

said to pick it up readily, then the Irish (who usually pronounce it remarkably well,) then the Germans, Russians, Italians, Spanish, and the English at the end of the role. The quickest 'picker up' of the language I ever heard of was a young Irishman, named Carroll, whose plan was this. He bought a small dictionary, walked through the streets, and mastered the inscriptions on the sign-boards and over the shop doors. He consulted the dictionary at every step, and, as he learned the meaning of a word, repeated it until he knew it well. He took equal pains with articles of food, furniture, apparel, and every thing in fact, and never heard a word without making some one spell it to him, and then he dictionaried it. In this way he acquired such a knowledge of French, in three months, that he was able to take a share in any conversation. He is now professor of Greek in a college at the south of France, and his duty is to teach his pupils a daily lecture in French. That he can do so shows how well he has mastered the language."

The Pope has just caused the fresco paintings of Raphael in the Vatican, to be restored. They had not been cleaned since 1760, and were almost entirely concealed from the eye in a thick coating of dust. They have now recovered their original freshness and splendor.

Two composers in the office of Bennett's New York Herald, fell in love with a lass on Monday; quarreled about her on Tuesday; selected seconds on Wednesday from the same office; sent a challenge on Thursday, and fought on Friday. They exchanged three shots, without effect; then kissed and made friends, and the next day were at work as usual.

OATH OF A JUDGE.—The oath of a Deemster or Judge, in the Isle of Man, runs thus:—By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above, in the earth beneath, in six days and seven nights, I—do swear that I will without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this Isle justly, betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King and his subjects within the Isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the hering's back bone doth lie in the middle of the fish.

NEW WAY OF PAYING DEBTS.—On Thursday last a sergeant and two officers of the Tewkesbury police, went to Mr. Osborn's house for the purpose of levying under a distress warrant for the church rates due from him—he declaring, that as a Dissenter he could not conscientiously pay them. The officers were asked to sit down which they did, when Mr. Osborn went into his garden, procured a hive of bees, and threw it into the middle of the chamber. The officers were of course obliged to retreat, but they secured enough of the property to pay the rate and costs of the levy, besides which they have obtained a warrant against Mr. Osborn, who is likely to pay dearly for his new method of settling church rate accounts. Worcester Journal

Mr. Owen, United States Geologist, at the head of a party, is now engaged in exploring the Iowa Territory. This fine region is said to abound in coal; iron ore is also said to be abundant. The climate of Iowa and Wisconsin is said to be the finest in America—such at least is the opinion of Captain Murray, who may be allowed to judge the weather, if his decisions be disputed in other things. The same traveller, and Mr. Murray too, we believe, speak of the grand appearance of the forests in those Territories, in terms indicating something like rapture. The traveller in the Oak openings, moves as it were, among the pillars and columns of some mighty temple—gothic and sublime overarched by leafy boughs—for such is the aspect of the stately trees. In every direction the view extends for hundreds of yards, the majestic trunks stand apart from one another, and there is no undergrowth to obstruct the sight. The grass grows thick and verdant as upon a lawn; the surface is nowhere hilly, but gently undulating. It is easy to fancy the solemn beauty of such a woodland scene in the calm stillness of a summer's evening, when the declining sun, with softened splendor, casts lengthened shadows over glade and sloping side. Baltimore American.

Sam Slick's notion on marriage and the Marriage Covenant.—I've been afeared to venture on matrimony myself, and I don't altogether think I'll speklate in that line for one while. It don't just suit a rovin man like me. It's a considerable of a tie, and then it aint like a horse deal, where, if you don't like the beast, you can put it off in a raffle, or a trade or swop, or suit yourself better, but you must make the best of a bad bargain, and put it up with it. It aint often you meet a critter of the right mettle; sprited, yet gentle; easy of the bit, sure-footed and spry; no bitin', or kickin', or racin' off—refusin' to go or runnin' back; and then clean limbed and good carriage. It's about the difficutest piece of business I know on."

A Heart!—What a curious thing it is, aint it young lady? There is much difference in hearts as in faces. A woman's heart is a secret thing, and full of purity. How proud a man ought to be, to have it place in his keeping—to have a pretty girl love him so well that she will give it to him, and tell him that it loves him more

than any other! Isn't it curious, ladies? We might say of a heart as the old woman did of the first rabbit she ever saw. "La, how funny!"

