

STAUNTON SPECTATOR,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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STAUNTON, (VIRGINIA,) THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

No. 24.

TERMS OF THE SPECTATOR.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding ONE SQUARE of printed matter, are inserted three weeks for one dollar: each continuance after, twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements in the same proportion. All letters must be "post paid."

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county, on Monday the 4th day of April, 1836—James Nelson, Executor of Alexander Nelson, deceased, and Alexander Franklin Nelson, plaintiffs—against Henry B. Rowland, Allen Bryan, adm'r with the will annexed of James Hall, deceased, and others, defendants.

The defendants Henry B. Rowland, William Kyle, David Kyle, Jr., Hugh Campbell, Weaver and Spear, and William C. Snapp, 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 Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, (10th of June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed in Staunton, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of Augusta county.

A copy—Teste,
19] NICHOLAS C. KINNEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Augusta, on Monday, March 7, 1836—John Carthage, plaintiff, against William D. Clarke and Hatch Clarke, defendants.

The defendant William D. Clarke, 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: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, (the 10th of June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed in Staunton, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of Augusta county.

A copy—Teste,
16] NICH'S. C. KINNEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Augusta county, on Monday, December the 7th, 1835.

Matthew White, Plaintiff, against Jacob Moore and James J. Moore, adm'rs of Isaac Moore, dec'd. John Thomas and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Moore, Peter Lowry & Susan his wife, late Moore, John Zimbro and Mary his wife, late Moore, Wm. Estis and Martha his wife, late Moore, and Thomas Harris and Jane his wife—defendants.

The defendants, Jacob Moore one of the administrators of Isaac Moore, dec'd. and John Zimbro and Mary his wife, late Moore, 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 Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next Term, (10th of June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in Staunton, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of Augusta county.

A copy—Teste,
19] NICHOLAS C. KINNEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county, on the 7th day of March, 1836—

Hezekiah Daggs, plaintiff—against Hamilton Brown and George Mayse, defendants.

The defendant Hamilton Brown not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably 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: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in June next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Staunton Spectator for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the Court house of Bath county.

A copy—Teste,
19] CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Ck.

VIRGINIA:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Augusta, on the 7th day of March, 1836.

Anna Blackburn, Plaintiff against John H. Peyton, Exec'r. of Samuel Blackburn, dec'd. Benjamin Wier, Geo. Weir, Hugh Weir, — Cunningham and Mary, his wife, (late Mary Weir,) — Wilson & Margaret, his wife, (late Margaret Weir,) — Gray & Elizabeth, his wife, (late Elizabeth Weir,) — Alexander, and Nancy, his wife, (late Nancy Weir,) — Mathews and Phebe, his wife, (late Phebe Weir,) — and Susannah, his wife, (late Susannah Weir,) (children and representatives of Agnes Weir, dec'd.) Andrew Blackburn, William Blackburn, George Blackburn, John Blackburn, Edward Blackburn, James Blackburn, — Moyers and Mary, his wife, (late Mary Blackburn,) — Snoddy and Jane, his wife, (late Jane Blackburn,) — Carson and Nancy, his wife, (late Nancy Blackburn,) — Blackburn and Gracy, his wife, (late Gracy Blackburn,) (children and representatives of John Blackburn,) Benjamin Blackburn, Sen. Benjamin Blackburn, Jr. John Blackburn, — Davis and Mary, his wife, (late Mary Blackburn,) — Wallace and Jane, his wife, (late Jane Blackburn,) — Derwin and Sally, his wife, (late Sally Blackburn,) — and Asenath, his wife, (late Asenath Blackburn,) (children and reps. of said Benjamin Blackburn, Sen.) Benjamin Blackburn, Gideon Blackburn, Thomas Blackburn, John Blackburn, Edward Blackburn, Saml. Blackburn, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachael and Leah Blackburn, (reps. of Robt. Blackburn,) Nathaniel, Benjamin, William, Thomas, Archibald, Samuel, — Mathews and Rosanna, his wife, (late Rosanna Blackburn,) — Hess and Mary, his wife, (late Mary Blackburn,) — Mann and Elizabeth, his wife, (late Elizabeth Blackburn,) (reps. of Archibald Blackburn) Robert, William, Thomas, John, James and Archibald Bay, — and Elizabeth, his wife, (late Elizabeth Bay,) (reps. of Elizabeth Bay,) Defendants.

The defendants, except Samuel Blackburn (son of Archibald,) and John H. Peyton, Exec'r. of Samuel Blackburn, dec'd. 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 Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendants, do appear here, on the first day of the next Term, (10th June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in Staunton, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of Augusta county. A copy—Teste,
16] NICH'S. C. KINNEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county, on Monday the 4th day of April, 1836—Samuel Moale, Trustee of the estate of Robert Purviance, plaintiff—against John Mitchell, Sheriff of Lewis county, to whom the estate of Henry Purviance, dec'd. has been committed for administration, Susan Hughes, David S. Courtney, William Courtney, Sarah Courtney, Samuel J. Donelson, and others, defendants.

The defendants Susan Hughes, David S. Courtney, William Courtney, Sarah Courtney, Samuel J. Donaldson, Randal H. Moale, John Oliver, Henry Thompson, William H. Prentiss, Waller Newman, Rebecca Clarke, Eve Clarke, John Clarke, Joel Jackson and Rebecca his wife, John Bozarth, Jane Mitchell, Aza Bozarth, Ann Bozarth, and George Bozarth, 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 county: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, (10th of June,) and answer the original and supplemental bills of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed in Staunton, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of Augusta county.

A copy—Teste,
19] NICHOLAS C. KINNEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county, on the 7th day of December, 1835—

David Ross, plaintiff, against James Curry and Thomas A. Turk, defendants.

The defendant James Curry, 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: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, (10th of June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed in Staunton, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of Augusta county.

A copy—Teste,
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VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county, on the 7th day of December, 1835—

David Ross, plaintiff, against James Curry and Thomas A. Turk, defendants.

The defendant James Curry, 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: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, (10th of June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed in Staunton, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of Augusta county.

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MISCELLANY.

A CAPTIVATING PICTURE.

We publish to day, as promised some days since, a condensed view of the character of HARRISON. If the reader does not rise from its perusal with feelings of attachment and admiration of the man, we will be willing to admit our want of comprehension of those qualities in man, which endear him to his fellow men. It is from Judge HALL'S Memoir. No one will deny the justice of the character, or doubt its truth.—Poulson.

CHARACTER OF GEN. HARRISON.

We must now review some of the ground that we have passed over, for the purpose of presenting in another point of view, the public services of the distinguished individual, whose eventful career has occupied our attention. We have more than once alluded to the integrity and disinterestedness of Gen. Harrison; we have noticed his patriotism and devotedness to his country; and we now propose to offer some proofs of the display of those qualities, in addition to the evidence afforded by his public acts.

We have seen that Gen. Harrison never contemplated the military service as a permanent profession. When the first war for independence had terminated by the victory of Wayne, and the delivery of the British posts in the northwest, he threw aside the habiliments of a soldier and accepted a civil office. He passed from one grade to another, enjoying successfully the confidence of the elder Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and of the people of Ohio and Indiana. As Governor of Indiana, and superintendent of Indian affairs, for thirteen years, large sums of money passed through his hands, to be distributed at his discretion, and subjected to few of the checks which are now provided, under the admirable arrangement of the offices at Washington. He gave no security; nor had the government any other guarantee for the faithful application of those funds, but his prudence and honesty. That he was true to his trust, is obvious from the facts, that he remained poor, and did not become the debtor of the government. He made no speculation upon the public money or lands.

In the expedition of Tippecanoe, he led the militia of his own territory, and a few volunteers from Kentucky, into the field, as governor of Indiana, and commander in chief of its militia. The command that he afterwards held on the northwestern frontier, was given him at the spontaneous call of the western people. He did not seek the office nor the emoluments of a general: but willingly led his fellow-citizens to battle, sharing with them the labors, the dangers, and the honors of war, and retiring with them to private life when the contest ceased. As commander-in-chief, he was subjected to heavy expenses. His command was spread over so wide a territory, that he was obliged to travel incessantly and to entertain a large suit. Nearly all his operations were carried on with militia—and all the measures necessary to draw out these troops to the field, to conciliate them while there, and to retain them in service, obliged him to maintain an extensive intercourse with influential citizens, and to receive many of them at his headquarters. Unlike the leader of a regular army, who is provided with troops and supplies, and is independent of the country, General Harrison was placed in a kind of political relation to the people, which requires that he should possess their confidence and good will. It was requisite, therefore, that he should keep free-quarters for the reception of such of his fellow-citizens as visited him on business, or came to see other friends in the army. His expenses so far exceeded his pay, that he was obliged to sell a fine tract of land during the war, to meet them; and that he not only exposed his life and gave his labors to his country, but contributed a portion of his estate to sustain her in one of the darkest periods of her existence.

He had purchased from the government several fine tracts of land in Indiana, on the Ohio river, on which, under the system of sale practised, only part of the purchase money was paid. The final payment became due while the General was on the frontier; and, for want of money to meet it, the land was forfeited. It is true that under a subsequent law, he received back the sum he had actually paid in: but this was no compensation for the loss of a body of fine land, which is now perhaps worth twelve dollars per acre, and would have placed him in easy circumstances, could he have retained it.

At the time our distinguished friend was thus devoting his private fortune to the public service, sacrificing that which, though small in value then, would have risen with the rapid appreciation of property in the west, into an ample estate, he had liberty to draw on the government to an unlimited amount, and was daily passing large sums of public money through his hands. During the war he drew on the government for more than six hundred thousand dollars for public purposes, not a cent of which was ever diverted to his own use; and at the close of his military service, there was no charge against him on the books of the accounting officers at Washington, except a few hundred dollars, which he had expended as secret service money, and which was promptly allowed by the President.

Since the war, Gen. Harrison has been the principal, and almost the only, representative of the military class of our citizens, in the region in which he lived; and the old soldiers crowded about him. The veterans who had served under Wayne, St. Clair and others of the early commanders, came to him to present their claims for land and for pensions. Those who had served in the late war under him came to him, of course, as their next friend. Born in Virginia and bred in the west, he was hospitable by nature, and by habit—and the old soldier always found a welcome at his fireside. Not only were his expenses increased, but a vast deal of his time employed, in the duties of charity or friendship towards this deserving class of citizens.

