POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

(From the Lady's Book, for August, 1842.)

GOSSIP WITH A BOUQUET OF SPRING FLOWERS.

By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Speak,—speak, sweet guests. Open your lips in words.
'Tis my delight to talk with you, and fain
I'd have an answer. I've been long convinc'd
You understand me,—though you do not choose
To wear your bright thoughts on your finger tips
For all to spell with.

Lily of the Vale,
And you, meek Violet, with your eyes of blue,
I call on you the first,—for well I know
How prone our village maidens are, to hide
Their clear good sense among the city folks,
Unless well-urg'd and fortified to speak.

—O purple Pansy, friend of earliest years,
You're always welcome. Have you never heard
From some old grandmother, in cushion'd chair,
Sitting at Autumn, of your ancestors,
Who on the shelter'd margin of the Thames
Flourish'd, more vigorous and more fain than you?
'Twas not the fond garrulity of age
That made her land the past,—without respect
To verity,—for I remember well
How beautiful they were,—and with what pride
I us'd to pluck them, when my school was o'er,
And love to place them, rich with breathing sweets,
Between my Bible leaves, and find them there,
Month after month, laying their foreheads close
To some undying hope.

Bright Hyacinth,
I'm glad you've brought your little ones. How snug
You wrap them in their hoods. But still I see
Their merry eyes and their plump cheeks peep out.
Ah! here's the baby, in its blanket too:
You're a good mother sure. Don't be in haste
To take their mantles off. The morn is chill,
I'd rather see them one by one come forth,
Just when they please. A charming family!
And very happy you must doubtless be,
In their sweet promise, and your matron care.

Gay, graceful Tulip, did you learn in France
Your taste for dress? and how to hold your head
So elegantly? In the gale yestreen,
That o'er the parterre swept with sudden force,
I thought I saw you waltzing, and am sure
Those steps were taught in Paris. Have a care,
And do not be too exquisite with those
You call the dowdy flowers, because, my dear,
We live in a republic, where the strength
Comes from beneath, and many a change occurs
To lop the haughty, and to lift the low.

Good neighbor Cowslip—I have seen the bee
Whispering to you, and have been told he stays
Quite long and late, amid your golden cells.
It must be business that he comes upon,
Matter of fact, he never wastes an hour.
Know you that he's a subtle financier?
And rifles where he can? and has the name
Of taking usury? So, have a care,
And don't invest without good hope of gain.
I would not be a slanderer, but just give
A little kind advice.

Narcissus pale,—
Had you a mother, child, who kept you close
Over your needle, or your music book?
And never let you sweep a room, or make
A pudding in the kitchem? I'm afraid
She shut you from the air and tanning sun,
To keep you delicate, or let you draw
Your corset lace too tight. I would you were
As buxom as your cousin Daffodil,
Who to the sharp wind turns her tawney cheek,
Unshrinking, like a damsel taught to spin,
And milk the cows, and knead the bread, and lead
An useful life, her nerves by labor strung,
To bear its duties and its burdens too.

Lilac of Persia, tell us some fine tale
Of Eastern lands. We're fond of travellers,
Have you no legend of some sultan proud?
Or old fire worshipper? Not even a note
Taken on your voyage? Well, 'tis monstrous odd
That you should let so rare a chance slip by,
While those who never journey'd half as far
Make sundry volumes, and expect the world
To reverently peruse, and magnify
What it well knew before.

Most glorious Rose,
You are the queenly belle. On you, all eyes
Admiring turn. Doubtless, you might indite
Romances from your own remembrances.
They're all the fashion now, and fill the page
Of many a periodical. Will tell
None of your heart adventures? Mighty cross
To hoard them all so secretly. Well! well!
I can detect the zephyr's stolen kiss,
In your red blush,—and what's the use to seal
Your lips so cunningly,—when all the world
Call you the flower of love.

