

# STAUNTON SPECTATOR,

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



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### POETRY.

From the New York Evening Star.  
CROCKETT.  
"Tho' sad was his fate, and mournful the story,  
The deeds of the hero shall never decay—  
He fell in a cause dear to freedom and glory,  
And he fought to the last, like a lion at bay."

When rang the loud call from a nation oppress'd,  
And her valleys, with slaughter of brave men, were red;  
'Twas the pride of poor Crockett to help the distress'd,  
And the watchword in Texas was heard, Go ahead.

His death-dealing rifle no longer shall shower  
Its unerring balls on the proud, haughty foe.  
Cut down in the spring-time of life's budding flower—  
His tombstone, alas! are thy walls, *Alamo*.

Then may we not hope, since valor has crown'd him,  
And o'er him bright fame her mantle has spread;  
In the soul's parting hour, good angels were round him,  
Bade his spirit as it rose to the skies, "Go ahead!"

[Published by request.]  
A RIDDLE.

There is a little thing that is in every land,  
It teaches Multitudes, but nought can understand;  
It's found in every kingdom, yet not in earth or sea,  
It's found in all kinds of timber, but not in every tree,  
And in all kinds of metals, but yet as I am told,  
It's not in Iron, Brass, Tin, Silver or Gold.  
Wild Africa, in this wonder wants, so does Asia;  
But as travellers affirm, it's in America.  
In Amsterdam, it's common, yet Holland wants it still,  
It's in every mountain, but yet not in every hill!  
It never was seen in Italy—in Rome it will appear,  
It comes in every minute, yet not in fifty years.  
All England cannot shew it—yet as most men say,  
In Westminster and Cambridge, you may find it every day.  
Altho' you never think on it, it is never out of mind,  
And always in its proper place, you may it find.

### MISCELLANY.

It is time to give Cousin Sally Dillard a gentle jog and let her go the rounds once more; lend us a lift brother editors, and let us see what we can do for her.—*Ed. Washington Mirror*.

#### COUSIN SALLY DILLIARD.

SCENE—A Court of Justice in N. Carolina.  
A beardless disciple of Themis rises, and thus addresses the Court: May it please your worship, and you, gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, it has never before befallen me to be obliged to denounce a breach of the peace so enormous and transcending as the one claiming your attention. A more barbarous, daring, marked and malicious assault—a more wilful, violent, dangerous and murderous battery, and finally, more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say it has seldom been your duty to pass on so shocking to the benevolent feelings as this, which took place over at Captain Rice's, in this county—but you will hear from the witnesses. The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed—one, that he heard the noise, but didn't see the fight—another, that he saw the row, but didn't know who struck first—and the third, that he was very drunk, and couldn't say much about the scrimmage.

Lawyer Chops—I am sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied so much of your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arose, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance, who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly and intelligibly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward comes the witness; a fat, chuffy looking man, a "lelle" corned, and took his corporal oath with an air.  
Chops. Mr. Harris, we wish you to tell all about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has been already wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be as compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris. "Edzactly," giving the lawyer a knowing wink, at the same time clearing his throat—Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife, she mought'n't go—I told

Cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately; but howsumever as it was, she mought; cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose, he mought'n't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that Mose, he was the foreman of the crop; and the crop was smartly in the grass, but howsumever as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose, he mought go.

Chops. In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rignmarole.

Witness. Capt. Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she come over to our house and axed me if my wife, she mought'n't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard—

Chops. Stop, sir, if you please; we don't wan't to hear any thing about cousin Sally Dillard and your wife—tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness. Well, I will, sir, if you will let me.

Chops. Well, sir, go on.  
Witness. Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife mought'n't go.

Chops. There it is again—witness, witness, I say, witness please to stop.

Witness. Well, sir, what do you want?

Chops. We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story—do you know any thing about the matter before the court?

Witness. To be sure I do.

Chops. Will you go on and tell it, and nothing else!

Witness. Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat—

Chops. This is intolerable! May it please the court—I move that this witness be committed for a contempt—he seems to me to be trifling with the court.

Court. Witness, you are now before a court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Captain Rice's.

Witness. [Alarmed.] Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard—

Chops. I hope that the witness may be ordered into custody.

Court. [After deliberating.] Mr. Attorney, the court is of opinion that we may save time by letting the witness to go on in his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness. Yes, gentlemen: well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife mought'n't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in her hip, and the big swamp was up in the road, and the big swamp was up, but howsumever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife, she mought go. Well, cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose, he mought'n't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard as how Mose, he was then the foreman of the crop, and the crop was smartly in the grass; but howsumever as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose, he mought go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife, and cousin Sally Dillard, and they comes to the big swamp, and the big swamp was up, as I was telling you, but being as how there was a log across the swamp, cousin Sally Dillard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walks the log, but my wife, like a fool, hoists up her petticoats and waded; and, gentlemen, that's the height of what I know about it.

Independence of the Farmer.—The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by the changes of the foreign or domestic market entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year in which he had done every thing which intelligence and industry could do to secure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfeebled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whom it in turn it so essentially depends. But what has the industrious and intelligent farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground; he draws on a fund which, from time immemorial has never failed to honor all just demands; his profits may be diminished indeed; but never wholly suspended; his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

Love and Married Life.—The affection that links together man and wife, is a far holier and enduring passion than the enthusiasm of young love. It may want its gorgeousness—it may want its imaginative character, but it is far richer

in holy and enduring attributes. Talk not to us of the absence of love in wedlock. What! because a man has ceased to "sigh like a furnace," are we to believe that the fire is extinct? No! It burns with a steady and brilliant flame, shedding a benign influence upon existence, a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy.—*Constitutional Philosophy.*

The best of Women.—She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind, with shafts from their quiver or their eyes.—*Goldsmith.*

Eloquence.—Speech of High Constable Hays to the rioters who recently struck in New York:

"Gentlemen and Blackguards—Go home, or go along with me. 'Taint no way to raise wages. If your employers won't give you your prices, don't work—keep home and lay quiet. Make no riots here. I don't allow them things. Come, march—home with you—your wives and children want you. No way this to raise wages."

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. STORER, (OF O.)  
While in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Appropriation Bill for the Naval Service.

[CONTINUED.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Sir, the gentleman is correct when he says that the massacre at the Raisin covered Kentucky with gloom. Not that her brave people desponded, or faltered in their purposes; but the sundering of so many ties that bound kinsmen, and friends, and neighbors together; the desolation produced by so many blighted hopes, so many unrequited expectations, while they caused the heart to throb, and the tear to start, did not quench that stronger feeling which rose high above every other, and cried out for retributive vengeance.

And to whom did the fathers, the sons, and the brothers of the victims of that bloody field look for their leader? Under whom did the people of Kentucky, burning to revenge savage, and more than savage—I mean British barbarity—place themselves, as it were, en masse? Sir, they confided still to their old General; they did not impute to him any of the blame, any of that military delinquency, which are now charged to have been justly attributable to their then chosen commander. Need I refer, sir, to the three thousand gallant men who, in the following April, marched under his banner? Can I forget to mention Green Clay, their General, and Boswell, and Dudley, and Caldwell, and Cox, who led the regiments that composed this elite of old Kentucky? Shall I rather, as the proof is so clear, and the occasion so apposite, ask the gentleman to read a communication from his colleague, who was brave among the bravest in the conflicts of the Northwest? On the 4th of July, 1813, Col. Richard M. Johnson addressed a letter to General Harrison, from which I ask the committee to permit me to read an extract:

"Two great objects induced us to come; First, to be at the regaining of our own Territory, and Detroit, and at the taking of Malden; and, secondly, to serve under an officer in whom we have confidence. We would not have engaged in the service without such a prospect—we did not want to serve under cowardly nor traitors, but under one who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Mr. Chairman, the earth has closed over the martyred heroes who fell at the Raisin—but that field of slaughter can never be forgotten. Long, long after the present generation shall have slept with their fathers, the brave spirits of other times will, when they visit the banks of that mournful river, recall the murderous scenes of that terrific day, when, in the depth of a Northern winter, contending, not merely with the elements, but an overwhelming force, a Spartan band nobly sustained the American character—when, in the midst of perils the most stern, while death in all the horrid forms of savage cruelty met him on every side, the soul of the backwoods volunteer rose superior to the conflict, and coolly prepared for the issue, however fearful. Yes, sir, the field of Frenchtown is already consecrated ground—no monument is there to point out the resting-place of the brave; but the traveller, while musing among the few traces that yet mark the spot, involuntarily stays his footsteps, and expresses the beautiful sentiment inscribed upon the tomb of a foreign warrior:

"Siste viator, herou calces!"

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky has alluded to Fort Stephenson, and, sir, the brilliant, I might say unparalleled defence of that fortress by Major Croghan is a bright page in our annals—it is now too late to dim its lustre. Whatever may have occurred between General Harrison and a subaltern officer, in the strict discharge of military duty, has been passed upon and fully appreciated by the American People, for more than twenty years. There were those who reflected on General Harrison for his conduct, in the very delicate position in which he was placed by the refusal of Croghan to obey his orders—orders, sir, that were the result of a council of war composed of officers who afterwards distinguished themselves on the frontier; but the true history of the transaction explained the course that was pursued, and fully justified it. Permit me to refer to a letter which I would commend

the gentleman to study before he again indulges in the strain he has already pursued:

LOWER SENeca, Aug. 29, 1813.

