

**POLITICS OF THE DAY.**

**Mr. CLAY'S ADDRESS,**

Delivered at the Public Dinner given to him on the 30th ult. by the citizens of Lewisburg, and its vicinity.

The following sentiment being given as the 7th regular Toast—

Our distinguished Guest HENRY CLAY, the Statesman, Orator, Patriot, and Philanthropist, his splendid talents shed a lustre on his native State—his eloquence is an ornament to his country—

Mr. CLAY rose, and addressed the company in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery of which we can only attempt an imperfect sketch. He said that he had never before felt so intensely the want of those powers of eloquence which had been just, erroneously, ascribed to him. He hoped, however, that in plain and unaffected language, he might be allowed, without violating any established usage which prevails here, to express his grateful sensibility, excited by the sentiment with which he had been honored, and for the kind and respectful consideration, manifested on the occasion which has brought us together. In passing thro' my native State, towards which I have ever borne and shall continue in all vicissitudes to cherish, the greatest respect and affection; I expected to be treated with its accustomed courtesy and private hospitality. But I did not anticipate that I should be the object of such public, distinguished, and cordial manifestations of regard. In offering you the poor and inadequate return of my warm and respectful thanks, I pray you to believe, that I shall treasure up these testimonies among the most gratifying reminiscences of my life.

The public service which I have rendered my country, your too favorable opinion of which has prompted you to exhibit these demonstrations of your esteem, has fallen far below the measure of usefulness which I should have been happy to have filled. I claim for it only, the humble merit of pure and patriotic intention. Such as it has been, I have not always been fortunate enough to give satisfaction to every section, and to all the great interests of our country. When an attempt was made to impose upon a new State, about to be admitted into the Union, restrictions incompatible, as I thought, with her co-equal, sovereign power, I was charged in the North, with being too partial to the South, and as being friendly to that unfortunate condition of slavery, of the evils of which, none are more sensible than I am. At another period, when I believed that the industry of this country required some protection against the selfish and contracted legislation of foreign powers, and to constitute it a certain and safe source of supply, in all exigencies, the charge against me was transported, and I was converted into a foe of Southern, and an infatuated friend of Northern and Western interests.—There were not wanting persons, in every section of the country, in another stage of our history, to accuse me with rashly contributing to the support of a war, the only alternative left to our honor by the persevering injustice of a foreign nation. These contradictory charges and perverted views, gave me no concern, because I was confident that time and truth would prevail over all misconceptions, and because they did not impeach my public integrity. But I confess, I was not prepared to expect the aspersions which I have experienced on account of a more recent discharge of public duty. My situation on the occasion to which I refer, was most peculiar and extraordinary; unlike that of any other American citizen. One of the three candidates for the Presidency, presented to the choice of the House of Representatives, was out of the question, for notorious reasons, now admitted by all. Limited as the competition was to the other two, I had to choose between a Statesman long experienced at home and abroad, in numerous civil situations, and a Soldier—brave, gallant and successful—but a mere soldier—who, though he has also filled several civil offices, had quickly resigned them all, frankly acknowledging, in some instances, his incompetence to discharge their duties. It has been said that I had some differences with the present Chief Magistrate, at Ghent. It is true, that we did not agree on one of the many important questions which arose during the negotiations in that city; but the difference equally applied to our present Minister to London, and to the lamented Hayard, between whom and myself, although we belonged to different political parties, there existed a warm friendship to the hour of his death. It was not of a nature to prevent our co-operation in the public service, as is demonstrated by the Convention at London, subsequently negotiated by Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, and myself. It was a difference of opinion on a point of expediency, and did not relate to any constitutional or fundamental principle. But with respect to the conduct of the distinguished citizen from Tennessee, I had solemnly expressed, under the highest of ligations, opinions, which, whether right or wrong, were sincerely and honestly entertained, and are still held. These opinions related to a military exercise of power believed to be arbitrary and unconstitutional. I should have justly subjected myself to the grossest inconsistency, if I had given him my suffrage. I thought if he were elected, the Sword and the Constitution, had companions would be brought too near together. I could not have foreseen, that fully justified as I have been, by those constituents, by virtue of whose authority, I exerted the right of free suffrage, I should nevertheless be charged with a breach of duty and corruption, by strangers to them, standing in no other relation to them, but that of being citizens of other States, members of the same confederacy. It is in vain that these revilers have been called upon for their proofs; they have been defied, and are again invited, to enter upon any mode of fair investigation and trial. Shrinking from every impartial examination, they persevere with increased zeal in the propagation of calumny under the hope of supplying, by the frequency and boldness of asseveration, the want of truth, and the deficiency of evidence—until we have seen the spectacle exhibited, of converting the Hall of the first Legislative Assembly upon earth, on the occasion of discussions, which above all others, should have been characterized by dignity, calmness and temperance, into a theatre for spreading suspicious and groundless imputations against an absent and innocent individual. Driven from every other hold, they seized upon the only plank left within their grasp, that of my acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, which has been asserted to be a consummation of a previous corrupt arrangement. What can I oppose to such an assertion, but positive, peremptory and unqualified denial, and a repetition of the demand for proof and trial? The office to which I have been appointed, is that of the country; created by it, and administered for its benefit. In deciding whether I should accept it or not, I did not take counsel from those who, foreseeing the probability of my resignation for it, sought to deter me from its acceptance by fabricating anticipated charges, which would have been preferred with the same zeal and alacrity, however I might have decided. I took counsel from my friends, from my duty, conscious innocence of unworthy and false imputations. I was not left at liberty by either my enemies or friends, to decline the office. I would willingly have declined it from an unaffected distrust of my own ability to perform its high duties, if I could have honorably declined it. I hope the uniform tenor of my whole public life will protect me against the supposition of any mercenary availing for public employment.—The administration of that illustrious man to whose civil services, more than to those of

