, Crutchfield, Ford, Leftwich—59.

Mr. WOOD moved so amend the section in relation to proxies, so as to make votes on proxies executed within "*sixty days*" previous to the time of voting valid, instead of "*thirty days*" as contained in the bill—negatived.

At this point the hour for the recess intervened.

Evening Session.

The House met at 4 o'clock—46 members in the Hall.

Leave of absence for the remainder of the session was granted to Mr. JACKSON.

A number of bills on their first and second readings were read by their titles.

The bill establishing a new warehouse for the inspection of tobacco in the town of Petersburg, was read a third time and passed, with a ryder offered by Mr. BROADUS, providing against the enlargement of the said warehouse.

The bill concerning the Staunton and Parkersburg road was taken up. Messrs. JACKSON and KINNEY supported, and Mr. CRUTCHFIELD opposed the bill. On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, the bill was indefinitely postponed. Ayes 80, noes 35.

THE BANK BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of this bill.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to amend the bill by striking out *November*, for the purpose of inserting *May*, as the time for resumption. He was addressing the House, when

Mr. HUNTER rose to a question of order. Could the gentleman move to strike out November when the House had already twice determined to retain it?

The SPEAKER decided that he could, on the ground that to strike out the same words and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed was admissible. The House refused to strike out November, when it was proposed to insert *June*. Now it was proposed to insert *May*, and the question was therefore entirely different.

Mr. HUNTER took an appeal from the decision of the Chair. After some discussion on the appeal, the House sustained the decision of the Chair, by a vote of 69, to 31.

Considerable discussion then ensued, on the motion of Mr. HOPKINS.

Mr. TAYLOR of N. B., wished to leave the matter to the Democrats, and charged that they were unwilling to take the responsibility of ordering an immediate resumption.

Mr. HOLLEMAN denied the allegation, and said, that he and his friends were honestly in favor of resumption. He dared four or five Whigs to come forward and vote with his side on this question, so as to bring about immediate resumption.

Mr. HOPKINS' motion was rejected—Ayes 54, noes 64.

Ayes—Messrs. Holloway, Harvie, Robinson, Cox of Braxton and Lewis, Jones of Brooke, Riddick, Harrison of Brunswick, Jones of Buckingham, Apperson, Cox of Chesterfield, Vaughan, Thomas, McLaughlin, Guerrant, Carroll, Spencer, Clark, Kincheloe, Armstrong, Holleman, Davis of King and Queen, Dabney, Woodard, Clendenin, Taylor of Loudoun, Holladay, Marshall, Banks, Martin of Marshall, Diggs, Boyd, Morgan, Harrison of Monongalia, Ligon, Fitzgerald, Hiden, McPherson, Hopkins, Brown of Preston, Heath, Brawner, McCauley, Smith of Rockingham, Cowan, Quillen, Gatewood, Crawford, Tate, Warren, Walker, Bowen, Martin of Tyler, Buck and Goodson—54.

Noes—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker,) Rives, Davis of Amherst, Kinney, Brooke, Mayse, Wingfield, Mitchell, Hunter, Moore, Toler, Nowlin, Samuel, Cardwell, Broadus, Irving, Brown of Elizabeth City and Warwick, Semple, Scott of Fauquier, Foster, Payne, Deskins, Woods, Early, Wood, Byrd, Robins, Erskine, Vance, Pugh, Thompson, Mullen, McRae, Griggs, Moler, Smith of Kanawha, Wallace of King George, Ramey, M'Ilhaney, Scott of Mecklenburg, Caperton, Davis of Montgomery and Pulaski, Orrick, Harrell, Etheridge, Watts, Yerby, Edgington, Cheatham, Hiner, Wallace of P., Williams, Keen, Grimes, Wilson, Dye, Elliott, Strother, Daniel, Leyburn, Urquhart, Crutchfield, Ford, Mayo, Jackson and Leftwich—64.

Mr. WALLACE of Petersburg, then offered a clause providing that the banks shall not sell or dispose of, at a premium, their own notes or the notes of any suspended bank, any drafts, or bills of exchange—*provided*, they shall not thereby be prevented from receiving a compensation for collecting said bills or drafts, not exceeding one half of one per cent. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. IRVING moved to strike out the 4th section, and the question was pending thereon when Mr. WOOD moved an adjournment.