The undersigned, being the general, field, and staff officers, with that portion of the Northwestern army under the immediate command of General Harrison, have observed with regret and surprise, that charges, improper in the form as in the substance, have been made against the conduct of Gen. Harrison during the recent investment of the Lower Sandusky. At another time, and under ordinary circumstances, we should deem it improper and unilitary thus publicly to give any opinion respecting the movements of the army. But public confidence in the commanding general is essential to the success of the campaign, and causelessly to withdraw or to withhold that confidence is more than individual injustice; it becomes a serious injury to the service. A part of the force of which the American army consists, will derive its greatest strength and efficacy from a confidence in the commanding general, and from those moral causes which accompany and give energy to public opinion. A very erroneous idea, respecting the number of the troops then at the disposal of the General, has doubtless been the primary cause of those unfounded impressions. A sense of duty forbids us from giving a detailed view of our strength at that time. In that respect, we have fortunately experienced a very favorable change. But we refer the Public to the General's official report to the Secretary of War of Major Croghan's successful defence of Lower Sandusky. In that will be found a statement of our whole disposable force; and he who believes that with such a force, and under the circumstances which then occurred, Gen. Harrison ought to have advanced upon the enemy, must be left to correct his opinion in the school of experience.

On a review of the course then adopted, we are decidedly of the opinion that it was such as was dictated by military wisdom, and by a due regard to our own circumstances, and to the situation of the enemy. The reasons for this opinion it is evidently improper now to give, but we hold ourselves ready at a future period, and when other circumstances shall have intervened, to satisfy every man of its correctness who is anxious to investigate and willing to receive the truth. And with a ready acquiescence, beyond the mere claims of military duty, we are prepared to obey a general whose measures meet our most deliberate approbation, and merit that of his country.

Lewis Cass, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Samuel Wells, Col. 17 R. U. S. I. Thos. D. Owens, Col. 28 R. U. S. I. George Paull, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.

J. C. Bartlett, Col. Q. M. G. James V. Ball, Lieut. Col. Robert Morrison, Lieut. Col. Geo. Todd, Maj. 19 R. U. S. I. William Trigg, Maj. 24 R. U. S. I. James Smiley, Maj. 28 R. U. S. I. Rd. Graham, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I. Geo. Croghan, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I. L. Hukill, Maj. & Ass. Insp. Gen. E. D. Wood, Major Engineers.

Sir, what language did the People of Kentucky hold, after all the difficulties I have referred to had transpired? Did they regard the imputations now made upon Gen. Harrison as well founded? No, sir; their language was that of strong confidence, not of doubt or suspicion—a deep conviction that Gen. Harrison possessed all the qualities of the head and the heart to command their implicit reliance. The venerable Shelby (and is there a Carolinian here whose soul does not kindle at the name of King's mountain?)—he, the hero and the patriot, placed himself under the command of that man who "was not in the fire and smoke of Sandusky."

And need I mention Henry and Desha, Allen, Caldwell, King, Chiles, and Trotter, Adair and Walker, Johnson, McDowell, and Barry, and Crittenden, who with their chivalrous troops, fought under their banner? Sir, I appeal to the gentleman's colleague, (Mr. CHAMBERS,) who bore an honorable part in the events of that period to sustain me. He was the aid-de-camp of Harrison, and is, thank Heaven, a living witness to this committee that his venerated general was all that his country could ask to sustain her safety and her honor. To another colleague of the gentleman, (MR. UNDERWOOD) who bears upon his body an honorable wound received in Dudley's fatal rencounter, on the Maumee, I would also refer; and, before I leave this part of my remarks, permit me to ask the gentleman's other colleague, (Col. JOHNSON,) who, I have already said, was always at the post of danger, to correct me if I am in error in so important, so vital a matter, as the reputation of a soldier. On his recorded evidence, and his own generous and just acknowledgment, I would cheerfully rest.

Mr. Chairman, we are told that, at the battle of the Thames, General Harrison was in the rear of his army, apparently not anxious to expose himself; in other words, that he was not inclined to hazard himself in a speedy pursuit of the British army. But, sir, we are furnished with no proof; we are pointed to no cotemporary writer who records the fact. Let me commend the gentleman again to go back to the annals of those days, and improve his recollection and his taste; let me ask him to study, while he is thus engaged, the exalted sentiment, the high-wrought patriotism that "breathe and burn throughout the following extracts," Gov. Shelby, in a letter to Gen. Harrison, dated Frankfort, April 21, 1816, says:

"During the whole of this long and arduous pursuit, no man could make greater exertions or use more vigilance than you did to overtake Proctor, whilst the skill & promptitude with which you arranged the troops for battle, and the distinguished zeal and bravery you evinced during its continuance, merited and received my highest approbation.

"In short, sir, from the time I joined you to the moment of our separation, I believe that no commander ever did or could make greater exertions than you did to effect the great objects of the campaign. I admired your plans, and thought them executed with

great energy; particularly your order of battle, and arrangements for landing on the Canada shore, were calculated to inspire every officer and man with a confidence that we could not be defeated by anything like our own number.

"Until after I had served in the campaign of 1813, I was not aware of the difficulties which you had to encounter, as commander of the Northwestern army. I have since observed, and still do believe, that the duties assigned to you on that occasion were more arduous and difficult to accomplish than any I had ever known confided to any commander; and, with respect to the zeal and fidelity with which you executed that high and important trust, there are thousands in Kentucky, as well as myself, who believe it could not have been committed to better hands.

With sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

ISAAC SHILBY.

"Maj. Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON.

Commodore Perry, who joined the army after the victory on Lake Erie, as the General's volunteer aid, in a note, dated August 18, 1817, expresses himself in these unequalled terms:

"NEWPORT, Aug. 18, 1817.

"Although I have little or no pretensions to military knowledge as relates to an army, still I may be allowed to bear testimony to your zeal and activity in the pursuit of the British army under General Proctor, and to say, the prompt change made by you in the order of battle, on discovering the position of the enemy, always has appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent. I concur most sincerely with the venerable Governor Shelby, in his general approbation of your conduct (as far as it came under my observation) in that campaign. With great regard, I am, my dear sir, your friend,

O. H. PERRY.

"Maj. Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON.

Sir, I have found these testimonials in the Life of Genl. Harrison, published in 1824, by Moses Dawson, Esq., who is, on this subject a most disinterested and competent witness. He is now, and always has been, an ardent, a consistent supporter of the present Administration; he came not into the party at the eleventh hour, but, acting upon his original principles, has ever defended the brave man whose military services he has so faithfully recorded.

The issue of the battle on the Thames is known to the world; it sealed the permanent success of the American arms in the Northwest; it rescued our territory from British dominion, and drove back to the forest those countless savages who had so long desolated our frontier. If, sir, I were called on to select a period during the late war, when the spontaneous burst of a whole People's gratitude was heard in the village, the town or the city, wherever there was a heart to feel, and a tongue to speak, I would point to those more than Roman triumphs which awaited the conqueror of Proctor.

The gentleman from New York, now in my eyes, (MR. LEE,) cannot have forgotten the illumination at Old Tammany, the beautiful transparency in front of the venerable wigwag, and the highwrought feeling of that hour, when the grand sachem, and the whole tribe of true democratic bucktails, held their patriotic council in the autumn of 1813. I ask him, if he was not one of that company, and when the cup was pledged to valor and talent, his own soul was not kindled with the common enthusiasm that pervaded every bosom? Sir, the republicans of that day paid honor to whom honor was due; they were the true American spirits who had, with pious care, collected the remains of our valiant countrymen, which had bleached for more than thirty years on the shores of Long Island, and bestowed though late, the holy rite of sepulture upon the victims of the Jersey prison ship.—They were the friends of Harrison; and their hearts responded to every noble, every glorious impulse. It is not for me to say how many of that veteran corps retain their rank, or even their place in the wigwag; if the ancient race has become extinct, and the months of "fruits and of flowers" are appropriated by more devoted, more sincere, and more disinterested followers of the patron saint, it must be matter of high congratulation; but if that hall is now a mere hunting ground, where the spoils of the chase are the only rewards, and the destruction of all who do not unite in the sentiment is a first principle, then, indeed, the founders of the brotherhood mistook the nature of man, and established an institution, to which the power of a Spanish Inquisition bears but a faint resemblance.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the members from the Keystone State to recall the feeling of their fellow-citizens at that interesting era; to peruse, once more the description of those unsought honors which a virtuous People bestowed upon exalted merit.—Can they forget the 21st of October, 1819, when their beautiful city presented, amid the darkness of the night, a sublime, a glorious spectacle? Sir, the inscriptions that might then have been read were not of blind devotion to any man, much less of devotion to party; they stood out in letters of fire, and proclaimed the names of Harrison and Perry.

But I have not done. On the 9th of December, 1818, a public entertainment was tendered to Gen. Harrison by the People of Philadelphia, and I must be permitted the gratification to read the short but truly republican address with which he prefaced the sentiment that such an occasion is expected to call forth:

"Gentlemen," said General Harrison, "permit me to offer a volunteer toast, and very briefly to state the motive which prompts me to take one of the regular toasts of the day, as a means of communicating my opinion. Believing, as I do, that a sentiment is gaining ground unfriendly to republicanism, and injurious to the nation, and knowing, by my own experience, that the sentiment is not well founded, I will give you—

"The Militia of the United States.—They possess the Roman spirit; and when our Government shall think proper to give them that organization and discipline of which they are susceptible, they will perform deeds

that will emulate those of the legions led by Marcellus and Scipio."

And where may we look for a more honorable testimony to the value and efficiency of a wellregulated and disciplined militia? It certainly becomes those who would impute to General Harrison a disregard for the feelings of the American People, who are, after all, the only American soldiers, to pause and reflect, ere they cast their anathemas upon one who could utter a sentiment so exalted.

