

for the first time on the Boulevard of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the actions, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own State had avenged on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Rains. That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read in the official statement, that they had indignantly fled, I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This occasion is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favor of the warring of Gen. Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favor at his hands. I thank my God that He has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehensions from the anger of any being but himself.

I have as your Representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment, justly condemned the conduct of Gen. Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I believe, and yet believe him to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity. Entertaining these opinions, I did not and could not vote for him.

I owe you, my friends and fellow-citizens, many apologies for this long interruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate their honored object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

Richmond Whig.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1827.

Mr. Clay's Speech at Lexington.—We lay this document before the public with undissembled satisfaction. Our situation coerces us to the performance of many duties—some pleasant, some disagreeable, some partaking of either character. But our satisfaction in laying this speech before the reader—in foreseeing that acknowledgment of Mr. Clay's innocence, which will inevitably follow its perusal—in knowing beforehand, that every candid and honorable mind that considers it, will be persuaded at last, of Mr. Clay's innocence, and execrate the vile and detestable slanders by which his numerous, powerful and designing enemies have sought to overwhelm a reputation, whose unclouded splendor was hateful and oppressive to their eyes—this satisfaction is unalloyed and complete. There is a satisfaction at all times and without other regard to the object, in the successful vindication of aspersed innocence. When the object of assault and aspersion is a man who has grown grey in the service of the country—who stood by her and cheered the drooping spirits of his countrymen with his glorious eloquence, when patriots grew despondent, traitors became insolent, and many who now conspire to hunt him down, manifested their patriotism by thwarting the cause of their country—and when above all, this malignant persecution is interested in its origin, selfish in its scope, waged to destroy Henry Clay, and not to promote the public interests—we say, every good man, every honest man, will rejoice in Mr. Clay's exculpation, as in his own escape from the assassin's knife.

It is impossible for Mr. Clay to prove his innocence, otherwise than by professions, and the exhibition of circumstances incompatible with guilt. As to the first, his asseveration is for the fourth time, and in the most solemn shape, before the American Public, connected with invitations and even entreaties to his enemies, to prove their charges. As to the last, those who peruse his Lexington Speech, will be as well satisfied that the accusation is false and malicious, and that it has been circulated for two years and a half by men in high places, who knew it to be false and malicious, as if it was acknowledged by the perpetrators themselves.

We cannot leave the subject without adverting to the conduct of Gen. Jackson for a moment. Beverly in his Fayetteville letter says unequivocally, that Gen. Jackson told him "that overtures had been made to him by Mr. Clay and his friends, to make him President in one hour, provided Mr. Adams was dismissed from the Department of State." But Gen. Jackson in his letter to Beverly at Wheeling, said "this overture was made him by a respectable member of Congress, of uniform friendly conduct to himself," and he chose to "suppose" that it came from Mr. Clay. We desire the reader to mark this variance attentively, for it is of greater moment, than it may appear on the first view. Did Gen. Jackson tell Beverly, that Mr. Clay and his friends had made these overtures to him? Beverly says so distinctly, and appeals for confirmation to various gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Wormley of Tenn., Harrison of Ky. and Throgmorton and Whiting of Va., who were present when the conversation was held at the Hermitage. These gentlemen have confirmed the truth of Beverly's statement by their silence. In addition to this corroboration, that Beverly reported the conversation of Gen. Jackson exactly as it happened, in his Fayetteville letter, the Washington Telegraph which is the confidential agent of Gen. Jackson, (and if there were no other objection to Jackson, his confidential intercourse with so depraved an animal as Duff Green, is sufficient) republished the Fayetteville letter, adopted its language, spoke of the circumstances of the charge as long and familiarly known to the Editor, as from General Jackson himself, and threatened proof in his own good time. Furthermore, the Enquirer of this place, in its usual style of insidious, intimating its belief in Mr. Clay's guilt without the frankness to commit itself in any shape, gave currency to the charge as made by Beverly, and spoke mysteriously, and as it would have its readers believe, understandingly, on the subject of Mr. Clay's guilt in the matter. These circumstances singly, would not be of sufficient weight to establish the fact, that General Jackson did tell Beverly and the rest of his company, that Mr. Clay and his friends had made corrupt proposals to him; but united, they go very far towards proving absolutely, that he did so speak in presence of Beverly and the rest. To Beverly we attach as little credit as we do to Duff Green, and we need scarcely inform the reader what standing Duff occupies in our regards—but to the evidence of the two—to the fact that Beverly would scarcely have stumbled upon the expression "that Mr. Clay and his friends had made corrupt proposals to Gen. Jackson," unless he had heard Gen. Jackson say so—to the silent testimony of the other gentlemen—to all the circumstances, and probabilities of the case, we do attach great, if not implicit credit.

