

POETRY. MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG.

[From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.]
Breeze of bright April, what dost thou here,
Ere the flowers of Spring have begun to appear?
The violet's sleeping in mountain and vale,
And snow-drops peep forth at the breath of thy gale.
Back, back to the South, then, hie, hie thee away—
For thy kisses, the baimy, are meant to berray;
If theu canst not banish the wintry year,
Then roft breeze of April, what dost thou here? If they canst not banish the wintry year,
Then roff breeze of April, what dost thou here?
Then roff breeze of April, what dost thou here?
Then roff breeze of April, what dost thou here?
Sun-light of Summer, the time is not come
For the rose of the vale of the life hedge-hog to sally,
Nor time is it yet for the awallows to rally.
Why comest thou, then, ere St. Valentine's day,
Some simple young briding's fond heart to betray?
She will build her a nest, while the leaf is yet sere;
Then sun-light of Summer, what dost then here?
Zephyr of Autumn, the wing is unfledged—
Then hie thee away, ere some vow shall be pledged,
Which is borne on thy breath, where the breezes are still
In autumn's soft moonlight on mendow and hill.
The madden walks forth in thy downy wing's p'ay,
On the faith of a promise thou can'st but betray,
For the dow on her ip must soon frozen appear—
Then zephyr of autumn, what dost then here?
Gales of the seasons, when flowers may bloom,
Can their spirits is no up from their wintery tomb?
To the vales of the South ye were driven away,
And the buds ye once nourished have gone to decay.
His back—hie thee back, ere thy treacherous breath
Calls the flowert forth to a premature death.
Gales of the seasons, when roses appear
Ere the spring-time or summer, what do ye here?
Brilliant Aurors of sun-lighted Jane.
Thou hast decked out the east with thy beauty too soon.
Sunset of natumn! thy loveliest dyce
Are painted, alas! upon wintery skies;
Thy twilight is sweet, but it cannot now stay,
And it softens the heart, though 'tis but to betray;
Twilight of eves, which in autumn appear—
In the depth of the winter, what dost thou here.
Hie, hie thee away, then, for hearts must be and,
At the thought of thy coming, while mountains are clad. lie, hie thee away, then, for hearts must be sad, At the thought of thy coming, while mountains are In the white robes of winter, and glittering snows. Show nature more true than the bloom of the rose. Thou canst not, thou canst not remain with us loag. Then hie thee away, ore thou doest some wrong. Then his thee away, ere thou doest some wrote. To hearts which are waiting thy time to appea When sunlight and summer shall brighten the

Virginia Legislature.

Remarks made by Mr. J. W. Flood, in the Senate of Virginia, in the Debate upon making an appropriation to the Portsmouth and Weldon Roil way.

Mr. Speaker: Had the subject now under consideration been one of strictly a local character, I should have appropriate. should have pursued my usual course, by submitting it to such discussion as those immediately interested might have thought it their duty, or their pleasure, to have engaged in: but, embracing matters of general and deep interest to the whole State, I have to ask your attention, sir, to arguments, by which I have been convinced that this bill ought not to pass, that this loan ought not to be made. I disclaim at once and forever, partiality to Petersburg, at the expence of Norfolk and Portsmouth. On the contrary, they all have my best wishes for their prosperity; so far as this can be attained, and justice done to other sections of our State.

The fund for Internal Improvement is estimated to amount to \$2,415,586 50; of which there is in permanent funds \$1,423,661 11, and in disposable funds in stocks \$966,847 80. To the amount of \$2,415,586 50, may be added \$160,000, invested in the Petersburg Rail-way stock; and \$250,000 subscribed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with a few other small sums—making altogether more than \$2,825,586, that has been drawn from the pockets of the people, or to pay the interest upon which they are taxed. The first named sum was set apart as a fund from which improvements were to be made throughout our State, and, until the subscription to the Petersburg rail-way, was not exceeded in making appropriation to schemes of Internal Improvement, except in a few instances, when small sums were granted, directly from the Treasury, to aid in making a road where the country was too thinly in-habited, or too poor to make a road for its own accommodations: but these contributions to eleemosynary schemes do not vary the general correctness of the position, that the grant to Petersburg, in taking her stock, is the first efficient and important departure from the limits which the fund for Internal Improvement had prescribed as the sphere of Legislative action upon this subject—a departure, which I apprehend, will lead to a burdensome and ruinous termination unless speedily arrested. It is, perhaps, in extenuation of the sin committed by Perhaps, in extenuation of the sin committed by Perhaps. to, lead to happy results. But even this successful termination of her rail-way cannot completely ex-culpate her from the charge of having sinned against the balance of the labour and property of the State, in being the first to overleap the bounds of the fund for Internal Improvement, by drawing directly up-

together with that intelligence and virtue in her Legislatures, which kept her free from contracts, by which both labour and property would be pledged, has secured to her public contracts so desirable a character, that any sum can be raised which her probable exigencies may call for. To this credit the was paralyzed. The circumstances connected with the sale of the stock of the State, to raise money to pay the State's subscription to the Petersburg Railway, may furnish one proof of this high state of cresale of State stock to furnish money to pay her subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, may be also cited, to prove, if proofs were wanting, the high grade of public credit in Virginia; for, by this sale, about \$258,000 was given for a claim upon the State of \$250,000. But recollect, sir, that that \$250,000 is borrowed money, and is now at in-terest, as is the \$160,000 subscribed to the Petersburg Rail-way; and the people are taxed to pay the interest, as they will have to be taxed to pay the in-terest upon the \$190,000 proposed to be subscribed to the Portsmouth and Weldon Rail-way, if this bill should now pass; and the acts of subscription to the stock of each and every such subscription, is a mortgage upon the whole property and labour of the