And now, good bye:
A pleasant gossip have I had with you,
Obliging visitants,—but must away
To graver things. Still keep your incense fresh
And free to speak of him, who unto your brows,
Bidding the brown mould and unsightly stem
Put forth such blaze of beauty, as translates
To dullest hearts, his dialect of love.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--2d Session.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, *in support of the Veto power, and in reply to the Hon. H. Clay, of Kentucky*—Delivered in the United States Senate, Wednesday, February 2, 1842.—[*Concluded.*]

Legislative bodies of any considerable number are more liable to sudden and violent excitements than individuals. This we have all often witnessed; and it results from a well known principle of human nature. In the midst of such excitements, nothing is more natural than hasty, rash, and dangerous legislation. Individual responsibility is, also, diminished, in proportion to the increase of the number. Each person, constituting but a small fractional part of the whole mass, thinks he can escape responsibility in the midst of the crowd. The restraint of the popular will upon his conduct is thus greatly diminished, and as one of a number he is ready to perform acts which he would not attempt upon his own individual responsibility. In order to check such excesses, the Federalist tells us that this veto power, or reference of the subject to the people, was granted.

Again, Sir, highly excited political parties may exist in legislative assemblies, so intent upon grasping or retaining power, that in the struggle they will forget the wishes and the interests of the people. I might cite several examples of this kind in the history of our own legislation; but I merely refer to the odious and unconstitutional alien and sedition laws. Led on by ambitious and eloquent men who have become highly excited in the contest, the triumph of party may become paramount to the good of the country, and unconstitutional and dangerous laws may be the consequence. The veto power is necessary to arrest such encroachments on the rights of the States and of the people.

But worst of all is the system of "*log-rolling*," so prevalent in Congress and the State Legislatures, which the authors of the Federalist do not seem to have foreseen. This is not a name, to be sure, for ears polite; yet, though homely, it is so significant of the thing, that I shall be pardoned for its use. Now, Sir, this very system of log-rolling in legislative bodies is that which has involved several of the States in debts for internal improvements, which which I fear some of them may never be able to pay. In order to carry improvements which were useful and might have been productive, it was necessary to attach to them works of an opposite character. To obtain money to meet these extravagant expenditures indulgence was granted to the banks at the expense of the people. Indeed it has been a fruitful source of that whole system of ruinous and disastrous measures against which the Democracy have been warring for years. It has produced more distress in the country than can be repaired by industry and economy for many days to come. And yet how rarely has any Executive had the courage to apply the remedy which the veto power presents?

Let us, for a moment, examine the workings of this system. It is the more dangerous, because it presents itself to individual members under the garb of devotion to their constituents. One has a measure of mere local advantage to carry, which ought, if at all, to be accomplished by individual enterprise, and which could not pass if it stood alone. He finds that he cannot accomplish his object, if he relies only upon its merits. He finds that other members have other local objects at heart, none of which would receive the support of a majority if separately considered. These members, then, form a combination sufficiently powerful to carry the whole; and thus twenty measures may be adopted, not one of which separately could have obtained a respectable vote. Thanks to the wisdom and energy of General Jackson, this system of local internal improvements which threatened to extend itself into every neighborhood of the nation, and overspread the land, was arrested by the veto power. Had not this been done, the General Government might, at the present day, have been in the same wretched condition with the most indebted States.

But this system of "log-rolling" has not been confined to mere local affairs, as the history of the extra session will testify. It was then adopted in regard to important party objects, and was called the "great system of measures of the Whig party." It was openly avowed that the majority must take the system in mass, although it is well known that several of the measures, had they stood alone, would have been rejected in detail. We are all perfectly aware that this was the vital principle of the Extra Session. By means of "log rolling" the system was adopted. That the passage of the Distribution bill was the price paid for the Bankrupt bill, was openly avowed on this floor. By what mutual compensations the other measures were carried, we are left to infer, and therefore I shall not hazard the expression of any opinion in this place on the subject. The ingredient, which one member could not swallow alone, went down easily as a component part of the healing dose. And what has been the consequence? The extravagant appropriations and enormous expenses of the Extra Session have beggared the Treasury.

It is to check this system, that the veto power can be most usefully and properly applied. The President of the U. S. stands "solitary and alone," in his responsibility to the people. In the exercise of this power, he is emphatically the representative of the whole people. He has the same feeling of responsibility towards the people at large, which actuates us towards our immediate constituents. To him the mass of the people must look as their especial agent; and human ingenuity cannot devise a better mode of giving them the necessary control than by enabling him to appeal to themselves in such cases, by means of the veto power, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they will sanction the acts of their Representatives. He can bring each of those measures distinctly before the people for their separate consideration, which may have been adopted by log rolling as parts of a great system.