any other American Patriot, living or dead, this country is indebted for the blessing of its present Constitution, now more than ten years ago, the Mission to Russia and a place in his Cabinet were successively offered me. A place in his Cabinet at that period of my life, was more than equivalent to any place, under any administration, at my present advanced age. His immediate successor tendered me the same place in his Cabinet, which he anxiously urged me to accept, and the Mission to England. Gentlemen, I hope you will believe, that far from being impelled by any vain and boastful spirit to mention these things, I do it with humiliation and mortification.

If I had refused the Department of State, the same individuals who now, in the absence of all proof, against all probability, and in utter disregard of all truth, proclaim the existence of a corrupt previous arrangement, would have propagated the same charge, with the same affected confidence, that they now unblushingly assume, and it would have been said, with at least as much plausibility, that I had contributed to the election of a Chief Magistrate, of whom I thought so unfavorable, that I would not accept that place in his Cabinet, which is generally regarded as the first. I thought it my duty, unawed by their denunciations, to proceed in the office assigned me by the President and Senate, to render to my country the best service of which my poor abilities are capable. If this administration should show itself unfriendly to American Liberty, and to free and liberal principles; if it should be conducted upon a system adverse to those principles of public policy, which I have ever endeavored to sustain, and I should be found clinging to office, then, nothing which could be said by those who are inimical to me would be unadvised.

But the President ought not to have appointed one who had voted for him. Mr. Jefferson did not think so, who called to his Cabinet a gentleman who had voted for him, in the most warmly contested election that has ever occurred in the House of Representatives, and who appointed to other highly important offices other members of the same House, who voted for him. Mr. Madison did not think so, who did not feel himself restrained from sending me on a foreign service, because I had supported his election.—Mr. Monroe did not think so, who appointed in his Cabinet a gentleman now filling the second office in the Government, who attended the caucus that nominated him and warmly and efficiently espoused his election. But suppose the President acted upon the most disinterested doctrine which is now contended for, by those who opposed his election, and were to appoint to public office from their ranks only, to the entire exclusion of those who voted for him, would he then escape their censure? No!—We have seen him charged for that equal distribution of the public service among every class of citizens, which has hitherto characterized his Administration, with the nefarious purpose of buying up portions of the community! A spirit of denunciation is abroad. With some, condemnation, right or wrong, is the order of the day.—No matter what prudence & wisdom may stamp the measures of the administration: no matter how much the prosperity of the country may be advanced, or what public evils may be averted, under its guidance, there are persons who would make general, indiscriminate, and interminable opposition.