Some years ago, it was ascertained that a large body of land adjoining Cincinnati, and bordering on the Ohio, which had been long previously for a mere pliant, under an execution against the original proprietor, could not be held by the titles derived from the purchasers, because the proceedings were irregular. The legal title was in Gen. Harrison and other gentlemen, who were the heirs at law. The hundreds of acres included in this tract would have constituted princely domains for both these persons, and have afforded a wealthy inheritance for their descendants, had they chosen to have insisted on their legal rights; and they could perhaps have done justice to the purchasers, by giving them a small portion of the whole for their equitable claims. But Gen. Harrison is not the man who ever compromises between his honor and interest; and immediately on being informed of the situation of the property, he procured the assent of his co-heir and joined him in executing deeds in fee simple to the purchasers, without claiming any consideration for what he considered an act of duty, except a few hundred dollars, being the difference between the actual value when sold, and the amount paid at the sheriff's sale. Indeed, in the tract however, were twelve acres of the most valuable part, which were actually the property of Mr. Harrison, by donation from his father-in-law, and in his possession at the time of the sale under the execution, and which were improperly included in the sale, in consequence of his title not appearing on record.

This he might have retained both legally and equitably; but such was his nice regard for his reputation, and his scrupulous desire to do all the justice that others were disposed to claim of him, that he agreed to receive for this portion, as well as the other a small payment, which, with the amount for which it was struck off at the sale, would make up what was supposed to have been its value when sold. The last described portion thus relinquished, is now worth one hundred thousand dollars.

It is well known, that it has not been uncommon for gentlemen holding high offices, to avail themselves of their influence to procure for their relatives. A large number of the members of Congress, and other high functionaries, have procured appointments for their sons in the military academy at West Point, or in the navy by means of which these young gentlemen are educated and provided for, at the expense of the government. Many of those who thus relieve themselves of the expenses of educating their own sons are wealthy men. Gen. Harrison has a numerous family, mostly sons, and has never been wealthy. He has always, since his sons have been old enough to be educated, until very lately, held offices of high grade and influence, and could at any time have procured such a favor by asking for it. He had higher claims to such patronage than most men; his father was a distinguished patriot of the revolution—he himself had fought through two wars—one of his sons was married to the daughter of the lamented Genl. Pike who fell in the battle during the last war; and the children of this marriage became, by the early death of their father, dependent on Gen. Harrison. But he educated his family at his own expense. It is true, that more than once, while in Congress, he formed the intention of placing one of his sons at West Point, or in the navy; but finding the applications from his own state more numerous than could be complied with, he disinterestedly waived his own claims in favor of his constituents, and procured appointments for their sons, in preference to his own. On one occasion, when his straightened circumstances, and his desire to place one of his sons in the military profession, had induced him to resolve to ask an appointment for him at West Point, a poor neighbor brought to him a fine boy, whom he was wholly unable to educate, and begged to put him at West Point; the General took the son of his humble constituent under his patronage, procured him a place in the military academy, and has had the satisfaction of seeing him become a valuable citizen, high in office in one of the western states.

In person General Harrison is tall and slender; his countenance is expressive of the vivacity and benevolence of his character; his fine dark eye is remarkable for its kindness, fire and intelligence. Although from his early manhood he has never had the appearance of possessing a robust constitution, yet such has been the effect of an active life and temperate habits, that few men enjoy at his age so much bodily vigor, or moral energy. He seldom or never partakes of ardent spirits, and does not habitually use even wine. Equally moderate in his diet, he is emphatically a temperate man.

He is remarkably amiable in his social and domestic relations. Generous, kind, and affectionate in his disposition—mild and forbearing in his temper, plain, easy, and unostentatious in his manners—cheerful and affable in his intercourse with his friends and with strangers—easily accessible to all and unbounded in his civilities. Warm in his affections, he has never been violent or vindictive in his enmities. Those who know him love him, and his enemies have only been such as have been created by his political relations or by the operation of causes growing out of party feeling. In a long life of collision with men of every class—frequently with the most fierce, turbulent, and ungovernable, we have no knowledge of his having engaged in personal hostilities, or in a duel; and such was the effect of his mind and gentlemanly example, that not a duel was fought in the north-western army while he commanded.

The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and reared under the eye and influence of the founders of our government, he early imbibed a deep reverence for the constitution, which has been evinced in all his public acts through life. From the house of his father, the guardianship of Robert Morris, and the patronage of Washington, he passed into the service of his country in the companionship of Wayne, St. Clair and other illustrious men, of that noble band who laid the foundation of liberty. In civil office he became associated with Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other mas-

ter spirits, who, while they were among the fathers of the constitution were also the great leaders of the democratic party. They professed the principles which had been instilled into his mind from early infancy, and which in the mature reflection of manhood, he considered right, and he acted with the democratic party consistently and steadily. From early associations, therefore, as well as from principle, he has retained through the vicissitudes of life, an ardent love and a deep reverence for the pure maxims of the revolution; and has been in the habit of testing his political opinions by the constitution itself, and the contemporaneous exposition of its framers.

In civil office, and in military command, he was always just, moderate and firm; avoiding violent and arbitrary measures, and preferring to govern by persuasion and argument. The talents and attainments of Gen. Harrison may be estimated from his writings, his speeches and his acts. The man who would deny to him a high order of intellect, must be regardless of the evidence of history. For forty years his name has been associated with the most important transactions of our country, and the proofs of his intellectual endowments may be found on its records. The lawyer whose whole time has been devoted to the examination of a particular class of subjects, may be able to embody his thoughts on a question of constitutional or municipal law with more technical precision, and mould his language with greater art and sophistry. The trained politician whose energies have been devoted, with unceasing vigilance to his own elevation, who has watched the temper of the times, and the fluctuating opinion of parties, may be more expert in making or in seizing occasions to display his patriotism or address. But Gen. Harrison may be advantageously compared with any of his contemporaries as a man of abilities, and as a sound and able practical politician. His writings which are numerous, speak for themselves; they are distinguished by clearness and facility of composition. Few men write better or with greater rapidity. In the many high stations which he has filled, he has never been in the habit of employing a secretary or amanuensis, to write his letters, but has always performed this duty himself. He is an animated and ready speaker, fluent in language, plain but not graceful in manner. We have seldom seen any one so prompt or so happy in an extemporaneous address. His aptitude and readiness in bringing the resources of a highly cultivated mind to bear, without apparent premeditation, upon any subject which may be presented, are singularly felicitous.

It was this rare union of ability, courtesy and moderation, that caused Gen. Harrison to be so much beloved by the militia whom he commanded in the war. These were the qualities that won for him the friendship of the gallant naval hero of Erie, who wrote to him in 1813, "You know what has been my opinion as to the future commander-in-chief of the army. I pride myself not a little, I assure you, on seeing my predictions so near being verified; yes, my dear friend, I expect soon to hail you as the chief who is to redeem the honor of our arms at the north." The man whose character could extract such a compliment from the modest and unassuming Perry—himself a daring officer, a man of discernment, who after achieving one of the noblest victories that graced our annals voluntarily accompanied Harrison to the field, and acted as his aid at the battle of the Thames—the man, we say, who could extract such a compliment from such a source, must have high merits.

Another distinguished witness of the conduct of Harrison—Genl. McArthur, who had served under him, wrote to him in 1814:—"You, sir, stand the highest with the militia of this State of any General in the service and I am confident that no man can fight them to so great an advantage; and I think their extreme solicitude may be the means of calling you to this frontier." General Harrison himself on being asked how he managed to gain the control which he always swayed over the militia, answered "By treating them with affection and kindness—by always recollecting that they were my fellow citizens, whose feelings I was bound to respect, and by sharing on every occasion the hardships which they were obliged to undergo." When Commodore Perry, forgetting his own recent daring, remonstrated with General Harrison on his exposure of his own person, in an attack made by the Indians on the army at Chatham, shortly before the action at the Thames, and also in the battle of the Thames, the intrepid leader replied, that "it was necessary that a General should set the example."

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JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE.

Judge Breckenridge, the celebrated American Lawyer, was once a candidate for membership of the American Philosophical Society, but was black-balled.—This irritated him exceedingly, and he subsequently devoted much of his time in boxing the learned body—and various are the tricks he used to play them. Among others, he used to narrate the following: he took his grandmother's fan, and covered it for a considerable time in a mud puddle. Having completely disguised it, he sent it to the Society with an elaborate description, to prove that it was the wing of the bat. It was received with due solemnity, and a vote of thanks passed to the donor. A debate arose as to the species of bat to which it belonged, and a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain whether it was the wing of a Madagascar or Candia bat. The committee sat three weeks; and after consulting Buffon's Natural History and Goldsmith's Animated Nature, they reported that it must belong to a Madagascar bat, as it wanted the characteristic marks of the Candia bat. It was pronounced the greatest curiosity in the museum, except a large sheet of brown paper, which he had hung up in the chimney and disguised with soot, and palmed upon the Society as part of a Brahmin's shirt!

"What is the matter, uncle Jerry," said Mr.—, as old Jeremiah R— was passing by, growling most ferociously. "Mat-

ter," said the old man, stopping short—"why, here I've been lugging water all the morning, for Dr. C—'s wife to wash with, and what d'ye s'pose I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about ninepence," answered Mr.—. "Ninapence! she told me the Doctor will pull a tooth for me some time!"

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—We are indebted to one of the orators of the "ancient dominion," for the following sublime speech. It was delivered, says the "Marshall Sentinel," at a meeting assembled to consider the propriety of constructing a road through a section in Virginia:—

"May it please your worships! while Europe is convulsed in civil discords, and her empires tremble with internal commotions; and while her astronomers mount the wings of their imaginations, and soar through the ethereal world, pursuing their course from system to system, until they have explored the vast eternity of space—let us direct our attention to a road more immediately in our neighborhood."

PRINTERS—mind your "spaces."—In one of our exchange papers, we noticed an advertisement headed as follows:—"SHEEP & CAT AUCTION." At first we did not know but that the strange Auction had been got up to accommodate some Richard Whittington, who wished to obtain a supply of feline stock for a sea voyage. On examination, however, we found that we had mistaken the character of the advertisement, and that its singular appearance was owing to a trick of the compositor, who had neglected to put a space after the letter "c"; thus—"SHEEP & CAT AUCTION."—Nantucket Inquirer.

Stock promptly taken.—The books of subscription for stock in the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company, which were opened on Thursday last at Lynch's Coffee House, were closed on Saturday evening. The amount allotted to Richmond was only 3000 shares, and instead of this going off heavily, four thousand two hundred and thirty three shares were taken. We presume Petersburg has also exceeded her quota, and a sealing of the shares must consequently be made.

Amongst the cheering indications of the times, it may be noticed, that the people of the country now vie with those of the city in matters of this sort.—Hitherto, they viewed money laid out in stocks as absolutely thrown away—now they consider it safely and profitably invested, when applied to objects of internal improvement.—Richmond Comp.

The stock authorized to be raised for the construction of a Rail Road from the coal-pits of the Chesterfield Company of Colliers to such point on James River above Boshers' dam as the company may select, was taken on Thursday last, in ten minutes after opening the books of subscription.

Books are now open for stock in the "Cold Brook Company of Colliers." Amount authorized, \$120,000.