The \$250,000 subscribed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was the second instance of overleaping the limits of the fund for internal improvement, in resorting to a loan by the sale of State stock; a measure, sir, that I had the honor to oppose here-I should be pleased to say successfully, but the rether unfortunate proof of our high public credit: a similar proof to that of the credit of a prodigal young man, who has inherited a fine estate from his ancestor, and who can command money in large sums, by mortgaging his patrimony and squander it freely.— The cunning and cupidity of dealers in money, will not fail to furnish funds to this fine, high-spirited, liberal fellow, as long as his patrimony lasts—but when that is gone, they have no farther use for him, and these fine fellows are generally good boys the balance of their lives—they will never do so again; no, sir, rarely if ever have any credit afterwards. I cannot consent that this shall be the termination of our public credit. I cannot agree to see individual freedom thus disturbed, by certain and heavy taxes imposed upon us by those legislative mortgages.-To prevent such a catastrophe, I voted against the Chesapeake sin of last session, and one of similar grade and character, with the one now contemplated, and upon the same subject, which I am happy to have niced to defeat; but, sir, it seems most indomitable-two fair beatings will not suffice.

Connected with this branch of the subject, the further reason may be adduced, that althof the Petersburg rail-way subscription was improperly obtained, it is done, and the work yields something, and furnishes a pass way to market, which the people in that section of the State have long been accustomed | the fund for Internal Improvement, was drawn from to frequent, to the mail, and to travellers; and its friends say it promises to make a fair return for the money invested, viz., that its stock is not more than 10 per cent, below par value, and this discount is so and turned over to the United States; and this mo priations to schemes of internal improvement, that he return is thought to be a praiseworthy one. The

lue of the different stocks, the 2d Auditor holds this language: "Taking into view the probability that a portion of the sum of \$402,111 I invested in stocks, belonging to the find for internal improvement, and to which no quotation of market value were affixed, are valuable to a certain extent," &c. &c. The probability that some market value is efficied, or may be fixed, upon this immense sum of \$402,111 II, but that this segacious officer knows of none, is strong testimony that these stocks are worth very, very fulle. Again, the same officer says, in his respect late and the fore of circumstances combined forbid it, the not bring this forward in disparagement of Norsolik, for 1 believe I like her best as she is—but, if \$100,000 would make Norfolk such a splendid city, do not bright the fore of circumstances combined forbid it. the not bright the fore of circumstances combined forbid it. the not bright the second of the such sequences of the such as a sustance that a host down, and thereby gave us and the limits of the fund out of its revenue, on account of subscriptions afreed and the subscriptions afreed the subscriptions afreed and make the subscriptions afreed the subscrip lessening the profits of the road, already finished and paid for by the State and private stockholders, from a point in the immediate neigh-borhood of Weldon, on the Roanoke, to Peters burg; and, as far as our agency can go by this appropriation, reduce the stock of the Petersburg Rail-way to a point greatly below ten per cent. discount, and in proportion to the reduction, in-crease the draft upon the Treasury to make up the deficit in its ability to pay into the Treasury as much as is taken out to pay the interest of the money bor-rowed to make the subscription to its stock; and this \$190,000 to be borrowed by a sale of State stock -and furnish another unfortunate and sinful proof of the high state of public credit. I have but little to do with the detail of small differences in the probable cost of transportation of produce upon one or the other of these routes; I deem it unimportant to us who are not connected with the work, and cannot be very important to those who are. It is sufficient to the Roanoke people, that they have a stifficial communications with markets con two artificial communications with markets con-nected with the Chesapeake made at an enormous expenditure of public money,—and with these, I am disposed to think the people of Norfolk and Petersburg bound by every principle of equity, to remain satisfied, until other portions of the State have been accommodated by as large sums as have been expended for their accommodation.

There has been expended on the South side of

James River, from the Petersburg rail-way to the ocean, from the State Treasury \$435,500, and from the Treasury of the United States \$200,000; which, taken together, makes the prodigious sum of \$635,500, expended for the sole purpose of increasing the commercial sphere of action of these two Cities, and the country that will seek them as markets for their produce. I pass over, sir, the large sums of money from the Treasury of the United States, that has been expended in the immediate vicinity of Norfolk. I have been pleased to see it, as tending to defend our eastern frontier, and make a nave station for our Navy, convenient to the Navy, and beneficial to us, by increasing the importance of an old Virginia town. It has been our due, too, by a fair rule of distribution of the funds of the Nation al Government-constitutional in its character, and commensurate with our character and importance in the Union. There, too, the very position I have contended for, of a fair equality of claim and distribution, according to taxation, is distinctly recognized. Now, sir, ought not our fellow-citizens of Nor-folk and Portsmouth to be satisfied, nay, exultingly pleased; or otherwise, I hope they are pleased, and will contentedly await, until they see other parts of the State, gradually, tho' slowly, arrive at that state of improvement, which a fair distribution of the funds for internal improvement will give to each, by a gradual, well revised and corrected mode of apply ing its proceeds to their benefit. This is not the time nor the place to discuss the propriety of esta-blishing that fund—it is done, and it comports with my creed to submit as cheerfully as I may, to evils I cannot correct or avoid. Noriolk and its vicinage, Petersburg and its vicinage, having received a large sum from the public purse, are bound to remain sa tisfied until other sections of our State have been fur nished a proportionate sum according to their population and taxation; as, for example, the country on tersburg, that her exertions have led to a successful the South side of James river, from the Petersburg termination, a work little understood amongst us, and the issue of which was problematical; and by thus acting as a pioneer, pointed to a system of Internal Improvement that may, if prudently resorted present purpose; and having received \$635,500, or somewhat over 300,000 to a Senatorial district, should wait until other portions of the State have received at the rate of \$300,000 to a Senatorial district, in some advantageous works which they may conjointly or separately fix upon. But, sir, on the credit of the State to furnish the money to make her improvement.