Mr. Chairman, the Ancient Dominion did not forget, in that hour of general gratulation, one of her gallant sons; and, sir, she could never, no, never, even in the darkest hour of party violence, forget the father of that son. No, sir, while her own annals, while the great charter of our political liberty remain, the name of Benjamin Harrison will be associated with that of Jefferson, of Randolph and Henry.

Sir, permit me to quote from the Richmond Enquirer, when the news of Proctor's defeat reached that city:

"General Harrison's detailed letter tells us of every thing we wish to know about the officers except himself. He does justice to every one but to Harrison, and the world must therefore do justice to the man who was too modest to be just to himself."

Again, what Virginian has not read the proclamation of the Mayor of Richmond, recommending a general illumination, on the evening of November 24, 1818, when, guided by the common impulse, he told his fellow-townsmen to "give vent to their feelings—to thank of Perry, who paved the way, and of Harrison, whose intrepid valor had thus nobly achieved the victory!" I find the proclamation is dated at ten o'clock, on the evening of the Sabbath; and well might the spirit of the old Commonwealth have been roused, when, like the mother of the Gracchi, she could point to Harrison, and claim him as one of her children. Well might the sympathy which was then excited in every bosom have been regarded as the common property of her People, when, like the torch that was passed from hand to hand in the days of Grecian glory, the holy fire of gratitude pervaded every heart, as it found there its kindred element.

Shall I refer to other States, and their patriotic People, to swell the song of universal triumph which echoed from every hill, and spread through every valley of this great Republic, when the heart of a whole nation throbb'd with tumultuous joy? Enough has already been told to rescue, I trust, the memory of the past from this *ante-dote of pain* to place before this House, and this country, what was, and what is to exhibit the startling truth, that no services can be so meritorious, no fame so well deserved, no worth so exalted, that they necessarily necessitate their destruction, and party discipline carry out the sentence.

It is, Mr. Chairman, a subject of gratulation, that, in this war against character, our own archives have not yet been destroyed; that the bright page of our country's history, the records even of this House, have not yet been defiled by the torch of some modern Omar. There is a memorial of public opinion, that may be seen in this day of darkness, standing out, not, sir, in letters of gold, but in the simple, yet sincere language of a nation's gratitude. Let me refer the committee and the honorable gentleman also, to the resolution of this House, which passed without a dissenting voice, in April, 1819, presenting the thanks of Congress to Harrison and Shelby, and authorizing the President to bestow upon each of them a gold medal, for their gallantry at the Thames.

Thus, Mr. Chairman, have I followed the gentleman from the Wash to the Thames, I have concealed nothing, and I believe spoken naught but what the occasion required. The mass of materials from which I have gleaned the incidents I have presented is yet full of interest, for, sir, it cannot be exhausted; and if my remarks shall induce any one who hears me to go back to the "fire and smoke" of past times, I shall feel myself amply rewarded for the effort I have made, as I can then assure myself his views will become clear, and his judgment thoroughly disabused.

Sir, the State, I have the honor in part to represent, holds in high estimation the American Navy; within her borders that splendid victory was achieved, which proved to an astonished world that even a British fleet might be conquered. On the bosom of that inland sea, whose waves had never been disturbed but by the strife of the elements, the roar of American cannon first awoke its slumbering waters; and beneath the soil of Ohio, on a beautiful isle of the lake, in all the solitude of Nature, repose their ashes who fell fighting under that flag which bore upon its glorious folds the more glorious motto, "don't give up the ship." Yes, we hope to preserve one monument, at least, that shall through all future time proclaim the heroism of the past, and serve to perpetuate the honor of the American arms. Sir, Chairman, the bold spirit who directed that unrivalled battle, and who, wherever peril was to be met, threw himself into the breach, has gone to his final account; but he has left a memorial behind him, alike honorable to his exalted generosity, and gratifying to the People of the West. I allude, sir, to the following extract of a letter written shortly after the victory:

"United States Vscr. Ariel, Sept. 15, 1818.

"Sir: The very great assistance in the action of the 10th instant, derived from those men you were pleased to send on board the squadron, renders it a duty to return you my sincere thanks for so timely a reinforcement. (in fact, I may say, sir, without these men the victory could not have been achieved,) and equally to assure you that they behaved as became good soldiers and seamen. Those who were under my immediate observation evinced great ardor and bravery."

"Very respectfully,  
"OLIVER H. PERRY.  
"Maj. Gen. W. H. HARRISON."

\* 5 Niles' Register, 146.  
† 5 Niles' Register, 263.  
‡ 5 Niles' Register, 147.  
§ 5 Niles' Register, 263.

(To be continued.)

SPECTATOR.

STAUNTON.

THURSDAY JUNE 2, 1836.

Dr. FRANCIS T. STRIBLING has been appointed by the Board of Directors, Physician to the Western Lunatic Hospital, for the ensuing year.

Lick Spittle Legislation.—It is intimated that the Land bill will be stifled in the House of Representatives, in order to save the President from the odium of again vetoing it. "Must the earth quake" before the people are aroused to a sense of their danger? If base subserviency like this, on the part of their representatives, does not stir up their free blood, and excite their jealousy of power, then have they lost the spirit of their fathers, and their liberties but await the usurper's hand to pluck them.

A CHANCE FOR VOLUNTEERS!

A law has passed both Houses of Congress, authorizing the President to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers for the Indian war. A company has been raised in Washington, the services of which have been accepted by the President.

Major General Jesur has been ordered to the command of all the forces employed, and to be employed in Alabama and Georgia against the Creeks. On taking leave of the President it is said he remarked that perhaps he never would see him (the President) again. "I hope not (replied the old General) unless you do better than your predecessors."

Gen. Macomb recommends an increase of the army to 20,000 men.

The Richmond papers state that the pressure in the money market in that city, has had the effect of depressing the value of produce considerably. Flour, at last quotations, was \$6 25 & \$6 50.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the money market there has become more easy, and that stocks in consequence have advanced considerably.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Pittsburg on the 19th ult. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Peters, the Moderator of the last Assembly. Two candidates were nominated for the office of Moderator—Dr. Peters of the city of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon of Cambridge, S. Carolina. The latter was elected by a vote of 112 to 102. Letters from Pittsburg represent that a storm was expected on the subject of Slavery. A number of petitions had already been presented—and the Southern members had held a meeting to consult as to their course. Many of them, indeed, have gone positively instructed on this point—and the result must be a division of the Church if any thing serious is attempted.

General Scott is severely handled in some of the Southern papers. The Fayetteville Observer says "the gallant volunteers have returned to their homes thoroughly disgusted with the Government's pet, the diplomatic Gen. Scott."

Salutes were fired in Lynchburg and Lexington on the receipt of the intelligence confirmatory of the Texian victory.

A company of young men is about to start from Kanawha for Texas.

We learn from the Compiler that the travel on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road is very great. Six cars have been brought into use, which accommodate about 200 passengers, and another is in progress which will hold forty or fifty more.

The small pox has entirely disappeared from Lewisburg.

Peter McCutcheon, in a fit of derangement, killed his wife on the 14th inst. in the neighborhood of Chalk Level, Pittsylvania county.

180 hundred weight were hauled lately in two wagons by Mr. Taubinback from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. His horses must have been tough-in-back as well as himself.

The Van Buren majority, as exhibited in the late elections for members of the General Assembly of Virginia, according to a statement made out by a gentleman of Richmond, is 2,790, in the whole State. In November the majority will be largely on the other side.

ITEMS.

Ten companies of U. S. Troops have gone from New York, Baltimore and Norfolk, to Fort Mitchell, Alabama.

A three story brick warehouse, belonging to M'livaine & Hayden, in Louisville, Ky. fell down lately and buried in its ruins Mr. M'livaine, a Mr. Newton, and a colored boy. The two last were crushed to death, but Mr. M'livaine was not dangerously hurt.

Gen. SCOTT has been burnt in effigy at Tallahassee, Florida.

The U. S. Mail to and from New Orleans has been stopped by the disturbances in the Creek nation. It is about to be opened through a new route.

The following paragraph exhibits only the beginning of the evil consequences of the Government's tampering with the currency of the country:

We are told by a large dealer in bank notes, that bank notes of the State of Ohio are from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount in our city; and bank notes of the banks west of the Alleghany are generally from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent. discount. We are told also, by a gentleman just from New Orleans, that he paid in the city of New Orleans, 6 per cent. premium for notes of the Bank of the United States; and that he understood they bore a like premium throughout the whole valley of the Mississippi; and we have seen a letter from Nashville, in which the writer says, any quantity of United States Bank notes could be sold at a premium of 5 per cent.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Mansfield (O.) Whig, May 14.

We extract the following from a letter received by us a few days since from a gentleman of high respectability:

"Being in the immediate vicinity of the Land Office, I have an opportunity of seeing many queer things transacted, and will give you one among the many daily and almost hourly taking place. A man came in, wishing to enter five half sections of land, and offered in payment \$1,875 of a New York Safety Fund Bank, and he was informed by the Agent that, by the orders from the Department at Washington, they were prohibited receiving any money of a less denomination than \$5, or money of any bank other than deposit banks. Here the man was in a predicament, for, if he went to get his money exchanged for such as was receivable under these orders, some one might enter the very lands he had selected to settle himself and sons upon. What could he do? The agent very obligingly helped him out of his trouble by exchanging his own private money with him, for five per cent. premium, in which operation he pocketed the trifling sum of \$83 75, and the man had to pay, in reality, \$1,958 75, for five half sections, being \$38 75 more than the law of the land requires. But mark the sequel! The same day a merchant wanting funds that would do at the East, paid this land agent 2 per cent. premium for this same money, being \$39 17 pocketed by the agent, making \$122 92 clear shave, out of two individuals, on the same money, in one day! How long people will submit to this fraudulent system of knowing them out of their industrious earnings, time must determine. If they will keep in power such men as will stoop to any fraud, however glaring and obvious, to aggrandize co-partizans, they ought to suffer the consequences. The above is but a specimen, and such specimens are but the commencement of a system of operations admirably calculated to make the "rich richer, and the poor poorer;" and the whole to be done under the pretence of benefiting the poor and labouring classes of the community."