Close Shaving.—The English journals are not only discussing with great freedom the propriety of abolishing the Peerage, but even make some question as to the expediency of substituting an elective chief magistracy for an hereditary monarchy. The London Chronicle think upon the whole, that the utility of monarchy is obvious, and that there is no disposition in the people of England to go farther in reform than the occasion demands.

We know of nothing that would give us more pleasure than a confirmation of the rumor in the paragraph from the Cincinnati-Whig. We have, however, not the slightest confidence in it. All accounts concur in describing Crockett's conduct as most heroic. Col. Travis's servant, upon being asked who killed the greatest number of the besieging Mexicans, answered that he supposed Crockett did, "as he had the biggest pile of dead around him."—Balt. Chron.

It is generally believed that the passage of the Appropriation bill by Congress, will soon relieve the pressure in the money market, by putting into circulation a large portion of the funds now in the deposit Banks. At some of the public establishments, the persons employed by the government have not been paid for three months. Congressmen, however, draw their own pay with out interruption.—Comp.

How many people saw the Eclipse of the Moon on Saturday morning the 30th, at 3 o'clock?

It may not be amiss to inform those who sometimes forget that the sun rises as early as 7 o'clock, that an annual Eclipse of that great Luminary will take place on the morning of the 15th of May, which will be visible here, and last 2 hours 27 minutes.

Spirited meetings have been lately held in Baltimore, in behalf of the Texian cause. At one of them, a committee was appointed "to ascertain what number of male adults are willing to volunteer as emigrants to Texas, the necessary expenses attending their emigration to be defrayed without cost or charge to them."

SPECTATOR.

—STAUNTON—

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

FEDERAL COURT.

The trial of PETER DINGES, on the first of a series of indictments, for selling, &c. counterfeit notes purporting to be on the Bank of the United States, came on before the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, on Wednesday last, and occupied the Court until Saturday evening. Among the points raised by the able Counsel for the Prisoner, in their argument, was, that the law to punish offences of this character had expired with the charter of the Bank on the 3d of March last. The Jury, in consequence, found a special verdict—"Guilty," provided, &c. leaving the point of law to be decided by the Judge. On Monday the question was argued before the Court, and on Tuesday morning Judge Caldwell delivered his opinion, that the law was no longer in force, and rendered judgment on the verdict accordingly in favor of the prisoner.

A general demurrer was then entered by Dinges's Counsel to the other indictments, which was sustained by the Court, and the Prisoner discharged.

Counsel for the Prosecution—G. W. Singleton, District Attorney, and J. H. Peyton, Esq.—for the Prisoner, A. H. H. Stuart, Thos. J. Michie, and B. G. Baldwin, Esq's.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE.

We receive most cheering and animating tidings, by letter and otherwise, from different parts of the State, of the favorable disposition of the People towards our candidate for the Presidency, Genl. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Western Virginia, we are convinced, will sustain him in November by an overwhelming majority. Wherever his standard has been raised, the sons of the Mountains rally around it with a spirit and enthusiasm, which cannot fail of success. In Eastern Virginia, too, the signs of the times are altogether auspicious.—It is an error to suppose that Judge White has any substantial popularity in that section of the State;—the preference there given to him, in the general, has been but as a choice of evils. The terrors of Van Burenism hurried multitudes into his ranks, without much reflection, who are now satisfied of the utter hopelessness of attaining their object by adhering to him. They see that while Judge White can get, at most, but one or two States, the election of Gen. Harrison may be secured in the Electoral Colleges with the aid of Virginia—and they do not feel willing to sacrifice the interests of their country through a false show of consistency. Gen. Harrison is a native of their State—a true old fashioned Virginia republican—of approved principles and acknowledged talents—a man who has devoted his life to his country, and whose career has been illustrated by a series of the most splendid and important public services:—in all of which he has shown a purity, moderation and firmness of character which eminently fit him for the Executive chair at this crisis. The path of duty is therefore made plain before them. It is only necessary, indeed, we are confident, to bring before the people the claims of General HARRISON, which the modest tenor of his life, in this gasconading and vain-glorious age, has kept too much in the shade, to ensure their acknowledgment and hearty approbation.

HARRISON CONVENTION.

Meetings have been called in Morgan, Hampshire, Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Mecklenburg, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Harrison Convention.—We have likewise assurances of speedy movements in several other counties, for the same purpose.

Randolph, Bath, Augusta, Pendleton, and Rockbridge, we are officially advised, have already elected delegates—and the probability is that there are others of which we have not yet heard.

There is no doubt, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, that we shall have quite a respectable Convention.

DOUBLE SHOTTED TICKET.

The idea of running an united ticket for White & Harrison in Virginia seems to stick like a fish-bone in the throat of the Enquirer.—The fact is he fears it.

GEN. JACKSON & THE LAND BILL.

"TO AVOID THESE EVILS IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE MOST SAFE, JUST, AND FEDERAL DISPOSITION WHICH COULD BE MADE OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE WOULD BE ITS APPOINTMENT AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES, ACCORDING TO THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION."—President Jackson's message to Congress, 1829.

The bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands amongst the States has passed the Senate, and there is hardly a doubt that it will also pass the House of Representatives. That it will again be vetoed by the President, however, we are warned in advance. Is it not most outrageous, that the will of the people, so repeatedly manifested in the passage of this bill, should be frustrated by one man? Is this Republicanism? Or is it even consistent with Gen. Jackson's declared opinion in 1829?—Let his supporters answer.

THE LAND BILL.—The "Spy in Washington," corresponding with the New York Courier and Enquirer, states that Gen. Jackson recently held a conversation with a gentleman who had once remarked to him that Mr. Clay complained that he had not promptly returned the Land bill, with his objections to its passage. The President, no doubt highly excited, declared "that he was now prepared—he had the veto in his pocket."

WILLIAM C. RIVES voted against Mr. Clay's Land bill in the Senate! In 1829, he was a member of the Committee of the House of Representatives which reported in favour of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States! Whence this change? Oh! then it was recommended by Gen. Jackson, but now he is opposed to it; and Mr. Rives thinks as Gen. Jackson thinks. Surely that is explanation enough for any Republican.

Judge White has offered in the Senate rescinding and annulling resolutions as a substitute for Benton's expungers.

Small Pox.—The last Lewisburg Alleghania assures the public that the Small Pox is confined to its original location, the Bridge, and that there is little ground to apprehend its spread through the country.

A meeting has been called in Botetourt, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Congress of the United States, and the Executive, to acknowledge the independence of Texas. The meeting was to take place on Monday last.

Florida.—At the last accounts there were four hundred of the troops at Tampa Bay on the sick list, and the climate was getting worse and worse for the army. Gen. Scott, it is said, had determined to send home the volunteers before the 1st of May, and to select the most healthy posts for the regulars, 1300 in number, to keep the Indians in check until the hot season has passed.

General Macomb is on his return to Washington city.

HARRISON MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Bath county, friendly to the election of General Wm. H. HARRISON, to the Presidency of the United States, convened at the Court-house, on the 27th of April, 1836.

Col. Thomas Sitlington was called to the chair, and Charles L. Francisco appointed secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

The election of a President of the United States, at all times a subject of the deepest interest to the people, has of late assumed a still more important character from its connection with the continuance of our liberties and the stability of our institutions. We have seen within the last twelve months, a self-constituted and irresponsible body of men, meeting together at the city of Baltimore—claiming to reflect the public will, and arrogantly dictating to the free citizens of the United States, who shall fill for the next four years, the two highest offices known to our Government. The choice of that assemblage, composed as it was of servile office-holders and still more obsequious office-seekers, was such as might have been expected from selfish men, having no common interest with the people. Two individuals have been nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, whose only claim to that distinction rests on their subservency to the powers that be—and their willingness to perpetuate by any means the domination of that party which proclaims to the world as one of its fundamental maxims, that "the spoils of the vanquished belong to the victors."

A portion, at least, of the people of Bath, do not recognize the right of that assemblage, although dignified by the name of a National Convention, to usurp the power which is inherent in the people of electing their own magistrates; nor can they perceive any well-founded claim which either Martin Van Buren or Richard M. Johnson, has to their confidence. The former, they regard as a mere political stock-broker, without any fixed political principles and constantly shaping his speculations with reference to the fluctuations of popular opinion. As for Richard M. Johnson—his private character, independently of his utter want of qualification for the second office of our Government, should induce a virtuous and enlightened people to reject his nomination with indignation.—Entertaining these views and opinions, they have watched

with anxious solicitude, the development of public opinion throughout their own State and the United States on this vital question, and have observed with pride and the liveliest gratification the indications of a spirit, every where manifesting itself, not to be dictated to, even by those highest in place and authority, on questions involving their dearest political rights. They hail these demonstrations of the people as sure harbingers of a speedy restoration of the Government to its pristine purity as administered by Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe—and they are convinced that union and concord of action among the opponents of Presidential dictation, are alone wanting to the consummation of an event so devoutly to be wished.

Two distinguished citizens—distinguished alike for their private worth and the public benefit they have conferred upon their country, are now before them as candidates for the Presidency. Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio, and Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee.—They have confidence in the integrity and the ability of both these citizens, and should such an alternative become necessary, would gladly confer their suffrages upon either of them, rather than see the nominee of the Baltimore caucus elevated to the Chief Magistracy. But having awaited with anxious interest, the movements of the people on this subject, and having carefully noted their action upon it, they are honestly of opinion that General Harrison of Ohio, is their first choice, and that he is daily becoming more and more a terror to the party now dominant in the country.

We bear, too, in grateful remembrance, his self-sacrificing devotion to his country, and the signal services he rendered her in her hour of need.—We should feel proud to call him forth from the shades of private life, which he so much adorns, and to elevate him to the highest office within the gift of a free people.

As the sense of this meeting, therefore, be it Resolved, 1st. That we would deprecate the election of Martin V. Buren to the Presidency of the U. S. as recognizing the right of a self-constituted caucus to dictate to the people who should be their public servants, and thereby transferring the power of election from the people to whom it rightfully belongs, to a band of selfish confederates.

2nd. Resolved, That concert of action among the opponents of Martin Van Buren is essential to effect his exclusion from the Presidential chair.

3rd. Resolved, That it is the duty of all true patriots to sacrifice their predilections for particular individuals, upon the altar of their country, and to unite upon the individual who possesses in the greatest degree, the confidence of the Whig party.

4th. Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest sense of the virtues, talents, patriotism and public services of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, and would regard his election to the Presidency as eminently calculated to heal the dissensions of party, and to promote the best interests of the Union.

5th. Resolved, That this meeting hail with pleasure, the opportunity for a complete union of the opponents of Martin Van Buren, which is presented by the Convention contemplated to be held in Staunton, on the 7th of June next.

6th. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that the county of Bath, and all the other counties entertaining similar views, should be represented in said Convention.

