

FOURTH.

We extract the following from the Vermont Spirit of the Age. They are beautiful lines, and come from the poetical warehouse of the able editor of the above mentioned paper. We did not know that Eastman could write such poetry. Let us have some more of it

New York New Era.

A SCENE IN A VERMONT WINTER.

BY G. G. EASTMAN.

'Twas a bitter night, in the winter time, As cold as it ever could be,— The wild old Northern howl'd like the clime Of the waves on an angry sea.

All night it never so hard had snowed— His path made him a curious fair, That shivering dog, by the half-frozen road, With the snow in his shaggy hair.

His master came from the town that night, That night from the town he came, When the tempest raved with a maniac's might, And the plain was a trackless sea.

He hath given the last faint jerk of the rein To rouse up the weary steed, And the poor dog howls to the blast in vain, For help in his master's need.

The wind went down and the storm was o'er, 'Tis the hour of midnight, past, The forest whistles and bends no more, In the rush of the mighty blast.

But there they are, by the hidden log, Who came that night from the town, The man and his sleigh and his faithful dog, And his beautiful Morgan brown.

Love cannot exist in the heart of a woman unless modesty is its companion, nor that of a man unless honor is its associate.

Madesty.—We find the following in the New Orleans Crescent. "The gentleman who left his penknife upon our table, is requested to call and sharpen it."

THE TWO FARMERS. Two farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to console with the other on their misfortune.

"Ah," cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! Do you know that I have done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?"

"These?" cried the other, "why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss."

A DAMSEL'S REPLY. A country doctor, of homely breeding, courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, who was persuaded to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly the day was appointed.—But shortly after, spying a grey mare on which the old man used to ride, and which for her easy gait was much esteemed, he, the doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but being refused, he flung away in a huff, and told the father he

would keep his daughter.—The girl was delighted with this rupture, but soon after, the doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone.—She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why, it is strange," said he, "that you should so soon forget me. I am your old admirer, the doctor." "I cry mercy, sir," replied she, "I do remember me of such a person; you are the gentleman who came wooing my father's grey mare.—Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your addresses to her if you please."

THE SABBATH. But blessings, and ten thousand blessings, be upon that day! and let myriads of thanks stream up to the throne of God, for this divine and regenerating gift to man! As I have sat in some flowery dale, with the sweetness of May around me, on a week day, I have thought of the millions of immortal creatures, toiling for their daily life in factories and shops, amid the whirl of machinery, and the greedy craving of mercantile gain, and, suddenly, that golden interval of time has lain before me in all its brightness—a time, and a perpetual recurring time, in which the iron grasp of earthly tyranny is loosed, and Peace, Faith, and Freedom, the angels of God, come down and walk once more among men!

Let us still avoid puritan rigidity, and French dissipation. Let our children, and our servants, and those who toil for us in vaults, and shops, and factories, between the intervals of solemn worship, have freedom to walk in the face of heaven and the beauty of earth, for, in the great temple of nature, stand together health and piety. For myself I speak from experience it has always been my delight to go out on a Sunday, and like Isaac, meditate in the fields; and, especially in the sweet tranquility, and amid the gathering shadows of evening; and never, in temple or in closet, did more hallowed influence fall upon any heart.

High Wages.—We learn from the Providence Herald, that a portion of the operatives employed in the cotton mills at Mansville have struck for higher wages. They have been told as has been the case all over the country, that if Harrison was elected, better times would come about, and wages would be greatly increased.—Instead of which the spinners have been required to make finer yards for the same price, and the weavers to weave at the previous rates—thus virtually reducing instead of increasing their wages. The employed very naturally were disappointed at this course, and demanded fulfillment of the promise. And in this they did right. The federalists promised higher wages, and they should be held strictly to the bargain.

Brazilian Tea.—Among the Bibliographical Notices in the last number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, is an abstract of a Report made by M. Guilleman, botanical assistant at the French Museum of Natural History, presented to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on the subject of an expedition to Brazil, undertaken principally with the view to obtain information respecting the culture and preparation of the Tea-Plant, and the introduction of it into France.