The veto power has long been in existence in Pennsylvania, and has been often exercised, and yet, to my knowledge, it never has been exerted in any important case, except in obedience to the public will, or in promotion of the interests of the people. Simon Snyder, whose far-seeing sagacity detected the evils of our present banking system, whilst they were yet comparatively in embryo, has rendered himself immortal by his veto of the forty banks. The system, however was only arrested, not destroyed, and we are now suffering the evils. The present Governor has had the wisdom and courage repeatedly to exercise the veto power, and always, I believe, with public approbation In a late signal instance, his veto was overruled, and the law passed by a majority of two-thirds in both Houses, although I am convinced that at least three-fourths of the people of the State are opposed to the measure.

In the State of Pennsylvania, we regard the veto power with peculiar favor. In the convention of 1837, which was held for the purpose of proposing amendments to our Constitution, the identical proposition now made by the Senator from Kentucky was brought forward, and was repudiated by a vote of 103 to 14.—This convention was composed of the ablest and most practical men in the State, and was almost equally divided between the two great rival parties of the country; and yet, in that body, but fourteen individuals could be found who were willing to change the Constitution in this particular.

Whilst the framers of the Constitution thought, and thought wisely, that in order to give this power the practical effect they designed, it was necessary that any bill which was vetoed should be arrested, notwithstanding a majority of Congress might afterwards approve the measure; on the other hand, they restrained the power, by conferring on two-thirds of each House the authority to enact the bill into a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President. Thus the existence, the exercise, and the restraint of the power are all harmoniously blended, and afford a striking example of the mutual checks and balances of the Constitution, so admirably adapted to preserve the rights of the States and of the people.

The last reason to which I shall advert why the veto power was adopted, and ought to be preserved, I shall state in the language of the seventy-third number of the Federalist:

"The propensity (says the author) of the Legislative Department to intrude upon the rights, and to absorb the powers of the other Departments, has been already more than once suggested. This insufficiency of a mere parchment delineation of the boundaries of each, has also been remarked upon, and the necessity of furnishing each with constitutional arms for its own defence, has been inferred and proved. From these clear and indubitable principles results the propriety of a negative, either absolute or qualified in the Executive, upon the acts of the legislative branches."

The Executive, which is the weaker branch, in the opinion of the Federalist, ought not to be left at the mercy of Congress, "but ought to possess a constitutional and effectual power of self-defence." It ought to be able to resist encroachments on its constitutional rights.

I admit that no necessity has ever existed to use the veto power for the protection of the Executive, unless it may possibly have been in a single instance; and in it there was evidently no intention to invade his rightful powers. I refer to the "Act to appoint a day for the annual meeting of Congress." This act had passed the Senate by a majority of 34 to 8; but when it was returned to this body by General Jackson with his objections, the majority was reversed, and the vote stood but 16 in favor to 23 against its passage.

The knowledge of the existence of this veto power, as the framers of the Constitution foresaw, has doubtless exerted a restraining influence on Congress. That body have never attempted to invade any of the high Executive powers. Whilst such attempts have been made by them to violate the rights of the States and of the people, and have been vetoed, a sense of justice, as well as the silent restraining influence which proceeds from a knowledge that the President possesses the means of self-protection, has relieved him from using the veto for this purpose.

Mr. President, I did not think, at the time of its delivery, that the speech of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky was one of great power; although we all know that nothing he can utter is devoid of eloquence and interest. I mean only to say that I did not then believe his speech was characterized by his usual ability; and I was disposed to attribute this to the feeble state of his health and the consequent want of his usual buoyancy of spirit. Since I have seen it in print, I have changed my opinion; and for the first time in my life I have believed that a speech of his could appear better and more effective in the reading than in the delivery. I do not mean to insinuate that any thing was added in the report of it; for I believe it contains all the arguments used by the Senator and no more; but I was astonished to find, upon a careful examination, that every possible argument had been urged which could be used in a cause so hopeless. This is my apology for having detained the Senate so long in attempting to answer it.

[Mr. Clay observed that he never saw the speech as written out by the Reporter, till he read it in print the next morning; and, although he found some errors and misconceptions, yet, on the whole, it was very correct, and, as well as he could recollect, contained all the arguments he did make use of, and no more.]