Wednesday, March 16.
PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by the following gentlemen, and appropriately referred: By Mr. BRAWNER, of the citizens of Prince William, for a law prohibiting any housekeeper or other free person from keeping more than *two dogs*, except upon the payment of a tax on all above that number—By Mr. LIGON, of citizens of Nelson in favor of the passage of a stay law—(Mr. L. made some remarks upon presenting this petition, and moved that it be printed. This motion was adopted by a majority of nine.)

A bill concerning the lien of judgment, with the amendments, was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate concurred in.

THE PENITENTIARY—PUBLIC GUARD.

The bill concerning the Penitentiary, was taken up, on motion of Mr. COX of C. After a number of amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted, Mr. SCOTT moved to strike out the provision which reduces the pay of the Storekeeper from 8 to 7 per cent. on his sales. Rejected, after some discussion—Ayes 26, noes 89.

Mr. BROWN then proposed to amend the bill, by adding a provision reducing the number of the Public Guard to 54, instead of 80, as at present.

Mr. TAYLOR of L., moved to reduce the number to 28. Rejected—ayes 9, Noes 102.

Mr. DORMAN proposed 60, as the number of the Public Guard hereafter. This modification was accepted by Mr. BROWN, and the question upon inserting sixty, was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker,) Holloway, Kinney, Brooke, Mayse, Wingfield, Newkirk, Robinson, Cox of B. and L., Jones of Brooke, Riddick, Harrison of B., Jones of Buckingham, Toler, Nowlin, Broadus, Brown of E. C. and W., Semple, Thomas, Foster, M'Laughlin, Byrd, French, Robins, Erskine, Watkins, Pugh, Kincheloe, Armstrong, Holleman, Bowden, Davis of King and Queen, Dabney, Woodard, Clendenin, Taylor of Loudoun, M'Ilhaney, Holladay, Marshall, Banks, Martin of M., Smith of M. and J., Boyd, Scott of M., Morgan, Harrison of M., Davis of M. and P., Ligon, Taylor of N. B., Etheridge, Watts, Yerby, Fitzgerald, Edgington, Hiden, Cheatham, Hiner, Hopkins, Grimes, Brown of P., Dye, Brawner, Elliott, M'Cauley, Dorman, Shipman, Smith of R., Cowan, Quillen, Gatewood, Crawford, Tate, Urquhart, Crutchfield, Warren, Walker, Bowen, Martin of Tyler, Buck, Goodson and Jackson—80.

Noes—Messrs. Harvie, Mitchell, Hunter, Moore, Samuel, Apperson, Cardwell, Cox of C., Irving, Scott of F., Vaughan, Payne, Woods, Early, Wood, Guerrant, Clark, Mullen, M'Rae, Griggs, Moler, Smith of Kanawha, Wallace of K. G., Ramey, Diggs, Caperton, Orrick, M'Pherson, Wallace of P., Keen, Wilson, Heath, Daniel, Leyburn, Ford, Mayo and Leftwich—39.

The bill as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed. (It reduces the number of Directors of the Penitentiary, from 5 to 3; the pay of the Agent from 8 to 7 per cent.; reduces the cost of transporting convicts; provides that visitors to the institution shall pay 25 cents each.)

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. BRAWNER, the House adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, will adjourn on Wednesday, the 23d instant *sine die*.

THE BANK BILL.

On motion of Mr. DORMAN, the House resumed the consideration of the Bank bill. The pending question was Mr. IRVING's motion to strike out the fourth section, which is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, if the several banks or either of them, or any branch thereof, shall fail or refuse to pay its notes in specie on demand, they, or any of them, so failing or refusing, shall forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth   per cent. per annum on the whole circulation of said bank or branch, as the case may be, to be demanded quarterly by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and deposited to the credit of the Treasurer as the public revenue is required to be deposited by law; and if at any time the said banks shall resume specie payments and again suspend, and fail or refuse to pay specie for their notes as aforesaid, they shall in like manner forfeit and pay   per cent. as aforesaid on the whole amount of their notes in circulation, counting from the time of suspension until they again *bona fide* resume and pay specie for their notes on demand, according to law; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of circulation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said banks and branches to furnish to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth a statement of their circulation, verified by the oath of the cashier thereof, on the first day of May next, or at any time thereafter when required by the Treasurer, to enable him to make the demand for the   per cent. as aforesaid; on failure whereof the amount of circulation according to the last quarterly return of said banks to the Executive shall be deemed and taken as the true amount on which the   per cent. shall be demanded. And if any of said banks shall refuse to pay to the Treasurer on demand the said   per cent. on its circulation, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to institute suit against any bank so refusing, or whose branches do so refuse, in any court of record having jurisdiction, and to recover the said sum of   per cent. on the circulation aforesaid, for the benefit of the Commonwealth, and quarterly thereafter to institute new suits so long as the said banks, or any of them, or their branches, fail or refuse to pay their notes in specie on demand.

