



POETRY.

BEAUTY AND TIME.

Time met Beauty one day in her garden,
Where roses were blooming fair;
Time and Beauty were never good friends,

MISCELLANY

AN AFFECTING STORY.

It was in the year 183—, that a gentleman distinguished for his talents and intellectual abilities, suddenly resolved to abandon the habit of intemperance,

well suited to adorn a Senate or rule a Nation, a victim to the intoxicating draught which has destroyed thousands.

What is just described is no fiction; it is truth without the aid of imagination or the colorings of fancy.

General Intelligence. FROM FLORIDA. The Charleston papers, received by today's Southern Mail, abound in interesting details of events in Florida.

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GEN. HARRISON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

UNION TOWN, Jan. 7, 1836. "We had a Jackson meeting in the court house last evening, and it being court week there was a full attendance from the several townships in the country. The call for the meeting was to the Democratic Party, with the object no doubt to transfer the party to Van Buren. This the Democrats of Fayette will never consent to, so long as the PATRIOT HARRISON is in the field.—As soon as the court house was filled the meeting was organized, and Gen Beeson succeeded in nominating a Van Buren man for President, by which means a Van Buren committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the meeting. While the committee was absent, a Van Buren man addressed the assembly, stating, that for some cause or other, an extraordinary impression had been made in the Jackson ranks in favor of HARRISON, which he felt it his duty to combat. He was followed by JOHN M. AUSTIN, Esq, a Wolf man, in a speech glowing with eloquence, in which he presented the claims of Gen. HARRISON to the American people by reason of a long life of civil service and brilliant military achievements, purity of private life and honesty of purpose, and set down amid the cheers of the people present. As soon as the committee returned they reported resolutions in favor of Van Buren and Johnson. Mr. Austin moved to strike out and insert 'that we will support Gen. Harrison.'—This alarmed the Union and Harmony boys, who had found out that they were in a minority, and they raised the cry that Mr. Austin's motion was out of order. One of the Vice Presidents, John M. McCleery, Esq, a Muhlenburg man, came down from the chair, and advocated with great animation the motion of Mr. Austin in favor of Gen. Harrison. He said 'he had been an original and consistent Jackson man—and was still so. He thought Gen. Jackson one of the purest and best men of the day—that Gen. Harrison was also a great man and a patriot, and that he would support Gen. Harrison on the same principle that he had supported Gen. Jackson.' The chair decided that Mr. Austin's motion was out of order. Mr. Austin appealed to the meeting, and called for a division—the minority opposed it. The chair disregarding the motion of Mr. Austin, put the question on the Van Buren resolutions—Mr. Austin called out for the friends of Harrison to say 'No,' and the Noes were two to one over the Ayes. The chairman decided in favor of the Ayes—Mr. Austin cried out 'Divide!' 'Divide!' Gen. Beeson, alarmed at the fate of 'the party, and mortified, vociferated 'Adjourn! Adjourn!' and the meeting broke up in confusion! Thustwo-thirds of a meeting got up to sustain Van Buren was decidedly for Harrison!"

It is stated by the Charleston Free Press that Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON and the Hon. JOHN TYLER, are natives of the same country. They were both born in Charles City county, Virginia—one of the smallest counties in this commonwealth.

Philadelphia Town Meeting.—A meeting, "very large and respectable," according to the Sentinel, was held in the County Court House, in Philadelphia, on Monday evening 25th ult.; at which resolutions were passed denouncing the assumption of power by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to compel the attendance and testimony of Masons—and especially denunciatory of the bill now before the Legislature of that State proposing to recharter the Bank of the United States as a State Institution. A committee of Correspondence of thirty was appointed in every county of the State, with a view to concentrate opposition to the measures thus denounced.

Major Van Buren, the eldest son of the Vice President, accompanied Gen. Scott as his Aid-de-Camp.

The mortality of U. S. Troops at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, has been unprecedented. From 1824 to Dec. 1835 there have died at this post 561 men and 9 officers—in the last 2 years, 293 men and 6 officers. The unhealthiness of the post is easily explicable by local causes.—The Government persists in keeping up a garrison there, in the absence of any necessity arising from its peculiar geographical position. We wish some member of Congress would call upon the Department for its reasons in maintaining a post, at which more men have died than at all the other posts of the army.—Frederick Artnau.

A German paper states that a caravan of 300 persons, men, women and children, have left Westphalia, on their way to Jamaica. They have signed a condition which obliges them to labor in quality of domestics, or field laborers, for 5 successive years, at the end of which time they are each to receive a few acres of land as a compensation for years of suffering and servitude in a tropical climate.

It is stated in the Zanesville Gazette that NATHAN SHARP, the great head of the Shaker establishment, near Lebanon, Ohio, has decamped with one of the sisters of the community, and that he mortgaged the property to the Trust Company, at Cincinnati, and that a law suit will probably grow out of the transaction.

Cold Weather.—The regular trips of the steam-boat from Washington to Potomac Creek have been interrupted for a time by the thickness of the ice on the Potomac.—The northern mail has for several days past reached us by the land route. The navigation of the Rappahannock has been closed for a week by the ice.—Fredericksburg Herald.

Important Invention.—Mr. McCred, of Cincinnati, has invented a mode of obtaining and applying power for propelling boats, &c., from condensed air, which is said to be of the greatest importance, and likely to supersede steam.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30. Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers; read twice and committed.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, with leave of the House, submitted a joint resolution, authorizing the President to direct the distribution of rations from the public commissariat to the sufferers by the hostilities of the Seminoles in Florida.

Mr. WHITE stated that there were five hundred families driven from their homes, and deprived of the means of subsistence by the Indians. They were hanging around the miserable remnants of the army for the protection of their lives, and were utterly incapable of providing subsistence for themselves. Their negroes had been taken by the Indians, their houses burnt, all their property destroyed, and they were absolutely starving.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. PARKS, and Mr. PATTON, assenting an unsafe precedent, and it was supported by Messrs. BOULDIN, GRANGER, WHITE, LANE and HALSEY.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved the previous question in order to arrest the debate, and it was sustained by the House.

The main question being taken, the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 174 to 14. The resolution was then read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 2. Congress.—There is not much reason, on account of its consequence, to regret the necessity of abbreviating the register of yesterday's doings in Congress.

In the Senate, the Joint Resolution, which, being moved by Mr. WHITE, of Florida, had passed the House of Representatives on Saturday (for delivering rations to the inhabitants of Florida suffering from Indian depredation and devastation,) was read a first, second, and third time, and unanimously passed. The residue of the day was occupied by Mr. BECHARAN in a Speech upon Mr. BROWN'S Resolution for appropriating the surplus revenue to fortifications, &c., which he had not concluded when, at the usual hour, he gave way for a motion for adjournment.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, this being petition-day, the House resumed, as the unfinished business, the consideration of the motion of Mr. CURRIE, of Massachusetts, that the petition presented by him of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, be received, Mr. HARRISON, who was entitled to the floor, spoke about two hours in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. CURRIE,) and in opposition to the reception of the petition; after which, on motion of Mr. HORSEY, the pending motion was ordered to lie on the table; and the remainder of the day was occupied in the presentation and reference of other petitions.