We have now the additional and conclusive evidence of the following statements in Mr. Clay's speech, for saying that Gen. Jackson did speak of the overtures, as made to him by Mr. Clay and his friends. Mr. Clay says:

"At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to Gen. Jackson, he now, for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr. Beverly's Fayetteville letter, the General has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the editor of the Telegraph asserted in his paper, that Gen. Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states, but according to Beverly's version of the tale. Since I left Washington on the 10th of last month, I have understood that Gen. Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points."

We think it manifest then, that in his letter to Beverly, Gen. Jackson in saying that "the overture was made him by a highly respectable member of Congress, of uniform friendly deportment towards himself," has not adhered to the statements which he made colloquially, to Beverly and others. We think it manifest, that he was in the habit of speaking of his competitors to his guests, in terms of reproach, severity and injustice, which he virtually retracted when he was to address the public, and when he knew what he said would be closely examined, and openly commented on before an intelligent people. Was this magnanimous? Does it comfort with that lofty chivalry which an admiring and grateful country had annexed in imagination to his character? Is there any thing in this, resembling the old Roman; of that stern and inflexible justice towards an enemy, which his besotted partisans say he possessed, but which Fabricius only knew how to act?—Does he think the modest and virtuous Lowndes, whose beautiful and characteristic language he has adopted as his own, would thus have sought to detract from the character and merit of rivals? Never. We have no fault to find with Gen. Jackson for not being a Lowndes, (for where is another?) but we have a right to exhibit the discrepancy between his professions and performances—to contrast his ambition in the selection of a model for imitation, and his woful failure in personifying his chosen character.

Yet we do not mean to be understood as conveying an insinuation that the variance between the General's letter to Beverly, and his statement in conversation, is proof of wilful misrepresentation either in his letter or conversation. We have no doubt that Gen. Jackson did suspect, that Mr. Clay was at the bottom of the corrupt proposal made to him. Thinking so, he so expressed himself to his company; and when Beverly called on him to confirm the statement, with a view to relieve him from the disagreeable predicament in which he was placed by his officious meddling, he perhaps for the first time, perceived that he had gone too far. Hence the qualifications in his letter to Beverly—Hence the palliated expressions, "he supposed the proposal had come from Mr. Clay"—"if he had done him injustice, he was sorry for it," &c. When he was sensible that what he then said was to be closely sifted and scrutinized, he changed his language from a positive accusation of Mr. Clay and his friends, to a milder form of words, in which he merely says, the proposal had been brought him by a respectable member, and he "supposed," it came from Mr. Clay. We do not say there is wilful misrepresentation in this—we do not believe there is—but what can he said in favor of the candor and magnanimity of the course? What right had he to suspect Mr. Clay? Was the communication of the proposal to him, when the person who brought it, did not pretend to come from Mr. Clay, sufficient grounds for receiving so deadly and injurious a suspicion against a man standing so high and so far, as Mr. Clay? Having admitted the suspicion, was he acting with his boasted magnanimity in preserving a dead silence and total inactivity, when Mr. Clay demanded an investigation of his conduct? When called upon to approve or reject Mr. Clay's nomination to the Department of State, in his capacity of Senator, was he acting the Old Roman, or the modern Lowndes, in rejecting Mr. Clay's nomination upon a suspicion, which it was his duty either to expose to the Senate, if he thought it well founded, or to abandon forever if he believed it otherwise? What are the circumstances under which he now comes forward and expresses his contrition if he has wronged Mr. Clay? After acting upon this groundless suspicion as if it were certain—after suffering it to influence his conduct so far as to induce him to put his veto upon Mr. Clay's nomination as Secretary of State—after contributing by remaining passive, to deny Mr. Clay the trial which he claimed—after giving the suspicion currency and permitting it to take root and inflame and fester in the public mind—he now at the end of two years and a half, when the mischief is done, when Mr. Clay has for that whole period been held up by his friends as venal and corrupt, and made the butt for a thousand poisonous arrows, and when he finds the charge is as length to be investigated and the truth to be made manifest, comes out and says, he supposed the proposal came from Mr. Clay, but if he did him injustice, he is sorry for it. Truly, this is magnanimity—this is playing the old Roman with a vengeance!