Upon this motion a debate arose, in which Messrs. HOLLEMAN, IRVING, WALLACE of P., and KEEN participated.

The motion to strike out was agreed to as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker,) Kinney, Brooke, Wingfield, Mitchell, Hunter, Newkirk, Moore, Toler, Nowlin, Samuel, Apperson, Cardwell, Broadus, Irving, Brown of Elizabeth City and Warwick, Semple, Thomas, Scott of F., Payne, Woods, Early, French, Robins, Erskine, Clark, Vance, Pugh, Mullen, M'Rae, Bowden, Griggs, Moler, Smith of K., Wallace of K. G., Taylor of Loudoun, Ramey, M'Ilhaney, Smith of M. & J., Scott of M., Caperton, Davis of M. & P., Orrick, Taylor of N. B., Etheridge, Watts, Yerby, Edgington, Wallace of P., Keen, Wilson, Dye, Elliott, Daniel, Leyburn, Dorman, Tate, Urquhart, Crutchfield, Ford, Goodson, Jackson and Leftwich—64.

Noes—Holloway, Harvie, Mayse, Robinson, Cox of B. & L., Jones of Brooke, Riddick, Harrison of B., Jones of B., Cox of C., Vaughan, M'Laughlin, Wood, Byrd, Guerrant, Watkins, Kincheloe, Armstrong, Holleman, Davis of K. & Q., Dabney, Woodard, Clendenin, Holladay, Marshall, Banks, Martin of M., Diggs, Boyd, Morgan, Harrison of M., Ligon, Fitzgerald, Hiden, M'Pherson, Hiner, Grimes, Hopkins, Brown of P., Heath, Brawner, M'Cauley, Smith of R., Cowan, Quillen, Gatewood, Crawford, Warren, Walker, Bowen, Martin of T., and Buck—52.

Mr. WALLACE then offered the following amendment: Be it further enacted, That the several Banks of this Commonwealth shall not declare any dividends from their profits to the stockholders of said banks, until they shall have in good faith resumed specie payments on demand to note-holders and depositors, and maintained such resumption for the space of 3 months.

This amendment was rejected as follows:

Ayes—Messrs Holloway, Harvie, Mayse, Robinson, Cox of B. & L., Riddick, Harrison of B., Jones of B., Moore, Samuel, M'Laughlin, Robins, Guerrant, Clark, Watkins, Kincheloe, Holleman, Davis of K. & Q., Dabney, Woodard, Banks, Martin of M., Diggs, Boyd, Scott of M., Harrison of M., Ligon, Fitzgerald, M'Pherson, Wallace of P., Grimes, Hopkins, Brown, Heath, Brawner, Smith of R., Cowan, Quillen, Gatewood, Crawford, Tate, Warren, Walker, Martin of T., Buck—45.

Noes—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker,) Kinney, Brooke, Wingfield, Mitchell, Hunter, Newkirk, Jones of B., Toler, Nowlin, Apperson, Cardwell, Cox of C., Broadus, Irving, Vaughan, Brown of E. C. & W., Semple, Thomas, Scott of F., Foster, Payne, Woods, Early, Wood, Byrd, French, Erskine, Vance, Pugh, Mullen, Armstrong, M'Rae, Griggs, Bowden, Moler, Smith of K., Wallace of K. G., Clendenin, Taylor of L., Ramey, M'Ilhaney, Holladay, Marshall, Smith of M. & J., Morgan, Caperton, Davis of M. & P., Orrick, Taylor of N. B., Etheridge, Watts, Yerby, Edgington, Hiden, Hiner, Keen, Dye, Elliott, Daniel, McCauley, Leyburn, Dorman, Shipman, Urquhart, Crutchfield, Ford, Bowen, Goodson, Jackson, Leftwich—70.