POST OFFICE BILL.

In the House of Representatives, the Post Office Committee reported a Bill for reorganizing the Post Office Department. The Intelligencer gives the following account of its provisions: [This bill, which consists of thirty-seven sections, proposes that the revenue, arising in the Post Office Department, and all debts due to the same, shall, when collected, be paid, under the direction of the Postmaster General, into the Treasury of the United States; that estimates of the amount necessary for the service of the Department shall be laid before Congress annually, under the several heads of Compensation of Postmasters; Transportation of the Mails; Ship, Steamboat, and Way Letters, Wrapping Paper; Office Furniture; Advertising; Mail Bags; Blanks; Mail Locks, Keys and Stamps; Mail Depredations and Special Agents; Clerks, &c. for offices; and Miscellaneous, &c. that annual accounts of the expenditures under these several heads should also be laid before Congress; that the appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, to be made annually by Congress, shall be disbursed by the Treasurer out of the moneys paid into the Treasury to the credit of the said appropriation upon the warrants of the Postmaster General, registered and countersigned as provided by this bill, and expressing on their faces the head of appropriation to which they should be charged; that the accounts arising in the Post Office, (a new officer,) with an appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury; that duplicates of all contracts for carrying the mail shall be lodged with this new officer within ninety days after they are made, and he shall also have delivered to him, upon the death, resignation, or removal of any postmaster, the bond of office of said postmaster, &c.; that there shall be employed by the Postmaster General a third Assistant Postmaster General, one Chief Clerk, three Principal Clerks, and thirty-three other Clerks, one Messenger, and two Assistant Messengers, and in the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, one Chief Clerk, four Principal Clerks, and thirty-eight other Clerks, one Messenger, and one Assistant Messenger. The bill contains many provisions for regulating contracts, guarding them from abuse, and making them effective. It proposes, also, to inhibit the sending any bound books, or any article of wood, metal, mineral, or glass, by mail, and to forbid the franking of packages consisting of any other substance than paper.]

The Public Lands.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. CASEY, graduating the prices of the public lands. It proposes that all lands which shall have been five years in market on the 4th of July next, shall, for the first year thereafter, be offered at one dollar per acre; second year, seventy-five cents; third year, fifty cents; fourth year, twenty-five cents; the same rule to apply to all lands which shall have been five years in market; and all lands remaining unsold after having been offered for one year at twenty-five cents, to be ceded to the States in which they lie.

JUDGE WHITE—ELECTIONEERING AGENTS.

Judge White offered a resolution, in the Senate, a few days ago, the nature of which, and the reasons which induced him to bring it forward, are thus related, by the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:

"Judge White introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information whether one Benjamin F. Currie was employed by the Government, in any capacity, in the Cherokee Indians' territory, and if so, what were his duties, what salary was paid him, under what law he was appointed, how long he had been so employed, and whether he had had, at any time, more money paid him than his salary, and if so, how much and for what purpose. In offering this resolution, Judge White said he felt bound to give his reasons for so doing. He then made a speech of considerable length, in which he manifested more warmth, animation, and temper even, than he perhaps ever before has done in his whole Congressional or public life, put it all together. He said that this Currie, instead of attending to his duties, if he had any in the Creek Nation, was interfering in elections over the country, writing for newspapers, libelling the characters of public men, &c. That he had been into Tennessee, electioneering against a candidate for Congress in one of the Districts, and there shewed letters to influence the election, from the Chief Magistrate, and one, he had been informed, of a confidential nature, written against himself by his honorable colleague. Judge White here stepped up to Mr. Grundy, looked him full in the face, and said, now I wish, when we are in the presence of this Senate, face to face, eye to eye, to ask my colleague whether he ever wrote a letter to Currie with my name made use of in it?"

Mr. Grundy calmly replied that he had not to the best of his recollection—certainly he had written nothing disrespectful of his colleague.

Judge White said that would answer for the present. He then went on describing and condemning the conduct of Currie. He also alluded to the Nashville Union, which he denominated a "sink of filth and iniquity," established by a man who came on here last year with not more than funds enough to bear his expenses, and returned with five or six thousand dollars with which to get out his paper gratuitously, by which means he might accomplish his dirty work. He read a part of the first communication of General Jackson to the interference of Government officers with the freedom of elections. He told of and read one article in the Georgia Federal Union, an article under the signature of Currie, libelling Judge White and a secret Indian Agent, employed a couple of years ago by the Government, and thereby endangering the life of the latter. On the 2d inst. he wrote to the Secretary of War upon the subject, complaining of Currie, and exposing him sufficiently to cause his removal from office. On the 16th inst. only fourteen days from the time he wrote to the Secretary, he received a reply in which Gov. Cass says that he laid the subject before the President, who ordered him to write to Major Currie, and thank him for his zeal, but to say that he did not do right in exposing the life of the secret Indian Agent. Judge White, after reading the whole correspondence, commented upon this conduct of the Government with great severity. "I have never seen him in so warm a mood. He has all his life long been highly respected and esteemed by every body who knew him. But now, being a candidate for the Presidency against Martin Van Buren, his every action and motive almost is grossly belied and misrepresented. He is not used to abuse, hence his extreme wrath on this occasion."

"This resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned."

The old claim of Mrs. DECATUR for prize money for the Philadelphia Frigate—rejected over and over again, in the House of Representatives, has been presented once more under a different shape. In the rage for squandering money which pervades the House it may this time get through.—16.

Virginia Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, January 30.

On motion of Mr. CRAIG, the committee of roads, &c., was instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a joint stock company to complete the road from Staunton to the Warm Springs, commonly called "the Free road," and known by that name.

Mr. MURDAUGH, from the select committee on Revolutionary claims, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive of this Commonwealth be requested to furnish, on application of its Chairman, to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, the reason of the rejection of any petition presented to the Executive to be allowed land bounty or other compensation for Revolutionary services.

On motion of Mr. PARKER, the resolution was laid on the table.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

A petition was presented. By Mr. Henshaw—of citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley, praying the incorporation of a company to construct a rail way from Smithfield in Jefferson county, to intersect the Winchester and Potomac rail road.

The bills, incorporating the Richmond Medical School, and providing for a Geological Survey of the State, were read the first and second times, and re-committed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1836.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Message from the Senate.—The Senate have passed the bill, entitled "an act incorporating the Lexington and Richmond turnpike company," with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Delegates.

The House concurred in the amendments. Mr. Crutchfield offered the following joint resolution, as a substitute to one presented by Mr. Gilmer a few days since, (with the approval of the latter.)

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Board of Public Works are hereby directed, as soon as practicable, to cause the principal engineer, or employ a competent engineer, to survey a route for a rail road from Gordonsville, in the county of Orange, to Harrisonburg, in the county of Rockingham, and to survey a rail road from Fredericksburg through the town of Orange, or as near thereto as practicable, and through the town of Charlottesville to the eastern base of the Blue Ridge uniting therewith the

Staunton and Scottsville rail road, as contemplated by the charter of the Rappahannock and Blue Ridge rail road company, and report to the next Legislature an estimate of the cost of constructing those works, and the advantages which in his opinion will result to the Commonwealth by their construction.