The more we examine Gen. Jackson's course in reference to this matter, the less we like it. Either he suspected Mr. Clay of corruption, in which case he must also have suspected Mr. Adams, (for it takes two to make a bargain) and ought not to have congratulated him on his election; or ought when Mr. Clay's nomination was before the Senate, to have exposed as far as in him laid, the suspected corruption—or he did not suspect him, in which case he ought not to have voted against, and ought not to have given countenance to the calumnies against him.

The case stated.—The public are looking with no little curiosity for that surrender of authority which Gen. Jackson promised to make, should Mr. Clay deny the charge of corruption "over his own signature." It is easy to anticipate the General's answer—he will give up the name of the individual who made him the communication, who is already known to be the Hon. James Buchanan of Lancaster, Pa.

The whole history of the transaction is this: Markley was the man who first suspected, or pretended to suspect, that an intrigue was on foot between Messrs. Adams and Clay, the basis of which was, the transfer of Mr. Clay's interest to Mr. Adams, on condition of being made Secretary of State. He carried this information, for the truth of which he had no shadow of

evidence, to Jackson's friends—spoke of it with that confidence which seemed the result of knowledge—said that such intriguers (according to Buchanan) ought to be fought with their own weapons, and plainly advised its communication to Gen. Jackson, that he might counteract the intrigue by setting on foot one of his own. Buchanan takes upon himself to carry the information to Gen. Jackson, and using Markley's words, explicitly advises the General to fight these intriguers with their own weapons—in plain English, that as Mr. Adams had offered Clay the Department of State to elect him, he (Gen. Jackson) should make him the same bid to vote for him. This is the long and the short of this mighty bunbun, with which the people of the U. States have been duped, abused and insulted for two years and a half. Whether the adulatory expression, "that such intriguers ought to be fought with their own weapons," was clearly Markley's, or only put into his mouth by Buchanan, who preferred to give infamous advice in another's words rather than his own, is a point that remains to be settled between the two, and in which the public can feel but little interest. Markley voted for Jackson, as did Buchanan, and it is thus manifest, that which of the two soever gave the advice, the idea of corrupt proposals originated with Gen. Jackson's friends, and that these corrupt proposals instead of originating with, or coming from, Mr. Clay, were to be addressed to him. The tables are literally turned, and these men who have for such a length of time been dogging Mr. Clay with this infamous imputation, have now to exonerate themselves from the same suspicion. This is the most favorable aspect in which the case can be viewed in regard to them. It would be no great want of charity, after their long continued, ungrounded and unrelenting persecution of Mr. Clay, to consider it in a more heinous light—to look upon the story as a gratuitous invention of Markley or Buchanan, or some one or more of Jackson's friends, devised to intimidate Mr. Clay from his intention (which we affirm from personal knowledge, was well known and currently spoken of in Washington early in January 1825) of voting for Adams, or if that failed, to deter him from accepting the Department of State—or if that failed, to destroy his reputation by representing that office to be given him as the wages of corruption. No plot was ever more artfully conceived. They knew that Clay would vote for Adams—they knew he could not vote for Mr. Crawford, for his health was such that his warmest friends acknowledged him incapacitated—they knew he would not vote for Gen. Jackson, because if there were points of disagreement between Mr. Adams and him, there was a gulph of separation between him and