Mr. BROWN of Preston, offered an amendment providing that each stockholder shall be liable to the amount of all his property, for all the debts and liabilities of the Bank in which he holds stock.

Mr. DORMAN moved the Previous Question. Carried.

Mr. BYRD wished the amendment explained.

Mr. GOODSON rose to ask his friend from Preston to withdraw the proposition, and was appealing to some gentleman who voted for the Previous Question, to move for a reconsideration, when

The SPEAKER announced the arrival of the hour for the recess.

In the ayes and noes on Mr. Holleman's amendment to the Bank Bill providing that Bank Directors should not borrow from the banks in which they were directors, Mr. MAYSE's name was omitted. He voted in the affirmative. Mr. HOLLOWAY's name was also omitted in the ayes on the motion to instruct the Bank Committee to introduce a bill providing for an immediate resumption.

COMMUNICATED.

At a Court held for Charles City county, at the Courthouse, on Thursday, the 17th day of February, 1842:

The death of BENJ. HARRISON, of Berkeley, having been brought to the notice of the Court, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Whereas, the members of this Court and Bar most sensibly feeling the loss that they and the community have sustained in the death of the late Benjamin Harrison, long an able member and presiding Justice of this Court, desire to pay a just tribute to his memory, and to bear testimony to his high character and his public and private worth;

Resolved, therefore, That we, participating in that deep regret which pervades this community, and as a testimony of the high regard in which we held the public and private virtues of our departed associate, friend and neighbor, wear around the left arm the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we most heartily sympathise with the bereaved widow and family; and would, if it were in the power of human agency, offer consolation under this dispensation of providence, to them the most afflicting and heart-rending.

Resolved, That a copy of the above proceedings be enclosed to Mrs. Harrison, and, also, a copy to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Whig for publication.

Ordered, That the Court now adjourn.

A Copy—Teste,
RO. W. CHRISTIAN, Clk.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

CONGRESS—*Tuesday.*

THE SENATE.—Mr. Allen called up his resolution, for the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate, as soon as possible, whether in the present exigency of its financial affairs, the Government can be carried on without either recalling to its service the revenue from the sales of the public lands, or raising a new revenue by an increased tariff, or by a direct tax, or by borrowing by direct loans or Treasury loans, &c., &c.

Mr. Rives had previously moved a substitute.

Mr. Allen supported his views in an able and lucid speech. Mr. Rives then moved to postpone it till to-morrow, when he hoped it would be passed in some shape or other.

The Senate then took up Mr. Clay's resolutions on Distribution, Tariff, and Retrenchment—when Mr. Miller spoke in favor of Distribution, &c. &c.

Mr. Calhoun then expressed a desire to address the Senate—but postponed his speech till the next day.

The House of Representatives were principally engaged upon the civil and diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Marriages.

Married, at Dupuy's Meeting House, on Thursday, the 10th instant, by the Rev. John Wooldridge, Mr. WILLIAM S. SMITH, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN EDWARDS, all of Powhatan.

☞ The Whig will please copy.

Married, in Petersburg, on the 3d of February, by the Reverend Mr. Cobbs, Mr. WALKER A. CAMERON, to Miss ELIZABETH PAGE WALKER.

Deaths.

Died, at his residence, the 14th of February last, MANN PAGE, of the county of Gloucester, in the 47th year of his age. Requiescat in pace!