General Intelligence.

Legislation Extraordinary.

Resolutions were passed in the New Jersey House of Assembly, approving in every way the conduct of the Executive in reference to France; concurring in the resolution of Congress, at the last session, that the treaty shall be maintained, and its execution insisted upon; and instructing the Senators and Representatives of the State at Washington to sustain by their votes and exertions, every measure necessary to increase our naval force, and put the seaboard in a complete condition of defence.

Resolutions have passed the Senate of the State of Alabama, unanimously—pronouncing the refusal of France to comply with the treaty, to be a breach of National faith—and repudiating her claim to apology from the President, for any thing said in his communications to Congress. They also pledge the support of the State to the Federal Government, in the means, including war, if necessary, adopted to preserve from stain, our National honor, and to secure her just rights.

Resolutions similar to the above have passed the Legislature of New-York.

Banking Capital in Alabama.—The Journal of Commerce says:—"A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Alabama, incorporating a bank with a capital of \$3,500,000, (two fifths of which is reserved for the State), to be located at Mobile. Also, a bill incorporating the Mobile and Tennessee Rail Road, with a capital of \$3,000,000. A bill has passed the Senate to increase the capital of the branch at Mobile nine million nine hundred thousand dollars, the branch at Montgomery seven hundred thousand dollars, and the branch at Huntsville five hundred thousand dollars."

VERY IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN TOWNS.

Mr. BECHTER, a very ingenious and useful Mechanic of Rutherfordton, N. C. informs us that he is in possession of an engine for extinguishing fire, which is equally as efficient as those now in use, the cost of which is only \$20. That it can be worked by one person, and is so durable that it will need but little repairing in a long time. He says that for washing windows, pavements, and for irrigating gardens during a drought it would be worth the money. He says it will throw water over any house with great force and that the readiness with which it can be brought into play, while the fire is yet small, makes it peculiarly a desideratum in the Southern Towns. He adds that he has had the engine tested in Rutherfordton and could send certificates but prefers sending us one to certify for itself. He does not state the fact, but we conjecture that he is the inventor. Mr. Bechter's very respectable standing for integrity and mechanical skill, makes his communication highly interesting.—N. C. Watchman.

Second Marriages of Slaves.—The Savannah River Baptist Association in reply to the question, whether "in case of involuntary separation of slaves under such circumstances as to preclude all prospect of future intercourse the parties ought to be allowed to marry again?"—has decided that "such a separation among persons situated as our slaves are, is civilly a separation by death, and they believe that in the sight of God it would be so viewed." They, therefore, under such circumstances acquiesce in the second marriage of slaves.—South Churchman.

THE INCENDIARIES BUSY YET!

We published two days ago a statement taken from the appeal of the Abolitionists, in which they show an increase of 100 in the number of their Societies during the year.

By the last Steam Boat from New York, we received a letter from a friend in that city, enclosing a sheet of the most infamous caricatures, designed to render the people of the South odious. The letter states that Tappan said to have paid fifty Dollars for the Lithograph of these shameful prints, and that thousands have been stricken off, to be sent to various parts of the South and of the Union. We have handed over the copy sent us, to a member of the So. Ca. Association, which will doubtless take the proper course if more are sent hither. These facts shew that public opinion alone, will not put down the Abolitionists.—Charleston Mercury.

Get your life ensured.

"Wherefore," says one—"it will not save it." Isaac De Vega, one of the victims of the explosion on board the William Gibbons had his life ensured for \$10,000, and what good did it do him?"

It did him no good; but it will do his heirs ten thousand dollars worth of good. By the payment of an inconsiderable premium, a handsome sum is secured to those who might have been left destitute by the awful catastrophe which destroyed the life of the insured person. This is a consideration which should not be neglected; especially by those who venture on board a steamboat. If they have not children, they may have brothers, or sisters, or an aged father, or a widowed mother who may be benefited by their generous foresight. Few people are so destitute of relations, of some degree or other, and those not over rich—but that they may get their lives ensured in the full confidence of being serviceable to their kindred even in death.—New York Times.

On the 13th ult. stock of the U. S. Bank sold in Philadelphia at \$117.

MACON, Jan. 21.

More Indian Murder.—News arrived in town yesterday of two men being killed in Baker Co. by a party of 40 or 50 Creek Indians, and several others wounded. We have not time to state particulars.

It thus appears as though the Creeks and Seminoles were acting in concert in their savage warfare.

POWELL, THE SEMINOLE INDIAN.

We copy from the Floridian the following description of Powell, the leader of the Seminole Indians.

Mr. Editor, the following facts, in relation to this interesting personage, I collected from authentic sources during the late campaign, and they may be relied on.

OCEOLA, or Powell, the lead chief of the hostile Seminoles, is likely to figure in history, with Philip of Pokanokee, or Tekumseh, possessing all their noble daring and deep love of country, with more intelligence, and perhaps more ferocity. He is a half breed (his father an Englishman) of the Creek Nation and Red Stick Tribe. In person he is slight, well proportioned and active, complexion rather light, deep restless eyes, and a remarkably clear and shrill voice, and supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age. He has brought himself into notice, and raised himself to his present station, by his superior talents, courage and ambition,—not having inherited any title or command. Formerly he was proud, gloomy, and insolent, and on one occasion, in a talk with the late lamented Agent, Gen. Thompson, burst into a paroxysm of passion, declaring that the country was theirs, that they wanted no Agent, and that he had better be off; for this he was arrested and confined; afterwards he appeared penitent, became cheerful, signed the Treaty, and was released with many fair promises.

He then made himself very useful to the Agent and officers at Camp King, performing many daring feats in arresting criminals among the troublesome Miccosukees, with which tribe he was at variance; and for these services received repeated marks of friendship from the agent, and gained his entire confidence.

Suddenly he threw off the guise of friendship—murdered Charley Mattila a friendly chief—forced his followers to join him—received as allies, the Miccosukees, who were glad to have such a leader,—and raised forthwith, the fire brand and scapling knife.

He, it is supposed, led on the party which attacked and defeated the advance guard of Col. Warren's regiment, about the 17th December.

On the 25th he was seen at the head of a band who rushed upon the agent, Thompson, and some other gentlemen, within range of the guns of Fort King, and shot and scalped them.

On the 31st, he made a sudden and unexpected attack upon the army under Generals Call and Clinch, whilst engaged in crossing a deep and dangerous stream, the Withlacoochee—attacking at two points, simultaneously, and only yielding after a desperate struggle of an hour.

During the action he was recognized by the officers and men of the regular army, fighting several paces in advance of his men, and after each discharge of his rifle, wiping it with the utmost coolness, and his voice was distinctly heard when his men were flying, trying to rally them.

He is, or pretends to be, of the belief that the old treaty of Payne's landing is the only binding one, and according to his account, the time stipulated for their removal by that treaty, does not expire for five years yet; and he says he can fight the whites for that length of time.