M. Guilleman returned from his expedition in July, 1839, carrying with him fifteen hundred living Tea-plants—only a about one third of the number with which he left Rio Janeiro. While there he had opportunities of observing the method pursued when colling tea, which was performed by black slaves, chiefly women and children. They carefully selected the tenderest and pale green leaves, nipping off with their nails the young leaf-stem, just below where the first or second leaf was unfolded. One whole field had undergone this operation. He was assured that the plant received no injury from this process. About twelve thousand tea shrubs grew in

his garden. The greater number were stunted and shabby-looking plants, probably owing to the aspect of the ground, which was low, on the level of the sea, and exposed to the full rays of a burning sun. The director of the garden invited M. Guilleman to inspect all the operations for the preparation of the tea, and the following is his account of them: I found that the picking of the leaves had been commenced very early in the morning, and two killogrammers were pulled that were still wet with dew. These were deposited in a well polished iron vase, the shape being that of a very broad fat pan, and set on a brick furnace, where a brisk wooden fire kept the temperature nearly up to that of boiling water. A negro, after carefully washing his hands, kept continually stirring the tea leaves in all directions, till the external dampness was quite evaporated, and the leaves acquired the softness of a linen rag, and a small pinch of them, when rolled in the hollow of the hand, became a little ball that would not unroll. In this state the mass of tea was divided into two portions, and the negro took each and set them on a bundle formed of strips of bamboo, laid at right angles, where they shook and kneaded the leaves in all directions for a quarter of an hour, an operation on which much of the beauty of the product depends, and which requires habit, in order to be properly performed. It is impossible to describe this process: the motion of the hands is rapid and very irregular, and the degree of pressure requisite varies according to circumstances; generally speaking, the young negro women are considered more clever at this part of the work than older persons. As this process of rolling and twisting the leaves goes on, their green juice is drained off through the bundle, and it is essential that the tea be perfectly dried of the moisture, which is acid, and even corrosive, the bruising and kneading being especially designed to break the parenchyma of the leaf, and permit the escape of the sap.

When the leaves have been thus twisted and rolled; they are replaced in the great iron pan, and the temperature raised till the hand can no longer bear the heat at the bottom. For upwards of an hour the negroes are then constantly employed in separating, shaking, and throwing the foliage up and down, in order to facilitate the desiccation, and much neatness and quickness of hand were requisite; that the manipulators might neither burn themselves nor allow the masses of leaves to adhere to the hot bottom of the pan. It is easy to see that, if the pan were placed within another pan filled with boiling water, and the leaves were stirred with an iron spatula, much trouble might be obviated. Still the rolling and drying of the leaves were successfully performed; they became more and more crisp, and preserved their twisted shape except some few which seemed too old and coriaceous to submit to be rolled up. The tea was then placed over a sieve, with wide apertures of regular sizes, and formed of flat strips of bamboo. The best rolled leaves, produced by the tips of the buds and the tenderest leaves, passed through this sieve, and were subsequently fanned in order to separate any unrolled fragments which might have passed through with them; this produce was called Imperial or Uchim Tea. It was again laid in the pan, till it acquired the leaden gray tint, which proved its perfect dryness, and any defective heat which had escaped the winnowing and shifting, was picked out by hand. The residue, which was left from the first fanning, was submitted to all the operations of winnowing, sifting, and searching, and it then afforded the Fine Hyson Tea of commerce; while the same operations performed on the refuse of it, yielded the Common Hyson; and the refuse of the third quality again, afforded the Coarse Hyson. Finally, the broken and unrolled foliage, which was rejected in the last shiftings, furnished what is called Family Tea, the better kind of which is called Chato, and the inferior Chato.—The latter sort is never sold, but kept for consumption in the families of the growers.

PAYING ONE'S DEBTS. "There," exclaimed Mrs. Saries, an old lady who kept a store in Chartrain street, New York, many years ago, and who became involved by over trading. "There, there," said she, rubbing her hands together; "thank my stars, I have at length borrowed money enough to pay off all my debts, and have plenty left to resume business."

Pose's heartburn remedy is said to be so good for a cold that they use no stoves in the places where it is sold!—[N. O. Picayune.

It possesses one highly important quality—one package effectually cures the patient of his gollybally.

Prospectus of the Political Reformer. BELIEVING, as we do most sincerely, that the various coalitions and combinations of bankers, speculators, and stock-jobbers, which exist in our country, are deadly hostility to our free institutions—that the faithful encroachments of incorporated wealth are undermining the pillars of our national glory—that there exists, among a certain class, a determination to doom to utter extinction that Liberty which was purchased by our father's blood—we are induced to appeal to our fellow-citizens of this yet free Republic, to aid us in the circulation of a paper which shall unflinchingly oppose those unwholesome designs.