Died, on Wednesday, February 15th, at the residence of her father, in Cumberland county, Mrs. MARTHA E., wife of Alexander T. Page, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Robert Henderson, in the 22nd year of her age. In recording the death of this most estimable lady, it is our delightful privilege to be able to add, that we sorrow not as those without hope. At times, during the last two weeks of her protracted illness, she was slightly delirious. But for several hours previous to her departure, she was perfectly conscious of her situation, and continued so to the last moment. Yet, all was tranquility and peace. Death and the grave were divested of their terrors. The Saviour, whom she loved, and to whose service she had, 15 months before, consecrated her life, was with her as she walked through the valley of the shadow of death. His rod and his staff, they comforted her. Perceiving the anguish of her friends at the prospect of so soon parting from the object of their love, she remarked—"Do not grieve for me—I love you all dearly, but I am willing to give you up—I am going to my Father in Heaven—promise to meet me there." The promise was given by the weeping circle, and a sweet expression of satisfaction beamed from her countenance. She has gone, we confidently hope, to the rest which remaineth for the people of God. It was gain to her to die. But who can estimate the loss which this bereavement has occasioned to her fond relatives—above all, to her doating husband. Those who knew her but lament her most. As a daughter, she was a pattern of filial affection. Her will ever cheerfully acquiesced in the will of her parents, and the longer she lived and the more fully her character was developed, the more were their hearts bound up in their first-born and best-loved. As a sister, she was all that could be desired in that intimate and tender relation. As a wife, she was devoted in her attachment, and during the 14 months of her union, it was happiness to her to minister to the happiness of the husband of her youth. They, too, will miss her, who were bound to her by no nearer tie than that of friendship. Friends she had, many and ardent. Her intelligence, her sweet, open, affectionate disposition and gentleness of manner, made her beloved wherever known. The Parish, of which she was a communicant, will also mourn her removal. She was one of its brightest ornaments. Well does her Pastor remember the day on which she solemnly ratified the vows which had been assumed for her in Baptism. The good old Bishop who officiated on that occasion has since been gathered as a sheaf fully ripe into the garner of his Lord. She tarried awhile on earth to pay her vows—then followed on. And now the veteran and the young soldier of the cross stand together before the throne and chant the anthem of the ransomed. Be it ours to serve the Master whom she served, and soon, very soon, shall we, too, rest from our labors, and dwell with her in the mansions prepared for the righteous.

☞ Advertisements, unavoidably omitted, will be attended to in our next.

IMPORTED CETUS.—This beautiful and distinguished son of Whalebone will stand at "The Reeds," in the county of Caroline, four miles East of the White Chimneys.

The first of the get of Cetus appeared in their 3 year old form last Spring. Four only were trained. Three of these were out of untried mares. Two, out of four, were winners at two and three heats—and a third (Mr. Charles Tayloe's filly) ran a capital second over the Mulberry Course for a $5,000 stake.

In consideration of the unexampled pressure throughout the country, the subscriber has determined that Cetus shall be let to thorough bred mares at $25 the season, and $50 insurance. Half bred mares will be received at half price. Groom's fee $1.

Good and extensive pasturage will be afforded, and grain furnished, if desired, at 37½ cents per day.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. ROBERT B. CORBIN.

March 17 103—3t

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—Drs. JOHNSON and MARTIN, Professors in the Richmond Medical College, propose giving a course of Medical Instruction, commencing on Monday, the 21st of March, and terminating the last of October.

The object of Drs. J. & M. will be to facilitate students of Medicine in preparing themselves for graduation in Medicine; and, in order to effect this object, they will lecture or examine upon those branches of Medical Sciences which are deemed requisite in Medical Colleges to obtain the Doctorate. Clinical Lectures will be delivered twice per week at the College Infirmary or the City Alms-house. *Terms*—$60 only.

March 17 103—2t

IN CHANCERY.—At an Intervening Court begun and held for Essex county, at the Court-house, in Tappahannock, on the 21st day of February, 1842:

Benjamin H. Munday, Plaintiff:
against
Elijah Sawyer and Maria his wife, who, before marriage, was Maria Bunday, Polly, Richard, Jenny, Caty, and Adam Bunday, Defendants:

This day came the plaintiff, by counsel, and filed his bill, and the defendants not having entered their appearance, and it appearing to the Court by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy thereof be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES ROY MICOU, JR., Clk.

March 17 103—w8w

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Norfolk, 3d March, 1842:

EBENEZER CORBY, of the Borough of Norfolk, having filed a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is ordered, That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Ebenezer Corby, show cause to the Court, on the 1st day of May Term next, why the said Ebenezer Corby should not be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf, and that a copy of this order be published in the newspapers, according to the 22nd and 24th Rules of Court.

A Copy—Teste,
A. A. COWDERY, Clk.