The labour and property of good old Virginia, stands the account in other sections of the State? I mountains to a range of Senatorial districts, touching the head of tide water, that the whole amount expended does not much, if at all, exceed \$89,608. This tract of country embraces seven Senatorial districts, and I have no doubt embraces a fair proportion of wealth, taxable property, and population appeal has been made at an improper time, and for and would compare with any other part of the State an improper purpose. Public credit of this high grade, should be considered a treasure too sacred to should receive, by this rule of computation, about should receive, by this rule of computation, about be touched for ordinary purposes, and only to be 2,100,000 dollars, before these two districts can drawn upon, when the productive labour of our State again call for more from the common purse. There s another advantage in this plan: for, by it we shall necessarily proceed with less ruinous haste than heretofore; and more good will result from an equal expenditure, so that by the time the turn of the two districts that have received, shall again come round, we shall be profitably wise in constructing works of improvements.

The consideration of what is due to the faith of the State in her connection with these companies, constitutes another objection to this bill. The joint stock plan of improvement is the successor of that which terminated in the disastrous and abortive attempts at improvement, which gave us injury in stead of benefit, and large expenditure with an increase of tax, in the form of tolls, with rather injury than benefit to our former powers of transportation and convenience-one of the largest of which operates upon the whole, or nearly the whole tobacco-growing region in middle Virginia; for, by the faithless tariff of tolls upon the new canal, the tax is increased to near 120 per cent. upon its legal sale, without a cent of advantage.— We have hoped rather than believed, that the joint stock plan of improvement would eventually relieve sure, sir, that I had the honor to oppose here—I us. Shall this hope be destroyed by the passage of should be pleased to say successfully, but the reverse of the proposition is true, and furnishes anomalies that the investment which you now make upon a calculation of a fair return will, after your money is expended, not be destroyed by the authority and the wasteful aid of your Le gislature? Who would be willing to risque their money upon such terms? No one in his senses, certainly. And moreover, is nothing in justice due to those who have joined you in this Petersburg work? I know they have committed a fault in the manner of obtaining the money, but they have ventured their money on the faith of the Virginia Legislature, and will you by the passage of this bill do what Virginia never has yet done-prove recreant to her plighted faith? I would not prevent or delay for one minute the action of the Legislature, in defending the people generally from the tyranny, fraud, or imposit of corporations, either by works of competition, or any other plan best calculated to effect the object of relief at the time; but not where the work is well done, and a liberal and just course pursued in the business of the corporation. Works of competition are generally matters of policy, however, which should be touched with great caution; and I am sure that caution forbids the present subscription to the Portsmouth and Weldon Rail-road.

There is another objection to the passage of the bill now before us; and to illustrate this, I must go into detail somewhat. The original sum given to per cent, belowpar varies, and this discount is so inch less than the losses upon some other appronations to schemes of internal improvement, that placed in a fund for Internal Improvement by the annual dividend is the general mode of estimating the value of stocks, and, I suppose, has been resorted to in this case. In a late expose of the par va. Virginia Legislature. It is a position which I think