THE INDIAN CHIEF POWELL.

The character of this chief is but little known and not sufficiently appreciated. He is represented to be a savage of great tact, energy of character, and bold daring. The skill with which he has for a long time managed to frustrate the measures of our government for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, entitle him to be superior to Black Hawk. Charley Omaha, a chief of the friendly party, imposed difficulties to the execution of his plans, and he at once shot him. He bore an inveterate hatred to Gen. Thompson, and yet he concealed his antipathies so skillfully as to deceive the agent and to induce him to consider Powell as personally friendly. Gen. Thompson fell by the hands of Powell.

This warrior chief was present three days after the battle of the Withlacoochee, a detail of which so far as we are able to collect the same, is contained in this day's paper. It is proper to observe that he ought not to be called Powell, as that is only a nick name. His Indian name is "Oseola," and by that he should be distinguished. It is apprehended that he will give the government much trouble, if they do not act with that decision and energy, that becomes the power and force of the country; the devastation and ruin that he has already caused, will not fall short of a million of dollars.—St. Augustine Her.

Extract of a letter dated

St. AUGUSTINE, 12th January, 1836. "Withlacoochee is destined to become a famous spot in Florida; it was the scene of a hard fought battle, and has elevated the character of the Florida Indians. They fought like devils. Powell, their Chief, in the hottest of the fight came out 40 yards into the plane, jumped behind a tree and there remained separated from his men and close to the whites until he had discharged his rifle six times. A section was ordered to charge and take him, but he escaped by his presence of mind, falling down as though wounded at the order of fire. After the fire, he jumped forward, and, giving a whoop of triumph, joined the main body of his men. The victory is doubtful, as neither party retreated more than 1-8 of a mile, but both retired from the spot where the fight commenced. One third of the whites were wounded—there is not perhaps a man among them whose person or clothes were not struck."

REPORTED BURNING OF TALLAHASSEE, AND MASSACRE OF ITS INHABITANTS.

The Editor of the Georgia Courier says:—"We have seen the postscript of a letter dated Columbus, Jan. 19th to a gentleman here, stating the arrival of a rumor there, that Tallahassee had been taken by the Indians, burnt and most of its inhabitants massacred. The writer does not himself believe the report, but says the citizens of Columbus were about meeting to adopt measures for the safety of that place."

The above is not correct.—We have news from Tallahassee to the 20th.—Ed. Spec.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 29.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

We understand that the Express forwarded to Gov. McDuffie, on Monday, bearing a requisition for Troops for the defence of Florida, returned last evening with orders from the Governor, for the immediate organization of six hundred men, to be drawn from the Brigades of Generals Hamilton, Trotti and Bull, for three months' service.

This call upon our patriotic fellow citizens for the relief of their suffering brethren in Florida, will doubtless be met with their accustomed zeal and promptitude. We are satisfied that the South Carolina Quota will be ready by the time that transportation can be provided for them.

Col. Bankhead, from Fort Monroe, arrived in town last evening, by the Rail Road—and General SCOTT may be expected here this evening.

MOST NOBLE LOUISIANA!

The Legislature of Louisiana has voted five thousand dollars to send volunteers from that State to Florida.

ARKANSAS.

The Convention for forming a Constitution for the future State of Arkansas, assembled at Little Rock, on the 4th of January—50 members present—but one absent. They elected John Wilson of Clark, as their President—and Charles P. Bertrand as Secretary.—"A resolution was offered, by Mr. ROANE, that it is expedient for this Convention to proceed to form a Constitution and State Government which was adopted, with only one dissenting vote, (Mr. WALKER, of Hempstead.)"

Well done, Indiana!—A resolution, instructing the Indiana Senators to vote for the Expunging Resolutions, has been rejected in the Senate of that State, 17 to 14. The other House did not act upon them. Are not the Indiana Senators virtually instructed to vote against expunging?—Lynchb. Vir.

Fire.—The dwelling of Josiah Flagg, near Martinsburg, was burnt to the ground on the 1st of February. The fire occurred by accident. This is the third calamity by fire that has befallen Berkeley county within a few weeks past; the utmost caution is necessary in such weather as the present.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors.—The right of instruction is, in Virginia, generally acknowledged; and as it is derived from the popular will, and bears upon it the impress of the popular sanction, it should be considered an attribute of sovereignty, and universally regarded as sacred. But is there no limit to the exercise of this right? May there not be a point beyond which the Legislature cannot urge the exercise of it? Common sense tells us there are instances in which to exercise it would be flagrantly to abuse it. No one, certainly, will pretend to say that the Legislature have the right to instruct our Senators in Congress to do an act which would involve a breach of the Constitution. The people themselves have no such right; much less have the Legislature, who possess no power—who claim or can claim the right to exercise no powers which are not delegated to them by the people. These remarks are elicited by the course now being pursued by our Legislature, which, from being open to animadversion or censure, it is the privilege of every one narrowly to inspect, and endeavour to understand. Every body has heard of the famous expunging resolution of Mr. Watkins, and of its prototype at Washington. The former is what more nearly concerns us, as being fraught with evil to this Commonwealth, and as being calculated to degrade her in the eyes of the whole world. Here are instructions in the form of a resolution brought forward by the ostensible, if not the real, leader of the party who at present wield the sceptre in Virginia, which for the object to be effected by, and the language in which it is couched, is, apart from the consequences, the most ridiculous ever entertained or discussed by a grave and deliberative assembly. The Constitution of the U. States requires each House of Congress to keep a journal of its proceedings. The Senate having passed a resolution of censure upon the President, was bound by the Constitution to have that act recorded, and the record of it preserved. Mr. Watkins probably knew that to destroy that record would be a palpable breach of the Constitution, and hence probably the modification of his resolution into its present form. He acted in this case as a person may be supposed to have acted, who had a splendid dwelling, with a huge rock in front of it which intercepted his view to certain parts of his farm, and which he wished to see removed. He cast about in order to devise some means of getting it out of the way, but upon a little reflection he concluded, that to remove it by violent means, by a blast of gunpowder for instance, would be attended with the worst consequences to his dwelling. In a fit of despair he orders his servant boy take this label (upon which I have written "removed by my order") and fasten it upon that rock. Now this proceeding does vary in some of its circumstances from that of Mr. Watkins, but there are parallel circumstances in each of which is apparent the same folly—the same stupidity. It is evident the person who delivered such an order to his servant, gains just as much as Mr. W.; in other words, the rock is as much removed by placing the label upon it, as the resolution of the