March 17 103—w5w

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. We are now ready, at "*Pemberton*," (near lock No. 12, opposite Cartersville, Virginia,) to receive and forward all produce of every description, merchandize, &c., that may be entrusted to our care. Our warehouses, lumberhouses, &c., are in good condition to protect them from damage. We will have drays constantly ready to haul any of the above articles either to or from the landing.

For drayage, storage and reshipping tobacco, our present charge is fifty cents per hogshead; wheat, flour, manufactured tobacco, &c., in and about the same proportion. We hope by our constant care and attention to business to merit a share of public patronage—and feel assured, that when the great *safety, despatch* and *economy* are fully understood, they will find it greatly to their interest to ship their produce, &c., through this channel.

PEMBERTON & WALTON.

REFERENCES.—Carrington, Gibson & Thornton, *Richmond*; Randolph Harrison, *Goochland*; John C. Page, *Cumberland*.

N. B. For the information of the Southsiders, we would inform them, that they cross the ferry free of charge, as an arrangement has been made by the James River & Kanawha Company,

P. & W.

March 17th, 1842. 103—2aw6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustees, on the 28th day of June, 1838, (which deed has been duly admitted to record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Hanover,) by Thomas Perrin, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money in said deed specified, due to Joseph Starke, we shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday, the 11th of April next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Tavern of Peter Tinsley, in the county of Hanover, two Tracts of Land in said county—one containing 250 acres, and adjoining the lands of John Clough, William Eddleton, Nathan Lowery and others, the other containing one hundred and thirty acres, with a small Grist Mill thereon, and adjoining the lands of Shelton Ragland's Estate, Nathaniel Glenn's Estate, and Obadiah Fords. Also, the following Slaves: Bob, Randolph, Meredith, Armstead, Winston and Hannah, or as much of the above described property as will satisfy the demands of the said deed of trust. The title to the property is believed to be indisputable; but, acting as Trustees, we shall only convey such title as is vested in us by authority of said deed of trust.

BURWELL STARKE, } Trustees.
BENJAMIN WINGFIELD, }

March 17 103—wtds

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—In this Institution the school year consists of 44 weeks, divided into two terms of 22 weeks each; the one commencing the first Wednesday of March, at the close of which is a vacation of six weeks; the other commencing the third Wednesday of September, at the close of which is a vacation of two weeks.

The charge for tuition and board, with all the necessaries connected therewith, is $200 per annum. An additional charge is made for Music and the other ornamental branches of female education—or, where a fixed sum is preferred, $300 per annum, one half payable at the commencement of each term, will be received; and for it the pupil will be entitled to all the advantages of the institution.

Pupils may enter at any period of the term, and are required to pay only from the time of entrance.

This institution furnishes all possible facilities for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education. The principals are assisted by eighteen professors and teachers.

Extensive courses of lectures are annually delivered by professors, on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Botany, Astronomy, Conchology and Elocution.

The institution is furnished with a library, valuable apparatus for illustrations and experiments in the Natural Sciences, a well selected cabinet of minerals and shells, maps, charts, globes, models, &c.

The French department is under the charge of Professor John P. Edwards, A. M., who possesses the rare advantage of uniting a thorough knowledge of both the French and English languages, being of an English family, and born in Paris, and educated in the Polytechnic School. The rapid progress of his pupils affords the best evidence of his superior abilities as a teacher.

The pupils are received into the family of the principals, in which every arrangement is made for their physical education, and the improvement of their manners and morals. They occupy private rooms, two in each, the rooms of the fourteen female teachers, and that of an experienced nurse, being among those of the young ladies.

The advantages of this institution are the result of the accumulated facilities of the twenty nine years of its onward progress.

Circulars containing more particular information may be obtained by application to the Principals, John H. Willard and Sarah L. Willard, Troy, N. Y.

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March 17 103—3m

J. P. TALIAFERRO, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having located himself at Columbus, Mississippi, will promptly and carefully discharge all business entrusted to him.

REFERENCES—David W. Barton, *Winchester, Va.*; John Hart, *Fredericksburg*; William Green, *Culpeper C. H.*; Lewis B. Williams, *Orange C. H.*; James W. Saunders, *Charlottesville*; Jaquelin P. Taylor, *Richmond*.

Feb. 26 95—2aw6m