are too happy with what they have, to care about a great deal more. They would take as much as you please, but they do not distress themselves greatly about more than what enables them to be, what I have generally heard of them—namely, a profitable and liberal people. But I have no idea that this or any schemes of internal improvement will convert Norfolk into a second Venice.—Now, sir, this object of gentlemen being impossible of attainment. I of gentlemen being impossible of attainment, I hope they will consent to be just before they are generous, and go with me into a system of plain com-mon sense works, that may do a vast quanity of good, and be so located, as in all probability, that a pretty fair return may be anticipated for the money invest-ed. Instead of \$3,000, upon a capital of investment of between 7 and 800,000, we may probably obtain 50 or 60,000—and the profits of that part of the fund for internal improvement, which does yield any return—namely, the bank stock, belonging to the fund, and its exactions upon the planter of middle Virginia, together with some small sums from a few works of improvement, fortunately located—the whole amounting to about 104 dollars per annum, may be yet usefully applied. The present wretched system may be still further improved, than it has been in the mode which the Petersburg Rail-Road, as a pieceer points out and as a pioneer points out, and we get clear of the poor and miserable efforts, which, when completed, have a kind of stock to which a sagacious officer can affix no market value. 'Tis already said, we have more experience, and of course more skill—another syren song of lullaby to the apprehensions of those who have to meet the re-responsibility of suffering under the kindly intentions of the friends of large expenditures in public improvements—which bullaby, I hope, will pass for all that it is worth, and no more. Do you not perceive, sir, that these unproductive investments are only to be avoided by a strict investigation of the whole promise of the scheme of improvement, and in selecting those that are probable to make a fair return for the money expended on them? Will not the continued departure from this rule bring the whole fund into remediless ill favour? It will cercertainly do this, or end in a worse system. I therefore, entreat those who so earnestly and honestly have the improvement of our beloved State so much at heart, to pause and contemplate the certain, yes, sir, the certain consequences of the course to which things are now tending. Will they, by a further prosecution of a ruinous course of measures tending to render unproductive, improvements already undertaken or finished, entirely destroy public confidence in works which may make some return, and in some small degree, redeem the just imputations cast upon the management of the fund for Internal Improvement, in vesting so much of its money in unproductive works? And such would be the certain effect of this bill on a large portion of the State of Virginia, inhabited by an industrious, moral and patriotic people-those who remit a heavy proportion of the taxes of the State, have, by their solemn request, in their various drafts upon this fund, (in part their own,) for money to be expended in situations remote from them. This acquiescence has resulted from a high sense of devotion to the good resulted from a high sense of devotion to the good of their country, which directs that they submit to laws enacted by the immediate representatives of the people. They have seen large sums expended elsewhere, out of their neighborhood and far from them, and they have not murmured—restrained by that sense of forbearance which they think should characterize them; whilst hope and expectation said to them, your turn will come at pectation said to them, your turn will come at last; the justice of your Legislature will award you that fair portion of this fund to improve your sections of the State, which your taxes justly entitle you to. They have understood that proportion I you, by one more act, directly tell these people that you have expended the enormous sum of \$2,450,000, or so pledged it, that their turn to receive from it will never come? nay, more, that you now go on to use money drawn from a sale of State stock? The effect of which, is to bind them in all their labour and property, to capitalists and money-changers, as security for its redemption of principal and interest of money loaned to her; and they will be told, spent elsewhere, and so far from them by this appropriation-and that no regard is had to the profit of works constructed by money raised upon their credit. What then is to follow? You will publish to them, that they can no longer have reliance upon the representatives of the people; that their long cherished hopes in this respect, at least, have been without foundation, and that they must join in a general system of corrupt and ruinous contracts, in order to secure them a small portion of benefit from the expenditure of enormous sums, to be drawn from their pockets and lavished upon any and every scheme of Internal Improvement that has an ingenious advocate in their Legislature. Can any consequences be more hideously disastrous in every thing connected with the pecuniary operations of a people, than the consequences here alluded to? and which I think,

consequences here alluded to? and which I think, will certainly follow the further prosecution of this system of loans.

I am, sir, an advocate of Internal Improvement, a lover of the State that gave me birth, that has been the natal spot and grave of my ancestors for several generations. I cannot willingly see a course pursued, that I feel well assured will end in disaster or ruin. No, sir, let us improve our State within the limits of our capacity; let us represent the opinions of the people whom we serve. If our State is to be benefited by improvement, let them be undertaken, and a tax levied at once to meet the State's subscription, (if the fund for Internal Improvement)

Feb. 15.

91—w5w

OFFER tor sale four hundred and fifty acres of the lower part of my farm on Mattapony River, in the county of Caroline, adjoining the land late the property of Mr. Hiram Hord. About three hundred and fifty acres of this land are level river side bottom, and only a few acres thereof at all subject to the back water of the river in extreme freshets. There is upon this land an inexhaustible fund of rich shell mail, quite convenient to each of the fields. With a view, however, to a change of residence and the attainment of other objects, I should prefer to sell my entire tract, embracing also that part on which I reside, and containing altogether more than one thousand acres, seven hundred of which are low grounds, and only an inconsiderable portion of the flat land listle to insubscription, (if the fund for Internal Improvement cannot do so,) and give the people an opportunity of passing upon the contemplated improvement, by postponing the commencement of the work until atter the rising of the next Legislature, to that of passing the act of incorporation. By this, sir, we meet our own debts and entail nothing on future years: we pursue the principle held sacred in politics in we pursue the principle field sacred in pointes in our country formerly, that the people are capable of self-government. Do this, and let the amount be what it may, I for one, and I believe the whole peo-people I have the honor to represent will go with progress in this iniquitous course, of ruinous spe-culation and loans; one item of which is, the subscription of \$190,000 to the Portsmouth and Roan-

References had been made to the splendid results of Internal Improvements in other States. There certainly was every credit due to the genius that had of Internal Improvements in other States. There certainly was every credit due to the genius that had planned, and the perseverance that had executed, a work of happy location to the North of us; but there was no probability of our being able to select one equally fortunate, and we should be especially on our guard, lest we should be misled by our hopes and wishes, in directing the expenditure of public and wishes, in directing the expenditure of public money in large sums, with the expectation of producing similar results to those experienced from that great work. Much mischief had already followed this ignis fatuus, with which hope had beguiled us; inducing us to spend large sums upon works which yield nothing, or but inadequate re-

works which yield nothing, or but inadequate returns for the money unwisely squandered in their construction: and, if a work was sought for, that could in any way compete with the one above alluded to, I am perfectly convinced, it must be located on some other position, than between Portsmouth and Weldon, and there, I fear, ineffectually. The only safe opportunity of improving our State is presented in fixing upon situations, that may be greatly improved by permanent works, that do not require a large expenditure to make them useful; and which would make a fair return to the State and the stockholders, when the works on them were finished. It would then follow, that, as we experienced the happy consequences of them, that the people would have an increase of confidence in such undertakings, and the additional experience requirements.