A TRANSPARENT WATCH.—A watch has been presented to the Academy of Science at Paris, constructed of very curious materials, the parts being principally formed of rock crystal. It was made by M. Robellier, and is small in size. The internal works are visible: the two teetted wheels which carry the hands are rock crystal, the other wheels of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed in crystal and all the axles turn on the rubies. The escapement is of sapphire, the balance wheel of rock crystal, and its springs of gold. The regularity of this watch as a time keeper is attributed by the maker to the feeble expansion of the rock crystal on the balance wheel, &c. The execution of the whole shews to what a state of perfection the art of cutting precious stones has been carried on in modern times.

New Branch of the Wooden Nut Meg manufactory.—A young woman named Catharine Ann Ray, residing in Grafton, N. H. lately commenced a suit against a respectable young physician, Dr. Truman Abell, for seduction and breach of promise. The young man stoutly denied the "soft impeachment," but as suits are ticklish things, and as Miss Catharine's appearance warranted the belief that some body had seduced her, the friends of the doctor persuaded him that the best thing he could do was to compromise the matter. Accordingly he gave his notes for two hundred dollars, and they were deposited in the hands of a mutual friend, to be paid upon the contingency that the child should be born before the first of September. On the 25th of August, Mr. Long, the trustee in this negotiation, received news that a dead child was born; and though he retired to bed, he rose, proceeded to the house of the mother, and insisted upon seeing the corpse. When it was produced, ready attired for the grave, he found, by taking hold of the fingers that the nails were isinglass, and stripping off the vestments of the tomb, he carried on his post mortem examination with more zeal than tenderness. Instead of arteries, veins, muscles and viscera, he found a pretty compact body of dough, and ended his visit by throwing the 'babe' at its mother's head. The young man, of course, received his notes back again, and the girl immediately ran away to escape prosecution. So well had the plot been matured and arranged, that notwithstanding this discovery, notices of the death of "an infant son of Dr. Abell" appeared in several newspapers to which it had been sent before the denouncement of the tragedy. We have seldom heard of a more daring and ridiculous attempt at villainy than this.

DANGER OF UPRIGHTNESS.—A judge going the western circuit, had a great stone thrown at his head; but, from the circumstance of his stooping very much, it passed over him. 'You see,' said he to his friends, 'that had I been an upright judge, I might have been killed.'

A FAIR OFFER.—A gentleman who employs a great number of hands in a manufactory on the west of England, in order to encourage his work-people in a due attendance at church on a late fast-day, told them that if they went to church they would receive their wages for that day in the same manner as if they had been at work: upon which a deputati n was appointed to acquaint their employer 'that, if he would pay them for over-hours, they would attend likewise at the Methodist chapel in the evening.'

SWIFT AND THE LAWYER.—An attorney, in Dean Swift's company, once asked him, 'Supposing, doctor, that the parsons and the devil should litigate a cause, which party do you think would gain it?' 'The devil no doubt,' replied the dean; 'as he would have all the lawyers on his side.'

ELWES THE MISER.—One very dark night, Mr. Elwes, hurrying along the street, ran with such violence against the pole of a sedan chair, that he cut his legs very deeply. Colonel Timms at whose house he was, insisted on an apothecary being sent for, with which Mr. Elwes reluctantly complied. The apothecary on his arrival, began to expatiate on the dangerous consequences of breaking the skin, the peculiar bad appearance of the wound, and the good fortune of his being sent for. 'Very probably,' said old Elwes; 'but in my opinion, my legs are not much hurt; now, you think they are, so I will make this agreement; I will take one leg, and you shall take the other; you shall do what you please to yours, and I shall do nothing to mine; and I'll wager you your bill that my leg gets well the first.' He used to boast that he beat the apothecary by a fortnight.

FOR THE UNION. SEQUEL TO 'OLD MRS. GRIMES.'
Old Mrs. Grimes' death—
'She's number'd with the dead—
When on her grave my eye was cast,
Of death, I felt no dread.
Good old soul!—twice her that taught me
To walk in virtue's way—
No proud, emblazon'd hearse had we
To bear her mourn'd for clay.
It was her wish that when no more,
Her burial should be plain—
We on our shoulders early bore
The form that did remain.
She wou'd her body to be pac'd
Close by her husband, dear—
His coffin's side we have defac'd
They lie so very near.
Near an old oak there now do stand,
A tomb-stone, with these lines—
"The last here joins, at his command,
Of James and Sarah Grimes." ZOO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
FUNERAL on the main road from J. B. Halls to Vicksburg, a

POCKET BOOK
containing Bank Notes and Shipmenters. The owner of said pocket book is requested to apply to E. J. & L. LEAVEL, describe his property and receive the same, by paying for this advertisement. R. R. GILL.
Yazoo City, Nov. 15, 1839.