General Jackson, to cross which was fatal to his personal honour and to his political standing. If they then foretold that Mr. Clay would vote for Mr. Adams; (and they well knew he would) if they foretold that he would be elevated to the Department of State, to which Mr. Clay's claims were far higher than any other individual's in the U. States, the fulfilment of these pretended predictions, would give credit to the other part of the statement, to wit, that Mr. Clay's vote was the result of a corrupt compact between him and Mr. Adams. We are not conscious of a want of charity towards these fellow men; but we solemnly believe that this was the origin of the Kremer plot—that neither Markley nor Buchanan, believed in fact, that there was a corrupt understanding between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams—that the story was hatched between them, Ingham, and some others, for the purposes we have already unfolded, viz: to coerce Mr. Clay to vote for Jackson, or if that failed, to make the country believe that he had sold himself for the Department of State—and that old Kremer was made the stalking horse to their nefarious designs.—How they have succeeded, the world has seen. The first branch of the plot failed—Henry Clay was not to be intimidated from voting as he had declared he would, for Adams, in a contest between him and Jackson—they had undertaken to alarm a man, "endowed with a soul incapable of fear except towards his Creator." But in the ulterior parts of the plot they were more successful. They succeeded in persuading thousands, perhaps millions, of the corrupt origin of the present Administration—not the weak, the ignorant, and the prejudiced only, but the intelligent, the wise and the sagacious, have been misled by their clamors, & duped by their artifices. For two years and a half, they have eluded every demand for investigation, and circulated in a thousand forms, and through a thousand channels, their dark surmises, and belch insinuations. The confidence of the more liberal part of the community in the personal integrity of Messrs. Adams and Clay, has alone sustained them from sinking irretrievably, into the pit dug for them by their powerful and insidious enemies, and artfully covered over with patriotic pretences and plausible circumstances. But the sun of truth is about to penetrate into the den of these conspirators—the gloom and mystery in which they have veiled their malignant machinations against the honor and happiness of honest men, are about to be dissipated and the real culprit will be dragged to the judgment seat of the public. The real culprit did we say? We are afraid we promise too much—he is too powerful—some scape goat will be provided—but at least, this slander of two years and a half duration, and of such general and fatal circulation, will be put down to the satisfaction of the American public.

The Hon. John Taliaferro, Representative in Congress from the Northern Neck, in a reply (published in the Enquirer of yesterday) to a Committee of the people of Stafford, enquiring "if he would not vote for Gen. Jackson in preference to any other candidate if the election again devolved on the House of Representatives," says "he would vote for that candidate, upon whom the electoral vote of Virginia was bestowed." Suppose the electoral vote of the State was given to one man, and the people of his District was to instruct him to vote for another, who would Mr. Taliaferro obey, his constituents, or the electoral College of Virginia? Our lives upon it, he would obey his constituents. What has the electoral vote of Virginia to do with his vote as a Representative of the people in Congress? We marvel that men of sense should be weak enough to sacrifice their opinions, their consistency and the public confidence in their firmness as politicians, for the sake of a little brief popularity. Every body knows that Mr. Taliaferro infinitely prefers Adams to Jackson—how much more creditable would it have been to have avowed his predilection, and to have stood or fallen by it.