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order, declaring that it has been decided by the Attorney General of the United States, that Midshipmen are not exempt from arrest for debt, under the act of 11th July, 1793.

It is said the President on hearing of the sudden termination of the Florida campaign, remarked that we had not gained much by the operation, but one thing was very certain we should have to pay the Scot.

Accounts have been received at Philadelphia, of the arrival in England of Mr. JAUDON, the Cashier of the U. S. Bank, and entire confidence is felt in the success of his mission—the obtaining of twenty millions of dollars in Specie, or its equivalent.

The Small Pox, we understand, is still confined to its first locality on the Alleghany mountain. We have heard of but one more case in addition to those mentioned in our last number, and the whole, now, (eight in number,) are doing as well as could be expected.—Romney Intell. May 21.

The money stolen from the Merchant's Bank of Providence, R. I., a short time since, has, in part, been recovered. A Mr. Bell alias Laidley, by trade a carpenter, was the principal, it appears, in the robbery. He was found at Harlem, N. York, engaged in fitting up a handsome residence. The two police officers of N. Y. Hays & Huntington, who found out this rascal, received \$10,000 from the officers of the Bank, as a reward for their services. The amount stolen was \$180,000; they recovered \$168,310 50.

A Suggestion.—We would suggest to Congress the propriety of letting out to some old squirrel shooter of Kentucky or Mississippi, the suppression of the Indian war. An advantageous contract might be made. Much less than three millions would have been sufficient for Florida.—U. S. Telegraph.

Abduction of Maria Monk.—It has been known for several weeks, that a number of persons were here from Canada, making efforts to get possession of Maria Monk. Yesterday afternoon she was missing, under circumstances which leave little doubt that she had been carried off; and at this moment she is probably on her way to Canada. We hope every possible effort will be made to ferret out the perpetrators of so great a crime, and if possible to rescue this poor and friendless girl from fiends in the shape of men.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, beef is higher in the New York market than was ever before known.—The average sales on the 16th ult. by the quantity, were \$10 50 per 100 lbs.—tallow and hides, as usual, thrown in. Four hundred of the cattle sold, were from the state of Ohio. Hay sells at an average of full \$30 per ten.

Both boards of the Council of New York are without presiding officers.—The difficulty is produced by the state of parties—there being a tie in both branches—and neither being willing to yield the advantage of having a chairman from its own ranks. No business, consequently is transacted.

Flour is selling for \$20 per barrel at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Mr. Stevenson and family reached Washington last week. It is understood they will sail for England on the 1st of June in a packet ship, Mr. S. having declined the offer of a National ship.—Winchester Virg.

Episcopal Convention.—We took a brief notice of the meeting of the Convention in our last. The business was brought to a close on Saturday evening. The discussion of the Revised Constitution occupied much time. Among the articles adopted was one which gave rise to much debate—we mean that which requires in future all Lay-Delegates to be communicants of the Church. It was adopted by a large majority of the Clergy, and a still larger majority of the Laity—the Convention voting by orders. On Saturday night, the rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Moore to between 30 and 40 persons, and on Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about 550 communicants. The number of Clergymen in attendance, including visitors from other Dioceses, was about 60.—Fredericksburg Arena, May 24.

Mr. Madison.—We regret to learn that this venerable and illustrious man is much indisposed. Dr. Dunglison, late of the University of Virginia, but now of Baltimore, passed through town yesterday on a professional visit to him.—Fredericksburg Arena.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer has made out an estimate of the probable state of parties in Virginia, predicated on the recent elections, and claims a majority for Van Buren of five thousand nine hundred and twenty-one! He might, by a little greater stretch of conscience, have made the majority ten thousand by the same process. The fairness of the table may be estimated, when we mention that he has omitted the entire Whig strength of several counties, which alone can overbalance his vaunted majority. As a sample of his fairness, it may be stated that, wherever it suits his purpose, he takes the senatorial vote, instead of the Delegate vote, but in Jefferson it did not meet his taste.—Jefferson Free Press.

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Death of the Hon. Edward Livingston.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday, contains the subjoined letter, which gives the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. Edward Livingston:

Steamboat Independence, }  
May 24, 1836.

The Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, late Minister to France, was taken on Saturday last with a bilious cholera, supposed to be induced by drinking freely of ice water, and died on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, from his country residence, in Red Hook, Dutchess county. Yours, &c.

ALEX. H. SCHULTZ.

The Hon. JAMES H. PECK, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Missouri, died at Charleston on the 29th of March. It will be recollected this gentleman was, a few years past, impeached before the Senate, but was honorably acquitted. He was defended by the lamented Wirt, and J. Meredith, Esq.

The Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian represents the Wheat crop in that quarter, as one of the most promising that has ever been seen in Loudoun. It has, generally speaking, says the editor, advanced beyond the power of that fell enemy, the fly.

The Third Presbytery of N. York, has suspended the Rev. J. R. M'Dowell, lately editor of a filthy periodical, called 'M'Dowell's Journal,' from the Ministry, for intentional misrepresentation and slander.

The citizens of New Orleans, as we learn from the N. Orleans Advertiser of the 7th ult. have caught an abolitionist. He forged free papers for a couple of negroes, and was overheard quoting Scripture to persuade them to rob their masters and to fly to a land where their rights would be respected. The wretch was handed over to Judge Lynch, who gave a bloody account of him.—Louisville Journal.

We learn from the Zion's Watchman, that the Rev. Geo. Storrs has been sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labour, and to pay a fine of \$16, for delivering a lecture on Slavery, in Pittsfield, N. H. The officer arrested him while on his knees at prayer!

The New York Transcript states that a young female, the daughter of a respectable citizen who resides in Barrow street, died on Friday last of Hydropsyphobia. No less than four or five dogs were killed in the streets of New York on Friday, after they had bitten several persons.

A New York paper states that an importing house of that city has already received an order for nearly \$2000 worth of wines, intended expressly for the Fourth of July Dinner of the honourable corporation.

The Albany Advertiser states that money is worth two per cent. a month in that city.

Two Copper Mines, near Stevensburg, Culpeper county, have recently been sold at such prices as to induce the belief that they are very rich. Dr. Colmar, of Louisa, is the purchaser of one of them.—Richmond Comp.

It is painful to look at the blighted wheat fields of this region. Early in the spring, the prospects were pleasant to the eye and cheering to the heart—now it is absolutely appalling. During the last three weeks, vegetation has had the appearance of actual rotting, and the ravages of the fly have been so fatal, that in many places the naked earth is presented, shorn of the rich verdure which for a while covered its bosom. The late delightful rains have refreshed and invigorated other substances, but the wheat is beyond redemption.—Jefferson Free Press.

How they do things in St. Louis.—A letter gives the following description of a duel which took place some time since in St. Louis, of which the writer was an eye witness:

"A Spaniard and a Frenchman, who have long been accustomed to trapping on the mountains, on arriving at this place went out to settle an affair of honor. The spot selected for the purpose was an open square in the suburbs of the city. When all parties were ready and stripped for the occasion, with two large Bowie knives an inch and a half wide at the hilt, with two edges, tapering to a sharp point, and the word 'ready' was given, both rushed to the contest! After parrying these deadly weapons, and guarding and plunging some half minute, the Frenchman made a strike at the Spaniard, and succeeded in cutting open the abdomen, so as to let out all the bowels! At the same time the Spaniard plunged his knife about ten inches in the breast of his antagonist, who immediately yielded up the ghost, with a deep groan. The Spaniard survived some hours. With me the scene created the most wretched feelings of horror; but with many of the spectators it served only for a subject of discussion, as to which showed the most coolness, and parried the thrusts of his antagonist with the most skill; in short, which showed the most slight in killing his fellow man."

Green county (Ohio) Gaz.

The contest between Mr. Van Buren and old Gen. Harrison is a mere conflict between a northern seventy-four & a western frigate.—Eastern Democrat.

No—it is a contest between a gallant, war-worn frigate of the West and a miserable tub that has floated out to sea with a hickory broom-stick for its mast, and a ragged dish cloth for its sail.—Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

The amount of new Banking capital granted by acts of the present Legislature of New York, is five and a half millions.

THE GEORGIA AND ALABAMA FRONTIER.

We have been allowed to peruse a letter of late date from a gentleman in Georgia, of which the following is an extract:

"COLUMBUS, (GA.) MAY 16, 1836.

"I have troubled you before in regard to our Indian massacres; but the half has not been told. Roanoke was taken yesterday morning, & its inhabitants butchered. The steamer Georgian, lying there, was also attacked, and her crew massacred; and yesterday evening, about two o'clock, the Hyperion, another boat, was attacked at Woolfolk's sand-bar, only six miles from Columbus, the pilot shot down, and several others killed and wounded. The steamer Columbus is deserted at Uchee shoals. All the boats have valuable cargoes on board, and are now at the mercy of the Indians. An express reached here on last night that the town of Tallahassee [not Tallahassee] on the Tallapoosa was destroyed. The work of murder goes on in Chambers county: four white men and a negro were killed there last Thursday morning. Two men were killed this side of Tuskegee, and yesterday morning the stageholders broke across the bridge here and ran bleeding into town, two being badly shot. Two men were killed in the stage, one made his escape, who got in last night, after being pursued by the Indians all day. The stage had been stopped several days; but the contractors thought they would venture again, and the result of the rash attempt was as I have related. The man who escaped was one of the stage-agents. Many persons are missing, and many, we presume, are killed. The amount of property destroyed is immense, and that fair territory will never be occupied again as long as an Indian resides within the Territory. Very few friendly Indians have come in. Alabama has no troops in the field. Georgia is doing all she can for her own safety, though not a single company has arrived in Columbus yet for her defence."