JEWELRY STORE.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Yazoo City and vicinity, that they have returned, and are now opening a large and splendid assortment of JEWELRY, next door to M. B. Hamer & Co's office, Main street; all of which is on hand, and on the most liberal terms, respectfully soliciting the patronage of our old customers and the public in general. WILSON & KLINE.
Yazoo City, Oct. 16, 1839.
N. B.—Watches & Jewelry of all kinds repaired and warranted. Also—engraving done at the shortest notice. W & K.

COMMISSION HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having secured one of the largest and best

WAREHOUSES
in Vicksburg, are prepared to receive for Sale, Shipment, or Storage, Cotton and other produce.
One of them, Mr. A. A. HALSEY, will attend to the sale of Cotton in New Orleans, and their agent, Colonel G. S. COOK, will superintend the receiving and forwarding the Cotton and produce at Vicksburg.
The undersigned will use every exertion to get the very highest prices of the market, either at Vicksburg or New Orleans, for such Cotton as may be entrusted to them for sale; and the proceeds of the sale paid to the customer in the very money received for the Cotton sold. They will also buy Cotton; but in no instance will they except bills upon the cotton shipped or agreed to be shipped to them. Their WAREHOUSE in Vicksburg, is the large and commodious Cotton Press, erected by William H. Washington, on Levee street.
HALSEY & GWIN, Vicksburg Miss.
A. A. HALSEY & CO. New Orleans, September 25, 1839.—13.
The Lexington Union; Southern Reporter; Vicksburg Whig; Vicksburg Sentinel; Grand Gulf Advertiser; Free Trader; Holly Springs Republican; Democratic Union and Madison Whig Advocate, will insert the above until 1st January, 1840, and forward their accounts to this office. [Mississippian.]

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
THE subscribers having taken the above well known tavern stand to be owned by Mr. J. M. Parson, and lately in the occupancy of Mr. Job O'Neal, respectfully inform the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate those who may favor them with their patronage—and that no exertion shall be spared on their part to make them comfortable.

Attached to the establishment is a good stable—and, as it will be exclusively under the control of a person of experience, we assure the public that all horses sent to it will be properly attended to. UNFUR & BELL.
Yazoo City, Oct. 15, 1839.—4f.

FOR RENT.
FROM one to four spacious rooms, near the Landing, part of the city, with all necessary conveniences, suitable for family residences. Enquire at this office.
Yazoo City, Oct. 22, 1839.—4f.

Valuable Property For Sale IN YAZOO CITY.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the Public Square in the town of Benton, on Monday, the 3rd day of October, inst., the well situated third part of Lot No. 222, on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, in Yazoo City. The lot has valuable buildings hereon, now occupied and yielding large rent. Said property belongs to the Benton & Manchester Rail Road & Banking Company, and the note of that institution will be taken in payment. Title indisputable.
J. J. MCLE, Cashier, P. T.
Benton, Oct. 1st, 1839.—2w.
THE above sale is postponed until the 4th day of November next.
October 23, 1839.

FEMALE SCHOOL.
MRS. P. O'CONNOR, respectfully announces to the citizens of Yazoo City, and surrounding country, that she will open a FEMALE SCHOOL, in Yazoo City, on the 7th of October next, in some comfortable room; when due notice will be given.
All young ladies from the country, can procure board with the teacher, on reasonable terms. TERMS OF TUITION.—For session of five months: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$15—English Grammar, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Modern and Ancient History, English, Rhetoric and Composition, \$20.
Yazoo City Oct. 17, 1839.

Wm. E. PUGH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE regularly at the Circuit Court of Attorneys, Law, Madison, Holmes and Yazoo counties. Office in Yazoo City, Mississippi, where he can always be found, except absent on professional business.
August 13th, 1839.—4f.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the July (inst.) term of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, upon the estate of Thomas Daniel, deceased—those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or be forever barred.
WILIAM DANIEL, Adm'r
SARAH W. DANIEL, Adm'x.
July 30, 1839.