Pleasant Cheatham, Thomas W. Bass, John J. Woodfin, the wilding F. Walthall, and Julia C. his wife, Francis Roberts, and Polly W. his wife, Ocheatham, Adeline F. Cheatham, Edwin C. Woodfin, Elizabeth F. Woodfin, and Wartha W. Bass,

The defendants, Francis Roberts, and Polly W. his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of March term next, and which would then follow, that, as we experienced the happy consequences of them, that the people would have an increase of confidence in such undertakents.

A. Cheatham, Thomas W. Bass, John J. Woodfin, their wilding F. Walthall, and Polly W. his wife, validing F. Walthall, and Polly W. his wife, rancis Roberts, and Polly W. his wife, rancis Roberts, and Polly W. his wife, william F. Walthall, and Edwin C. Woodfin, Elizabeth F. Woodfin, Blizabeth dertakings, and the additional experience requir- January 13.

intended to pass through ours.

FOREIGN.

EN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—By the arrival last night of the parket ship Francis Depan, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, via England, we have been favored with London papers to 18th January; also Paris dates of the 15th. The folowing extracts comprise the most important part of their

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 8th were 25,000

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 8th were 25,000 bales, at steady prices.

The Allgemiene Zietung asserts, that the English and French equadrons have been recalled from the Dardanelles, in consequence of the clear explanation given by Russia, in regard to Turkey.

Accounts from Portugal of the 13th January state, that there was no change in the position of the armies of the contending brothers.

Great agitation prevailed at Madrid at the last dates, in consequence of a move in Catalonia. It was reported that the Marquis of Amarillos had been directed to form a new administration of which he is to be President.

Merino is said to have joined 1 on Carlos at Villa Real, with the B shop of Leon, who would persuade him to return to Spain, engaging to conduct him in triumph to Ma Irid.

Letters from Odessa give distressing accounts of the

Malrid.

Letters from Odessa give distressing accounts of the searcity of the necessaries of life in that place.

We observe that Gen. Jose Valdez, with other constitutionalist leaders, have returned to Spain from Paris. It is thought that Mina will also find his way back.

The Memorial Bordelais of 13th, says that Llander has 45,000 men at his command, in whose name he demands liberal in-titutions for Spain. The address he forwarded to the Queen had near 50,000 signatures. The people in Caralonia have risen en masse in support of Llander's demand of a constitution. The Queen is said to have returned Llander's address, without giving any satisfaction as to the course she would pursue.

Consols 17th January, SS 1 S 1-2; 18th, 79 1-8 1-4.

London, Jan. 18.—Previously to the close of business yesterday afternoon, in the Stock Exchange, an improvement in the Consol Market was experienced, the last quotation having been S9 3 S 1 2 for the account, at which price it opened this morning. A sudden secline, however, almost immediately occurred, some transactions being effected at \$9 for the account; and numerous reports were in circulation relative to the resignation of Lord Grey, which was positively stated to have been accepted, according to some reports, in consequence of a difference upon the Portuguese question, and to others, 100 the characteristic confirmation of any of the rumors has been received, and a slight advance has taken place in Consols, which are now quoted at S9 1-S 1-4.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It has been asserted on 'Change, that

Paris, Jan. 15 .- It has been asserted on 'Change, tha PARIS, Jan. 15.—It has been asserted on 'Change, that the Queen, yielding to the necessity in which she is placed, has consented to the convocation of the Cortes, and has changed the Ministry. The President of the new catinet is said to be the Marquis de las Amarillas.

The news, whether true or talse, produced some improvement in Spanish Stock; the French Funds also recovered a little.

The only news from the frontier that is worth mentioning is that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that the first that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that of a new combat on the 8th with the Continuous that the said that the said to be supported to the convention of the 8th with the Continuous that the said to be supported to the convention of the 8th with the Continuous that the said to be the Marquis de las Amarillas.

ing is that of a new combat on the 8th, with the Carlists commanded by Zabala; in consequence of which they

were again dispersed.

The letters from Bayonne speak also of the arrival at Vistoria of 4000 recruits, who are to be immediately in-corporated with the troops.

The letters from Bologna to Jan 5, say, that several per

The letters from Bologna to Jan 5, say, that several persons of distinction at Modena have come to Bologna to escape the new persecutions which have lately taken place in the Duchy. Among these persons is the son of Count Count, Ex-Governor of Modena, M. Garololi, Ex-Chief of the Police, Marquis Campori, and some of the Guard of Honor of the Duke. ERUSSELS, Jan. 15.—Capt. Baulien set out for Berlin

well, sir; they know the amount, and know its value perfectly. Will you, by one more set discard, and great damage in the city of Mayence and on the Rhine. Of 14 mills on the river, 3 only remain; all the others or 14 mills on the river, 3 only remain; all the others were swept away by the waves and entirely destroyed. BARCELONA, Jan. 3.—We have just been witnesses of most remarkable events. A Captain-General Llander, in concert with our municipality, (Ayuntamiento,) has sent an embassy to the Queen to intimate to her the wishes of the province, and the resolutions which they had just adopted. The following are the conditions:

1. That the Spaniards receive a Representative Government, with the liberties connected with it.

2. The suppression of the abbeys and all the marking.

then, with the liberties connected with it.