Mr. Buchanan. I did not intend, as must have been evident to the Senator to produce the impression that any thing had been added. My only purpose was to say that it was a better speech than I supposed, and thus to apologise to the Senate for the time I had consumed in answering it.

I shall briefly refer to two other arguments urged by the Senator, and shall then take my seat. Why, says he, should the President possess the veto power for his protection, whilst it is not accorded to the Judiciary?—The answer is very easy. It is true that this power has not been granted to the Judiciary in form; but they possess it in fact to a much greater extent than the President. The Chief Justice of the U. S. and his associates, sitting in the gloomy chamber beneath, exercise the tremendous and irresponsible power of saying to all the departments of the Government, "hitherto shalt thou go, and no further." They exercise the prerogative of annulling laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President, whenever in their opinion the legislative authority has transcended its constitutional limits. Is not this a self protecting power much more formidable than the veto of the President? Two-thirds of Congress may overrule the Executive veto; but the whole of Congress and the President united, cannot overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court. Their's is a veto on the action of the whole Government. I do not say that this power, formidable as it may be, ought not to exist: on the contrary, I consider it to be one of the wise checks which the framers of the Constitution have provided against hasty and unconstitutional legislation, and is a part of the great system of mutual restraints which the people have imposed on their servants for their own protection. This, however, I will say, and that with the most sincere respect for the individual judges; that in my opinion, the whole train of their decisions from the beginning favors the power of the General Government at the expense of State rights and State sovereignty. Where, I ask, is the case to be found upon their records, in which they have ever decided that any act of Congress, from the Alien and Sedition Laws until the present day, was unconstitutional, provided it extended the powers of the Federal Government? Truly they are abundantly able to protect their own rights and jurisdiction against either Congress or the Executive, or both united.

Again: the Senator asks, why has not the veto been given to the President on the acts of conventions held for the purpose of amending our Constitutions? If it be necessary to restrain Congress, it is equally necessary, says he, to restrain conventions. The answer to this argument is equally easy. It would be absurd to grant an appeal, through the intervention of the veto, to the people themselves, against their own acts. They create conventions by virtue of their own undelegated and inalienable sovereignty; and when they speak, their servants, whether Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, must be silent. Besides, when they proceed to exercise their sovereign power in changing the forms of their Government, they are peculiarly careful in the selection of their delegates—they watch over the proceedings with vigilant care, and the Constitution proposed by such a convention is never adopted until after it has been submitted to the vote of the people.—It is a mere proposition to the people themselves, and leaves no room for the action of the veto power.

[Here Mr. Clay observed that Constitutions, thus formed, were not afterwards submitted to the people.]

Mr. Buchanan. For many years past, I believe that this has always been done as it always ought to be done, in the States: and the Federal Constitution was not adopted until after it had been submitted to a convention of the people of every State in the Union.

So much in regard to the States. The Senator's argument has no application whatever to the Federal Constitution, which has provided the mode of its own amendment. It requires two-thirds of both Houses, the very majority required to overrule a Presidential veto, even to propose any amendment; and before such an amendment can be adopted, it must be ratified by the Legislatures, or by conventions, in three-fourths of the several States. To state this proposition, is to manifest the absurdity, nay the impossibility of applying the veto power of the President to amendments, which have thus been previously ratified by such an overwhelming expression of the public will. This Constitution of ours, with all its checks and balances, is a wonderful invention of human wisdom. Founded upon the most just philosophical principles, and the deepest knowledge of the nature of man, it produces harmony, happiness, and order, from elements, which, to the superficial observer, might appear to be discordant.

On the whole, I trust not only that this veto power may not be destroyed, but that the vote on the Senator's amendment may be of such a character as to settle the question, at least during the present generation. Sir, of all the Executive powers, it is the one least to be dreaded. It cannot create; it can orginate no measure; it can change no existing law; it can destroy no existing institution. It is a mere power to arrest hasty and inconsiderate changes, until the voice of the people, who are alike the masters of the Senators, Representatives and President, shall be heard. When it speaks, we must all bow with deference to the decree. Public opinion is irresistible in this country. It will accomplish its purpose by the removal of Senators, Representatives, or President, who may stand in its way.—The President might as well attempt to stay the tides of the ocean by erecting mounds of sand, as to think of controlling the will of the people by the veto power. The mounting waves of popular opinion would soon prostrate such a feeble barrier. The veto power is every thing when sustained by public opinion; but nothing without it.