That there exists at this crisis of our national affairs an absolute necessity for a work of this kind—a paper which shall coolly, faithfully, fearlessly, and perseveringly oppose and expose the dangerous schemes of the federal bank party—will not be doubted by any who are blessed with reason. Such shall be the end and aim of the present publication. It will advocate a thorough, radical, and complete reform in our present paper promise-to-pay-money system, which enables a privileged few to print dollars, while the hard-working many are compelled to earn them; enabling rich drones to exchange strips of brown paper with a picture engraved upon it, for houses, lands, labor, &c. Believing that paper-money corporations are the most dangerous form of tyranny upon the face of the earth, we shall devote our energies to open the eyes of the public to a sense of their beneficial influence. The Tariff, too—another invention of the idle to live in luxury at the expense of industry—will be unflinchingly opposed. Internal Improvements by the General Government, a National Bank in any possible form, will be handled without gloves. The financial crew of Abolition demagogues who would desolate our sunny fields and crimson our hearth-stoves with human gore, will be dealt with according to strict justice. Indeed, no possible exertion shall be spared to make the Reformer, in all respects, richly deserving the generous support of every friend of political liberty. The interest and active exertions of the friends of freedom in promoting the circulation of this paper in their respective neighborhoods, is very respectfully and earnestly solicited. We look to them with undoubting confidence for their zealous support, and dare to hope that it will not be withheld.

CONTRIBUTORS. The Political Reformer will be published semi-monthly, upon fine white paper, each number containing Sixteen Octavo Pages, making 416 Pages to the Volume, at the unprecedented low price of FIFTY CENTS per annum! Those who forward Five Dollars shall receive eleven copies—Ten Dollars, twenty-three copies—and for Twenty Dollars fifty copies will be sent for one year; reducing the price to FORTY CENTS, only, for an Octavo Volume of FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN PAGES!! No paper will be sent without the money is forwarded in advance.

Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, Portsmouth, Virginia, will meet with prompt attention.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—The high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obsolete Head-aches, Impure State of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitution. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

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FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent disease, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

D. & J. A. RAMSOUR. Lincoln, January 6, 1841.

Negroes for Sale. THE Subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 1st day of April next, at his residence, six miles from Lincoln, near the Spartanburg road, a family of FIVE NEGROES;

Consisting of a Negro Woman, aged about 30 years, and four children—three girls and a boy. TERMS—A credit of six months; purchasers to give bond with approved security. PETER MACNEY, Lincoln County, N. C. February 19, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE POLITICAL REFORMER.

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TAILORING. JOHN J. REINHARDT.

DESS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand on the public square, to the West Room of the building occupied by the Editor of the Republican, (on the South side of Main Street—6 or 7 doors West of the Court House,) where he will continue to carry on the business of Tailoring as heretofore.

Having just received from the North his Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch, and in the latest and most approved style. Being well acquainted with every branch of the business, and determined to attend closely to his shop, he confidently expects to receive, as it will be his constant aim to deserve, a liberal share of the public patronage. His work shall be faithfully done and his prices so moderate as the times will warrant.

Nov. 4. 23—2mo.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Brandy, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Iron, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Wheat, Whiskey, Wool.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Brandy, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Iron, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Wheat, Whiskey, Wool.

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COLUMBIA.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bagging, Bale Rope, Bacon, Butter, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Iron, Lard, Leather, Oil, Molasses, Oats.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be purchased. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at \$2.00 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$3.00 if not paid in advance.

The prospect is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the Alexander, the Polk, and their heroic compatriots perished their blood, on the 20th May, 1775, could find a timely and unobscured advocate. It seeks rest chiefly in the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who have a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been steadily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the many imperceptibly, to enrich the few—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against exclusive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money-changers the two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States of local importance.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Southern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partisan crosses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of Morals, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanical Arts, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C., will be promptly complied with. Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON. November 6, 1840.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them into the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the price charged. In some parts of the United States, the whole paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number contains sixteen pages, of quarto size, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress. TERMS. For one copy of the Congressional Globe - \$1 One copy of the Appendix - \$1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5. twelve copies for \$10, and a proportional number of copies for a larger sum. Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be hereby the 14th of December next at farthest. The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions. No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1840.