2. The suppression of the abbeys and all the monkish rabble (y demas fraylesca canalla.)

3. The liberty of the press.

4. The retorm of the clergy.

5. The distribution of its property among the people.

6. The suppression of the tithes and other imposts injurious to farmers and land-owners.

The above was howevelet by the Connection of the suppression of the supp The above was forwarded to the Queen, after having received the sanction of Llander's colleagues, among them Quesado and Mariello.

son of old Bedford, out of a double Bedford mare, a dark bay, 5 feet, 3 inches high, will stand the ensuing season at \$8, in the counties of Hanover, Caroline, Spott sylvania, and Louisa. He will be shewn on the cou days of those counties in February and March.
EDMUND FONTAINE.

Feb. 15.

for sale. EDMUND PENDLETON.
Caroline County, Feb. 12th, 1834. 94 - w4w N CHANCERY - VIRGINIA. - At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Goochland county, 2d Dec., 1833;
Nicholas J. Poindexter, executor of William G. Poindexter, exter, deceased,

against David M. Parrish, Valentine Parrish, and Lipse tage: but I pray you, again, save us from a further tage: but I pray you, again, save us from a further partner of Shelton & Harris,

The defendant, Lipscomb Crank not having entered his appearance, and given security to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactor evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this Common

> N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of Chesterfield Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, on the 8th day of Jan, 1834:
> Woodson W. Hancork, administrator with the will annexed of William Walthall, senr. dec'd.
>
> Plaintiff.

against Pleasant Cheatham, Thomas W. Bass, John J. Woodfin

N CHANCERY - VIAGIRIA - At Rules, holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Buckingham, the second day of December 1833.

George Baber, Plaintiff

against,
Nancy Ming, Walter I. Fontaine, and James M. PatDefendants. Nancy Ming, Walter 1. Fontaine, and James in Participant.

The defendant, Nancy Ming, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Ru'es of this Court, and it appearing, by satis'actory evidence, that she is not an inhabitant of this Country: It is ordered. That the said absent defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April Term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this County.

A Copy. Teste. R. ELDRIDGE, C. C. S. C. Jan. 30.

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At rules, holden in the Cierk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Buckingham, the 2d day of Dec., 1833:

Jacob M. Weaver, and Alva Spear, late merchants and partners, trading under the firm of Weaver & Spear, Pleintiffs.

against William I. Freeland, Owens C. Fowler, Wm. H. Wing field and Dougald Ferguson, jr., late merchants and partners trading under the firm of Freeland, Ferguson & Co., and Alexander Brown, Executor of Archer Ferguson

son, deceased.

Defendants.

The defendants, William I. Freeland and Dougald Fer-The defendants, William I. Freeland and Dougald Ferguson, jr., not having entered their appearance and given security according to the set of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Country: It is ordered, That the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of the next April Term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy. Teste, R. ELDRIDGE, c. c. s. c. February 13.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA .- At rules held in the Clerk's Office of Essex Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, on the 10th day of January, 1834:

Rennolds Chapman and James Shepherd, executors of William Shepherd, deceased, and Philip B. Wins'on, Joseph W. Pendleton and Edmund Pendleton, executors of Henry Pendleton, deceased, Plaintiffs.

withiam D. Taylor, John Darracott, Laurence Battaile, admr. of James Madison, deceased, Lewis Madison, devisee of James Madison, deceased, and Henry Robinson, surviving trustee of Richard Morriss and himself and others,

The defendant, Lewis Madison, not having entered his

The defendant, Lewis Madison, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the plaintiffs by counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court House of this county, on the first day of May term next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy hereof be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county. A Copy—Teste.

, A Copy—Teste. JAMES ROY MICOU, Jr. Clk. E. C. S. C L. & C. February 4.

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA.-At rules holden in Law and Chancery, for the county of Matthews, on Monday the 6th day of January, 1834:

Alfred Billups, and Joice his wife, Plaintiffs

against
William Crittenden, and Lucretia his wife, and Benja-William Crittenden, and Lucretia his wife, and Benjamin Bramhall, jr.,

The defendant, Benjamin Bramhall, jr., not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the acts of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of June term next, and answer, the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of the county.

A Copy. Teste,

A Copy. Teste, SHEPARD G. MILLER, Clerk. January 28.

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA .- At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Hanover, on the 8th day of February, 1834:

Charles P. Goodall,

Pitff.

against
Thomas Nelson, William C. Rives and Judith P., his wife, Mann Page and Jane Frances his wife, Edmund Pendleton and Lucy his wife, who was Lucy Nelson, Frances Edmonia Nelson, Judith Carter Nelson, Elizabeth Mann Page Nelson, Hugh Nelson, Thomas Nelson and Nancy P. Nelson; the five last of whom are infant children of Nathaniel Nelson, dec'd,

The Defendant, Frances E. Nelson, not having entered her appearance and siven security according to the Act of against

The Defendant, Frances E. Nelson, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that she is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered, that the Defendant do appear here on the first day April term pext, and answer the Plaintiff's Bill; and of April term next, and answer the Plaintin's Dill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy—Teste. PHILIP B. WINSTON, c. c. February 22.

94—w8w*

NOTICE — By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Chesterfield county, pronounced in the case of Purdie vs. Purdie et als, I will expose to sale, for eash, on the 17th day of March, 1834, on the premises, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, whereon John Purdie at present resides, adjoining Skinquarter Creek, the lands of Thomas D. McGary's estate, Edward Haskins', John Bowles' estate and others,

containing by a late survey two hundred and thirty seven and three-fourth acres, (mors or less.) formerly belonging to the estate of Asron Purdie, dec'd.

LAWSON NUNNALLY, Comm'er.

Feb. 20.

93—w4w

Peb. 20.

