

## POETRY.

## THE COTTAGE DOOR.

BY T. E. HERVEY, ESQ.

How sweet the rest that labor yields  
The humble and the poor,  
Where sits the patriarch of the fields  
Before his cottage door!  
The lark is singing in the sky,  
The swallow in the eaves,  
And lo! in beaming in each eye  
Beneath the summer leaves!

The air amid his fragrant bowers  
Supplies unpurchased health,  
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,  
More dear to him than wealth;  
Peace, like the blessed sunlight, plays  
Around his humble cot,  
And happy nights and cheerful days  
Divide his lowly lot!

And when the village Sabbath bell  
Rings out upon the gale,  
The father bows his head to tell  
The music of its tale:  
A fresher verdure seems to fill  
The fair and dewy sod,  
And every infant tongue is still,  
To hear the Word of God!

Oh! happy hearts!—To him who stills  
The ravens when they cry,  
And makes the lily "neath the hills  
So glorious to the eye.  
The trusting patriarch prays, to bless  
His labor with increase;  
Such "ways are ways of pleasantness,"  
And all such "paths are peace!"

## MODERN FRIENDS.

When fortune smiles and looks serene,  
"Tis "Sir, how do ye do?"  
Your family is well, I hope;  
Can I serve them or you?"

But turn the scale—let fortune frown,  
And ill and woe fly 'e'en;  
'Tis then, "I'm sorry for your loss,  
But times are hard—good bye 'e'en!"

## MISCELLANY.

## THE BOY AND THE MAN.

From "The School Boy," a work by the Rev. J. B. C. Abbott just published.

A few years ago, there was in the city of Boston, a portrait painter, whose name was Copely. He did not succeed very well in business, and concluded to go to England, to try his fortune there. He had a little son, whom he took with him, whose name was John Singleton Copely.

John was a very studious boy, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that his father sent him to college. There he applied himself so closely to his books, and became so distinguished a scholar, that his instructors predicted that he would make a very eminent man.

After he graduated, he studied law. And when he entered upon the practice of his profession, his mind was so richly stored with information, and so highly disciplined by his previous diligence, that he almost immediately obtained celebrity. One or two causes of very great importance being entrusted to him, he managed them with so much wisdom and skill, as to attract the admiration of the whole British nation.

The king and his cabinet, seeing what a learned man he was and how much influence he had acquired, felt it to be important to secure his service for the government. They therefore raised him from one post of honor to another till he was created Lord High Chancellor of England—the very highest post of honor to which a subject can attain; so that John Singleton Copely is now Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England. About sixty years ago, he was a little boy in Boston. His father was a poor portrait painter, hardly able to get his daily bread. Now, John is at the head of the nobility of England: one of the most distinguished men in talent and power, in the House of Lords, and regarded with reverence and respect by the whole civilized world. This is the reward of industry. The studious boy becomes the useful and respected man.

Had John S. Copely spent his school-boy days in idleness, he would probably have passed his manhood in poverty and shame. But he studied in school when other boys were idle; he studied in college, when other young men were wasting their time; he ever adopted for his motto, "Ultra purgare" (Press onward)—and how rich has been his reward.

You, my young friends, who open this book, are now laying the foundation for your future life. You are every day at school, deciding the question, whether you will be useful and respected in life, or whether your manhood shall be passed in mourning over the follies of mis-spent days.

FROM AN OLD NUMBER OF THE PORT FOLIO—Philadelphia.

"Pay me that thou owest." Matt. xviii 28.

I have often been surprised, that among the numerous sermons which I have either read, or heard delivered, I have never met with one on the above text of Scripture, which in my opinion, is as pregnant with useful instruction—and instruction highly necessary too—as any text from Genesis to Revelations. A little reflection on the affairs of the world will convince any intelligent man, that no small portion of the misery as well as of the wickedness of mankind arises from a neglect of this imperious injunction. Thousands, nay, millions of the sons of Adam are robbed of the most solid enjoyments of existence, by the detention of the fruits of their industry, or the price of their property, which they have parted with in reliance upon the honor of the employer or the purchaser.