This is not a fit occasion, nor perhaps am I a fit person, to enter upon a vindication of its measures. But I hope I shall be excused for asking what measure of domestic policy has been proposed or recommended by the present Executive, which has not its prototype in the previous acts or recommendations of Administrations at the head of which was a citizen of Virginia? Can the liberal and high-minded people of this State condemn measures emanating from a citizen of Massachusetts, which when proposed by a Virginian commanded their express assent or silent acquiescence, or to which, in any instance they made opposition, it was respectful, limited and qualified. The present Administration desires only to be judged by its measures, and invites the strictest scrutiny and the most watchful vigilance on the part of the public.—With respect to the Panama Mission, it is true that it was not recommended by any preceding Administration, because the circumstances of the world were not then such as to present it as a subject for decision. But during that of Mr. Monroe, it has been seen that it was a matter of consideration, and there is every reason to believe if he were now at the head of affairs his determination would correspond with that of his successor. Let me suppose that it was the resolution of this country, under no circumstances to contract with foreign powers intimate public engagements, and to remain altogether unbound by any treaties of alliance, what should have been the course taken with the very respectful invitation which was given to the United States to be represented at Panama? Haughtily folding your arms, would you have given it a cool and abrupt refusal? or would you not rather accept it, send ministers, & in a friendly and respectful manner endeavor to satisfy those who are looking to us for counsel and example, and imitating our free institutions, that there is no necessity for such an alliance, that the dangers which we could, in the opinion of any one, have justified it, have vanished, and that it is not good for them or for us. What may be the nature of the instructions with which our ministers may be charged, it is not proper that I should state, but all candid and reflecting men must admit, that we have great interests in connection with the Southern Republics, independent of any compact of alliance. Those republics, now containing a population of more than twenty Millions, duplicating their numbers probably in periods still shorter than we do, comprising within their limits the most abundant sources of the precious metals, offer to our commerce, to our manufacturers, to our navigation, so many advantages, that none can doubt the expediency of cultivating the most friendly relations with them. If treaties of commerce and friendship, and liberal stipulations in regard to neutral and belligerent rights, could be negotiated with each of them at its separate seat of Government, there is no doubt that such greater facilities for the conclusion of such treaties present themselves at a point, where all being represented, the way may be smoothed, and all obstacles removed by a disclosure of the views and wishes of all, by mutual and friendly explanations. There was one consideration which had much weight with the Executive in the decision to accept the mission, and that was the interest which this country has, and especially the Southern States, in the fate and fortunes of the Island of Cuba. No subject of our foreign relations has created with the Executive Government, more anxious concern than that of the condition of that island, and the possibility of prejudice to the Southern States, from the convulsions to which it might be exposed. It was believed, and is yet believed, that the dangers which in certain contingencies might threaten our quiet and safety, may be more successfully averted at a place, at which all the American powers should be represented, than any where else. And I have no hesitation in expressing the firm conviction, that if there be one section of this Union more than all others interested in the Panama Mission, and the benefits which may flow from it, that section is the South. It was therefore, with great and unaffected surprise, that I witnessed the obliquity of those political views, which led some gentlemen from that quarter, to regard the measure as it might operate on the Southern States, in an unfavorable light. Whatever may be the result of the Mission, its moral effect in Europe will be considerable: and it cannot fail to make the most friendly impression upon our Southern neighbors. It is one of which it is difficult in sober imagination, to conceive any possible mischievous consequence.

ces, and which the Executive could not have declined in my opinion, without culpable neglect of the interests of this country, and without giving some dissatisfaction to nations, whose friendship we are called upon by every dictate of policy to conciliate.