What is this Constitution under which we live, and what are we? Are we not the most prosperous, the most free and amongst the most powerful nations on the face of the earth? Have we not attained this preeminence, in a period brief beyond any example recorded in history, under the benign influence of this Constitution, and the laws which have been passed under its authority? Why, then, should we, with rude hands, tear away one of the cords from this wisely balanced instrument, and thus incur the danger of impairing or destroying the harmony and vigorous action of the whole? The Senator from Kentucky has not, in my opinion, furnished us with any sufficient reasons.

And after all, what harm can this veto power ever do? It can never delay the passage of a great public measure, demanded by the people, more than two, or at the most, four years. Is it not better, then, to submit to this possible inconvenience, (for it has never yet occurred,) than to destroy the power altogether? It is not probable that it ever will occur, because if the President should disregard the will of the people on any important constitutional measure which they desired, he would sign his own political death warrant No President will ever knowingly attempt to do it; and his means of knowledge, from the ordeal through which he must have passed previous to his election, are superior to those of any other individual. He will never, unless in cases scarcely to be imagined, resist the public will when fairly expressed. It is beyond the nature of things to believe otherwise. The veto power is that feature of our Constitution which is most conservative of the rights of the States and the rights of the people. May it be perpetual!

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE

People of Ohio—A series of most extraordinary events, which have resulted in the overthrow and annihilation of Representative Government in Ohio, impose upon us the duty to acquaint you with the facts which mark this startling epoch in the annals of our Commonwealth.

By law, the General Assembly of the State, was convened and assembled at the Capitol, on the 25th of July last. Business of great public moment, and general interest and importance, demanded and was receiving, the careful and deliberate consideration of your representative servants, when on the morning of the 11th inst., twenty eight members of the House of Representatives, and thirteen Senators, by a concert of action, and under the pretext of resigning their seats, retired from the Halls of Legislation, and left both Houses of the General Assembly without that number of members which the Constitution requires for the transaction of business.

Every effort was made on our part in either House, to compel the attendance of the absentees; but the process of the law was disobeyed—contemned, and the public officers, charged with its execution, insulted and menaced. The Executive Chief Magistrate of the State, whose duty it is made by the Constitution and the laws, to provide for the filling of vacancies in the Legislature, as in other offices, was then appealed to to perform his duty. Your Representatives were answered by that officer, that he could have no official communication with the remaining fragment of the law making power—that neither the Constitution, the laws, his official oath, or the responsibilities of his high station, imposed any duty upon him in the emergency.

Thus, was every peaceful, legal, constitutional means on our part exhausted, unavailingly, to preserve the integrity of the Legislature, and to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws; and thus were we compelled to see the law-making power stopped in the full career of its progress, literally annihilated—your government stabbed in the vital part by successful insurgents against its organic law.

Fellow citizens! The more immediate consequences of this revolutionary act, on the part of a portion of your public servants, will be found in the almost total abrogation of the entire legislation of the session. It avails the people of the State nothing, that their Legislature had been seventeen days in session, at an expense of thousands of dollars, and that measures of an all-pervading interest to the community—measures which would have been creditable to the labors of a three months' session were on the point of consummation, and the Legislature itself upon the eve of a formal and constitutional adjournment—a resolution fixing on Monday, the 15th inst., for an adjournment, having passed one branch of the Legislature unanimously. This act of the insurgent members, which we cannot regard as less than a predetermined and organized conspiracy against the Government, has arrested and prostrated every thing.

The State has not been divided into congressional districts, although the bill for that purpose had passed one branch of the Legislature, and, therefore, you cannot elect your representatives to Congress at the usual and proper time.

The bill to provide relief for the suffering contractors and laborers upon the public works, although it had passed one, and reached its second reading in the other branch, has failed.

The bill to provide for the appraisement of personal property to be sold on execution, although it had passed both Houses, and only awaited the signature of the Speakers of the respective Houses, to become a law, has failed.

The bill to tax brokers and prohibit a fraudulent currency, has failed.

The bill extending the corporate existence of the solvent and specie-paying banks of the State, under the restrictive provisions of the act to regulate banking, has failed.