Senate is expunged by drawing a black line around it, and writing across the face of it the words "expunged by order of the Senate." There is this difference in the two cases; the one, to say the least of it, would be folly; the other worse than the quittance of folly. The case of the master and his servant would be ridiculous enough; the other more so by as much as a Senator is removed from a household servant—something indeed was to be done; Mr. W. knew that the violent removal of that resolution would do incalculable injury to the social fabric. What step does he take in order to effect most nearly his darling purpose, and to secure the approbation of his master at Washington? He recoiled from his first attempt, and consoles himself with the reflection, "although I could not get you entirely out of the way, I shall have at least the exquisite satisfaction of seeing, and of having it to say, that you bear upon you the mark of my disapprobation." Accordingly he adds a definition of his own to the word "expunge," for in what does the method of expunging prescribed in the resolution, differ from a definition of the word expunge? If the meaning of the word is fixed, then there was no necessity of adding a definition of it. Mr. Leigh knows how to expunge as well as Mr. Watkins, if not better. Then what more puerile than to add a definition? But in fact this was a fine question. The naked word "expunge" would not do to stand alone; it was indicative of a process too violent. Since Mr. W. had to set aside the true meaning of the word, and substitute one of his own, it is a little difficult to perceive why he did not make choice of some other word. But the difficulty can be easily explained. In the first place, it expresses what is intended to be done just as well as any other single word can, and came "fresh" from Washington. In the next place, no other word suited his purpose so well; nothing short of a Latin, Greek or Hebrew word was better calculated to gild the people. But if the Legislature have not the right to expunge without defining, it is plain the mere adding of a definition cannot give them the right; for what other words might they not define in the same way, and what a sad wreck might they not make of the Constitution itself? And here mark the similarity of this attempt to the successful one of the President in removing the public deposits from the Bank of the U. States. The Constitution declares that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. This was evidently designed for the purpose of preventing its getting into the hands of the Executive. The President, however, removes the deposits; and how does he attempt to justify himself? Why, forsooth, he says, and all his minions say, although the money was taken out of the Bank of the United States, yet it was not taken out of the Treasury, since in whatever place the money is deposited—that is the treasury! By the same sort of reasoning he might prove that the palace at Washington, his own pockets, or the pockets of his friends, are the treasury; and it may indeed be so—at all events it might as well be so, since he has the whole and sole control over the public money.—This all proves that there is something rotten in Denmark. These unworthy quibbles—these studied attempts to evade the spirit, and consequently to violate the letter of the Constitution, prove conclusively the absence of all purity of motive and of purpose in the authors. Will not the people open their eyes to these flagitious practices, and high crimes? We are on the threshold of despotism! How long will the genius of Rip Van Winkle hold down the once potent energies of the Old Dominion? If the people saw things as they really are, they would rise as one man—in the majesty of their strength they would shake off the yoke of their oppressors—"liberty or death" as in 1776, would be heard from their thousand hills, while the source of patronage and misnomer of power would blench away before the re-echoing, redoubling peals of "down with the usurper." We have fallen upon evil times. Old Augusta stands firm however; here is a small ray of hope: yes, Old Augusta will do her duty—she is purer and more free from extrinsic influence than any other county in the State. We have still another remnant of hope, and no doubt we will realize it in the patriotism and firmness of our Senators in Congress. Mr. Watkins would direct them to expunge—it matters not what meaning he attaches to that word—our Senators must regard the word expunge. It is impossible that they can act in any other way than according to their own idea of the word; for if it does not mean what our best Lexicons make it mean, it does not mean any thing at all. Neither Mr. Watkins, nor any Legislature, can establish its meaning. But they can neither obliterate nor draw black lines—either would be a violation of the Constitution. Will Mr. Leigh obey such instructions? Can he obey them? Every body says no. Ought he to resign in consequence of them? Every patriot emphatically says no! It is his duty to protect the Constitution from assaults from without as well as from within; from his own State as well as from other States; to frown upon all attempts, from whatever quarter, whether originating in ignorance or design, to inflict the slightest wound upon the Constitution which he has sworn to support.

AMICUS POPULI.

SPECTATOR.

—STAUNTON—

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1836.

VALLEY RAIL-ROAD.

An adjourned meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the act to incorporate the Staunton and Potomac Rail-Road company, in Augusta, will be held at the Court-house in Staunton, on Saturday next, the 13th instant.

To the Editors of the Staunton Spectator.

GENTLEMEN—This is an age of enterprise. The Nation is alive on the subject of internal improvement. The people of many portions of Virginia are not unmindful of their interests. And while we in this section of country, rejoice to see such a spirit manifested by other States, and citizens of our own State, I much fear we are forgetting, in some measure, that we too, have interests to advance, and that we are suffering those interests to be jeopardized by a want of energy. It has ever been a complaint, and not without reason, in the mouths of the agriculturalists of Augusta county, that they are deficient in roads to market. Efforts have been made to improve the navigation of the Shenandoah river, and a turnpike road has been made to Scottsville. And although these two modes of conveying their products to market, offer greater facilities than existed before, yet the farmers are not, as they should not be, satisfied. What then shall be done? To expend more money in improving the navigation of the Shenandoah is not advisable, and to Macadamize the road to Scottsville, would require a sum of money far greater than is supposed by many of those who have pretended to make calculations on the subject. The only alternative left for the people of Augusta, is, to turn their attention to Rail Roads. But who is to make them? And what direction shall they take? These are questions of importance. Two routes are in contemplation. The one from Staunton to Scottsville; the other from Staunton to unite with the Rail Road at Winchester. I do not intend to discuss the merits of these two routes, nor the probability of success that one may have over the other. For one, I would be satisfied with either; and I am fully persuaded that the interests of this section of country are greatly to be promoted by either. But the question recurs: if either is to be made, who is to furnish the funds for the accomplishment of the work? Although many of the enterprising citizens of Augusta have expended more money in the two improvements mentioned above, than has been to them productive capital, yet I believe, when it comes to the test, they will do their part in taking stock, in either the Rail Road to Scottsville or to Winchester. But it is not pretended that we can make either of the Roads ourselves. Our main dependence for one, is upon Richmond, for the other, upon Baltimore. And now the question arises: To which point shall we direct our first efforts? This is the question, to which at present, I wish to direct the attention of the people of this county; because I believe this to be a point which has already been decided. The citizens of this county have had more meetings than one on the subject of Rail Roads. And if I mistake not, there has always been a majority in favor of the Valley route. An agent was appointed last fall to visit Baltimore and Philadelphia, for the purpose of conferring with their citizens, and to see as far as was practicable, what the probability was of having the stock in part taken in those cities. The agent performed that duty; and he received every assurance that the stock would be taken. Many of the capitalists of Baltimore met to consult on the subject; and they went so far as to recommend amendments to the charter, and that a re-survey be made by an Engineer in whom they have confidence. The charter has been amended. The Commissioners have again met, and determined that the Valley route shall be re-surveyed, if funds can be raised, and they have appointed an agent for that purpose; they have also appointed a committee of gentlemen on behalf of the Board to correspond with Mr. Robinson on the subject. These things have all been done publicly, and published. And now, I ask, are not the people of the county fairly committed? Have we not by our meetings and various acts, evinced a determination to unite with Baltimore? Her citizens wish it, they expect it, and they have had reason to believe that the effort would be made. Shall we prove faithless? Shall we, after taking hold of the plough, look back? I trust we will not, as I am sure we ought not. For I do verily believe, that the interests of Augusta county are more at stake, in the present efforts, to construct a Rail Road down the Valley, than they have been at any previous time; and that a failure now, will be fatal to our interests for years to come. Let us not then divide our ranks by discussing the advantages and disadvantages of two routes, when either will be greatly to our advantage; and when the present prospect of getting one is so much greater than the other. If the people of Baltimore will make us a Rail Road, in the name of common sense let them do it; and if the citizens of Richmond will not