93—w4w

OR sale at my stable, in Caroline, two likely Jacks,
4 feet high each, one four years old the last of March
next, the other 3 years in Oct. My price for them is
three hundred dollars each. Should it be desired, I will
give a credit on half the purchase money for one year.—
Any letters addressed to me, at Oxford Post Office, will receive attention: or gentleman will please call and look at
them, and get more particular information.

RUFUS CHANDLER.
Oxford, Caroline, Feb. 27.

96—w4w

REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th July, 1833, a Negro man named BARNET, who, I think, was taken up on the Rappahannock River in the county of Caroline, in the month of September last, and committed to the jail of Caroline county, where he remained till he and two other Negro men, runaways, broke jail and made their escape, on the 25th of December last; and from the best information that I can get, they intended to make their way to Alexandria, and December last; and from the best information that I can get, they intended to make their way to Alexandria, and from thence to a free State. One of the Negroes whom my fellow (Barnet) went off with from the jail, once belonged to an Estate in Caroline county, by the name of Mosses Neck Plantation, in the neighborhood of Mr. Beckley Buckner's and Dr. Edmond White's, where, I am apprehensive, they are yet lurking, and will endeavor to make their escape across to Maryland. I will now give a description of Barnet: he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of quite dark complexion, with a film or blemish in the right eye; he also has a small round scar on his left cheek, not far from the left corner of his mouth; he is rather of thin visage, he has small whiskers and tolerable stout beard, and is quite intelligent, and has a down look when spoken to. He had on when he broke jail, a cotton and wool coat, his other clothes not recollected.—He may obtain free papers and try to pass as a free man; cotton and wool coat, his other clothes not recollected.—
He may obtain free papers and try to pass as a free man; should he be taken, I am sure he will change his name, and not acknowledge that he belongs to me. He said when he was in Caroline jail, that his name was James, and that he belonged to James Wright of the Borough of Norfolk, (and such a man has never been heard of.) I am fully under the impression, as the description answered so exactly well, that he is my Negro. I will give the above reward it taken out of the State and secured in jail so that I get him again; or I will give fifteen dollars if taken within the State of Virginia, and secured so that I get him. Any information respecting said runaway, will please be directed to me, at the City of Richmond, Post office, Va.

Feb. 22. [94—w4w] JOHN H. JENNINGS.

NOTICE.—The subscriber offers his services again to the public, as a Collector and general Agent in settling claims of all descriptions, and will collect with promptness, claims entrusted to him in Fredericksburg. Spottsylvania, Stafford, Culpeper, Orange, Louisa, Hanover, Caroline and Essex. Address, LEW18 HILL, near Fredericksburg. Richmond, October 21, 1831.

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA—At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, continued and held for Westmoreland county, the 5th day of October, 1833:
Catharine Peake and Humphrey Peake and Catharine Peake, administrator and administrators of John Peake, dec'd.

Catharine Peake and Humphrey Peake and Catharine Peake, administrator and administratix of John Peake, dec'd, against

Samuel Templemar and Henry L. Yeatman, and the said Samuel Templemar and Henry L. Yeatman, and ministrators of Peter Northern, dec'd, and Catharine G. Northern, Jeremish Northern, dec'd, Miliam Northern, Jeremish Northern, Edmund N. Northern, William G. Yerby, administrator de benis non of Joseph Redman, dec'd, George Glascock, administrator of Kich'd M. Glascock, dec'd, and Thomas L. Oneale, Detts.

The subpœnas awarded in this cause, having been returned, executed on the d. fendants, Samuel Templemen, Henry L. Yeatman, Catharine G. Northern, administratix of James Northern, dec'd, Edmund N. Northern, William G. Yerby, administrator de bonis non of Joseph Redman, dec'd, and Thomas L. Oneale, and more than four months having elapsed since the respective return days of the said subpœnas, and those defendants still failing to appear and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, the same is taken for confessed as to them, and the defendants, Jeremiah Northern and Wm. Northern, who are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and against whom the plaintiffs have proceeded in the way prescribed by law as to absent delendants, still failing to appear, the bill of the plaintiffs is taken for confessed as to them. And the defendant, George Glascock, administrator of kichard M. Glascock, dec'd, by leave of the Court file his answer to the said bill, but the said answer showing no cause against what followeth: This cause came on to be heard upon the bill of the plaintiffs is salen for confessed as to them. And the defendant, George Glascock, administrator of Richard M. Glascock, and exhibits, and was argued by Counsel—On consideration whereof, the Court dith adjudge, order and decree, that the defendants Samuel Templeman, Henry L. Yeatman, Wm. Northern, Jeremiah Northern, Edmund N. Northern and Thos. L. Oneale, and the defendants, catharine Peake in discharge of the said sum paid by the said Catharine Peake in dis

contribution, among themselves.

A Copy—Teste.

September 6, 1833.

You will please take notice, that on the first day of the next Superior Court of Law and Chancery to be held for the county of Westmoreland, I shall apply to the said Court for a decree against each of you, to compel you to contribute your proportion of the sum of \$399 94 cents, with legal interest thereon, according to law; that being the sum I have paid in discharge of an execution in the name of Catharine Peake, issued by virtue of the annexed decree. Your most ob't. THOMAS L. ONEALE. February 13.

TIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL MACHINE SHUP RGINIA AGRICULTURAL MACHINE SHOP,
Corner of Main and 19 h Streets, opposite the Union
Hotel, Richmond, Va.—The Subscriber, proprietor of
the above establishment, would respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he, as Patentee, Proprietor of
the Patent Rights, or Agent, is prepared to furnish them
at short notice, with the following very necessary laborsaving Patent Machines, viz: Safford's Single and Doublegeered Straw-Cutters; Parker's Iron-Cylinder Steel-Spring
Corn Sheller; Fox and Borland's Staple-tooth Spring-bed,
and Wood's Steel-spring-beater Threabing Machines;
Emmon's Chain-band Horse Powers; Brees' Horse Power
Grist Mills; Clinton and Smith's Fan Mills; Bowling's
Corn Planters; Freeborn's Ploughs, and many other articles—the most of which are made at his Shop, strong, and
in the best manner. He would also sell County Rights
for making and vending several kinds of the above Machines.

Richmond, February 13, 1834.

chines. Richmond, February 13, 1834. NN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA.-At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Louisa county, the 7th day of Oc-

tober, 1833:

James M. Trice, in his own right, and as administrator of his late wife, Patsy T. Trice, and also, as administrator of Martha C. Trice.

Plaintiff.

of Martha C. Trice.

against

Edmund Pendleton, John B. Pendleton, Peter S. Barret, and Matilda W. his wife, formerly Matilda W. Pendleton, Philip B. Winston, William O., Bickerton L., Philip H., John R., Edmund T., Barbara A., Joseph P., and Octavius M. Winston, William B. Phillips, and Barbara O. his wife, Joseph W. Pendleton, John Vowles, and Lucy A. his wife, Francis Johnson, and Catharine R. his wife, Thomas M. Pendleton, William J. Pendleton, and Frances S. Pendleton.

Detendants. S. Pendleton,

The plaintiff in this cause having, by leave or the Court

The plaintiff in this cause having, by leave or the Court first had and obtained, filed a supplemental bill, to whach all the defendants, except John B. Pendleton, filed their answers; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the said defendant, John B. Pendleton, is not an inhabitant of this State, and he not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, on motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said John B. Pendleton do appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Courthouse of said county, on the first day of the next term of said Court, and answer the said supplemental bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy thereof, be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county, on some Court day.

ty, on some Court day.

A Copy. Teste,

January 4.

January 4.

January 4.

John Hunter, C. C.

73—wSw*

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Buckingham, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1833:

Merit B. Allen and Cary C. Allen, devisees of Archer Allen, deceased, William P. Talley and Frances his wife, Elizabeth Coleman, Polly Fuqua, Martha Coleman, William Daniel, Josiah Thompson, William D. Thompson, John S. Thompson, William Colquitt and Lucy his wife, and Henry Smith and Ariana his wife, representatives of William Daniel the elder, deceased, John Allen and Philip Allen, sons of William Allen, deceased, Plaintiffs.

lip Allen, sons of William Allen, deceased, Plaintiffs.
against

Nancy Allen, widow of William Allen, son of George
Allen, deceased, George H. Allen, Willis Chambers and
Mary B. his wife, formerly Mary B. Allen, Walter C. Allen, Martha A. Nowlin, formerly Martha A. Allen, John
Chambers and Elizabeth N. his wife, formerly Elizabeth
N. Allen, Samuel A. Allen, William B. Allen, John W.
Allen, Robert S. Allen, Drury S. Allen, Lucy Ann Allen,
and James A. Allen, children and representatives of the
said William Allen, son of George, deceased, Detts.
The defendants, Walter C. Allen and Martha A. Nowlin, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this
Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they
are not inhabitants of this country, it is ordered, that the
said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of
the next April term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs;
and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county. A Copy—Teste.

R. ELDRIDGE, C. C. S. C.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the Communicealth of Virginia.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, that on Tuesday morning, the 29 h ult., a Negro man and the Mare on which he was riding (both the property of John T. Lomax, Eq.) were stolen in the upper part of Stafford county, by a man by the name of Ancrum, sometimes called Asberry, who, with the said property, has made his escape and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, John Floyd, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person or persons, who will apprehend and recure the said Ancrum, alias Asberry, and convey him to the jail of Stafford county. And I do moreover require all officers, both civil and military, and request the good people of Commonwealth to use their best exertions to apprehend and secure the said fugitive, that he may be dealt with seconding to law. A PROCLAMATION.

promptness, claims entrusted to him in Fredericksburg.

Spottsylvania, Stafford, Culpeper, Orange, Louisa, Hanover, Caroline and Essex. Address, LEWIS HILL,

near Fredericksburg.

Richmond, October 21, 1831.

I take great pleasure in stating, that Mr. Lewis Hill
was engaged nearly six years as a general collector for the Enquirer Office, and that he discharged all his dute it with the utmost fidelity and industry. He was uniformly obliging and attentive. I have no question but that he will prove himself equal to any trust which involves integrity, industry, temperance and strong good bridge integrity, industry, temperance and strong good sense. I wish him all success in his pursuits and vocation.

THOMAS RITCHIE.

Richmond, October 21, 1831.

I fully accord with Mr. Ritchie in the above statement, and join him with pleasure, in good wishes for Mr. Hill's prosperity.

Persons at a distance are referred to the following gentlemen:—Henry Gaines, Petersburg, Thos. G. Broughton and Alexander Tunstall, Norfolk; Thos. Dillard, Lynchburg; Hon. John M. Patton, Washington; John S. Skinner and Arch'd. Hart, Baltimore; John S. Wellford and W. Crump, Fredericksburg.

92-\pi4w