The bill to give mechanics a lien upon the labor of their own hands, has failed.

These and many other measures of absorbing interest and imperious necessity, prayed for by a common constituency, have been defeated by this bold attempt to subvert all government and law.

But, fellow-citizens, all these consequences will be lost in that much graver and weightier consideration which must arrest your attention—What is your duty in this crisis?

By a revolt from constitutional duty and legal obligation, your Legislature has been completely paralyzed, bereft of the power to even constitutionally adjourn and terminate its existence. This insurgent procedure, we feel called upon now, in the exercise of our best judgments, to pronounce an act of overt treason! Now, it is TREASON: if you condemn it, coming generations will pronounce it TREASON, and these foiled architects of anarchy, TRAITORS! If you approve it, it will rank as a high precedent sustained and sanctioned by the popular verdict, containing all the virtue and validity of the positive law, and giving perennial vitality to the prerogative of a minority to annihilate the law-making power in the Government, whenever the majority shall not obey their behests in its exercise.

Fellow citizens! this is the great issue in which all others are lost, presented to you at this perilous emergency. The momentous consequences that hang upon its decision, are with you. The facts are before you. You are the only rightful triers. Your judgment is final and irreversible.

We humbly hope and confidently believe, that in this extraordinary conjuncture, as lovers of law and order, nay, as the sworn supporters of the Constitution of your Government, we have fully acquitted ourselves of all our obligations.

Assuming a responsibility imposed upon us by uncontrollable circumstances, we have informally separated to return to our homes and constituencies, and await their judgment with the calm confidence of a conscious rectitude of conduct.

Senators.

James S. Faran, George W. Holmes, } of Hamilton county.
Robert Hazeltine, of Butler.
Byram Leonard, of Knox.
Wm. Robbin, of Adams.
Allen Latham, of Ross.
Thomas W. Bartley, of Richland.
Alex. McConnell, of Morgan.
Wm. C. Walton, of Monroe.
John Richey, of Perry.
Jacob Hostetter, of Stark.
Samuel Spangler, of Fairfield.
B. B. Taylor, of Licking.
John H. Harris, of Wayne.
Benjamin Leam, of Tuscarawas.
Charles M. Aten, of Columbiana.
John Goodin, of Seneca.
James Mitchell, of Jefferson.
Jacob Clarke, of Lucas.

Representatives.

Rufus P. Spalding, of Summit county.
John M. Jenkins, of Columbiana.
Abraham Lowman, of Highland.
Samuel Dunn, William Workman, } of Belmont.
Joel B. McFarland, John McCloskey, } of Butler.
Jesse Meredith, of Coshocton.
James Griffith, of Crawford.
William McClung, of Fairfield.
William S. Hatch, Oliver Jones, Robert Moore, James H. Ewing, } of Hamilton.
John James, of Jackson.
Le Grand Byington, of Pike.
Daniel Krashner, of Hocking.
Matthew Atkinson, of Carroll.
Joseph Kitchart, of Jefferson.
Caleb J. McNulty, of Knox.
James B. Steedman, of Henry.
Isaac Green, Jonathan Smith, } of Licking.
John W. Watters, of Putnam.
Cornelius Okey, of Monroe.
Daniel Kelley, of Perry.
Truxton Lyon, of Washington.
Richard W. Cahill, James P. Henderson, } of Richland.
Amos E. Wood, of Sandusky.
George W. Baird, of Wood.
Enos Raffensperger, of Stark.
John Brigs, of Trumbull.
David McConnell, of Tuscarawas.
James Hockinberry, of Holmes.
Charles Wolcott, of Wayne.

COLUMBUS, Saturday morning, Aug. 13, 1842.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are:
1. Ancient Languages.—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages.—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics.—Mr. Edward J. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy.—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica.—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine.—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery.—Dr James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy.—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law.—Judge Henry St. Geo. Tucker.

In both Schools of Languages are also taught the literature of the respective languages, and Ancient and Modern History; in the School of Mathematics is included mixed Mathematics; in that of Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology; in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy; and in that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

To be admitted into this institution the applicant must be six teen years of age: but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless authorised by his parent or guardian, in writing, or by the Faculty, for good cause, to attend a less number.