be content to see our produce taken from them, we will say amen to their efforts to make a road from Staunton to Scottsville. And while we certainly will not object to both, let us not lose the chance to get one, when we can. The prospect for getting the stock taken in Baltimore continues to be flattering; and if we raise our portion of the money necessary to make the survey, I have no doubt we will succeed in getting a Rail Road to that point. Let us not be behind in well doing. Shenandoah is pledged for one half of the sum necessary to make the survey; Rockingham no doubt will do something; and now, will Augusta, with the flattering prospect of having a market at the very door of her farmers, refuse to raise the small sum of \$750. I trust no man will hang back in this matter, throwing the expense, slight as it may be, upon his neighbor; but that we will, all, with the zeal which should characterize so highly a favored people, engage in this work with the spirit and energy that so great an enterprise demands.—If the project succeeds, the money now to be raised, will be refunded; and if we do not succeed, we shall have failed in a good cause; and as we do not ask a large sum from any man, in any event no one can suffer. AUGUSTA.

Col. WM. H. ALLEN is the gentleman appointed by the Commissioners to receive subscriptions for the re-survey, in this county.—It is sincerely hoped that no citizen will withhold his hand from this great object. The prospect of success at this moment is most encouraging, and if we will but do our duty, we may expect soon to see our long neglected Valley reclaimed from her desolations, and "bud and blossom as the rose."—But our object was merely to name the gentleman who has been appointed to receive subscriptions for the survey.—To suppose a formal appeal necessary, on behalf of the present object, would be a reflection on the common intelligence of the county.

THE MEDIATION.

The United States and France.—The Washington papers of the 1st inst. contain the following paragraphs on the subject of the proposed mediation of England: From the Globe. The Mediation.—We understand that the British sloop of war Pantaloon, brought dispatches to Mr. Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope, that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of a mediator, equally friendly to both parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the Governments of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our Government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

In the event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the President in his special message remains unchanged. Our Relations with France.—No doubt now exists that Mediation has been offered between the United States and France by the Government of Great Britain. We have reason to believe that the Executive of the United States, without consulting the Senate—we do not know that it was necessary that it should do so—has acted on this proposition, and that dispatches announcing its determination are already on the way to the seaboard. We do not know any thing of the particulars of either the proposition or the reply. Perhaps this morning's official journal may furnish some information respecting both. Meanwhile, lest, for diplomatic reasons, a studious silence should be observed in that quarter, we think it proper, for the information of our readers, to state our impression that the proffered Mediation by Great Britain, as a common friend, has been accepted by the Executive of the United States. Such an offer could not indeed well be declined by any Nation not disposed to place itself out of the pale of the Law of Nations.

The reader must, however, bear in mind that, between Nations, Mediation and Arbitration are not the same thing. Arbitration, accepted by both parties, would, to a certain extent, be obligatory on both. The acceptance of Mediation concludes nothing between the parties; but only leaves the door open for conciliation and adjustment, through the medium of a common friend, interested, with all the rest of the world, in preventing wanton or unnecessary disturbance of the peace of Nations. It is much, however, that intercourse between the two countries has been thus reopened, through a channel so respectable as to furnish a reasonable security that nothing that is not respectful and conciliatory will be attempted to be transmitted through it from either side; nothing that is not worthy of the generous spirit in which this mediation has been offered by the British Government. Whilst, therefore, in the new course which things have taken, we discover no certainty of amicable adjustment of our disputes with France, we see, with the greatest satisfaction, that all apprehensions are dissipated of a precipitated quarrel between the two countries.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE. The Baltimore American of the 1st inst. says—The last reports from Washington, relative to the differences between the two Governments, are of the most gratifying character. Letters from highly respectable sources state, we learn, that the difficulties with France will be amicably arranged. It is un-

derstood that the proffered mediation of England has been accepted by our Government. We have heretofore had occasion (says the National Intelligencer,) to refer to the New York Times, as a journal possessing the confidence of the Government, and as having the advantage of access to sources of information not open to all, even of the friends of the Administration. Still under that impression, we read with the greatest pleasure the following note in that paper of Tuesday last, affording, as it does, in a shape as good as official, the most acceptable information: FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES OF FEB. 2. THE MEDIATION ACCEPTED.—A well informed correspondent writes as follows from Washington: "The communication from England is a letter from the King of England to the President, offering Mediation. It has been accepted by the Administration, and a letter to the King will be written by the President, in which it will be stated that he did not design to menace nor insult France nor her King—and this will be done in language stronger even than that used in the Annual Message; but beyond that disavowal nothing."

The terms of the proffered mediation were of course such as it became this country to accept, and the intelligence is therefore most gratifying; it cannot be doubted that the intervention will be successful, and peace will be preserved. The Government express, which reached here before the sailing of the packets yesterday, is supposed to have brought the letters of acceptance. Extract of a Letter dated Washington, Saturday Night, Jan. 30. The Cabinet were united on the acceptance of the offer of mediation made by England—the President having given up his own opinion to their advice, and accepted it. This I stated in a former letter some days since, being the first intimation of this important fact made through the columns of any paper—not even in Washington. All will now go on smooth and prosperous.—Pet. Constel.

The bill to charter the mammoth bank in Pennsylvania, with a capital of thirty-five millions, has passed the House of Representatives of that State by a vote of 57 to 30, and is now before the Senate. The bonus required is five millions one hundred and forty thousand dollars. There seems to be no doubt the bill will pass the Senate. United States Bank stock has advanced considerably in Philadelphia. The Herald states \$124 per share had been offered. The unprecedented impulse which the great work of Internal Improvement has lately received throughout the Union, the magnitude of the objects proposed, and the determination with which they are either contemplated or prosecuted, have created an immense demand for capital. Accordingly we find that many of the States are resorting to the creation of Banks, or the obtaining of loans to supply the desideratum.

LOUISIANA has just created an additional Bank with twelve millions of dollars capital. ALABAMA one with five millions. MASSACHUSETTS is deliberating on a project of one ten millions. INDIANA has authorized a loan of ten millions on the credit of the State, for purposes of Internal Improvement. THE PENNSYLVANIA House of Representatives has passed a bill, which it is said will also pass the Senate, to re-incorporate the proprietors of the capital of the present Bank of the United States with a capital of twenty-eight millions (or more,) by which the State is to receive for purposes of Internal Improvement a bonus of five and a half millions.—Nat. Int. In New York, a bank is proposed with a capital of Forty millions. VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. The Senate is still engaged with Abolition, and the House with Expunging. The former resolutions having been amended by the Senate, they will of course have to come again before the House—and the latter have still to be acted on by the Senate. These subjects take up by far too much of the time of the Legislature.