7th. Resolved, That he appointed delegates from the county of Bath, to attend said Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to said Convention: Col. John Brown, Dr. A. P. Strother, Samuel Lewis, Col. A. Dickinson, Charles L. Francisco, George Francisco, David Fultz, Robert Bratton, Dr. Thomas Goode, Dr. Whitehead, George Mayse, Thomas Campbell, James W. Warwick, Thomas Sitlington, S. V. Gatewood, Alexander Hamilton, R. S. Wallace, Dr. W. I. McCue.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of vigilance and correspondence with the privilege of increasing their number: Col. John Brown, Ludwell Richards, Alexander Hamilton, Capt. John Dickinson, Col. John Fry, George B. Richards, Dr. Thomas Goode, Samuel Ruckman, Walter Richards, Charles L. Francisco, Charles Hamilton, sen. R. Erwin, Thos. Campbell, Dr. W. I. McCue.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Harrison Advocate, Staunton Spectator, Richmond Whig, and Lynchburg Virginian.

HARRISON MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON, in Franklin, on the 4th day of May, James Johnson, Esq. was called to the chair and Zebulon Dyer appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained, on motion, the chair appointed John J. Dyer, Dr. John Cravens, Peter H. Kinkead, Michael Newman, and David Lowman to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after a few moments, reported the following:

Resolved, That we deem Gen. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, from his invaluable public services, his sterling integrity and eminent abilities, a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the intended Convention to be held in Staunton, on the 7th of June next, for the purpose of framing a Harrison Electoral ticket.

Resolved, That he appointed delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Staunton Spectator.

The blank in the 3rd resolution was filled with the names of Dr. John Cravens, John J. Dyer, Maj. Peter Hull, Jacob F. Johnson, Harvey F. Semple and James Johnson.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

JAMES JOHNSON, Chairm. Z. DYER, Sec'y.

Proceedings of Rockbridge Meeting on our next paper.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Whig Convention has nominated JAMES CLARKE, for Governor, and CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, for Lieut. Governor—and HARRISON and GRANGER, for President and Vice President.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE.

The Rockingham Register thus responds:—"We are sorry to inform our neighbors of the Spectator, that we are still 'in the dark' regarding the 'funds' raised for the erection of the North River Bridge. Not a word, as we have heard, has been elicited from the Commissioners entrusted with the money raised for the specified object, as to when the Bridge will be erected, or whether it will be built at all. We hope the Spectator will continue its enquiries until the Commissioners are compelled to inform their deeply interested fellow-citizens what has become of the money raised and when they purpose making an application of it to the object for which it has been placed in their hands."

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

The Paris dates received at New York are to the 25th March. It is said that on the 19th of March, Messrs. Rothschild had applied to the agents of the Havre Packets for the freight of specie, being the first two instalments under the French Indemnity Treaty.

According to the New York Times, a letter has been received from the house of Rothschild, our financial agents in France, stating that they had been informed by the Minister of France that all the instalments now due under the Treaty of Indemnification would be paid over in twenty days from that time.

The Paris Messenger of the 23d, says, "It was yesterday reported on 'Change, says a Journal, that the Treasury had already paid the instalments of the indemnity to the U. States, which are already due."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The advices from Texas, furnished in the New Orleans papers, continue to be of a disastrous character. A sudden and unexpected movement has been made by a detachment of Santa Anna's army, which, in connection with the operations prosecuted so vigorously by him in other quarters, would seem to place the whole Texian force under Houston in a most critical situation. It will be seen by the annexed letters that the Mexicans, uniting with and guided by the Indians, had made a forced march as far east as Nogodoches, which town had been abandoned to them by the Texians with the greatest precipitation. One account states that the Indians on the Mexican frontier had risen in great force,—estimated, by report, at 10,000 strong,—and thus, with his combined Mexican and Indian army in his rear, Houston, who was at the last dates on the banks of the Brassos, awaiting the approach of Santa Anna, was in danger of being hemmed in on all sides.—Rich. Comp.

NAGODOCHES, April 12th, 1836.

To Gen. T. T. Mason, Fort Jessup.

Dear Sir—We hasten to inform you that the information received before your departure is confirmed. They [the Mexican army] encamped at the Sabine night before last. They have been piloted by the Caddoes. Their combined force is formidable, we cannot ascertain the exact number. You know our condition—comment is useless. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave here to day with the view of concentrating at Arvoteg or St. Augustine.

Signed, R. A. IRVIN, Acting Com. of this Municipality.

We are satisfied that the above information is correct, and that the movement intended is advisable.

Signed, F. THORN, H. RAGGED, I. ROBERTS, C. H. SIMMS, D. A. HOFFMAN, Counter signed, A. HOTCHKISS.

Letter to the editor of the N. O. Bulletin.

FORT JESSUP, (Lou.) April 14.

Dear Sir—Nogodoches has been abandoned, and probably by this hour is in ruins. A detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the north, who it is reported are 1500 strong; and unless timely succor is obtained, the country will be overrun; and the depredations and horrors which were lately enacted in Florida, will now be removed to the western border of our happy land. Hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing before the ruthless savages who are hastening down upon them; and all is confusion between here and San Augustine. Gov. Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found himself and his handful of devoted adherents hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side, and the cruel Indians on the other; and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants and forming a rear guard, to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached here by express last evening; and Gen. Gaines, with just promptitude, has ordered 8 or 10 companies from this garrison to be on the line of march by 3 o'clock P. M., to reach the Sabine as early as possible. Gen. Gaines commands this expedition.

The cold blooded massacre of the gallant Fannin and his men by the Mexicans, after they had capitulated to the latter, is but too well confirmed. The particulars are as follows:

Col. Fannin evacuated Goliad on the 19th March, by order of Gen. Houston, Commander in Chief; his force was between 340 and 350 men; about 8 miles east of the fort they were surrounded by the enemy with 2000 cavalry and infantry. The advance guard were cut off, 25 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Fannin fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 190 killed and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back, Col. Fannin entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fannin went out to meet the commanding general, who represented to Colonel Fannin that he knew the force opposed to him—that he was entrenched in an open prairie without water, that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish, that he wished to show him quarters, &c. A capitulation was made with the usual forms of honorable warfare; Col. Fannin was to lay down his arms, and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions on the 9th day after their arrival at Goliad; they were assured that a vessel was ready to receive them at Copano, to embark for New Orleans, and Col. F. marched out in file, the Mexicans each side of him. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them. At the first fire ear-

ly every man fell—a Mr. Hadden of Texas and three others succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. H. remained in the grass all night; in the morning he succeeded in making his escape.

COL. CROCKETT.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana, dated April 12th, to a Member of Congress:

"CROCKETT was found (within the Alabama) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back, a frown on his brow, a smile of scorn on his lips—his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and 'twenty-two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle.'"

MEXICO & THE U. STATES.

It turns out that there is some reason to believe that Santa Anna has been tampering with the Indians within the territory of the U. States, through Manuel Flores, as stated in our last paper, in violation of the treaty between the two Governments. A number of Caddo Indians have already crossed over into Texas, to aid Santa Anna—and Gen. Gaines has, in consequence, called on the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee for troops. The Mexican army were rapidly approaching our border, and Gen. Gaines anticipates that as soon as they reach the vicinity of the Indians, they will join in the contest, and the peace and safety of our own citizens thus be endangered. The Executive, moreover, it would seem, thinks it necessary to make provision for such a contingency. A bill received its first reading in the House of Representatives on Friday last, in obedience to his recommendation, appropriating a Million of Dollars for the defence of our Western frontier.

Should it turn out to be true that Santa Anna has violated the treaty with us as above stated, he may get a war on his hands that will prove rather troublesome to him. His atrocious cruelties are fast preparing public feeling and sentiment in this country for such an event, if there should be an occasion to justify it.

FROM FLORIDA.—At length we have heard from Major Gen. SCOTT's command in Florida. He was, at the date of despatches which have been received from him, at Tampa Bay, with the whole force under his command, amounting, now that all the detachments are united, to between five and six thousand men. There had been no regular battle with the Indians. The General met with them on the Wythlacochee, and had skirmishes with them (supposed to be the same body as attacked Gen. GAINES) for several days, without being able to bring them to battle. They were followed and charged upon repeatedly in the hammocks; but the nature of the ground is such (being all deep marsh except the hammocks, or clumps and thickets of trees and undergrowth) that it was impossible to prevent their escape. Some Indians, however, were killed, and a few of the troops were killed and wounded. The General was about again to take the field from Tampa Bay, and to send detachments to Charlotte Harbor, and other places where the Indians might be expected to be met with.

We have seen a letter from an Officer at Tampa Bay, who states that the VANDALIA (sloop of war) was then (April 8th) still in Tampa Bay, where she had been for several weeks; that a detachment of Marines from her had acted with Col. LINDSAY's command, consisting of the Alabama volunteers and Florida militia, and in two excursions into the interior had several skirmishes with the Indians, in which four of the troops were killed and four wounded, and some twenty Indians were killed. A fort which they threw up on their first excursion, and garrisoned with 70 men, was attacked, during the absence of the main body, by 150 Indians, who fired upon the fort more than two hours, when they were beaten off with the loss of 15 or 20 killed; there being one killed and one wounded in the fort.

Nat. Intel.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to regulate the public deposits, was taken up. Amendments were offered by Mr. Wright and Mr. Calhoun, which, with the original bill, were ordered to be printed. The bill was then laid on the table with the understanding that it should be taken up after the Land Bill shall have been disposed of.

Owing to the lamented occurrence of the decease of another Member of Congress—the Hon. Richard J. Manning, Representative from South Carolina—the House of Representatives, says the National Intelligencer, adjourned on Tuesday immediately after the eloquent and feeling annunciation of it by Mr. Pinckney. The Senate, on receiving the communication of it, on motion of Mr. Preston, after a few impressive observations from him, also adjourned without transacting any business.

Public Lands.

On Wednesday, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c. Mr. Wright and Mr. Benton spoke in opposition to the bill. The question was then taken on its passage, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alab., King, of Ga., Linn, Moore, Morris, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.

REUBEN M. WHITNEY.