All students under the age of twenty-one years are required to board within the precincts.

By a resolution of the Faculty, Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the ministry, may attend any of the schools of the University without the payment of fees to the Professors.

The enactments which lately required students to wear a prescribed uniform have been suspended.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, bills, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the University, or on his return thence to his home: and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees to professors, dormitory rent, for use of the public rooms, three months board, a contingent fee to cover fines and assessments, and to purchase the text books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him must be deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his disbursements; and upon all deposites a charge of two per centum commission is authorised.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The licence to contract debts, which the Chairman of the Faculty is authorised to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request,) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

The expenses of the session of nine months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging and attendance,	$110
Rent of Dormitory, $16; for hall, if occupied by two,	8
Use of public rooms and matriculation fee,	15
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one Professor be attended, $50; if two, to each Professor $30; if more than two, to each $25, say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money,	$228

In the School of Law there is an extra fee of $20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to $100, and for pocket money to $45.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY. Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 22 — 22—8w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The plan of instruction in this department of the University presents peculiarities to be found in no other School of Medicine in the Union. The Lectures commence on the *first of October*, and terminate on the 4th of July ensuing.

Owing to the length of the session, which embraces a period of *nine months*, three Professors are enabled to perform all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six; and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement, the students have an opportunity of being well grounded in Anatomy, Physiology, and other elementary branches of Medical Science, before they investigate their applications in connection with the study of the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Immediately before each lecture, the students are subjected to a full and rigid examination on the preceding lecture, or on portions of approved text books. It is apparent, that the plan, of which the outlines have been briefly stated, is one which allows the student to *commence* as well as to *complete* his medical studies in the institution; and presents a happy combination of the advantages of the system of instruction by private pupilage and that of public lectures.

Any person of approved moral conduct may offer as a candidate, and receive the degree of M. D., without reference to the time he has been engaged in the study of medicine, or of joining the school, provided he undergoes in a satisfactory manner the various examinations prescribed by the enactments.

The Professors are:—

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery. WILLIS H. WOODLEY, Proctor.
July 22 — 22—8w

☞ The Richmond Whig, the Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore Republican, Pittsburg Gazette, and the Winchester Republican, will publish both of the above for 8 weeks; and the Cincinnati Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Valley Star, the Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, N. C., Nashville Republican and Union, Tenn., Natchez Courier and Mississippian, Miss., Charleston Courier and Mercury, S. C., the Milledgeville Recorder and Savannah Georgian, Ga., the Mobile Chronicle, the Huntsville Democrat, and Flag of the Union, Ala., the Argus and Bee, N. O., and the Journal and Advertiser, Louisville, Ky., will publish both of the above advertisements weekly to the amount of ten dollars for both, and send one copy to the Proctor. The several papers will forward their accounts to the Editor of the Enquirer for collection by the 1st of October. It is requested of those who publish daily papers to insert the foregoing advertisements in their country papers only.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Winter term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

John Cullen, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

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

R. L. Rohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Thomas Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Aug. L. Warner, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

S. Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner will each deliver two Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Professor Johnson two a week, at the Alms House; and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases, and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Student will be admitted without charge, will afford him rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the major and minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *materiel* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical studies unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor.

The price of Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5 00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER, Dean of the Faculty.
July 22 — 22—3m

University of Pennsylvania—Medical Department.

SESSION OF 1842-43.

THE Lectures will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of November, and be continued, under the following arrangement, to the middle of March ensuing.

Practice and Theory of Medicine,	by Nathaniel Chapman, M. D.
Chemistry,	" Robert Hare, M. D.
Surgery,	" William Gibson, M. D.
Anatomy,	" William E. Horner, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine,	" Samuel Jackson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,	" George B. Wood, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	" Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.

A course of Clinical Lectures and Demonstrations, in connexion with the above, is given at the very extensive and convenient Infirmary called the Philadelphia Hospital.

Clinical Medicine,	by W. W. Gerhard, M. D.
Clinical Surgery,	" Drs. Gibson and Horner.

Dr. Horner continues in public attendance at the said Hospital until August 1st; and as the tickets of admission are issued for one year from November 1st, they remain valid for his course, and the other service of the house, until the time expires.