There are persons who would impress on the Southern States, the belief that they have just cause of apprehending danger, to a certain portion of their property from the present Administration. It is not difficult to comprehend the object, and the motive of these idle alarms.—What measure of the present Administration gives any just occasion, for the smallest apprehension to the tenure by which that species of property is held? However much the President and the Members of his Administration may deprecate the existence of Slavery among us, the greatest evil with which we are afflicted, there is not one of them that does not believe, that the Constitution of the General Government confers no authority to interpose between the Master & his Slave, none to apply an adequate remedy, if indeed, there be any remedy within the scope of human power. Suppose the object of these alarms were accomplished, and the slave holding States were united in the sentiment that the policy of this government, in all time to come, should be regulated on the basis of the fact of slavery, would not union on one side, lead to union on the other; and would not such a fatal division of the People and States of this confederacy, produce perpetual, mutual irritation and exasperation, and ultimately, disunion himself? The slave holding States cannot forget that they are now in a minority, which is in a constant relative diminution, and should certainly not be the first to put forth a principle of public action by which they would be the greatest losers—I am but too sensible of the unreasonable trespass on your time which I have committed, and of the egotism of which my discourse has partaken. I must depend for my apology upon the character of the times, and the venom of the attacks which have been made upon my character and conduct, and upon the generous sympathy of the gentlemen here assembled. During this very journey, a paper has been put into my hands, in which a Member of the House of Representatives is presented to have said, that the distinguished individual at the Head of the Government and myself, have been indicted by the people. If that be the case, I presume some defence is lawful. By the bye, if the honorable member is to have the sole conduct of the prosecution, without the aid of other counsel, I think that it is not difficult to predict, that his clients will be *non suited*, and that they will be driven out of Court with the usual judgment pronounced in such cases. (Great applause.) In conclusion I beg leave to offer a toast, which if you are as dry as I am, will, I hope be acceptable for the sake of the wine, if not the sentiment. Mr. Clay then gave

The continuation of the Turnpike Road which passes through Lewisburg, and success to the cause of Internal Improvement under every auspices.

He then took his seat amid the repeated cheers of the whole company.

**THE JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION.**

The following is an extract from the Eulogy delivered in Charleston, S. C. by Judge JOHNSON, on the characters of ADAMS and JEFFERSON:

"We claim it, as the just attribute of Mr. JEFFERSON'S administration, that he practically illustrated those maxims of government which he inculcated on his adherents. What instance can be adduced of his favoring the application, of either of those two great engines of public patronage—the expenditure of public money, or the multiplication of public appointments?—His administration was literally the reign of frugality. Nor yet of parsimony; for when some great national object presented itself, no one was more ready to draw upon the public purse. It was not the expenditure of money where it could corrupt, by creating that bane of morals and independence, a money influence.

"Witness the purchase of Louisiana—The greatest political event next to our Revolution, that our history will ever commemorate; a bloodless conquest of a country exceeding in extent, the greatest monarchy in Europe. Posterity will do justice to this mighty acquisition; but the mind at the present day is lost in its vastness. There is no country like the Valley of the Mississippi on the face of the globe. Follow the mighty amphitheatre of rocks that nature has heaped around it—trace the ten thousand rivers that unite their waters in the mighty Mississippi; count the happy millions that already crowd and animate their banks; leading their channels with a mighty produce. Then see the whole, bound by the hand of nature, in chains which God alone can sever, to a perpetual union, at one little connecting point; and by that point fastening itself by every tie of interest, consanguinity and feeling, to the remotest promontory of our Atlantic coast. A few short years have done this, and yet ages are before us. Ages in which myriads are destined to multiply throughout its wide spread territory, extending the greatness and the happiness of our country from sea to sea.