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

We learn by a passenger in the schr. Hudson, that a portion of the army, commanded by Col. Lindsay, consisting of the Alabama Volunteers, and eight companies of the fourth infantry, were sent to fort Alabama, for the purpose of breaking up the fort, and removing the sick and provisions. On the return of the army, they were attacked by four or five hundred Indians at Thronotass Creek, about a mile from a lake of the same name. The army commanded by Col. Chisolm. The men fought bravely, and distinguished themselves. The battle commenced at three o'clock, and lasted one hour. The Indians were scattered up and down the hammock for some distance. They first fired on the van guard and immediately a fire was made upon the rear guard. The Indians were so daring as to come out in open ground, and fire upon the rear; but they were soon made to retreat. The number of the whites killed was three, and twenty-two wounded. There was a great number of the Indians killed, the exact number not known. The battle was fought on the 27th of April, a day that will long be remembered by those that were engaged in it, and a day that will reflect much honor upon the men who fought so bravely.

The army returned to fort Brooks on the 28th ult. and have since been disbanded, and are waiting the first opportunity to return to their homes.

Charleston Mercury.

TALLAHASSEE, May 10.

The party which visited Col. Gamble's plantation in pursuit of the Indians who had committed depredations there, have returned, but without falling in with the Indians. From their tracks, it was supposed there were about thirty. The Indians have made a demonstration against St. Marks, but being fired upon, had retreated, without doing any damage."

CREEK INDIANS.

From a gentleman, a resident of, and who left Columbus on Tuesday last, we gather the following information: The lower Creeks are decidedly hostile. The number of persons known to be killed at the time of his leaving, was 11—among whom Maj Flournoy, already reported. A family consisting of a man, his wife, child and servant, on their way to Columbus, were all killed, except the wife, who escaped with two shots through her hand. This happened on the old federal road, at the Ochee Bridge, 12 miles west of Columbus. The Indians have entire possession of that road, within that distance, and all the settlements in the neighborhood, below the road, the settlers having all fled.

A train, consisting of 50 wagons, with about 150 fugitives on their way to Columbus, were fired upon on Monday, when the first wagon descended a hill. It is supposed that the Indians got possession on the abandoned settlements of from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn. They destroyed every thing on them—furniture, bedding, &c. then burning the buildings. A Dr. Richards, (we believe to be the name) who lived below Maj Flournoy, abandoned his place after the death of the latter, leaving two negroes in charge of it. He subsequently sent three back to bring away the others, when they were all detained by the Indians, four of whom were released, pretending that it was their desire to join them again after going for and bringing their wives.

The Indians had sent word to Columbus, that they would burn that place on a certain night, which time, however, had passed when our informant left. He subsequently conversed with Col. Crowell, formerly Indian Agent, whom he met in Augusta, he believes on his way to the seat of Government, and who left Columbus on Wednesday last; nothing further had transpired at that time. From the perfect knowledge this gentleman has of the Indian character, he seems satisfied that they are for war, the scalping of Col. Flournoy being almost a certain indication of it. A party of about forty armed men went on the road with the Accommodation Stage Coach, to pick up stragglers. They fell in at one of the settlements with a child three or four years old, who could give no information of its parents; they had probably fled. A known friendly Chief, who had been sent for to Columbus—returning for word that he could not come; that his young men were beyond his control. The communication beyond, 12 to 15 miles West of Columbus, on the old Federal Road, being cut off, many more murders than stated

above might have been committed, but of course could not be known. From 1500 to 2000 souls were left in Columbus and its suburbs, who had left their homes and fled before a savage foe. We anxiously look for further accounts.—Charleston Courier, May 16.

From the National Intelligencer, May 23. THE GREAT NEWS FROM TEXAS CONFIRMED.

The last Southern mail brought New Orleans papers as far as due, (having, of course, come through the Creek country.) The papers of the 9th (the latest date) bring the following accounts confirming the previous information of the success of the Texians against the Mexican troops, and the capture of SANTA ANNA, the President of the United States of Mexico, with many of his officers:

From the Louisiana Advertiser, May 4. IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Boy, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Walker, who came passenger by the above boat. It was written by Col. Hockley, of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:

SIR: I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th, who informed us that Gen. Santa Anna and his army were across the San Jacinto, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march, and reached the place on the morning of the 20th. The day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy, some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side. On the morning of the 21st, the enemy commenced maneuvering, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1300 strong; but they settled down, and continued throwing up a breastwork that they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary four-pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass nine pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder-box, caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, limbered our pieces, and gave them the grape and causter, while our brave riflemen poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were lying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken, and killed by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognized him. General Santa Anna was taken the next day about ten miles from the place of action by some of our spies, who, on being brought forward, immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, who was lying on a bed in his tent, having been wounded in the action, and heard them say "we surrender into your hands Gen. Santa Anna, Governor of the Republic of Mexico." He was then ordered to call in his aids, who were nearly all taken, among whom was Almonti. There were then propositions made, of which you will have the details by express.

"Houston was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball in the early part of the engagement; but remained on his horse until it terminated. There is a list of the names of the Mexican prisoners, which shall be transmitted to you by express; they amount to nearly 600, among whom are six women."

From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 9. TEXAS.

Col. A. Houston, of the Texian army, has arrived in the steamer Caspian, and confirms the news of the GLORIOUS VICTORY of Gen. Houston, and has favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded and prisoners.

Killed—Gen. Castrillon, Col. Batnes, Col. Mora, Col. Trevino, Col. Don Jose Maria Romeo, Lieut. Col. Manuel Acquirre, Lieut. Col. Castillo.

Prisoners—Gen. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Col. Almonti, aid de camp, Cols. Cespedes of the Curroero batallon, Cringas, aid to Santa Anna, Portilla de la Pedreguire, aid to Santa Anna, Nuner, Valenti; Lieut. Cols. Filipe Remero, (wounded) Valenti, Don Pedro del Garda, Fernando Urrize (wounded) aid to Santa Anna, Aroos, Escioe, Magia! Don Ramon Curo, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also 5 Captains and 12 Lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition; that his army should lay down their arms, Texas Independence acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna, and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

From the True American. PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

During the night of the 20th ult. after the skirmish between the Mexican and Texian forces, Gen. Houston made a movement with 600 men and his artillery

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lery, and at day-break met the Mexican force, 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement, and gained a position within rifle distance of the enemy, before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms and canon loaded with musket balls settled the affair; the Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarter, 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke and endeavored to escape; the mounted rifleman, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—him they ran fifteen miles, when his horse bogged down in the prairie, near the Brassos timber; he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers, in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog hole, left their horses, and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fugitive, (which was very plain, owing to the recent rains,) until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The pursuers then spread themselves, and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old hunter that the chased might, like a hard pressed bear, have "taken a tree." The tree tops were then examined, when lo! the game was discovered snugly ensconced in the forks of a large live oak. The Captors did not know who their prisoner was, until they reached the camp, when the Mexican soldiers exclaimed, "El General! El Gefel! Santa Ana!"

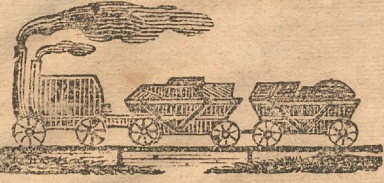
and Benjamin Mordecai, all Georgians. Dr. Shackelford, of Alabama, had his life spared, and is now in attendance upon the wounded Mexicans.—Georgia paper. Extract of a letter from a Mexican General to his wife, dated Goliad, March 25, 1836.— There are now in this place 250 prisoners\* awaiting their death as pirates and incendiaries, there being only two who did not participate in the latter crime. The images and saints in the church served them for fuel. There are in Gaudaloupe 100 other prisoners who were taken at La Vaca. There is, as yet, no intelligence from the Divisions which marched for the towns of Austin and Nacogoches: but I will send you the first news that may come from that quarter. This day, Palm Sunday, March 27, has been to me a season of most heartfelt sorrow. At six in the morning the execution of 412 American prisoners was commenced and continued till eight, when the last of the number was shot. At eleven began the operation of burning the bodies. Who can tell when they will be consumed! I assure you that the number of foreigners who have fallen in Texas during this campaign must exceed 1,600. We have still 80 of them living. \*They were taken one league from the town, and then shot. (Private letter.) Some of the Louisiana volunteers that have returned from Florida, have nobly resolved to extend their exertions in favor of Texas; and will leave here in company with others under the command of General Green, to-morrow. The Orleans Greys, under the command of Captain Creery of Baltimore, are highly spoken of. About 600 good men and true, well equipped, started from Natchez on the 7th inst. under command of Gen. Felix Huston. They will pass over land to Texas, by Tagueminie and Opelousas, and join the Texian army at Harrisburg. About 3 or 400 are expected to follow these, with the forces under Colonel Quitman, and these expected under General Green, will augment the forces of Texas, so as soon to expel the Mexican army beyond the Rio Grande. We wish them success in so noble a cause.—Id. TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH. We have been favored by an officer of the army with the following list designating the companies and officers detailed from the garrison at Fort Monroe to serve in the campaign against the Creek Indians: Company J. 1st Regt. Artillery, 1st Lt. J. McClellan, 2d Lieut. Sitgreaves. Company —, Capt. Lion, 3d Regt. Art. Company B, Capt. Wash. 4th R. Art. Company I, Lieut Archer, (Maj. Erving's.) The detachment will embark at Fort Monroe to-morrow, in the steam packet South Carolina, for Charleston, and there take the rail road to Augusta, (Georgia,) whence they will proceed on to the rendezvous at Fort Mitchell, Alabama. It is expected that Major Gen. Jessup, who has been appointed to the command in Alabama, will accompany the troops from Fort Monroe.—Norfolk Herald, May 25. From the Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph. YOUNG MEN'S HARRISON AND GRANGER STATE CONVENTION. The convention of young men favorable to Harrison and Granger, which met here on Thursday last, was composed of a large body of highly intelligent and respectable young men. They all seemed strongly imbued with Pennsylvania feeling, and determined to stand by the interests of the commonwealth, and oppose the schemes of Martin Van Buren to make it tributary to New York. We have never seen so large and talented a body so harmonious and conciliatory in all their measures. There seemed to be a desire on the part of all to foster mutual respect, and lay the foundation for future harmony and co-operation. The convention presented an array of talent that Pennsylvania need justly be proud of. It was an indication that in days that must soon arrive, she will take her stand—her proper rank—as the first amongst the states of the Union. The information brought by the members from all parts of the state was highly gratifying to the friends of Harrison and Granger, and left no doubt in the mind of any one who looks at the present state of feeling, that these patriots will receive the vote of democratic Pennsylvania, by TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY. The Convention adjourned on Friday, and each member returned home with his ardor quickened in the cause, and his determination to redouble his diligence in favor of HARRISON AND GRANGER.