As we expected, the revelations touching a "certain" Reuben M. Whitney, his infamy of character, the relation in which he stands to the Treasury, the control he exercises over the fiscal concerns of the country, and the pertinacity with which the majority in the lower House refuses to permit an inquiry into

the business—begin to attract attention. We are informed of more than one instance, in which the suspicions of friends of the administration have been awakened, and it would be a libel on the virtue of the people to suppose that under such circumstances as have already been developed, popular feeling did not very soon, in a voice not to be resisted, call for the "searching operation" of a committee.—The very fact that the party in power manifest so much alarm at the proposition, shows conclusively that there is something wrong—something which will not bear the light. The resolution of Mr. DROMGOOLE—proposed as a substitute for Mr. Wise's—calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information, is a perfect farce, an insult indeed to the people.—The Secretary of the Treasury—that officer of the Government, whose character and conduct are involved in the alleged transactions, called upon to bear testimony as to the nature and extent of the connexion between the Government and the Minister Resident of the Pet Banks near the Treasury of the United States. If one title of that which is alleged be true, Mr. Woodbury must partake largely of the censure—and yet, it is proposed to cut off all other means of attaining a knowledge of the truth, except a call upon him for information. If every thing was right—with a knowledge of the certainty with which an unfounded accusation reacts in favor of the accused—can it be, for a moment, doubted, that Mr. Woodbury, and the friends of the administration, would not gladly consent to the proposed enquiry, and await the Report of the Committee, with the confidence of conscious innocence! How different was the conduct of the U. S. Bank, and of its friends in Congress! When did they oppose an enquiry? When did they object to the raising of a Committee? Exposed to the most groundless charges and suspicions, and to a persecution, on the part of the Government, without a parallel, they were, at all times, ready and willing for investigation. They did not, in fact, wait for their assailants to move first—they invited the measure. Again, in the case of Mr. CRAWFORD. When charges, affecting his character as an officer, were brought forward, with what promptness did he and his friends demand a Committee. And in every instance in which enquiry was demanded, during the administration of John Q. Adams, we find its friends cheerfully acquiescing in the measure. It was reserved for the present administration to throw itself upon its dignity, and refuse to have its doings investigated. What was the conduct of the House of Representatives in regard to the Post Office?—Did they not resist the demand for investigation as long as practicable, in short until the Committee of the Senate had made such disclosures as rendered it absolutely necessary for them to move in the business.

Who then is REUBEN M. WHITNEY, in whose behalf these exertions to stifle investigation are made?—admitting that he alone is to be affected by the disclosures. His birth and parentage are matters of no moment and are unknown to us. We believe he is, by the former, an American, and being such, resided in Canada, during the late war, where he was employed in smuggling specie from the United States, for the purpose of paying the British Troops, and was, therefore, of course, a Traitor to his country, and liable to the punishment of death if apprehended. His residence in Montreal, during the War, is admitted by himself, and his alleged employment has never been denied.

How he became a Government Director of the U. S. Bank is not known to us. In this capacity, he is convicted by the Bank Committee of the House of Representatives of PERJURY, and in their report is stigmatised as one who is unworthy of belief.

This is the man who now is accredited by the Secretary of the Treasury, as his office in the Treasury buildings, and who can, at his pleasure, control, in a great degree, the distribution of 30,000,000 dollars! The exact nature of his connexion with the Secretary of the Treasury must be a secret, until the majority may choose to have it brought to light.—Fredericksburg Arena.

A SCENE.

Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Star. I think I never witnessed a more amusing passage between two Senators, than that which took place to-day between Messrs. Clay and Hill. The unimpeached Senator from N. Hampshire had closed his discourse, which it is well known he ever reads, as he would a sermon, and which oftentimes is nothing less than that, though frequently born of some bad text! He had been amplifying upon some revolutionary matter, a claim, or something of that nature, I cannot say exactly, as I entered, just as he was seating himself. As he took his chair, Mr. Clay rose and said, that as both the honorable Senator from New Hampshire and himself were about to quit that body, he would take occasion to remark that he cordially agreed with him in the sentiments which he had just expressed, but that he was surprised that a gentleman of his sagacity, his talents, and his industry, should not have succeeded in detecting more corruption in his investigations, than the petty one which he had dwelt upon in his speech. He also hoped, as they were so soon about to part, that he might be allowed to indulge in a little parting advice. Inasmuch as he had expressed his concurrence with that gentleman's sentiments, and his determination to vote with him in this case, he would advise him to reconsider somewhat the notions he had indulged in reference to certain other important measures, and close his career in that chamber, by coming forward like a man, and recording his vote for the Land Bill. He advised the Senator to consider—in view of the place he was so soon to fill, as governor, what use might be made, under his auspices, of the monies which would fall to the lot of New Hampshire, by virtue of the Distributive

Land Bill. How much better than to have it here, to be preyed upon by the rats of the Treasury.

Mr. Hill rose to reply. But, alas! he had no notes; and failure was too signal not to elate to the very summit of amusement his best friends, as well as his best enemies, if he has any.

The Federal Court has adjourned. Peter Dinges has been arrested, under State authority, for counterfeiting notes on several of the Virginia Banks.

THE SALE OF THE SLAVES AND LAND advertised by Messrs. Ruff and Davidson is charged from the 6th to the 2d of June.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, JOHN T. TOWLES, Esq. of Mississippi, to Miss FRANCES PEYTON ESKRIDGE, daughter of Wm. S. Eskridge, Esq. of this town.

It is said that Santa Anna had about 1500 convicts from the jails in Mexico, at the storming of San Antonio, whom he used as a forlorn hope.

A meeting was held in London, Lord Dudley Stuart presiding, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in New York.

In the Circuit Court at Albany, New York, a verdict of \$8,000 was rendered in favour of John Smith, for injuries sustained by his family, three of whom died, against the owners of the steamboat Advocate, which blew up in May last.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL. Decision Reversed. Judge CARR yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in reversal of the decision of the General Court.

The will of 1821 is before the General Court, for probate, and it is presumed a contest will be made on that also. It will be remembered that this will provides for the emancipation of all the slaves belonging to Mr. Randolph's estate.

It is stated, in the Boston papers, that the Whigs in Mr. J. Q. Adams's district, intend running opposition to him at the next election.

We learn from the Lexington (Va.) Gazette that Col. Jordan, the energetic and enterprising proprietor of "Lucy Selina Furnace," in Alleghany county, has nearly completed a Rail Road from his Ore bank to the Furnace, a distance of 15-12 miles.

Important to the Ladies.—A letter from an American lady in England, says, that during her stay of some months, she had not yet seen a lady with ear rings! and this is in the very centre of fashion—London!

Wearing Flannels.—As the general sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to wearing flannel under garments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. Madison—Col. Linn Banks re-elected. Giles—Hale 214, King 209, Kirk 77, Smith 108—last named opposition, the rest Van Buren.

The Bell Tavern FOR RENT. THE subscriber wishes to rent his Tavern. Immediate possession will be given, and the terms accommodating.

the Whigs gain one, and lose two. In the Buckingham district, Bondurant, Whig, is elected over Flood, Van B., by a majority of 24 votes.

Parties will stand in the Legislature pretty much as they did last year.

THE Federal Court has adjourned. Peter Dinges has been arrested, under State authority, for counterfeiting notes on several of the Virginia Banks.

THE sale of the Slaves and Land advertised by Messrs. Ruff and Davidson is charged from the 6th to the 2d of June.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, JOHN T. TOWLES, Esq. of Mississippi, to Miss FRANCES PEYTON ESKRIDGE, daughter of Wm. S. Eskridge, Esq. of this town.

On Thursday the 14th April, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, by the Rev. Dr. Hammit, William H. Paxton, Esq. to Miss Rebecca L. daughter of Lawrence W. Stith, Esq. formerly of Brunswick county, Va.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber wishes to sell a first rate FOUR HORSE WAGON. The wagon is made out of the best materials and by the best workmen.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE subscribers intend putting their CARDING MACHINE, at the Mint Spring Factory, near Greenville, in complete order, and will commence Carding on the 25th of this month.

ROBERT COWAN Has just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a splendid assortment of new and fashionable Goods.

Rich figured Gro. de Naples Silk, rich figured Poul de Soie, very handsome figured Satins, figured summer Chalk, superfine glossy black Italian Silk, black Gro. de Rhine Silk, printed Jaconet, a large assortment of French worked Capes & Collars, English, French & American Calicoes, among which are some entirely new styles.

BOOKS. Japhet in search of his Father, Norman Leslie, Herbert Wendell, Traits of the Tea Party, the Club Book, new edition of Humphrey Clinker, the Outlaw, Slavery in the U. States, by Paulding, Stories of the Sea, by Capt. Marryat, the American in England, Mahmood, Conti the Discarded, Paul Ubric, Hannah Moore's Works, complete in 7 vols., Sherwood's Works, &c. &c.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his Tavern. Immediate possession will be given, and the terms accommodating.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by William Miller and Nancy his wife, of Augusta county, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1829, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Greenbrier county, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will, on Saturday the 4th of June next, expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, containing about nine hundred acres, lying in Greenbrier county, on Meadow River, in what is called and known by the name of Walker's Meadows. The said Miller holds this land by virtue of a title bond from the late Samuel Brown, and a devise by the same, to the said Nancy.

This land is deemed valuable, and well worthy the attention of the farmer and grazier. The subscriber will only convey such title as is vested in him by the trust deed aforesaid.

JOHN KENNEY, TRUSTEE. May 11th, 1836.

NOTE. It is proper to mention the reason why the land was not sold according to former advertisements. The first sale day interferred with a Court I was compelled to attend; the second was postponed in consequence of Mr. Miller's death; the third on account of a deep snow; and the last in consequence of the sickness and death of my son.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment on a note executed by me to Christian Gregory, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for the purchase of a house and lot, which note will be due on the 5th of March, 1838, as I have an offset of about ninety dollars against said note.

NATHANIEL GROVE. Waynesboro', May 6, 1836.

\$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 25th of April last, an indentured apprentice to the Carriage-making business, named JOSEPH BOWMAN. He had on when he left here, a brown cloth coat, blue summer pantaloons, brown cloth vest, and black fur hat.

Improvement of the Navigation of the Shenandoah River.

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the New Shenandoah Company, is requested to be held at Port Republic, on the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of an improved navigation of the Shenandoah river, either by locks or dams, or otherwise.

DAVID HUTCHESON, D. C. April. BY virtue of the foregoing decree, we will on the 2d day of June next, before the Court house door in the town of Lexington, proceed to sell at public auction, for cash, nine or ten likely

WARM SPRINGS MOUNTAIN TURNPIKE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the Warm Springs Mountain Turnpike Company have this day declared a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last seven months, which will be paid to the stockholders by applying to the subscriber.

FOR SALE, New & Fashionable Cabinet Furniture, At Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber has now on hands a large and elegant assortment of Furniture, the chief part of it Mahogany, all of which he will sell at very low prices. He invites persons wanting Furniture to call and examine his assortment and prices, as it will be his object to give general satisfaction, both as to the prices and quality of his Furniture.

TO MY FRIENDS.

Orders for Doct. McLane's Vermifuge will be promptly attended to, if directed to me at Greenville, in this county, post paid. I have nearly closed the business attendant on my other Agencies, and will devote my attention exclusively to the supplying you with the above article.

SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by James J. Moore, bearing date on the 26th day of December, 1834, and recorded in the Office of the County Court of Augusta, I shall offer for sale for ready money, at public auction, on Wednesday the 18th instant, all the property conveyed in said deed, to wit:

One Feather Bed and Furniture, 1 Bureau, 1 Clock, 2 Tables, 6 Chairs, 2 iron Pots, 2 Dutch Ovens, 1 Cupboard and Furniture, and all other Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the said James J. Moore at the time said deed was executed; and also one McCormick Plough, 2 Shovel Ploughs, 1 Cultivator, and sundry other articles.

The sale will be made at the residence of said Moore, near Waynesborough. BENJ. MORRIS, Trustee. May 5, 1836.

The above sale is postponed till Thursday the 26th inst.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 18th of May, at the house of the subscriber, near Maj. Sumner's mill, the following property, to wit: Some stock, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a valuable eight day clock with case, some wheat and corn, a loom and tackling, together with a variety of carpenter and joiner tools.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by John Lockridge (bearing date on the 23rd day of August, 1834, and of record in the Clerk's office of Bath county), to secure the payment of a sum of money therein acknowledged to be due by the said John Lockridge, to William Lockridge, I shall at the front door of the Court-house of said county of Bath, on the 14th day of June next, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the

Tract of Land

in the said deed of trust mentioned, containing ACRES, lying and being on Jackson's river, in said county, adjoining the lands of David Lockridge and John Cleek. Acting as Trustee, I shall convey to the purchaser such title only as is vested in me by the deed aforesaid.

WILLIAM STUART, Trustee. May 5, 1836.—4t

At Rockbridge Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, continued and held at the Court house the 25th day of April, 1836. Vergeur Harrison, infant by John Davis her next friend, plaintiff, against John Welch and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Harrison, Widow and administratrix of Jesse Harrison, dec'd, William Finley and Elizabeth his wife, Jesse Harrison, infant heir of Jesse Harrison, dec'd, John McKemy and John S. Leech, defendants.

This cause came on to be heard this 25th day of April, 1836, on the Bill, answers of the defendants, and the report of Commissioner Ruff with the plaintiff's exceptions thereto, and was argued by Counsel; and the Court doth order, adjudge and decree, that John Ruff and James D. Davidson, who are here by appointed Commissioners for that purpose, do lay off and assign the dower of Mrs. Welch in the land and slaves, and then do proceed to sell for cash, the residue of the slaves, and sell the tract of land of which the said Jesse Harrison, died seized, on the following terms, viz: in equal payments of one, two and three years, having first given by advertisement in some newspaper, thirty days notice of the time and place of sale, and make report of their proceedings to Court for final distribution.

A Copy—Tecte, DAVID HUTCHESON, D. C. April.

BY virtue of the foregoing decree, we will on the 2d day of June next, before the Court house door in the town of Lexington, proceed to sell at public auction, for cash, nine or ten likely

YOUNG NEGROES,

of both sexes—Also at the same time and place, on the usual credits, A PLANTATION, lying on the North River, in Rockbridge Co. containing about

200 Acres,

adjoining the lands of James Woods, John Leyburn's heirs, and John McKemy, it being the same that was heretofore owned by Jesse Harrison, dec'd.

The title to the above property is believed to be indisputable, but acting as commissioners, we shall only convey such title as is vested in us by the decree.—Terms of sale of land made known on the day of sale.

JOHN RUFF, JAMES D. DAVIDSON, Comm'rs. Lexington, April 29, 1836.—11J

DR. J. WILSON

HAVING located himself at Mr. Addison COCHRAN'S, on Jennings's branch, offers his professional services to all who may think him worthy their confidence and patronage.

MUSIC BOOK MISSING.

THE Caledonia Muse, a collection of Scottish Airs, &c. arranged for the Piano Forte. The name of the owner, "Eleanor Colthoun, presented by her Cousin, Eleanor Culbertson" in gilt letters on a piece of morocco, is on one of the covers. Any one in possession of the above book, will confer a favor by sending it to the "Spectator Office."

Cash given for Rags AT THIS OFFICE.

The Greenville Mills AND LANDS, FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my Mills, with the tract of land on which they are situated, near Greenville.

The Mill, known as the Greenville Mill, is now in good credit and condition for business; contains three pair of Burrs, one pair of country stones, and all the machinery necessary for grinding and manufacturing flour with convenience and expedition. It is in a commanding situation for custom, turned by the water of the South River, close to the town of Greenville, surrounded with a good farming country, and has public roads leading to it from different directions—A good Saw Mill, in operation near the manufacturing mill.

The tract of land contains 140 acres, lying immediately on the North side of the town. Part of this land is well timbered; there is a good meadow on it. Nearly all the cleared land is now rich and very productive.

The buildings (exclusive of the mills) are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, a good frame BARN, nearly new, STABLES, &c.

I would also sell with this property between 80 and 90 acres of Pine land, lying about two miles from Greenville, adjoining the lands of John Hughes and others. The terms of payment will be liberal. The purchaser can have possession on the first of September next.

When sale is made of the above mentioned property, I will offer for sale the Plantation on which I now reside, near Christian's creek, adjoining the lands of Dr. John K. Moore and others, containing near 400 acres—good wheat and grass land, and now in a state of improvement—well watered, good meadows, and a sufficiency of timber.

Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the property. Mr. Chas. Nicholas, who attends the Greenville Mill, will shew the property at that place, should I not be there.

JOHN B. CHRISTIAN. Augusta county, Ap. 28, 1836.—4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, with a view of carrying on his business more extensively, has this day associated with him in business a Merchant of Richmond. The subscriber flatters himself with the belief that he will for the future be enabled to furnish his customers with Goods on better terms than heretofore, having the advantage of a partner always in market, ready to purchase whenever a bargain is offered. He hopes his former customers will call before purchasing elsewhere. Business for the future will be conducted under the firm and style of R. H. HOLLAND & Co.

Fresh Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening, a splendid assortment of Fresh Spring Goods, embracing almost every article in their line of business. The quality and style of their Goods cannot be surpassed by those of any other establishment in the country. Their stock now on hand amounts to about \$6,000, and will be increased from time to time as it may be necessary. The subscribers earnestly ask a call from the public and former customers of R. H. Holland before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined that no person shall call on them and not buy, on account of the high price of goods, or for the want of goods; a call is only asked to ensure satisfaction. Among their assortment of Dry Goods will be found the following articles—

- 50 pieces Domestic from 3 to 6 qrs. wide 75 pieces Prints (embracing every quality and style) 30 pieces Ginghams, (assorted qualities) Bobinet and Thread Edgings Bobinet and Thread Laces Insertings Italian, Gro. de Swiss, and other Silks, 12 pieces Cloths, all colors and qualities 1 1/2 dozen Gum Elastic Aprons, (a new article) 8 dozen sup. Bombazine Stocks 2 " Mohair " 20 pieces superior Painted Muslins Summer Cloth for Gentlemen 4 doz. Bonnets, (latest fashion.) 4 " " black and drab Silk Hats 5 " " " Fur " R. H. HOLLAND & Co. Hottle's Mill, April 21.

For sale at the Printing Office of the Spectator,

VIRGINIA SCRIVENER:

Being a collection of forms of Bonds, Contracts, Conveyancing, and other Instruments of Writing, carefully selected from the most approved authors, and accompanied by plain and well explained explanatory rules of law,—to which are prefixed the Constitution of the United States, and the new Constitution of Virginia.

A NEW ARTICLE.

The Poor Man's Plaster. This possesses many advantages over the common Strengthening Plaster—not the least of which is its being more convenient to wear, being spread on very thin paper. For sale by JOHN B. GARRETT. Staunton, Sept. 17.

Farm for Sale.

Being desirous of moving to town, I would sell on accommodating terms the Farm formerly owned by Hugh Glenn, ten miles from Staunton, on both sides of the stage road leading to Winchester, and on both sides of Mount Sidney, containing about two hundred acres, (a dower right of a third is taken off.) The improvements are a large two story brick House, well finished, with five rooms and a passage on each floor, a good cellar, &c. a brick Smoke-house and brick Milk-house in the yard, with water from a very fine spring running through it, and a brick House formerly a dwelling and distillery, which would answer for a Store and Granary, a good Barn, Stable, Corn and Carriage house, &c. all suitable for a place of Entertainment; and as the Rail Road is completed to Winchester, the travelling will be very much increased.—There are several fields in clover, a good meadow, &c. I would give possession at any time, and require nothing more than the interest for several years.

E. MAY, Mt. Sidney, Augusta co. April 28, 1836. } 4t

Winchester Rep. insert 4t.

VIRGINIA:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Augusta, on Monday the 4th day of January, 1836.

Francis Erwin and the heirs and representatives of William Erwin, dec'd. to wit: James R. Erwin, Francis Allen and Margaret his wife, (late Erwin,) Robertson Erwin, Davidson Erwin, Theophilus Gamble and Elizabeth, his wife, (late Erwin,) Robert Erwin, and the heirs and representatives of Jane Hopkins, dec'd. (late Jane Erwin, who was also, one of the heirs and representatives of the said William Erwin, dec'd.) to wit: William Hopkins and Thomas C. Hopkins, infants under the age of twenty one years, by the said Francis Erwin, their next friend—Plaintiffs, against

Andrew Nichol, Robert Nichol, Margaret Nichol, Robert Nichol, (2nd,) Francis Nichol, Thomas Nichol (of Francis,) Catharine Nichol, John Nichol, Sarah Nichol, Mary Nichol, Elizabeth Nichol, Thomas Nichol, (of Elizabeth,) John Nichol (of Elizabeth,) William Gullett, Andrew Gullett, Elizabeth Gullett, Mary Gullett, Susannah Gullett, Wm. Gullett, jr. James Nichol and his sons William and Andrew, Andrew Nichol (son of Thomas,) and his children, to wit: Thomas, Hiram, Andrew, Caperton, Henderson, and Elizabeth Susan, Andrew Nichol, (son of Andrew,) John Morehead and Jane, his wife, (late Nichol,) Thomas McCollister and Mary his wife, Robert Curry and Susannah his wife, William Kippers and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Erwin, widow of William Erwin. The heirs and representatives of Jane Erwin, dec'd. to wit: Robert Curry and Susannah, his wife, John Erwin and Wm. Erwin, James Allen, and the heirs and representatives of Frances Allen, dec'd. (late Frances Erwin,) to wit: John A. Erwin, and Frances his wife, George W. Allen and William Allen, George W. Baisley and the heirs and representatives of Susannah Baisley, (late Susannah Erwin,) to wit: Elizabeth Baisley, James Baisley, George W. Baisley, and William Baisley—defendants,

IN CHANCERY

The defendants, William Gullett, Andrew Gullett, and Elizabeth Gullett, 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 next Term, (10th of June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in Staunton, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of Augusta county.

A copy—Tecte, NICH'S C. KINNEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county, on Monday, March the 7th, 1836—

Thomas J. Michie, Administrator of Ashur W. Garber, deceased, plaintiff, against Joseph Sheets, Joseph Bowyer & James Gregory, defendants.