How miserably does Mr. McDuffie compare with Mr. Clay in their late addresses to the People! The one raking up the slanders of years—stringing together every suspicious circumstance, without the magnanimity to state one that was redeeming or explanatory—abusing in the grossest terms men who were admired and renowned before he had emerged from pupillage—himself deluded by his vulgar prejudices and passions, or wilfully leading others into delusion—threatening this, and that, and the other, as if he were a Jove to threaten and command! Clay on the other hand, appears frank, candid and above board—pursued by calumny and slander for years, all he asks is a fair trial—he does justice to his enemies and acknowledges himself guilty of what is imputed to him, unworthy the esteem of his country. Why did not Mr. McDuffie establish his charges in 1825, when they were before Congress? What right has he to say that he can establish them, when he did not establish them? Has Gen. Metcalf infused into him a new portion of dislike to Kentuckians, or is his patron Mr. Calhoun getting more alarmed at the returning confidence of the people in Henry Clay? We wish we had room to spare, that we might exhibit both speeches at the same time.

The eyes of the country are opening to the real state of Parties in the U. S.; when they are fully opened, those who have been long with a cataract in their eyes, will see with surprise, that the true and only object of that odious conjunction of distinguished men opposed to the Administration, was to open a way for themselves to the offices by the immolation of Mr. Clay.

The Harrisburg Convention met on Monday. Thirteen states are represented at it, most of them fully, and several others partially. We shall keep an eye on their proceedings and lay them before the public.

The Hastings Court, on Saturday, annulled the proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest held over the body of Capt. Carter's boy Charles, noticed in our last, and ordered the boy to be disinterred, and another Inquest holden. We have not seen the verdict of this second inquest, but learn that Capt. Carter was apprehended on Saturday night, and committed to prison. On Monday, he was examined before the Mayor, who remanded him to await an examination before the Hastings Court on Saturday.

The U. S. line of battle Ship North Carolina, Com. Rodgers, has arrived in Hampton Roads, from a two years' cruise in the Mediterranean—all well.

JOSEPH GALE, Esq. one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, has been elected Mayor of the City of Washington.

A series of able Essays is publishing in the Raleigh Register, vindicating the Administration, and signed A. VANDER. We would gladly transplant them if we had room.

The Chevalier DON FRANCISCO TACON was presented, on Thursday last, to the President, by Mr. Daniel Brent, of the Department of State, as Minister Resident from Spain, and was received by the President in that character.

The Postmaster General of the United States, with his family, has returned to Washington from his visit to the West.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, Minister to Tacubaya, and WILLIAM B. REED, Esq. his private Secretary, arrived at this port yesterday, in the brig Eliza, Capt. Meircken, in 29 days from Vera Cruz. They were landed at the Lazaretto, at half past 10 o'clock A. M. under a salute of 13 guns.

From the Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday. NAVAL.—The West India Squadron.—We learn that orders have been issued from the Navy Department, to the commander of the West India Squadron, to rendezvous without delay, with his whole force at Key West.

We surmise that this movement has some connection with the remonstrances said to have been recently made to our Government, by the Spanish Minister at Washington, against Com. Porter's being permitted to make use of that as a neutral port.

From the Alexandria Phoenix. We learn from the Lexington Reporter that the Dinner given to Mr. Clay in Woodford was attended by upwards of a thousand of the respectable citizens of that county, and an immense concourse from the counties adjoining. At Paris, in Bourbon County, the assemblage was still greater, being composed of between four and five thousand. The latter entertainment was the most sumptuous, and extensive ever known in the western country. Invitations from all parts of Kentucky, and many from Ohio, were hourly coming in, but could not be accepted.

Office of the Commissioners for the adjustment of Claims under the First Article of the Treaty of Ghent, &c. WASHINGTON, July 23, 1827. The Board of Commissioners having gone through all the business, which was prepared for hearing, adjourned to the first Monday in November next. A true extract from the minutes. AARON OGDEN, Clerk to the Commission.

Earthquake.—The Earthquake felt in Kentucky and Ohio, on the 6th ult. was noticed in New Albany, Indiana. Its effect was such as to cause some to fly into the street, so much were the houses shaken.