What could we have been without the acquisition of Louisiana? What were we before it? God and nature fixed the unalterable decree, that the nation which held New-Orleans, should govern the whole of that vast region. France, Spain, Great Britain, had bent their envious eyes upon it. And their intrigues, if matured, would eventually have torn from us that vast Paradise, which reposes upon the Western waters. Mark the watchfulness, the foresight, the decision, the paternal care of our lamented Benefactor. With unsleeping anxiety he maintains the peace of our country, and turns the wars and follies of others to our unspeakable benefit. Not to ours alone.

"Other conquests bring with them misery and oppression to the luckless inhabitant. This brought emancipation, civil and religious freedom, laws, wealth, and the glories of the 8th of January.

"But time will not permit us to dwell on this fertile subject; nor can I indulge myself with exhibiting how the country thus acquired, and thus crowned with blessings, was rescued from conspiracy. Nor how its remotest recesses were explored; the bounds of human knowledge extended; new objects for national enterprise presented; commercial and agricultural activity animated; and a port given to the world, which is destined to whiten with the sails of a mighty commerce."

**North & S. Carolina. LOTTERY,**  
For the benefit of the OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

**First Class.**  
J. R. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.  
To be drawn the 29th November 1826.

**SCHEDULE.**

1 Prize of \$12,000 is \$12,000		
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,540	1,540
6	1,000	6,000
12	500	6,000
156	50	7,800
780	10	7,800
7,800	5	39,000

8,760 Prizes. \$97,440  
15,000 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets.  
This is a Lottery formed by the ferry permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000

And those five other tickets, having on them the same numbers, in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to	\$6,000
2d, 1st, and 3d, to	5,000
2d, 3d, and 1st, to	4,000
3d, 1st, and 2d, to	2,500
3d, 2d, and 1st, to	1,540

Those 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000

Those 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 500

Those 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 2d and 4th will each be entitled to a prize of 50

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 10

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole tickets	\$5 00
Half	2 50
Quarters	1 25

Cash advanced for prizes on demand. Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South-Carolina, will be received in payment.

\*Orders, including the cash or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to YATES & MINTYRE, Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

Tickets, in whole or in shares, in all the Northern Lotteries, can be had in great variety, by applying as above—personally, or by letter.

**Odd and Even System—Class 8.**

Most splendid Scheme in the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, 5 September 11, 1826.

Under authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme is presented to the Public, to be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its universal popularity—the whole in one day, and will take place in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the 15th of November next.

**Grand State Lottery of MARYLAND.**

The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize and may draw THREE!

HIGHEST PRIZES:  
**50,000, 30,000, 20,000, &c.**

**Scheme.**

1 Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000		
1	50,000	30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
125	20	2,500
250	12	3,000
17500	9	157,500

18051 Prizes am'ting to \$308,000  
The whole of the Prizes payable in CASH, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

TICKETS - - - 50	QUARTERS - - - \$250
HALVES - - - 10	EIGHTHS - - - 125

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even,) at

**Cohen's**  
Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;  
Where both the great and magnificent Capital Prizes of

**100,000 DOLLARS**

Each, were sold in late Grand State Lotteries, in Shares, all to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where both the Great Capitals of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS & TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery, were also sold—and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to  
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,  
Balt. Sept. 1826.

COHEN'S "Gazette & Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

**Concert.**  
For the benefit of the Raleigh Harmonic Society.

THE citizens of Raleigh are respectfully informed that a Concert of Instrumental Music will be given at the Theatre, on Tuesday Evening, the 26th instant.

The object of the Society, in presenting this pleasing and rational source of amusement, is not to benefit its members individually, but for the purpose of obtaining necessary means of purchasing Music and defraying incidental expenses. It will be recollected the Harmonic Society have been at considerable expense in employing the best Instructors, in order that they might perfect themselves as far as practicable, in the knowledge of Music.

This fact, added to the consideration of the exertion that will be made by the Society to afford an agreeable entertainment, justifies the anticipation of liberal patronage. The Society have the pleasure further to state, that they will be assisted by Mr. Aykroyd, Professor of Music, and other Gentlemen Amateurs of the place.

Tickets of admission may be had at the Stores of D. Lindeman and C. D. Lehman Price 25 Cents.