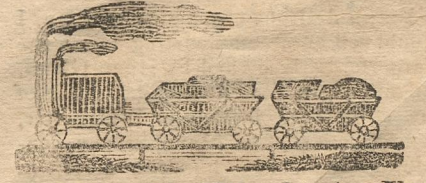
The defendant Joseph Sheets, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, (10th of June,) and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed in Staunton, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of Augusta county.

A copy—Tecte, NICH'S C. KINNEY, c. c.

EDUCATION.

The ensuing session of the subscriber's School will commence on the 16th of May next. The whole cost for the session of five months, in the subscriber's family, exclusive of candles, is fifty-five dollars, and in that proportion for a shorter time, payable in advance. Tuition alone is fifteen dollars. Boarding can be had in a respectable family near to the school.

JOHN HENDREN. April 29, 1836.—3t



Rail Road to Winchester, Va.
NOW IN OPERATION.

All Goods or Produce consigned to
L. WILSON & Co.
WINCHESTER DEPOT,
Will be RECEIVED & FORWARDED
ED without delay, or any extra charges
at Harper's Ferry.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS and
others, will please be particular in their
directions.

REFER TO
JOHN BRUCE, Esq. President Winchester
Rail Road.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. President Baltimore
Rail Road.

H. M. BRENT, Esq. Cash'r Valley Bank.

JOSEPH H. SHERRARD, Esq. President
Farmers Bank.

SAM'L SHACKLETT, Esq. Harrisonburg.

JAMES ARTHUR, Esq. Woodstock.

S. D. BRADY & DAVID GIBSON, Esq's,
Romney.

Messrs. HOPKINS & BROTHERS, ER-
KINE & EICHELBERGER, JOSEPH TAY-
LOR & SON, G. B. WILSON & Co.
Baltimore.

L. WILSON & Co.
Rail Road Depot, Winchester.
March 31, 1836.—3m

TRANSPORTATION
On the Winchester and Potomac
Rail Road.

The President and Directors of the
Company have established the follow-
ing rates of travel and transportation be-
tween Winchester and Harper's Ferry:
Fare through, with a reasonable allow-
ance of baggage for passengers set
down or taken up at the Depot, on the
Island of Virginia, near the Potomac,
\$1 50

For any intermediate distance, 6
per mile.

DOWNWARD TRADE.
Toll for transportation from the Depot at
Winchester, and delivery at the end
of Wager's bridge on the Maryland
side of the Potomac, for flour, per
barrel, 18

Wheat per bushel, 5
Corn and Corn-meal, Rye and Rye-
meal, per bushel, 4 1/2
Oats, 3

Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron and Cast-
ings, per ton, \$1 80
All other commodities, per ton per
mile, 6

Transportation to and from any interme-
diate Depots, the same proportional rates
with the above.

ASCENDING TRADE.
Transportation from the place on the
Maryland side of the Potomac above
mentioned, to Winchester,

Plaster, per ton, \$1 75
Salt, per bushel, 8
Fish, per barrel, 30

Merchandise, and all other commodi-
ties, per hundred pounds, 11
And to and from any intermediate Depots,
the above proportionate rates.

The above rates include all charges
incident to transportation, to and from
other companies. There will be a small
additional charge made at the different
Depots, for receiving and forwarding—
about 2 cents on a barrel of Flour, and a
similar rate for other commodities.

By order of the Board,
JOHN BRUCE, PRESIDENT.

Winchester, April 7, 1836.
The road is now ready for trans-
portation.

TRAVELLING
ON THE
Winchester & Potomac Rail Road.

The cars leave the Depot at Win-
chester at 7 o'clock in the morning—
Will pass Stevenson's at half past 7,
where passengers can be taken up or set
down.

Thompson's depot at 15 min. past 8.
Cameron's do. at half past 8.
Charlestown about 9—and
Halltown half past 9.

Arriving at Harper's Ferry in time for
passengers to take the morning cars to
Baltimore.

RETURNING.
They leave Harper's Ferry at 4 o'clock
in the afternoon,
Arrive at Halltown at half past 4,
At Charlestown about 5,
Cameron's 15 minutes past 5,
Thompson's about half past 5,
Stevenson's about 6 o'clock—and
Reach Winchester about 7 o'clock in
the evening. JOHN BRUCE,
Winchester, April 7, 1836.

CASH
For likely young NEGROES.

Apply at Mr. Harman's, in Staunton.
HENRY D. BEDFORD.
April 28, 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a
parcel of likely young Negroes, say from
12 to 25 years of age. Any communica-
tions addressed to him at Brooksville,
will be strictly attended to.

RUFUS BROOKS.
Brooksville, Feb 18—tl.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a vari-
ety of NEW GOODS, which, to-
gether with his stock on hand, makes
his assortment very general and com-
plete. Almost every article wanted in
this part of the country may be found at
his Store. He has constantly on hand a
great variety of **School Books**,
some **Law Books**, the second edition
of FUNK'S MUSIC, greatly en-
larged and improved—all of which he
will sell on the usual terms.
JOSEPH COWAN.
Staunton, Jan. 14, 1836.

GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has lately received an
additional supply, consisting of
Manillo, Java, Leguira, and
old Rio Coffees, best quality,
Brown and Loaf Sugars, Gun-
powder Tea, superior quality,
Molasses for family use, Cheese,
bright and brown Turpentine
Soap, Windsor Glass, Sole Leather,
various qualities, Nails, all
sizes, Spices, Dye Stuffs, &c.
All of which he will sell low for
cash, or exchange for Flour or other arti-
cles of produce.
HENRY HARTMAN.
Scottsville, Feb. 4, 1836.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale by JNO.
B. GARRETT.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| BEATS. | Dwarf marrowfat |
| Early blood Turnip | Early frame peas. |
| Long blood beet | Long salmon |
| Long green do. | Yellow turnip |
| Early York cabbage | Red turnip |
| Sugar Loaf do | White turnip |
| Early drumhead do | Early scarlet. |
| Flat dutch do | TURNIPS. |
| Large late drumhead | Large Norfolk |
| CUCUMBERS. | Early flat dutch |
| Green cluster | SQUASH. |
| Early frame | Lima cocoa nut |
| Long green | Early bush |
| CARROTS. | Pumpkin |
| Long orange | Giant Asparagus |
| BEANS. | Large Purple Cape |
| Early yellow 6 weeks | Broccoli |
| snaps | Large white do |
| " Mohawk | Early Cauliflower |
| " China | Late do |
| Lima beans. | White solid Celery |
| PEAS. | Brown dutch Lettuce |
| Early Washington | White Silesia do |
| Cluster | Nasturtium |
| Bishops early dwarf | Salsify |
| Prolific | Mangel Wurtzel |

The Odoriferous Compound
or
Oriental Sweet Bag.

A delicate and pleasant perfume for ward-
robes, drawers, &c. composed of herbs and
flowers, which give all the fragrance of sum-
mer, when summer is gone, also, a preven-
tive against moth. For sale by
JNO. B. GARRETT.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of Butler's Effervescent
Magnesian Aperient—Also, Henry's Mag-
nesia. JNO. B. GARRETT.
Staunton, March 25, 1836.

VIRGINIA:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of
the Circuit Superior Court of Law
and Chancery for Bath County, on
the 7th day of March, 1836—

John Wise and David G. Wise, mer-
chants trading under the firm of David
G. Wise and Co. and Archer P.
Strother, plaintiffs, against
William McCabe and Ann Richards,
defendants.

The defendant William McCabe 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 Common-
wealth: It is ordered, that the said de-
fendant do appear here on the first Mon-
day in June next, and answer the plain-
tiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order
be forthwith published in the Staunton
Spectator for two months successively,
and posted at the front door of the Court
house of this county.

A copy—Teste,
18] CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Clk.

VIRGINIA:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of
the Circuit Superior Court of Law
and Chancery for Augusta county, on
Monday, March the 7th, 1836—

James Compton, Robert Sterrett and
Renix Hodge, merchants trading in
the firm of Compton, Sterrett & Com-
pany, plaintiffs—against
Elisha Williams, jr. and Otho Williams,
defendants.

The defendant Elisha Williams, jr.
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 Com-
monwealth: It is ordered, that the said
defendant do appear here on the first
Monday in June next, to answer the
plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith published in the
Staunton Spectator for two months suc-
cessively, and posted at the front door
of the Court-house of this county.

A copy—Teste,
18] CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Clk.

JUST RECEIVED BY
JOHN B. GARRETT,
A large assortment of
Drugs & Medicines, &c. &c.
Among which are many new and valu-
able articles.
Sept. 17, 1835.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Robert Cowan has just received
from Wm. Prince & Sons, proprietors of
the celebrated Linnaean Botanic Garden
and Nurseries at Flushing, near New
York, the largest quantity of GARDEN
SEEDS ever brought to this place, viz:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Early Washington | Peas. |
| Dwarf Blue Imperial | |
| Early Royal Dwarf Marrowfat | |
| Woodford's Marrow | |
| Early Charlton | |
| Early Yellow six weeks | |
| " Mohaw | |
| " White Flageolet | |
| Red Orleans | |
| Dwarf Crescent | |
| French White (pole) | Beans. |
| Red Cranberry do | |
| CABBAGES. | |
| Early York Cabbage | |
| Large Lake Drumhead do. | |
| RADISHES. | |
| Early Scarlet Radish | |
| Earliest French purple do. | |
| Cherry Turnip do. | |
| White do. do. | |
| CUCUMBERS. | |
| Early green table Cucumber, | |
| " Cluster, do. | |
| Extra long do. | |
| Long green do. | |
| Long white spined do. | |
| Early short green prickly do. | |
| TURNIPS. | |
| Early white stone, | |
| " flat, | |
| Large yellow Aberdeen, do. | |
| PARSNIPS. | |
| Hollow crowned Parsnips, | |
| Early turnip rooted do. | |
| Long Geurney do. | |
| CARROTS. | |
| Long orange | |
| Early horn do. | |
| Assorted Egg Plants. | |
| Royal cabbage | |
| Early white curled | |
| Brown dutch | |
| Large green head | |
| Florence coss | |
| BEETS. | |
| Long blood beet, | |
| Early white scarcity beet, | |
| French yellow sugar do. | |
| Early blood turnip rooted do. | |
| MELONS. | |
| Large yellow Cantaloup, | |
| Green nutmeg do. | |
| Netted Romana, do. | |
| SQUASH. | |
| Summer bush squash, | |
| Yellow winter do. | |
| Vegetable marrow do. | |
| White Cushaw do. | |
| Large red Tomato. | |
| Large German Asparagus. | |
| Tart Rhubarb. | |

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FLOWER SEEDS.