Correspondence of the Albany Even. Jour. THE MOB SPIRIT AT BATAVIA, NEW YORK. BATAVIA, May 14, 1836.—A. P. M. Mob law is becoming the order of the day. Batavia since one o'clock this morning has been in constant tumult and uproar, such as I never witnessed before—at that time messengers came from the south part of the country, announcing the concentration of a large mob at Alexander to the number of some thousands, who were about to march upon Batavia for the purpose of destroying the Land Office and Jail. All the bells were rung at that dead hour, and the peaceful repose of the village was changed to tumult, uproar and alarm. Citizens were armed to the number of some hundreds and stationed at the different points of the village, at the jail, land office, and bridge, across which it was supposed the mob would pass, the planks of which were taken up. The mob came in sight of the village about six o'clock in the morning. In the meantime the land office had been barricaded, and arms and ammunition had been removed from the arsenal in sufficient quantities to supply the citizens who were stationed in the land office and in the jail. The agent of the Holland Land Company, Mr. Owens, was in the office. The mob numbered about three hundred, and mostly armed with rifles and muskets, and headed by desperadoes for leaders. They marched and paraded in front of the land office, which was another Trojan Horse, full of armed men, whose bayonets gleamed from the windows, ready to defend private property from an armed mob. Their courage oozed out at their fingers, and after remaining a short time in front of the office, they moved on to the west, and after a short council they separated, some leaving the village, and many remaining in the village. These were arrested and are now in jail—one of them was a ring-leader. The rumor is current now that they are concentrating in Attica, and intend to come on again with cannon.—The citizens have organized themselves into volunteer companies; the militia of the county, and our spirited neighbors of Le Roy have promptly answered the call of our commanding military officers. Our village is full of armed men, and looks more like a camp than a peaceful village.—If the mob should return blood will be spilt but the laws of our country will triumph. At the last term of the circuit court, some individuals were indicted for a conspiracy and forcible entry and detainer. The sheriff with his posse had some difficulty in arresting the offenders, but had lodged some of them in jail, who, for some time, refused to be bailed. They were, however, bailed out a few days since. Two years since the Holland Land Company had some ejectment suits brought to trial in the U. States circuit court, and recovered possession of some lands in the town of Orangeville in this county, and ejected the settlers therefrom. The settlers put the occupants again into possession and entered into a conspiracy to sustain them. This is the immediate cause of the mob. Other causes similar to those which actuated the Maysville rioters, have served to increase the excitement. [Peace since restored.] Look out for Rogues!—The store of Mr. Michael Effinger, of this place, was broken into on Wednesday night or Thursday morning last, and robbed of about \$20—all the change that had been left in the drawers over night. It is not known whether the thief or thieves took any thing else or not; but it is presumed that other articles were taken. The robber or robbers entered by breaking the cellar lock, after which they had an almost unobstructed passage to the store room; from whence, after abstracting the money from the drawers, and taking what goods they chose, they passed out into the street through one of the front doors, leaving it open.—Harrisburg Register. Vegetation in Michigan, is much in advance of what it is in the eastern states. The Detroit Journal of the 30th April states: "Full grown radishes and other seasonable vegetables have been abundant in this city for a week previous," and that cucumbers would be in market in a few days. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. The New York Farmer publishes a letter from Rev. Mr. Coleman, announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly. The grain fly, or insect, which, for a few years past, has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has again made his appearance. An eminent farmer in the State of New York wrote to me a year since that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crop was so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I know another instance in the same State, where, though the straw was large and the appearance promising, yet from thirty bushels not more than seven were obtained. I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints every where, and seen hundreds and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as wheat, and has been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insect has been about forty miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains. The habits of the insect have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worm in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, when just in flower, and have been observed to alight upon the kernel or bud, to ascend it, and then descending in the inner side, to deposit his egg between the stalk and the kernel. I purpose to avoid all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several small yellow worms, about the eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any further observation of his habits are of no importance,

unless we can some way reach, so as to destroy the germ of the future insect. No preparation of the seed or ground, has yet been found effectual to this end. The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in greater numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security, as the season for the flies has passed a way before the wheat was in a condition for their attack. Spring wheat sown as late as the 20th and 25th of May, has in a great measure escaped, while some sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June, has been untouched, though in the case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be very fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the frost. I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventative. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation by Dr. Elliphalet Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H., an intelligent and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre. It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it, taking his proper step, with his cast, to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of course, an animal substance. The lime, or alkali, mixing with the dew, is carried down upon it, and neutralizes or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventative three successive years, and has invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have been destroyed. I visited, at the same time, the field of Mr. Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Mr. Lyman to make this application. He did it, and it has proved successful; and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of his remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly. These are certainly very important experiments, and I take no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which, as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received an indirect and indefinite communication, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanston, N. H. but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details. HENRY COLEMAN. Medford, N. H., Sept. 15th, 1835. Distillation of Salt Water.—P. Nicole, of Dieppe, is stated to have succeeded in procuring fresh water from the distillation of sea water, by simply passing the steam of the latter through a stratum of coarsely powdered charcoal, in its way to the condenser or worm-tub.—London New Mon. Burden's Patent Horse Shoe, of which fifty are made in a minute, are now for sale in most of the hardware stores.—Ball paper. MARRIED, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Isaac Jones, Mr. John Bronen to Miss Sarah B. Moffett, all of this county. To the Editors of the Staunton Spectator. Having received more correct information in relation to the facts contained in a publication made by me in your paper of the 23d instant, I consider that I have done Mr. Hill injustice, and am now prepared to retract the charges made against him in said piece—and wish you to insert the above in your paper. MARIETTA L. ALFRED. To the Editors of the Staunton Spectator. We, the members of a committee appointed by Brother S. Smith to investigate a charge brought against R. D. Hill, by H. Markwood, for unchristianlike conduct, in prosecuting Miss M. L. Alfred, in a case of debt, (she claiming membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church,) decide, that in our opinion said charge is not sustained; as we think it does not appear that she was a member of said Church at the time the suit was commenced;—and all reasonable time was given by said Hill for satisfying said debt, and that she has evinced an unwillingness to pay the same in due time. SAM'L KENNERLY, JAS. E. ROSS, BENJAMIN WELER. May 30, 1836. STRAYED from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th ultimo, a BLACK HORSE, 5 years old, near 16 hands high—high at the withers, and rather short in the body. He had some tar on the left shoulder, and on the right hip a small sore occasioned by the rubbing of the breech-bands. He was shod all round. The horse was brought from Ohio in the latter part of April, and it is probable may try to make his way back.—A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will bring back said horse, or give information so that I get him again. RO. S. MOFFETT. Barterbrook, Augusta, Va. } June 2, 1836. } Lezington Gazette insert 31.