There is but one valid apology for not paying money when it is due; and that is not having it to pay. But of the numbers of men who shamefully protract the time of payment, how many there are who possess the means, and only want the will, to pay their engagements! How thoughtless must it be, not to say criminal, to make a creditor call so often, when due, than he had to earn it! An ancient sage declared as a maxim with respect to favors and benefits, *his dat, qui cito dat*; he gives twice who gives quickly. This is almost equally true with respect to debts. Money, which, if paid when earned, would have rendered the most essential service, may come so late as to be of little value.

I state a fact for the consideration of those persons prone to this miserable practice. A worthy man in this city, on whom a most estimable family depended for support, had a just demand for sixty dollars against a wealthy

citizen, about the commencement of the fever of 1793. He wished to remove from the fell destroyer—but depended on this debt entirely for the means. He danced attendance daily on the rich man, who was often denied, and, when seen, amused him with some paltry pretence or other. The reader probably anticipates the catastrophe of the story. The creditor was seized with the fever—perished after a very short illness—and left his wife, his mother-in-law, and two or three of her children to struggle with adversity in a hard and unfeeling world.

I have seen in an English paper, an account of a servant who advertised for a place, and among his other qualifications, asserted that he was the real inventor of the unanswerable put-off to an importunate dun.—Call on Monday and I'll tell you to call again. To some folks a servant of this description would be invaluable.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

**BEAUTIES OF THE PIANO.**—We are resolutely never again to visit a house where they keep a Piano, or music of any sort. We have had a surfeit. Pianos have come to be like that plague which filled all the habitations of Egypt, from which there was no escape. In every house, at every fireside, the moment tea is over, the girls begin to bore you with the murderous mania. To understand enough of the gamut for a few notes, incoherent combinations—wherein the tune or time is eternally wrong—seems to have become an indispensable part of female education. Every body must learn to play. And yet how many out of the whole number of performers, are ever able to please a natural or well trained ear—melody being the beloved music of one, harmony that of the other? *Not one of a thousand*, mark that; *not one of a thousand*. One-half stuns you with noise; and out of the other half, a majority play High Betty-Martin, tip toe fine, as they would Playel's Hymn, or Hail Columbia.

Verily, we would sooner seek for the air of a piece, done by a smart hat storm on a row of barbarian gongs; or a high wind among a legion of Aolian Harps. We are no enemy to music. But we reprobate the fashion of our time, which requires all our women without reference to taste, sensibility and ear, to "play on the piano." They might as well make all our men painters, though they were without eyes. Millions are annually wasted upon music—for those of whom *not one in a thousand* can ever hope to attain any tolerable proficiency, and in which mediocrity is detestable. We know of but very few amateurs who ought ever to be asked to sit at an instrument.

The few, the very few who have great sensibility, fine genius, and an ear for music as well as *tune*, should cultivate music with assiduity—and it requires many hours a day, for many years, to make one a performer. A little acquaintance with it is an injury. It is like Pope's paradox about learning. It spoils the natural voice and encourages people to sing and play who have no voice, and no ear at all. A natural voice is almost uniformly accompanied by a fine ear. There is always, in the untutored voice when a girl sings out of the pure love of music, and a natural quality which will be felt in the hearts of those that listen, like the warbling of wild birds among the tree tops in May. A "little learning" spoils that voice. The native warbling of the nightingale is soothing and delightful; but one half trained by a bird-fancier would be a nuisance. Nature is charming in silence wonderful, but that which is neither one thing nor another, is worse than a screech-owl. Boys will chew tobacco and smoke over and over again, till they are half dead with nausea, lest they should be suspected of simplicity, or ignorance or innocence.

Precisely so with music. Hundreds affect a pleasure which few or no one of them feel; and many who can hardly distinguish between Yankee Doodle and the Dead March in Saul, are the first to call out for music, though some of them would never discover it, if the same piece were played over and over again the whole evening through—especially if the time were changed a little. Out upon the shabby affectation! Among all our young girls whom their foolish mothers would have taught to sing, dance, and play, to study embroidery, painting, fillagree work, and how to cut watch papers, you can scarcely find one who can write a note of ten lines decently, or talk five minutes with a man of sense and spirit. And yet the colloquial faculty is capable of a higher cultivation, greater embellishment, and more continual application; the power of talking and reading is more easily learnt—more economically taught—upward, soaring and intellectual, and a thousand times better fitted for the communication of pleasure, than music, with all the fashionable frivolities of female education put together. The most beautiful and accomplished creature of this school on earth, is a rare child in power compared with an ordinary woman of fine, free, colloquial talent.