Particulars will be given in the Bill of the Evening. Sept. 19.

**Apple Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar and Coffee.**

JUST received, 30 Barrels of old Apple Brandy and Rye Whiskey, which will be sold low by the barrel. Prime Brown Sugar by the half barrel, and Coffee by the bag or small quantity.

CHARLES STUART,  
Raleigh, July 13.

**Notice.**  
North-Carolina—Wake County.

THE subscriber qualified as last May as Executor to the estate of Willis Rogers deceased, late of said county; and requests those indebted to the estate to make payment, and all those having claims against the estate present them by the time limited by law or they will be debarred of recovery.

ALLEN ROGERS,  
August 16, 1826. 88 4th & 4th St.

**ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.**

**Grand State Lottery of VIRGINIA.**

To be drawn in Richmond 27th day of September.

HIGHEST PRIZE.  
**20,000 DOLLARS.**

1 Prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000

1	8,000	8,000
1	4,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
20	100	2,000
50	50	2,500
100	20	2,000
500	5	1,500
12500	4	50,000

12,978 Prizes, \$95,000  
12,022 Blanks.—25,000 Tickets.

Not one Blank to a Prize....All payable in Cash  
Whole Tickets, \$5 | Quarters, 1 25  
Halves, 250 | Eighths, 1 50

To be had in great variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

YATES & MINTYRE'S OFFICE,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

**Mrs. Garnett's School**

WILL adjourn, as usual, on the last day of this month, to meet again on the 1st of October. A repetition of her terms has become necessary, from certain mistakes and misrepresentations, which, although not willfully made perhaps, still require correction. The necessary expense for board, tuition, and lodging, during the scholastic year of ten months, is only \$210, when Mrs. G. supplies bed and bedding; but \$10 less, if her scholars furnish themselves. This sum, always payable half yearly in advance, pays for diet, lodging, washing, fire, candles, and instruction in all the different branches of Education, taught by herself and her Assistants. These are, the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and the Use of the Globes, Also, Belles-Lettres, and Composition in the Elements of Chemistry, of Natural & Moral Philosophy; the Latin, French, and Italian Languages, with General History. No difference will be made in her charge for teaching all, or only one of these, as the same time and attention are devoted to the Pupils in every Class, nor will any deduction be made for scholars who have been absent from the session. Board for the two months vacation, to those who choose to remain, is twenty-five dollars each.

Peculiar circumstances may induce Mrs. Garnett to receive Pupils at any season, who will be required to pay only from the day of entrance; but she earnestly requests that all who are to be placed under her care, should come by the first of October, as none can easily imagine the numerous disadvantages to the scholar who has to enter classes, which have already made some progress in their prescribed course of study, without the benefit of those difficulties, consequently encountered by the Teachers.

The cost of all the requisite Books and Stationery, which may always be had of Mrs. Garnett, at much less than retail prices, will not exceed an average of ten or fifteen dollars a year; which will make the whole sum payable to her for every thing, comprehended in the terms board, lodging, tuition, books, and stationery, not more than 220 dollars or 22 dollars, for every ten months. Music, Drawing and Painting, will constitute separate charges payable at the end of every session to the respective Teachers, through the hands of her husband, James M. Garnett, and these charges will certainly not exceed those generally made in other large Schools.

The expenditure for apparel and pocket money, common to all schools, must depend, in a great measure, on the parents and guardians of pupils, although it is highly desirable, that both disbursements should be on a moderate scale, and as nearly on a par among the scholars as possible.

Several vacancies will occur by the 1st of October, and Mrs. G. will thank those who wish to fill them, to apply directly to her husband, or herself, instead of making application through others which might occasion needless delay, mistakes, and disappointment. All Letters thus addressed, and directed to Loretto, Essex county, Virginia, will be immediately answered, and the names of the applicants entered according to the dates when their letters may be received.

Elm-Wood, Essex county, Va. July 26, 1826.  
July 31—w3t. c. p.