The Missouri Republican of the 5th ult. says—"A severe shock of an Earthquake, of about a minute's duration, was felt in this city [St. Louis] this morning, at half past 5 o'clock, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, resembling the passage of a wagon over a pavement.

In publishing the extract from Mr. Ames' Oration in the Whig of Saturday last the following errors occurred:—In the last line but one of the 1st paragraph, for "who see the order," &c. read "one see in the order," &c. In the 12th line of the 2d paragraph, for "a few times," read, "a few times," &c. Between the 1st and 2d sentences of the 3d paragraph, the following was omitted:—"The same principle which animates the oak of the forest, which gives vigor and strength to its trunk and extent and beauty to its branches, is also the cause of its decay and death."

From the Democratic Press. Col. Pickens is now in this city, and we find he is as violently as ever opposed to Mr. Adams & his father. In a late conversation on the pending Presidential election he said—"Why Sir, I know the Adams' well, both father and son, and I know they are no better than Tom Jefferson."

CHARLOTTEVILLE, July 28. We are happy to state, that Mr. Madison entirely recovered from his illness, before he left Charlottesville, and that he reached home in usual health more than a week ago. Mr. Monroe who accompanied him, appeared to be in good health.

Professor Key and his family left the University on Thursday last, for England. In common with all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance, we feel much regret at their departure. They had lived long enough among us, to attach to them many friends, by whom the remembrance of them will long be cherished. Professor Key was an able man, and faithfully discharged his duties to the state.

MARRIED.—At Mount Etna, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hart, HENRY GIBSON, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ROSINA HALLIDAY, all of this city.

NEW GOODS.

E. & E. JAMES & CO. Market Bridge, have received (chiefly by the last arrivals from New York, Boston and Philadelphia) the following DRY GOODS: 7 case super blue and black cloths, cheaps 4 do 7-8 and 4-4 grass bleached Irish linens 1 do 4-4 star bleached German shirting linen, a superior article 1 do 6-4 Irish sheeting 1 do 3-4 long lawns 1 do 3-4 birds' eye and 3-4 Irish flannel 1 do 7-8 superior Merinoes & Irish 1 do 3-4 rich plaid prints 1 do 3 and 4 garment duality 1 do Leghorn Bolivar hats, cheap 1 do best silk umbrellas and double Florence parasols 1 do "Clark's" spool sewing cotton, all numbers 1 do containing a good assortment of shell tuck, long bent, neck and deep throat side coats—(among the tuck, are some of very large size) Heavy black Italian lustrating Do Gros de Naps, of almost every color, plain and watered Black Italian crapes, broad selvage Green, white, blue, straw and pink flowered Superior black French florences 4, 5 and 6-4 black modes Black, white, pink, brown and straw satins 4, 5 and 6-4 plain bobbinet } cheap Rich bobbinet veils Mrs. Canale's corsets, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 5 sales 3-4 crown shirtings 5 do 4, 5 and 6-4 brown sheeting 2 do 3-4 plaid domestic 2 do 7-8 and 4-4 superior indigo plaid domestics 5 do 7-8 Dorchester ticking 1 do 4-4 Walpole do fine quality 1 do 4 and 6-4 indigo apron checks 1 do 5 and 6-4 do furniture checks 5 do British cambrics, Which added to the stock previously on hand, renders their assortment unusually good. Aug 1 64

Mrs. James M. Garnett's School.