**Minuteness of the Works of Creation.**—The following account of the minute shells during the æocene period (the earliest period of the tertiary strata) is very curious:

"These little creatures appear to have been very numerous during this period; for, in the formations of the Paris basin, which correspond to the London clay, a kind of rock or stone occurs, called milliolite limestone, which is used in building, and which is almost entirely composed of millions of shells no longer than a small grain of sand. Yet these are by no means the most minute creatures whose remains have been discovered. A peculiar kind of stone is found in Tuscany, in an ounce 10,400 microscopic chambered shells have been found. Of these species a thousand would nearly weigh a grain, and even these are large compared with the infusoria which Professor Ehrenberg has lately discovered."

A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took the pencil and wrote: "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon."

## NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that a precinct of election may be held at Greenville, in the county of Augusta.

Dec. 5.

## ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by Joseph S. Rupert, an estray MARE, of a sorrel color, almost 15½ hands high—four white feet, and rather a light colored mane—appraised to \$35.

Copy—Teste

JEFFERSON KINNEY, Ck.

Dec. 5.

## DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND SCHOOL, AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

This Institution will open for the reception of pupils on the 15th day of November next. The Terms and conditions of admittance will be as follows:

1st. The Institution will provide for each pupil, board, lodging, and washing; the constant superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationery, and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of \$120.

2d. In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

3rd. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years; and no deduction will be made on account of vacation or absence, except in case of sickness.

4th. Payments are always to be made six months in advance; for the punctual fulfillment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the visitors, satisfactory bond and security will be required.

5th. Each Deaf mute applying for admission, must not be under 7 or over 25 years of age, and in the case of the Blind, not under 7 or over 18; under peculiar circumstances this rule may be departed from at the discretion of the Executive committee. In every instance the pupil must be of good natural intellect, free from any immorality of conduct, or from any contagious disease; of which a satisfactory certificate will be required.

6th. Each pupil shall, on admission, be provided by his parents or guardian with sufficient changes of comfortable clothing with the name of the owner marked on each article; the clothes must be renewed by the parents or guardians when required, otherwise they will be furnished by the institution and charged to such parents or guardians.

7th. In case the parents or guardians are unable to defray the expenses of pupils, if residents of the State of Virginia, they will be educated and furnished gratuitously by the institution.

When a pupil is sent to the Institution, unless accompanied by a parent or some friend, who can give the necessary information concerning such pupil, a written statement should be sent as to his or her name; the year, month and day of birth; the names in full of his or her parents, brothers and sisters; the place born deaf or blind, or if not, what caused his or her deafness or blindness; and also the name or direction of the person to whom letters respecting such pupils may be addressed. The vacations will be determined on hereafter.

All letters in relation to the admission of pupils, address to the undersigned.

NICH'S C. KINNEY, Sec'y.

Staunton, Oct. 10, 1839.

## LAW NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of Law is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business that has been entrusted to the firm will continue to receive their united attention.

JOHN H. PEYTON,  
WILLIAM FRAZIER.

Staunton, Dec. 5, 1839—3v.

## William Frazier,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL continue to practice in the Courts of Augusta, Bath and Pendleton. Business confided to him will receive prompt attention.

His office is in the white house on the alley, in rear of the Court-house, formerly occupied by Wm. Kinney, Esq. as an office.

Staunton, Dec. 5—4t.

## FOR SALE,

A Negro Female Servant, aged about 25 years—she can sew, spin, wash, cook, weave, &c.—in fact in point of qualifications as an efficient house servant, she is of an extra grade. The Editor of this paper can inform any person wishing to purchase such a servant as is herein described, who the owner is, and his whereabouts.