JOHN B. GARRETT Has just received, together with a great variety of Medicines, the following articles:— English Preston Salls Crucibles, in cut glass bottles, Grain Weights, " " with caps, Loco Foco Matches, American " Hair Brushes, Soap, a great variety Hair Powder, Metallic Shaving Boxes Powder Puffs, Razors, Oxyphorous Comp'd, Court Plaster, Tweezers, Saponaceous Comp'd, Bear's Oil, Black Sand, Leads forever points, Paint Boxes, Pencil Cases, Wood Pencils, Mouth Glass, Lemon Drops, Tooth Brushes, Silver Spring Lancets, Thumb Lancets, Cases Reading Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, &c. Scarificators, Surgeons' Pocket cases HEIFER'S TEATS. I was requested by several Physicians to procure the above: they are highly recommended, especially to young mothers. I have also Breast Pipes on a new and admirable plan, with gum elastic tubes. READING LAMPS. These Lamps are getting into very general use. They emit a brilliant light, but are so constructed by means of a shade, as to protect the eyes from its effects. A Tierce of Lamp Oil, Very superior, winter strained, just received. LONDON PORTER, Received and for sale by JOHN B. GARRETT. Staunton, June 2, 1836. \$5 REWARD For a lost POCKET BOOK. On Wednesday last, the 25th instant, on the road between my house and Chingenpeel's blacksmith shop, I lost my Pocket Book, containing several bonds and other papers of value to me, but which can be of no service to any one else, viz: three bonds from Zachariah McChesney to me; one for \$1000, due 1st day of March, 1838—the other two for \$1075, each due the 1st of March, 1839, and 1840. There were also some small bonds, receipts, and papers. It was a leather Pocket Book, which I had owned for eight or ten years.—Any one who will return it to me with the papers it contained, shall receive the above reward of five Dollars. JOHN COALTER. May 30, 1836.—3t SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST. By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Andrew H. Brady, on the 12th day of August, 1835, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the Corporation Court of Staunton, I will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, before the Wayne Tavern in Staunton, on Saturday the 19th of this month, (June,) a legacy of One Hundred Dollars, bequeathed to the said Brady by the last will and testament of his grand father, Andrew Harow, deceased,—payable at the death of his grand mother, Mrs. Harow. The right to the above legacy is believed to be indisputable, but I will sell and transfer only the right vested in me by the deed aforesaid. SAM'L CLARKE, Trustee. June 2, 1836. DELINQUENT LANDS IN VIRGINIA. An Act concerning Delinquent Lands and Land not heretofore entered on the Commissioners' Books. [PASSED MARCH 23, 1836.] Whereas the time allowed by the second section of an act passed on the twenty-seventh of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, entitled, "an act further to extend the time of redemption of lands and lots returned delinquent for the non-payment of taxes, west of the Alleghany mountains, and for other purposes," for the owners of omitted lands to cause the same to be entered on the Commissioners' books, and to pay the taxes in arrear thereon, is not sufficient: 1. Be it therefore enacted, That further time, until the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be allowed to all persons to cause the omitted lands to be entered with the commissioner of the revenue, and to pay the taxes thereon, in the manner prescribed in the second section of the above recited act, which passed on the twenty-seventh of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-five; and the second section shall not be construed to apply to any lands or lots which may have been omitted since eighteen hundred and thirty-one. (See Note 1.) 2. In all cases where lands have been heretofore omitted, the commissioner shall ascertain the value thereof, according to the best of his judgment, by reference to the assessed value of contiguous lands similarly situated, and shall charge thereon the tax last imposed by the Legislature, for as many years as the same shall have been omitted, together with

ten per centum damages upon each year's tax; and this rule shall apply to the eastern as well as western section of the State. (See Note 2.) 3. Be it further enacted, That the seventeenth section of an act passed first of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled, "an act concerning lands returned delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and making disposition of certain lands so delinquent, & of certain escheated lands, for the benefit of actual and bona fide holders thereof under grants from the Commonwealth," which said section prescribes the conditions upon which grants of the Commonwealth may be given in evidence in suits for recovery of lands west of the Alleghany, and will expire on the first of April next, be, and the same is hereby continued in full force until the same shall be repealed. (See Note 3.) 4. This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof. The foregoing is a true copy from the original. GEORGE W. MUNFORD, c. h. n. March 25, 1836.—[37]—3t NOTES ON THE FOREGOING ACT. (Note 1.) The second section of the act of February 27, 1835, referred to in the preamble, required that omitted lands west of the Alleghany should be entered on the commissioners' books, and charged with all taxes in arrear and damages properly chargeable—and likewise that such taxes and damages should be paid before the 1st of July, 1836—in order to prevent forfeiture. The time is now extended to the 1st of November next, but the object of this extension is to afford to the proprietor a fair opportunity to pay the taxes. It does not dispense with the necessity of entering omitted lands with the commissioner as speedily as possible, if such lands were omitted prior to 1831. (Note 2.) This is an important section, and is made expressly to apply to all cases of omitted lands in every part of the state. It does not dispense with the provisions of the 15th section of the general revenue law, (2 Revised Code, page 20,) except in the quantum of damages and the rate of taxation. That section required the commissioner to value and assess all lands not previously valued and assessed, and to charge the owner with such taxes as were justly chargeable from the time that the title accrued to such owner, his ancestor or devisee. Omitted lands acquired by purchase could only be taxed, it seems from the date of the owner's title, and in no case could the computation of damages go further back than the year 1811. The section to which this note refers, simplifies the mode of assessing and taxing omitted lands, and reduces the amount of damages. It offers the strongest inducements to persons whose lands are thus situated, especially in western Virginia, to cause them forthwith to be entered with the commissioner. (Note 3.) The following is the 17th section of the act of 1831—"No person in any suit now pending, or hereafter to be brought for the recovery of any lands lying west of the Alleghany mountain, against another person bona fide claiming the same lands, mediately or immediately, under grants from the commonwealth, issued previously to the passing of this act, and having had the said lands so claimed by him, duly entered on the books of the commissioners of the revenue, and having paid and discharged all taxes thereon charged, and justly chargeable on him—shall be allowed to give in evidence any grant of the commonwealth of the lands in such action demanded, to support his title thereto, unless he shall show that he has had the lands so claimed by him and demanded, duly entered on the books of the commissioner of the revenue, and charged with taxes according to law, and has actually paid the taxes charged and justly chargeable thereon against him or them: Provided, That this section shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from the passing of this act, and no longer: And provided also, That all and every person and persons whose lands have not been entered on the commissioners' books for any year or years, shall be at liberty to enter his, her or their lands with the commissioner of the revenue of the county where such lands shall lie, and have the same assessed and taxed for such year or years, and the same certified to the auditor, who shall receive such certificates and charge the person or persons with the taxes so assessed, and receive payment thereof; and no person or persons whose suits are now depending shall be non-suited or forced into trial, until reasonable time shall be allowed so to enter his, her or their lands, and pay the taxes, unless he, she or they shall choose to suffer such non-suit, or go to trial." JAMES E. HEATH, Auditor of Public Accounts. Those persons who have subscribed for the survey of the Valley Rail Road, are requested to pay immediately the sums subscribed by them, either to BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, Esq. or myself. The survey is now being made, and Major MORDELL, the Engineer, has been with us, and left Staunton yesterday on his review. It is desired that those persons who have subscribed, will come forward promptly and discharge their subscriptions, as the expense of survey must be met as it occurs. And as a sufficient amount has not been raised to defray the expense of survey, I would appeal to the public spirit of Augusta, and ask, will not others who have not been called upon, come forward and aid in a work of such magnitude, and one of so much importance to this county? Nothing has yet occurred to induce the belief that a Rail Road cannot and will not be constructed from Staunton to Winchester, if, indeed, the citizens of Augusta will do their part. That all may aid in this mighty undertaking, I will make it my business to present the subscription paper to all persons with whom I may meet, and hope, as an act of justice to themselves and to the public, that all others will call upon me. WM. H. ALLEN, May 24, 1836.



**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 Bal-  
timore 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, ERS-  
KINE & EICHELBERGER, JOSEPH TAX-  
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  
between 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,  
per mile, 6  
**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  
Oats, 3  
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron and Cast-  
ings, per ton, \$1 50  
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  
Haltown 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 Haltown 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 communi-  
cations addressed to him at Brooksville,  
will be strictly attended to.  
RUFUS BROOKS,  
Brooksville, Feb 18—4f.

**NEW GOODS.**

**ROBERT COWAN**

Has just received from New York,  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, a splendid  
assortment of new and fashionable Goods,  
all of which were selected by himself  
in the above mentioned cities, but prin-  
cipally in the city of New York.—A-  
mong them are the following, viz:  
Rich figured Gro. de Naples Silk, rich  
figured Poulte de Soie, very handsome  
figured Satins, figured summer Chally,  
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 entire-  
ly new styles, very handsome, Challi-  
ettes, a new and beautiful article for La-  
dies' dresses, rich printed Florine for La-  
dies' dresses, Splendid French Artificial  
Flowers, Bonnet, Belt and Cap Ribbons,  
a very large assortment of Ladies and  
Gentlemen's Gloves, Feather and Palm  
Leaf Fans, Bead Bags, Bead and Silk  
Purses, a large assortment of Dress  
Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a variety of  
Bobinet and Blonde Quillings, 40 dozen  
Stockings, Ladies' and Misses Bonnets,  
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Silk Hats, very  
cheap, a large assortment of Silver  
Pencil Cases, a few very handsome Ear  
Rings and Breast Pins, together with a  
great variety of fancy articles too tedious  
to mention.  
Also, a variety of handsome goods  
suitable for gentlemen's summer clothes.  
A large assortment of Stocks, linen  
Collars and Bosoms, and Gum Elastic  
Suspenders.

**BOOKS.**

Japhet in search of his Father, Norman  
Leslie, Herbert Wendall, 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. M'arrat,  
The American in England, Mahmood,  
Conti the Discarded, Paul Ubric, Han-  
nah Moore's Works, complete in 7 vol.,  
Sherwood's Works, &c. &c.

Chewing Tobacco & Segars,  
of very superior quality, Tea, of the best  
quality, Sugar and Coffee, Figs and Rais-  
ins, wax and tallow Candles.  
Staunton, May 11, 1836.

THE School Commissioners  
of Augusta County are request-  
ed to meet at the Court-house in Staunton,  
on the 1st day of the session of the  
Superior Court, viz. 10th of June, prox-  
imo, to take into consideration the pro-  
visions of an act passed at the last ses-  
sion of the General Assembly in relation  
to the additional appropriation to the  
primary Schools—or to the intermediate  
Schools, Academies and Colleges.  
Early and prompt attendance is particu-  
larly desirable.  
May 26, 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 Leath-  
er, 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.

For sale at the Printing Office of the  
Spectator,  
**THE VIRGINIA SCRIVENER:**  
Being a collection of forms of Bonds, Con-  
tracts, Conveyancing, and other Instru-  
ments of Writing, carefully selected from  
the most approved authors, and accom-  
panied by plain and well established expla-  
natory rules of law,—to which are prefixed  
the Constitution of the United States, and  
the new Constitution of Virginia.