AGENCY.
Protection Insurance Company
CAPITAL \$500,000.
Underwrites against losses by Fire, River Navigation, &c., at the lowest rates.
MAL B. HAMER.
Sept. 8, 1839.—4f.

Carman & Mahon,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS—New Orleans, (La.)
Samuel Slocumb & Co.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE.
No. 11, Chartres Street, N Orleans.
Glover and Brenham,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT—No. 38 Camp Street, New Orleans.
James W. Kinstry,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Yazoo City, (Miss.)

NOTICE.
TO RAGE for 500 bales of cotton, in a good warehouse, can be had on application to ANDREW GIBB
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.
Yazoo City, Sept. 0, 1839.—4f.

MOORE & SW RTWOUT,
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Goods and GROCERIES.—Yazoo City, (Miss.)
October 2, 1839.

M. B. Hamer & Co.
Yazoo City, (Miss.)
Stanton, Buckner & Co.
Natchez, (Miss.)
Buckner, Stanton & Co.
N. Orleans, (La.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Sublett, Nye, & Co.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Yazoo City, (Miss.)
Goodwyn, Sublett & Nye,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
New Orleans, La.

John J. Jackson & Co.
DEALERS IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES—Yazoo City, (Miss.)
Jonas and Barksdale,
DEALERS IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES,
Yazoo City, (Miss.)

N. & E. O'Reilly & Co.
COMMISSION & DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Yazoo City, (Miss.)
John E. Richardson,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT—Vicksburg, (Miss.)

Andrew Gibb,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES,
Yazoo City, (Miss.)

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN MURDAUGH,
Attorney at Law.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that intending to become a permanent citizen and resident of TEXAS, he will leave Yazoo City, Miss, for Houston, Texas, on or about the first day of November next. He respectfully offers his professional services to those having business in Texas, and will attend to legal claims of every sort, both real and personal.
For the settlement of his unfinished business and affairs generally, persons are respectfully directed to future to his late partner, F. W. Quakenbush, Esq. of this place.
M. B. HAMER, F. W. QUAKENBUSH, {Reference,
Yazoo City, Sept. 20, 1839.

John Glass,
DRY GOODS MERCHANT—Main Street,
Yazoo City, (Miss.)

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,
AND
DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those which so frequently direct the course of European nations, would be a desideratum of great importance to supply a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expanding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone, than is possible for the newspaper press. A Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party, which so frequently distract the country, and upon which imperfectly and distorted as they often are by friends and misrepresentations and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed. It is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the mighty struggle of antagonistic principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the sense of the people in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly misrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposite creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach. Co-operating with this main design of the United States Magazine, no other aim will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope with vigor of rivalry with its European competitors—Viewing the English language as the noblest heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to devote the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In the department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are alike subject, will also be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature will be our common rule, to cherish and extend with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thorough NATIONAL WORK; not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this end in view, a liberal portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural improvements; a notice of all new Patents, &c. A condensed account of all new works of Improvement throughout the Union.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters, of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately printed so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a COMPLETE ANNUAL REGISTER, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years, the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic Party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to a liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
STATE RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC UNION.
BY W. M. TOLBERT & CO.

Having been solicited by the united request of the State Rights and Democratic parties of Mississippi, and especially of this section of the state, we have been prevailed upon to publish a weekly newspaper, to support that creed of politics, which the name we have assumed demonstrates. Firmly persuaded that the liberties, property, happiness and independence of such are deeply involved in these momentous questions, now agitated throughout the Union. The period is at hand, when it behooves every friend of the South to avow and support those principles of right and interest, which we solemnly claim for the charter of our confederation; to maintain the integrity of the constitution, the purity of the administration of the general government, and the sovereign independence, to which we are entitled to us as a people.

The welfare of the South has been too long neglected to be—our own state is a striking instance of this fact, and our impotence well reduces us to northern vassalage, has disorganized a community at one time eminently prosperous—and destroyed the means of recovery from emasculation for years.