Will adjourn as usual from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. In giving this annual notice at present, she must, even at the risk of appearing too obtrusive, most earnestly urge one request of a more obtrusive nature to all concerned. It is, that all who are anxious for the Pupils, may return as soon as possible, after vacation. If they have formed any habits of application, they will not then be lost, simply by the usual discontinuance incident to a long Holiday. Neither will the preliminary work—so essential to all mental improvement, of imparting diligence, a task equally arduous to teachers, and irksome to scholars, require to be repeated; nor will there be any needless loss of that very brief period, usually allotted for educating girls, who are too often taken from school at the very time they are deriving most benefit from it. Mrs. G.'s terms are the same as before, viz:—\$20 for board, tuition and lodging, for 10 months—if the furnishes bed and bedding, but \$10 less, when the pupils supply themselves. Board for the month's vacation is \$25. Scholars will be received at any season, and will pay only from the time of entrance; but no deductions will be made for home-visits, or removals, before the end of the session. The above sum of \$210, always payable half yearly in advance, pays for diet, lodging, washing, fire, candles, and instruction in all the branches taught by Mrs. Garnett and her Assistants. These are,—the English Language, including its grammar, with the arts of Reading and Composition; Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and the use of the Globes; Also, Belles Lettres, the Elements of Chemistry, of Natural and Moral Philosophy, the Latin, French, and Italian Languages, with general History.

The Vacation for August and September is the only Holiday in the year; and in addition to the usual number of school hours for five days in the week, Mrs. G. teaches, when health permits, every morning during the session, from 10 to 12 o'clock, by sun until breakfast. This time is devoted, exclusively on Sundays, and chiefly on other days, to religious and moral instruction; and a part of every Sunday forenoon is spent by all the younger portion of her pupils, in a Sunday School, attended by some of her neighbors, her family and herself.

All necessary Books and Stationery will be furnished by Mrs. G. if desired, and at much less than retail prices. Music, Drawing and Painting, will be separate charges, payable at the end of the session, to the respective Teachers, but through the hands of her Assistants. Their amount shall not exceed what is common in other large schools.

Heretofore, in most cases, Mrs. G.'s pupils have been supplied with apparel and pocket money, chiefly at her discretion. This responsibility she can no longer take, except for very young children coming from a great distance. It is not to any advance of money that she objects, but to exposing herself unnecessarily to possible blame of parents and guardians, and to the certain discontent of her pupils themselves, at restraint in expenditure, the true motives for which they almost always mistake. She well knows, that less will amply suffice than her scholars generally would seek, if they could have it. She is, therefore, the more solicitous that some moderate limit should be positively fixed, by parental authority, which she would then take care should never be transgressed. In a school so retired as hers, there cannot possibly be a necessity for much expense in dress, and still less in pocket money, which, unless bestowed in charity, must literally be thrown away in the indulgence of mere animal appetite; which no scholastic discipline can restrain within proper bounds, if money, the essential means of gratification, be profusely furnished.

Should any parents and guardians desire to supply vacancies, (of which there will be several,) Mrs. G. will thank them to apply as soon as practicable, directly to herself or husband. All letters addressed to either, and directed to Loretto, Essex county, Virginia, will be immediately answered, and the applications registered according to their respective dates, that each may be accommodated in turn. Elm-Wood, Essex county, Va. Aug 1

Mrs. Elizabeth Somerville,

(LATE OF PETERSBURG.) I am now living at BLANTON, near NEEDHAM, in the county of Cumberland, and will most thankfully undertake to teach Music on the Piano, Painting on Velvet, Wax-Work, Working on Muslin, and Lace-Work. She is now ready to begin.

TERMS.—For board, washing, and bedding, and the necessary accommodations, by the year, and so on pro rata in advance, \$50 00 For Music, by the quarter, 12 00 For Painting on Velvet, for the same time, 12 00 For making Wax-Work, for the same time, 12 00 For Working on Muslin, for the same time, 5 00 For Working on Velvet for the same time, 3 00 And so in proportion for any greater time. July 25, 1827.

P. S. To those not acquainted with Mrs. Somerville, I will add, that entire confidence may be placed in her as a lady, and as a teacher of those arts, to which she has been relieved. Her Music is excellent, and her Wax-Work admirable. Besides, if any should prefer a classical course of learning at the same time, I will add their information, that the Rev. J. H. C. Leach, teaches a Female School, of the first order, in about half a mile of Mrs. Somerville's. Mrs. G. would afford me much pleasure to aid Mrs. Somerville to any extent within my power, by promoting the objects of her undertaking. CREED TAYLOR.