Nov. 21, 1839—3t

## TANNER WANTED.

A Steady, industrious, man, may hear of a pleasant situation, by dropping a line soon, to the Post Master at Hardin's Tavern, Albemarle County, Va.—stating terms, qualifications and recommendations.—A single man, or one with a small family would be preferred.

Nov. 21—3t

## Virginia, to wit

At a Court continued and held for Augusta County, October 21st, 1839.

Peter Rubush and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Beard—plaintiffs

AGAINST

Jacob Beard and Eliza Ann Beard, infant children of Samuel Beard, dec'd., under the age of twenty-one years—Peter Teter and Molly his wife—defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiffs by counsel, and filed their bill against the defendants, and on motion, James A. Cochran is assigned guardian to the infant defendants to defend them in this suit; and the defendants, Peter Teter and Molly 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 by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the January 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 town of Staunton for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.

Copy—Teste,

JEFFERSON KINNEY, Ck.

## Cash for Negroes.

I wish to purchase a number of likely Young Negroes—boys and girls—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

WILLIAM GULLEY.

Waynesborough, March 14, 1839

## Virginia Scrivener

For sale at this office. \$3—Merchants supplied on commission, on liberal terms.

## NATH'L. B. LONG,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and opened a general assortment of Goods—consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

He would ask attention to an assortment of ENGLISH GUNS, which he flatters himself cannot fail to please.

He has also received a large stock of Red Spanish SOLE LEATHER.

From his close attention to business, and a determination to sell cheap, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Staunton, Nov. 14, 1839.



## FRESH MEDICINES, &amp;c.

## JAMES F. PATTERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received, and is now opening, in the Store House, South and nearly opposite the Post Office, a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries,

Which he offers on as good terms as they can be purchased in this country—and as they have been carefully selected, he is enabled to recommend them as FRESH and of good quality.

He respectfully invites the attention of Physicians, and the public generally to his stock, and hopes by close attention to business, with a determination to sell articles of a good quality, and at reasonable prices, to merit a share of their patronage.

Sept. 5.

## VIRGINIA

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Augusta County, on Monday the 2nd of September 1839.

James Tate and Charles Beale, Ex'ors. of George Poague dec'd. plaintiffs—

AGAINST

Nash L. Pitzer and Benjamin Welch, adm'rs of George Poague, dec'd. and John Mayse, George Poague, George Stull, Dingind Kyle, Peter Wright, and John Jordan, their securities in the Administration bond—defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The defendants John L. Pitzer, one of the adm'rs. of John Pitzer, dec'd. and Peter Wright, one of the securities, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing from satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that the said Nash L. Pitzer and Peter Wright do appear here on the first day of the next term, (Nov. 10th 1839), and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Staunton Spectator, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of Augusta County.

A Copy—Teste,

NICH'S C. KINNEY, c. c.



## TRAVELLING

## On the Railroad.

ON and after Monday, the 30th instant, the PASSENGER TRAIN will leave the Depot at a quarter past 6 A. M. precisely.—Passengers will thus have an opportunity of breakfasting in Winchester: and it is particularly requested that all will provide themselves with tickets in time.

ON Saturday, the 5th of May, and on the same day of each succeeding week, an EXTRA TRAIN FOR PARTIES OF PLEASURE, will start at 8 o'clock, A. M. Fare to Harper's Ferry and back by this train at the low rate of one dollar.

Travellers by this route have now the advantage of reaching Baltimore or Washington on the evening of the same day they leave Winchester, and Richmond at 10 o'clock next morning.

J. GEO. HEIST, AGENT.

Winchester, April 25, 1838.

## TO SELL,

That well known stand for a Blacksmith Shop, Tilt Hammer, and FARM, formerly belonging to John Garvin, on the Middle River, near Hanger's Mill.

With the shop, there are two sets of Blacksmith Tools.—There are about

## 180 ACRES OF LAND.

There is, perhaps, no better stand for a Blacksmith—and the water power being of such force and permanency as to make it desirable for any sort of Machinery, Foundry, &c. Terms of Sale will be made accommodating.

Nov. 28.