Clinical Instruction in Medicine is also given from the 1st day of November to the 1st day of March, by Dr. Wood, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, an institution which is well known as one of the finest and best conducted Infirmaries in the U. States.

The rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened October 1st, and continued so to the end of March. They are under the charge of Paul Beck Goddard, M. D., Demonstrator, with a supervision on the part of Dr. Horner.

Copious additions to the very extensive cabinets of Anatomy, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Surgery, and Obstetrics, have recently been made, and are in progress; the policy of the school being to give to its instructions, both Didactic and Clinical, a character as practical and influential as possible in imparting a sound Medical education.

The Professor of Materia Medica, besides his Cabinet, has an extensive and well furnished Conservatory, from which are exhibited, in the fresh and growing state, the native and exotic Medicinal Plants. W. E. HORNER, M. D.
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

263 *Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*

NOTE.—A considerable number of the distinguished graduates of the school who are in connexion with the Medical Department of the Guardians of the Poor, and with the different Dispensaries and beneficiary establishments of the city, give Clinical and Elementary Instruction through the year, in private, and in their rounds of practice, to such gentlemen as desire it.
August 2 — 25—t10N

NOTICE.—We shall stop running our Scottsville Boat from and after the 1st of July. The connection with the Staunton Stages, via the Canal and Scottsville, will still be kept up. Passengers for Staunton, by leaving in our Lynchburg Boats, which leave Richmond on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M., will arrive in Staunton at the same hour as those per Railroad. BOYD, EDMOND & DAVENPORT.
July 1 — 16—tf

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN WOODYARD—Sir: You will please take notice, that I have filed a petition in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Harrison, Virginia, to get a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from you, which will be tried at the next October term of said Court.

AMANDA WOODYARD.
July 26 — 23—2m

NOTICE.—From and after the 25th of April, our tri-weekly lines of Packets to Lynchburg will leave Richmond and Lynchburg on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. By this arrangement, we form a connection with the various Lines of Stages running out of Lynchburg. Our Scottsville Boats will leave Richmond as usual, viz: on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the Farmville and Halifax Stages, and also with the Charlottesville and Staunton Stages. As to the convenience and expedition by this route over all others going West from Richmond, or its vicinity, we shall not say any thing, but refer passengers and others to those who have travelled on our packets.

BOYD, EDMOND & DAVENPORT.
April 25 — 116—tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at Northumberland Court-house, on the 2nd Monday in October next, all the Lands in the counties of Westmoreland and Northumberland, with their encumbrances, belonging to John Combs, deceased, viz: Cabin Point, Bull Point and Bush Field, in Westmoreland; Cherry Point and the Mill Tract, known by the name of Lee's Mill, in Northumberland.

Terms—Cash, or Negroes at cash prices.

June 3 — 8—mds* — STERLING COMBS.

PRINTING INK.—We shall have constantly on hand a full supply of Johnson & Durant's best Printing Ink, at moderate prices.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, July 29th, 1842:

ISHAM PUCKETT, of the City of Richmond, 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 Isham Puckett, show cause to the Court, on the 12th day of September next, why the said Isham Puckett be not 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, HENRY GIBSON, Clerk.
August 2 — 23—w5w

AT a Court of Quarterly Session, held for Louisa county, at the Court house thereof, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1842: Upon the application of Christopher Smith, a legatee in the Estate of Abner Smith, deceased, it is Ordered, That all persons having claims or demands of any kind against the Estate of the said Abner Smith, deceased, do present the same for adjustment to Madison Pendleton, the Executor of the said Estate, on or before the 5th day of November, 1842; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that more than two years have expired since the qualification of the said Executor, it is Ordered, That a copy of this notice be inserted for eight weeks in the Richmond Enquirer, and also posted at the front door of Louisa Court house, on two several Court days, that such further order may be made in relation to dispensing with the taking of refunding bonds as the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided authorises.

A Copy—Teste, JOHN HUNTER, C. L. C.
Aug. 23 — 31—w8w

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND RACE COURSE FOR SALE.

THE beautiful residence of the late Benjamin Broughton, opposite Fredericksburg, including 730 acres of Land, viz: *Mulberry Hill*, the *Race Course* and *Little Whim*. W. H. TAYLOE, Executor.
Mount Airy, 12th July, 1842. — 22—w2m

In the United States Court for the Eastern