**Improvement of the Navigation of  
the Shenandoah River.**

A general meeting of the Shareholders of  
the New Shenandoah Company, is request-  
ed to be held at Port-Republic, on the 13th  
day of June next, for the purpose of taking  
into consideration the subject of an im-  
proved navigation of the Shenandoah river,  
either by locks or dams, or otherwise. It is  
hoped that the Shareholders generally, and  
all other persons who feel an interest in  
accomplishing the object in view, will at-  
tend.  
S. H. LEWIS,  
Treasurer N. S. Company.  
May 11, 1836.

**BLANKS**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
Deeds of Trust, Deeds of Bargain and  
Sale, Bonds for sales, and single ditto,  
Constables', Sheriffs', and Clerks'  
Blanks, Apprentices' Indentures, Bills  
of Sale for Negroes, Pension Blanks,  
&c. &c.

**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 condi-  
tion for business; contains three pair of  
Burrs, one pair of country stones, and all  
the machinery necessary for grinding  
and manufacturing flour with conveni-  
ence and expedition. It is in a com-  
manding 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 direc-  
tions—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 tim-  
bered; 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 posses-  
sion on the first of September next.  
When sale is made of the above men-  
tioned 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, contain-  
ing near 400 acres—good wheat and  
grass land, and now in a state of im-  
provement—well watered, good mead-  
ows, and a sufficiency of timber.  
Persons disposed to purchase, are in-  
vited to view the property. Mr. Clas.  
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.—4f

At Rockbridge Circuit Superior Court of  
Law and Chancery, continued and held at  
the Court house the 25th day of April,  
1836.

Vergeuse Harrison, infant by John Davis her  
next friend, plaintiff, against  
John Welch and Nancy his wife, formerly  
Nancy Harrison, Widow and administra-  
trix of Jesse Harrison, dec'd, William  
Finley and Elizabeth his wife, Jesse Har-  
rison, infant heir of Jesse Harrison, dec'd,  
John McKemy and John S. Leech, defend-  
ants.  
This cause came on to be heard this 25th  
day of April, 1836, on the Bill, answers of  
the defendants, examination of witnesses,  
exhibits, 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  
said Jesse Harrison, died seized, on the fol-  
lowing 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—Teste,  
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, pro-  
ceed 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 be-  
ing 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 commis-  
sioners, we shall only convey such title as is ves-  
ted 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.—4f

The above sale is postponed  
till Tuesday the 7th of June,  
(2d day of the June Court.) when it will  
positively take place.

**VIRGINIA.**

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of  
Circuit Superior Court of Law and  
Chancery for Bath County, on Mon-  
day the 7th day of March, 1836—  
William Gillaspie, 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 post-d at  
the front door of the Court house of  
Bath county.  
A copy—Teste,  
CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Clk.  
19)

**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, defend-  
ants.  
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  
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 Wil-  
liam C. Snapp, not having entered their  
appearance and given security, accord-  
ing to the act of Assembly, and the rules  
of this Court, and it appearing by satis-  
factory evidence that they are not in-  
habitants of this Commonwealth: It is  
ordered, that the said defendants do ap-  
pear 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  
Bath county Circuit Superior Court of  
Law and Chancery, on Monday 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 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 Mon-  
day in June next, and answer the plain-  
tiff'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, 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—  
Samuel Moore, 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 Hughs, David  
S. Courtney, William Courtney, Sarah  
Courtney, Samuel J. Donelson, and  
others, defendants.

The defendants Susan Hughs, David  
S. Courtney, William Courtney, Sarah  
Courtney, Samuel J. Donaldson, Ran-  
dal 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 appear-  
ance, and given security according to  
the act of Assembly, and the rules of this  
Court, and it appearing by satisfactory  
evidence that they are not inhabitants of  
this country: It is ordered, that the said  
defendants do appear here on the first  
day of the next term, (10th of June,)  
and answer the original and supplement-  
al 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.

**Turnpike Company.**

The Stockholders of the Staunton and  
James River Turnpike Company are  
hereby notified that a meeting will be  
held at the Court Room in Staunton, on  
Monday the 27th day of June next, for  
the election of a President and Direc-  
tors, and the transaction of such other  
business as the interest of the Company  
may require.  
WM. H. ALLEN,  
General Agent.  
May 19, 1836.—4t

**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, con-  
taining about two hundred acres, (a  
dower right of a third is taken off.) The  
improvements are a large two  
story brick House, well fin-  
ished, 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 suit-  
able for a place of Entertainment; and as  
the Rail Road is completed to Winches-  
ter, the travelling will be very much in-  
creased.—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. } tt  
Winchester Rep. insert 4t.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The subscribers intend putting their  
CARDING MACHINE, at the Mint  
Spring Factory, near Greenville, in com-  
plete order, and will commence Carding  
on the 25th of this month, where, by an  
unremitting attention and assiduity, and  
an earnest desire to please, they fondly  
hope to obtain a share of public patron-  
age. All orders will be strictly and  
punctually attended to, and the work  
executed with care, fidelity & despatch.  
Wool should be well cleansed of all filth  
and hard substances, and greased in the  
proportion of one pound of grease to ten  
of wool.  
JOHN BROWN,  
JOHN THOMSON,  
HENRY M'CADDEN.  
May 11, 1836.—4t

**NOTICE.**

The annual meeting of the Overseers  
of the Poor for Augusta county, will be  
held at the Bell Tavern, in Staunton, on  
the 1st Monday in June next.  
All persons having business will at-  
tend accordingly.  
W. H. TAPP, Clerk.  
May 19, 1836.—3t

**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.



**The thorough bred Horse  
SHAKSPEARE,**

Will stand the balance of this season  
at Mr. Philip Hopkins's stable, in Staunton,  
and at my stable, near Mt. Sidney,  
and be let to mares at the very reduced  
price of Six Dollars the season, ending  
the 1st of July—Ten Dollars for ensur-  
ance, in the usual way—and Four Dol-  
lars the leap; all about one half of what  
I intended, he having been kept back  
with the distemper too late to expect a  
full price or season.  
Shakspeare is a beautiful red bay, 16  
hands high, black legs, mane and tail,  
five years old, of fine action, bone, &c.  
short back, round body, and very fine  
limbs, &c. &c. He is by the famous  
Shakspeare, who was sold by William  
Teary, of Liberty, for eight thousand  
dollars, and out of a full blooded Peace-  
maker mare.  
Any kind of Grain will be taken in  
payment at either stand.  
April 14, 1836.  
A Table showing where Shakspeare can be  
found throughout the season.  
STAUNTON. MAY'S.  
April 15 18 19 21 22 23 24  
26 27 28 29 May 1 2 3 4  
6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14  
16 17 18 19 21 22 23 24  
26 27 28 29 31 1 2 3  
June 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13  
15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23  
25 26 27 28 30

**Cash given for Rags**  
AT THIS OFFICE.



**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 pur-  
poses therein mentioned, I will, on Satur-  
day 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, ly-  
ing 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.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

By virtue of the last will and testa-  
ment of Christian Dice, deceased, I will  
expose to public sale, on the premises,  
on Thursday the 21st day of July next,  
**THE TRACT OF LAND,**  
on which said deceased resided at the  
time of his death, situated in the lower  
end of Rockbridge county, about three  
miles from the town of Brownsburg, on  
the waters of the Back Creek. The  
said tract contains about 270 Acres,  
and has on it a good DWEL-  
LING HOUSE, BARN, and  
other convenient improvements.  
It is well watered, with large and valu-  
able Meadows Lands.—The whole plan-  
tation is in good repair, and worth the  
attention of those who wish to purchase.  
The terms of sale will be one fourth  
of the purchase money at the time of  
executing the deed, and the residue in  
three equal annual instalments, the pur-  
chaser securing the deferred payments  
by a lien on the property, or approved  
personal security. The title is believed  
to be indisputable, but the subscriber  
will only convey such title as is vested  
in him by the will aforesaid.  
ARCHIBALD B. WALKER,  
Administrator with the will annexed  
of Christian Dice.  
May 19, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

THE concern of WILLIAM & JOHN  
RUFF, in the town of Staunton, is this  
day dissolved by mutual consent.—All  
persons having claims against said es-  
tablishment are requested to present  
them to WILLIAM RUFF for payment;  
and those indebted to the concern are in  
like manner required to make im-  
mediate payment to him, in order that their  
business may be speedily closed.  
JOHN RUFF,  
WM. RUFF.  
May 20, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having purchased  
the Stock of Wm. & John Ruff, will  
continue the business of man-  
ufacturing **HATS**, in all  
its various branches, in the  
store formerly occupied by Ja-  
cob Ruff, situate in Beverly street, be-  
tween the store of Mr. Mathew Blair  
and the Printing Office, where all kinds  
of Hats can be had, wholesale or retail,  
on as good terms as at any other Manu-  
facture in Western Virginia. Hats made  
to order on short notice.  
The Produce of the country will be  
taken in barter for Hats.  
WM. RUFF.  
Staunton, May 26, 1836.

**The Bell Tavern**  
FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his Tav-  
ern. Immediate possession will be given,  
and the terms accommodating.  
M. GARBER.  
Staunton, April 21, 1836.—4f

**TERMS OF THE SPECTATOR.**

The Spectator is published, weekly, by  
HARPER & SOBEY, at Two Dollars a  
year, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars  
and Fifty Cents, after the expiration of  
the first six months.  
No paper will be discontinued until all  
arrearages are paid.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding  
ONE SQUARE of printed matter, are in-  
serted three weeks for one dollar; each  
continuance after, twenty-five cents. Lar-  
ger advertisements in the same proportion.  
All letters must be "post paid."