Also, a small quantity of the following
kinds of field SEEDS, viz.—Early Angus &
Hopetown Oats, new, superior, and heavy,
Perennial Ryegrass, Tall Oats Grass, Or-
chard or Cockfoot grass.

N. B. One important point, worthy the
notice of purchasers, is, that the establish-
ment where the above seeds were purchased,
concentrates all the articles within itself—
where their accuracy is known, and is not
dependent on others for supplies.
Staunton, Feb. 1836.

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of
the Circuit Superior Court of Law and
Chancery for Augusta county, on
Monday the 4th day of April, 1836—

Mathew White, plaintiff—against
Jacob Moore and James J. Moore, ad-
ministrators of Isaac Moore, deceased,
John Thomas and Elizabeth his wife,
late Elizabeth Moore, and others, de-
fendants.

The defendants Jacob Moore, and
John Zimbro and Mary his wife, not
having entered their appearance, & given
security according to the act of As-
sembly, and the rules of this Court, and
it appearing by satisfactory evidence
that they are not inhabitants of this
Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the
said defendants do appear here on the
first day of the next term, (10th of June,)
and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and
that a copy of this order be forthwith
inserted in the newspaper printed in
Staunton, for two months successively,
and posted at the front door of the Court
house of Augusta county.

A copy—Teste,
19] NICHOLAS C. KINNEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of
Bath County Court on Monday the
7th day of March, 1836—

James Compton, Robert Sterrett and
Renix Hodge, merchants trading in
the firm of Compton, Sterrett & Com-
pany, plaintiffs—against
Elisha Williams, jr. and Otho Williams,
defendants.

The defendant Elisha Williams, jr.
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 Com-
monwealth: It is ordered, that the said
defendant do appear here on the first
Monday in June next, to answer the
plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith published in the
Staunton Spectator for two months suc-
cessively, and posted at the front door
of the Court-house of this county.

A copy—Teste,
18] CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Clk.

ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION



OPENED at STAUNTON on Monday, May 16; at GREENVILLE
on Tuesday, May 17; and at WAYNESBOROUGH on Wednesday the 18th
of May, FOR ONE DAY ONLY AT EACH PLACE, which comprises the largest and
most rare assemblage of **WILD BEASTS & BIRDS** that has ever
been offered for inspection in this vicinity. The Manager returns his thanks for
the liberal patronage received last fall, and hopes by the addition made to the
establishment, that a visit to the exhibition on its arrival will be found both in-
teresting and instructive. To give a summary idea of this travelling World of
Wonders, we will add that it is transported by SEVENTY GREY HORSES,
30 Carriages and Wagons, besides two Elephants and one Dromedary that travel
on foot, and requires the aid of forty men to manage its operations.

To render the whole still more attractive, the Manager has effected an arrange-
ment with the justly celebrated Washington Military Band, from Philadelphia,
who will execute a number of Airs, Marches, Overtures, &c. with a skill and
science unequalled by any Band that has ever travelled. This collection will be
exhibited under a very extensive Pavilion 200 feet in length by 100 in breadth.
Eligible seats have been constructed, on a safe and improved plan, for the accom-
modation of Visitors. Ladies and juvenile branches of families are first entitled.

This collection consists of about 100 specimens of Natural History, of which the
most prominent are the following, viz.—

The UNICORN, or ONE-HORNED RHINOCEROS. This animal
is justly considered one of the most extraordinary productions of Nature. Two
Elephants, male and female, two humped Camel, the only one in this country,
a pair of Leopards, Cougars, spotted and striped Hyenas, several Lynx, a pair
of Oriental breasted Porcupines, a pair of New Holland Ostriches, a pair of
African white Pelicans, Jackal or Lion's Provider, a full grown Buffalo, the
Adamain, or African Sheep, Badger, Ichneumons, Monkeys, Apes, Baboons
of every species, Maccaus, Parrots, Cockatoos, and a great variety of minor
animals too tedious to mention.

The Keeper will enter the cages with the animals at 3 o'clock. Notwith-
standing the immense expense attending this collection, they will all be seen at
the same time for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—Children under twelve years of
age, half price.
May 5, 1836.

ALFRED ANDREWS & Co.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the
Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chan-
cery, for the county of Augusta, on Mon-
day, December the 7th, 1835.

John Ryan and Henry Ryan—plaintiffs,
against
William S. Eskridge, Charles Alexander,
and the children and heirs of An-
drew J. Alexander, J. R. Alexander, and
defendants.

The defendants, Charles Alexander, and
the children and heirs of Andrew J.
Alexander, J. R. Alexander, and
not having entered their appearance, and
given security, according to the act of as-
sembly, and the rules of this Court, and it
appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they
are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is
ordered, that the said defendants, do appear
here, on the first day of the next Term, (10th
of June,) and answer the bill of the plain-
tiff; and that a copy of this order, be forth-
with inserted in the newspaper printed in
Staunton, for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the court house,
of Augusta county. A copy—Teste,
16] NICH'S C. KINNEY, c. c.

Boot & Shoemakers,
(Late of Winchester, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of
Staunton and Augusta county, that they
have commenced the above business in
this place, in the room immediately ad-
joining the Post Office, on Court-house
street, and nearly opposite Mr. Robert
Cowan's Store.—Having procured a
stock of the best materials from Balti-
more and Philadelphia, their work will
be such as they can with confidence re-
commend to their customers. Their
prices will be

For first rate Boots (equal to any made
in the State,) \$6 00
" Footing " 3 50
Pumps, 2 00

These prices are made lower than the
customary rates, as they intend to sell
for cash only.

They respectfully ask a share of pub-
lic patronage.
Staunton, May 5, 1836.—3t

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Monday
the 23d day of May, on the premises, a
valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

belonging to the estate of Benjamin
Grove, deceased, situate on or near the
Long Meadow Run, in the county of
Augusta, adjoining the lands of James
McCune, Thomas Johnston, Gabriel A-
lexander, George M. Koier, John
Thompson and others; containing by
estimation, **313 ACRES**, of which
about 160 acres are cleared, and the
balance finely timbered. There are on
the premises a log dwelling

House and Kitchen, with a
never failing spring convenient
to them, a Switzer Barn, very little sur-
passed by any in the county, and other
necessary buildings, and an Apple Or-
chard of excellent fruit. A further de-
scription is deemed unnecessary, as it is
presumed any person wishing to pur-
chase will examine for themselves. Pos-
session will be given on the 1st day of
September, but arrangements can be
made for seeding. This tract may be
easily divided, so as to have good im-
provements on both ends. The property
will be shown to those wishing to
see it, by Henry Grove, who lives on it,
John Grove, or the subscriber. Terms
made known on the day of sale.
BENJAMIN W. KINDIG,
Ex'r of Benj. Grove, dec'd.
March 17, 1836.—ts

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of
the Circuit Superior Court of Law
and Chancery for Bath County, on
Monday the 7th day of March, 1836—

William Gaspaspie, plaintiff—against
John M'Causland, defendant.

The defendant not having entered his
appearance, and given security agree-
ably to the act of Assembly, and the rules
of this Court, and it appearing by satis-
factory evidence that he is not an in-
habitant of this Commonwealth: It is
ordered, that the said defendant appear
here on the first Monday in June next,
and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith insert-
ed in the Staunton Spectator for two
months successively, and also posted at
the front door of the Court house of
Bath county.

A copy—Teste,
19] CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Clk.

VIRGINIA.

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of
the Circuit Superior Court of Law
and Chancery for Augusta county, on
Monday the 4th day of April, 1836—

Thomas Wood, administrator with the
will annexed of Rice W. Wood, de-
ceased, and the widow and children of
the said Rice W. Wood, dec'd, plain-
tiffs, against
Nathan Harris, Samuel Byers and James
Donaghe, defendants.

The defendant James Donaghe, not
having entered his appearance and given
security, according to the act of As-
sembly, and the rules of this Court, and
it appearing by satisfactory evidence that
he is not an inhabitant of this Common-
wealth: It is ordered, that the said de-
fendant do appear here on the first day
of the next term, (10th of June,) and
answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith insert-
ed in the newspaper printed in Staunton,
for eight weeks successively, and posted
at the front door of the Court house of
Augusta county.

A copy—Teste,
19] NICHOLAS C. KINNEY, c. c.

A PUBLIC SALE OF
South River Land.

On Wednesday the 18th of May,
1836, at the late residence of Maj. Jo-
seph Bell, deceased, his Executors in-
tend offering at public sale, all the land
which belonged to the said deceased that
lies on the South River, in Augusta
county, containing by a recent survey by
the County Surveyor,

1340 ACRES.

There are about 300 acres of this land
that has been improved, and embraces
a fine parcel of excellent meadow. Of
the unimproved land there are upwards
of 200 acres of good oak land finely tim-
bered. The balance, although of more
inferior soil, lies generally well, much
of which may answer for cultivation,
and embraces a quantity of valuable pine
timber.

To suit the purposes of the will, this
land will be sold in three lots. 1st. 300
acres. 2d. 200 acres. 3d. 840 acres,
being the residue, more or less. The
river passes through each of these lots,
as doth likewise the main road from
Waynesborough to Greenville, 10 miles
from the former, and 6 from the latter
place. Each of these lots embraces a
proportional part of the best land. The
first and second lots would make a good
plantation, as would likewise the third.
The whole, however, would combine
many advantages, and would be worthy
the attention of those who desire a large
farm. The road has afforded a ready and
good market for the products of the plan-
tation, and it is believed it might be
made a good Tavern Stand. Of this
well known property a farther descrip-
tion is deemed unnecessary.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase
money will be required in hand, and the
balance in three equal annual instal-
ments.

The land will be shown to persons
desirous of purchasing, by some of the
families living on the premises. The
Executors will attend in person, one or
two days previous to the sale, for the
same purpose.

WILLIAM GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE,
Ex'rs of Maj. Jos. Bell, dec'd.
March 17, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM belonging to the heirs of
Gasper Silling, deceased, is offered for
sale. It lies in Augusta county, on the
road leading from Staunton to Miller's
Iron Works, five miles from the former
place, and contains by a late survey,
336 acres. There are about 150 acres
cleared—12 or 15 acres of meadow.
The wood land is well timbered. The
improvements are a log DWELLING-
HOUSE, and other out buildings, and a
large APPLE ORCHARD.

A further description is deemed use-
less, as it is presumed that any person
wishing to purchase will view the land.
The land will be shown, and the terms
made known by either of the undersig-
ned, living on Moffitt's Branch, four
miles below the Augusta Springs.—Pos-
session can be had the 1st of September
next.

ANDREW SILING,
WILLIAM SILING.
April 28, 1836.—5t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from
taking an assignment or otherwise trading
for a Note executed by me to John Malcom,
sen. of \$20 and some cents, bearing date the
24th of Sept. 1834, as the same is not just,
therefore, I will not pay it, unless compelled
by law. JNO. B. STEWART.
April 26th, 1836.