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at Dudley's Tavern, Augusta County, a Negro boy named

## ALLEN,

aged 20 years the 12th day of November 1839; the property of the late John Jones, deceased. Said boy will be sold until he arrives at the age of 35 years. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS JONES,

Ex'or. of John Jones, dec'd.

Dec. 5, 1839—3d.

## BELL TAVERN, STAUNTON, Va.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from the house lately occupied by him, 19 miles from Staunton, on the Jennings Gap Road, to the Warm Springs, to the Bell Tavern, in Staunton; where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may call on him, in a comfortable style. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Boards taken by the week, month or day, and furnished with comfortable rooms.

WM. H. GARBER.

Staunton, Nov. 21, 1839—6t

Rockingham Register will insert 3t

## LEBANON FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent this well known establishment, nineteen miles from Staunton, on the Stage road to the Warm Springs, and on the Turnpike from Harrisonburg to the Warm Springs, which has been occupied for a number of years as a public house. A good tenant, who will keep it well, shall have an advantageous bargain. There are about

200 Acres of Cleared Land,

under good fence, and a fine meadow. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to rent will please call on the subscriber.

Not. 21, 1839.

## TAILORING.

## HENRY BARE

TAKES this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of Staunton, and of Augusta county generally, for the very liberal encouragement which he has received, and would inform them that he has made every arrangement for the satisfactory management of his enlarged business.

He has secured the services of a number of competent workmen, and hopes by his unwearied attention to business to be able to render entire satisfaction to all his customers. He has received the

## Fall and Winter Fashions

for 1839, and '40. A full suit of clothes will be made at any time in twenty-four hours, if desired.

One or two JOURNEYMEN wanted immediately.

Staunton, Nov. 21, 1839.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of the late Timothy Cunningham, dec'd. of Augusta, whether sustained by note, account or otherwise, are hereby required to present them as soon as may be for settlement and adjustment. All persons who are indebted to the said estate, are in like manner, requested to make immediate payment—the situation of the estate makes it my imperative duty to settle it up and close it, with as little delay as practicable.

J. B. BECKENRIDGE, Adm'r.

of Timothy Cunningham, dec'd.

Nov. 21.

## Morus Multicaulis

## FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale a quantity of the genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS CUTTINGS AND ROOTS of our own raising, some of them measure from 6 to 9 feet high. Also a quantity of SILK WORM EGGS, of the most approved kinds, (viz.) Mammoth Grey, Imperial White, Mammoth White, 2 Crop White, &c.—all of our own raising. Application made to either of the subscribers, by letter, to Mount Horeb, P. O. Nelson County, Va. (post paid,) will be duly attended to.

WM. C. ROBERTS.

HAWES GRAVES.

Mt. Horeb, Nov. 21, 1839—4t

## Mrs. ANN P. SMITH:

Madam:—As you are not a resident of this Commonwealth, and have no known agent therein, you will please to take notice that, on the 27th of December 1839, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M., at the store of George E. Craig, in the village of Bartonsbrook, we will proceed to take the depositions of Benjamin Lawre and others, which depositions, when taken, we will offer as evidence on the trial of a suit in Chancery now depending in the County Court of Augusta, wherein we are plaintiffs, and you and others are defendants. If, however, from any cause said depositions should not be completed on that day, the same will be continued from day to day, at the same place, and between the hours aforesaid, until completed.

DAVID GUTHRIE,

GUTHRIE & MARTIN.

Nov. 28, 1839.

## JOHN R. COOKE,

## (LATE OF WINCHESTER.)

HAS commenced the practice of Law in Richmond. He will attend the Court of Appeals, and the other Superior Courts, (State and Federal,) held in this city.

He will also attend the Western Court of Appeals at Lewisburg, regularly, from the beginning to the end of each term.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1839.

## NOTICE.

FOR all those who are fond of drinking good TEA, another chest of superior quality has just been received by the subscriber.

M. BLAIR.

No. 4 and 8.

Staunton, Nov. 21—3t

## Cash for Negroes.

I wish to purchase a number of NEGROES of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash price. Any communication promptly attended to.

JOHN W. PITMAN.

David A. Pittman, will attend to any business for me in my absence.

Staunton, January 24.