It is reported that ANDREW STEVENSON has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate for the office of Minister of the United States to GREAT BRITAIN, and JOHN H. EATON for that of Minister to SPAIN. The last Tuesday in February has been recommended by the American Temperance Society as a day for simultaneous Temperance meetings throughout the United States. M. Pageot and his lady, with the whole of the French legation, took their departure from this country on the 27th ultimo, in the packet ship Poland, from New York, for Havre. Judge WHITE'S "official" at Washington, "The Sun," has declared in favor of Senator TYLER, for the Vice Presidency. From NORTH CAROLINA we learn that at a Public Meeting of the Whigs, held at Raleigh, on the 30th ult., Gen. E. B. DUDLEY was nominated as a candidate for Governor at the popular election, to be held under the new Constitution, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States on their ticket.

The County Court determined, last Monday, by a nearly unanimous vote, (nineteen Justices present) to adopt the new road law. Lexington Gazette.

Mr. WISE discloses some startling facts in his late Speech in the House of Representatives, and most emphatically places "the saddle on the right horse," as to the causes of the loss of the Fortification bill at the last session. We could wish it were in our power to place the whole debate before our readers—but as that is impossible, we shall endeavor to publish such extracts as will give the pith and marrow of the matter.

SEMINOLE WAR.—A bill has passed the Senate of the United States making a further appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians. The bill authorizing the issuing of rations to the suffering inhabitants of Florida, has become a law. Col. JOHN SLOAN, of Hampshire, has been elected by the Legislature, Brigadier General of the 18th Brigade Virginia Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. William M. Coy.

A bill has been reported, in the House of Delegates, incorporating the Richmond Medical College.

Fatal Duel.—The Washington Globe states that a letter has been received in that city, giving a brief account of a duel between Samuel Gwin, Esq. an officer of the Land Office in Mississippi, and Isaac Caldwell of that State, formerly a partner of George Poindexter, in the practice of law. From the letter it appears, that at a party given by Governor Lynch, Poindexter had publicly abused Mr. Gwin, which being resented by the latter, Caldwell took the quarrel off Poindexter's hands. The parties fought, each armed with four pistols, taking their positions thirty paces apart, with the right of advancing. Mr. Gwin advanced, receiving the fire from four of his antagonist's pistols, one ball taking effect in his breast. The wound is considered by his physicians mortal. When Mr. Gwin discharged his third pistol, Mr. Caldwell fell, and soon after expired.

Notes of Preparation.—The Bunker Hill Aurora states that orders have been received at the Charleston navy yard to prepare the three ships now on the stocks, to be launched immediately.—These ships are the Vermont and Virginia, of the line, and the Cumberland frigate of 44 guns.

Speaking of the Expunging debate in the House of Delegates, the Enquirer, after mentioning that Messrs. Craig and Gilmer had spoken in opposition, says "Mr. Wilson, of Botetourt, rolled back the tide with great effect upon the assailants!" If the Enquirer would recollect that the gentlemen whom it so extravagantly puffs, are known to others as well as itself, it surely would abate somewhat of its extravagant eulogies. They render gentlemen, otherwise respectable, ridiculous. Mr. Wilson is a very amiable man—so say all who know him—and we should be reluctant to give him offence. But he is utterly incapable of coping either with Mr. Craig or Mr. Gilmer in debate. We assure the Enquirer it cannot manufacture great men by its mere dictum—"Pigmies are Pigmies still, though perch'd on Alps," or puffed by Mr. Ritchie.—Lynchburg Vir.

Editorial Convention in New York.—The Editors and publishers of the State of New York are making arrangements for holding a Convention at Utica. Various subjects have already been suggested for the consideration of the Convention, among which are, requiring payments for newspapers to be made in advance; petitioning Congress for a free transmission of letters; compelling makers and vendors of patent and quack medicines to pay full price for their advertisements, &c. &c. At a meeting of the Anti-Van Buren citizens of Alleghany, held at the Court House on the 18th ult. Jno. B. Lewis and Jos. D. Kayser, Esqrs. were appointed Delegates to the Anti-Van Buren Convention to meet in Richmond on the 10th inst. and Thos. W. Gilmer, Esq. of Albemarle and Col. C. P. Dorman of this county, their alternates.—Lexington Gazette.

A Printer's Motto.—The Methuen (Ms.) Falls Gazette has the following stanza as a motto, at the head of its columns: We'll gaily chaff dull care away, And banish every sorrow— SCORNBURNS pay your debts to-day, And we'll pay ours to-morrow! FIRE.—A Smithshop belonging to Mr. Turnipseed, in the neighborhood of Hebron, we understand was destroyed by fire some few lights ago. MARRIED, on Tuesday the 5th ult. by the Rev. Jas. M. Green, Mr. Francis Diven to Miss Octavia, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, of Pendleton county. On Thursday the 14th ultimo, by the same, Mr. James Armstrong to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Smith, all of Pendleton. On Thursday the 21st ultimo, by the same, Mr. Robert Douglass to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ichabod Roberts, Esq. of Bath county. On Tuesday the 28th ultimo, by the same, Mr. Joseph Flesher to Miss Matilda, daughter of Mr. James Smith, all of Pendleton.

'Amor vincit omnia, et nos cedamus amori.' MARRIED, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Francis Mills, Mr. John Miller to Miss Ellen, daughter of Mr. Willis Kesterson, of Waynesborough. On the 4th inst. by the Rev. William Scull, Mr. George W. Deal to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Geo. M. Coiner. "The world was sad, the garden was a wild, And man the hermit sigh'd till woman smild."

Another Deputation of Cherokee Indian Chiefs passed through this Town yesterday, on their way to Washington City. They were bearers of the Treaty recently concluded by Mr. Schermerhorn commissioner on the part of the United States, with their nation, of which a more particular notice will be found in another part of this day's paper. The Deputation consists of Messrs. Boudinot, Bell, Ridge, Fields, Welch, and Tshy-este. These Chiefs state that their domestic differences are entirely reconciled, and that their people entertain towards the whites none other than the most friendly sentiments.—Petersburg Constellation. We regret to learn that Colonel White, of Florida, fell on the sleet on the pavement on Sunday evening, and broke his right arm. It will account to his constituents for his absence from the House, at a moment of interest in their affairs. Washington Globe. [Col. White was detained but one day from his seat in consequence of the above accident.

GREENVILLE AND PANHER GAP TURNPIKE COMPANY. The Commissioners appointed for opening Books for the Greenville and Panther Gap Turnpike Company, are requested to meet in Brownsburg on the 10th instant, for the purpose of effecting concert of action. It is hoped that all persons friendly to the proposed road will also attend, as it is desirable to prosecute the work as early as practicable. One of the Commissioners. Feb. 5. I wish to employ immediately a YOUNG MAN, as an assistant in my Store, who can come well recommended as to character and qualifications. To such an one liberal wages will be given; none other need apply. J. B. BRECKINRIDGE. Staunton, Feb. 11, 1836.