Such a policy has prostrated our energies, led us into a maze of projects, has opened corrupt and unprofitable corporations; which almost cast a stigma upon the good faith of honor of the state. These errors should be corrected—the times demand it!—we should resolve to rid us of them, and assume that enviable condition we formerly so proudly held. Our rights and interests should be exhibited to the public—it is just to ourselves, we should do it, in order to relieve us of that credulity of dependence, which has been so long a grievous and oppressive burden.

We hear speak to men of Southern principles, and to those devoted to that original sense of government under which the constitution of this republic was agreed upon and settled.

Our object is not to mar the good feelings of the north and south, or to make that animosity which should exist between them, as a nation, but merely to vindicate those rights we are entitled to, and explain the constitutional remedies by which we are protected. We are respectfully opposed to a national Bank—the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency, which we consider would be a most destructive blow to the south and stability of the union—we will also oppose that system of Internal Improvement by the general government, advocated by the federal party—opposed to all abuses and extravagance in the administration of public affairs—opposed to a free and direct trade, or high tariff—in favor of a free and direct trade, with the choice of foreign or domestic markets, and in all other respects zealously advocating the doctrine of the Republican and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99.

TERMS.
The "State Rights and Democratic Union," will be published at \$5 in advance or \$6 at the end of the year.
Yazoo City, Miss. July 30, 1839.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL.
BY J. M. B. GAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

This paper has been in operation nearly two years and a half, and without the aid of party patronage, it has pressed its way to public favor.

Early foreseeing the demoralizing effects of our banking system on every species of industry in the state—commercial, agricultural and mechanical—the Sentinel waged unrelenting war on its injustice, oppression and tyranny. Its defects have been exposed, its selfishness and swindling denounced, and the whole machinery by which it deranged commerce, monopolized trade, and transferred the profits of labor to the pockets of a few promiscuous speculators, have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most equal observers. In assuming this bold position, the Sentinel has found the moral power of the country wedded by an organized band of swindlers and speculators, violently arrayed against it. Controlling as the land does, either directly or indirectly, a large portion of the proceeds of the State, and stimulated as they are by avarice, and the most disgusting passions of human nature, the war has been carried on interminably. But reaction has just commenced; those demoralization, and above all, the workings of the vicious system, have conspired to arouse the people to a just sense of their danger. They have taken the alarm, and are preparing to cooperate in every measure calculated to prostrate the system of swindling, by which the people of the State have been most shamefully plundered for the last two years.

To extend the usefulness of the Sentinel, and to increase the paying subscribers, this prospectus is issued.

The politics of the Sentinel are State Rights, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99; and approving most cordially of the leading principles both of the State and Federal administration, its energies will be strenuously devoted to the support of both. The bold course taken by Gov. McNutt against the issue of irredeemable paper, and his lucid exposition of it as evils of our banking system, entitle him to the support of all who prefer the prosperity of the great mass of the people, to the interests of a few speculators and Bank managers.

The policy of Mr. Van Buren, in banking up all connection between the banks and State, it is believed will have the most salutary effect on the future destiny of the United States, and particularly on the commercial, agricultural, and political interests of the South. The entire exclusion of all bank paper from the fiscal operations of government, will it is believed, be found absolutely necessary to terminate those calamitous fluctuations to which this Union has been subjected every few years, since its first connection with corporations and individuals.

Particular attention will be paid to the Foreign and Domestic Markets; and whatever may affect the interests of our Merchants and planters, will be carefully collated and promptly laid before our readers. The money markets, and the movements of capitalists and statesmen abroad, which may either proximately or remotely effect the price of our staple, will be carefully watched.

Its terms and the price of the Sentinel will receive a due portion of editorial attention.

The Sentinel will be heretofore published daily and weekly—the former at \$12, and the latter at \$5 per annum in advance.

Being excluded from the pale of bank accommodations, our expenses being high and all cash, we are constrained to require all subscribers to be paid in advance. We risk the transmission by mail.

THE WEEKLY METROPOLITAN.
A general Literary, Historical, Congressional, & Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in clear, good type, on a large sheet of fine white paper; the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.
TERMS.—One Dollar and a half per annum in advance.
Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, on a trial or for the collection of subscribers, enclosing five dollars sine for ten dollars, provided for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosure by mail at the risk of the Editor. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transferred.
Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise are respectfully requested to act as agents for the "Metropolitan" in the collection of subscribers, and to send the names to the Editor, enclosing the money to be sent to all complying with the request.