Valuable Land FOR SALE OR RENT. WILL be offered for sale or rent on the premises, on the 26th day of this month, (February,) a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the estate of Adam Bratton, deceased, situated on the Big Calf Pasture River, in the county of Augusta, estimated to contain 434 acres; and also 100 acres adjoining, belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Bratton, deceased. Of the first mentioned tract, there are about 200 acres cleared, about 40 acres of which is in Meadow. The buildings are a very comfortable Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, and other necessary houses. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; and in the event that a sale shall not be effected, then the land will be rented for the term of one year. WILLIAM RAMSEY, RENICK HODGE, Agents for the Representatives of A. Bratton & Elizabeth Bratton. Feb. 11, 1836. N. B. Possession may be had on the first of April next. A Negro Woman FOR SALE. In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Augusta, made at the November Term, 1835, in the case of Edmund Winston, Sheriff of Amherst, &c., against John McDowell, &c., I will, on Saturday the 27th instant, before the door of the Wayne Tavern in the town of Staunton, offer for sale, for ready money, the woman Slave in the said decree mentioned. JOHN CHURCHMAN, Com'r. Feb. 11, 1836.

TRUST SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by William B. Helms, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1835, and duly recorded in the County Court Office of Augusta, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 23d day of this month, (February,) at the residence of the said Helms, about six miles from Staunton, on the Middle River, the following property, to wit: One bay Mare, 4 or 5 years old, one chesnut sorrel Horse, white down the forehead and nose, about seven years old, one black mare Colt, two years old last spring, one light bay horse Colt, one year old last spring, one four horse Wagon complete, including cover and feed trough, and Gear complete for four horses, ten head of Hogs, one white milch Cow, one pale red Cow, one red Cow, white back, one small brown or black Cow, white back, one dark red Cow, white back, one white Heifer, red ears, eyes and nose, two years old, two black Calves, and one red Calf, white face, one red Calf, one McCormick Plough, four Shovel Ploughs with Single-trees for all, one Wheat Fan, three falling Axes, one Mattock, Shovels, Forks, Hooks, &c., three Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, all the Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Skillets, Buckets, &c. all the balance of said Helms' Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils of whatever description they may be, with the increase of live stock.—Also, the proceeds of about 25 or 30 acres of Wheat, cut last harvest. Acting as Trustee, I will convey the usual title in such cases. ROBERT P. BROWN, Trustee. Feb. 11, 1836.

VENUE. THE Personal Estate of Mrs. SARAH B. WILLIAMSON, dec'd, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, some valuable Plate, a Piano, and sundry other valuable articles of Furniture, will be offered for sale at her late residence in the town of Staunton, on Saturday the 27th inst.—The terms will be then made known. ADDISON WADDEL, SAMUEL CLARKE, Admsrs. Feb. 11, 1836. NOTICE. Those persons indebted to the late firm of JNO. A. WADDEL & Co. are earnestly requested to call without delay and discharge the claims against them. A. WADDEL, S. CLARKE, Ex'rs of Ro. Williamson. Feb. 11, 1836.

PUBLIC SALE. ON Wednesday the 10th day of February, 1836, will be exposed to sale, at the late residence of Gen. BLACKBURN, in Bath county, a portion of his Personal Estate which remains unsold. Amongst the property to be sold are: Ten valuable Milch Cows, of approved breeds, and perhaps some CORN & BUCKWHEAT, For all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property—for all sums above five dollars, bonds with approved personal security will be required, payable at the end of six months from the day of sale. JOHN H. PEYTON, Ex'r S. B. Jan. 21, 1836. The above sale, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, is postponed till Thursday the 10th day of March next. February 11.

TRUST SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by William Miller and Nancy his wife, of Augusta county, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1829, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Greenbrier county, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will, on Saturday the 27th of February next, expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about nine hundred acres, lying in Greenbrier county, on Meadow River, in what is called and known by the name of Walker's Meadows. The said Miller holds this land by virtue of a title bond from the late Samuel Brown, and a devise by the same, to the said Nancy. This land is deemed valuable, and well worthy the attention of the farmer and grazier. The subscriber will only convey such title as is vested in him by the trust deed aforesaid. JOHN KENNEY, Trustee. Jan. 21, 1836. Lewisburg Alleghanian insert till sale.

FOR HIRE. I have a likely and valuable young man who has been several years at the blacksmith's trade that I would hire for the remainder of the present year, to a person who would continue him at his trade. A situation in the country would be preferred. For terms apply to Wm. Clarke, Esq. JOHN H. PEYTON. Feb. 4, 1836.

THE CULTIVATOR. IS a monthly publication, of sixteen quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beckman, and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information among the agricultural community in the cheapest practical form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States. The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy. Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, at Albany, N. Y. Subscriptions received at the office of the Spectator. January, 1836. Subscribers to the Cultivator who wish to take the Third Volume, which is just about to commence, are requested to give immediate notice. Feb. 10.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH COWAN has just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a variety of new Goods, among which are the following, viz: Blankets, Flannels, Merinoes, Calicoes, Silks, Jaconet Insertions, Jaconet Edgings, Black Bombesin, Bobinet and Blood Footing, Blond Edging, Ladies Kid and Silk Gloves, Dress Handkerchiefs, Corded Skirts, Corset Rings, Stocks, &c. &c.

A new article of Knob Locks, Latch Locks, Box do. Skeleton do. Also, a large assortment of Saddlery.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co. Late 88 Water street, having lost their books and papers, (except notes), earnestly request their friends in town and country, who are owing them book accounts, to forward the amount and date of the several bills upon which they are owing without delay. They also request that all open accounts which individuals may have against them be presented, as well as a memorandum of notes, and the time they will fall due at No. 306 Pearl street.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co. having lost their stock by fire, notify their friends that they have taken the spacious ware house No. 306 Pearl street, where they will shortly be able to exhibit a large stock in the EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS LINE, selected with great care by one of the concern now in England, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

Butler's Effervescent Magnesian Aperient, For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Giddiness, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cutaneous Diseases, Gout, Gravel, &c. and much valued as a cooling Purgative.

This desirable preparation has received the patronage of many eminent members of the Profession, and from a discerning public many respectable and unsolicited testimonials of its efficacy as a Medicine, have been elicited.

For sale by J. B. GARRETT.

A NEW ARTICLE. The Poor Man's Plaster.

This possesses many advantages over the common Strengthening Plaster—not the least of which is its being more convenient to wear, being spread on very thin paper.

For sale by JOHN B. GARRETT.

Montague's Balm.

An Indian remedy for the Toothache. The established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American public.

The application of this remedy is simple, innocent and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, and ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

All applications for Agencies or orders for the Balm, will receive prompt attention if addressed to the subscriber; or to Holderby & McPheters, Petersburg, Virginia.

For sale by Dr. J. B. GARRETT.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber is desirous to sell his Farm, lying three and a half miles South of Staunton, containing about

103 Acres, one half of which is cleared, the balance well timbered, adjoining the lands of Joseph Smith, George Wright, and John McDowell (of Romney). The improvements are a good two story log House & good Kitchen, Smoke house and Barn. There is a young Orchard of fruit trees, some of which bear. Water is convenient to the house.—Terms will be accommodating.

WILLIAM GRASS.

Jan. 21, 1836.—2m

UNIFORM EDITION OF PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

The great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country, will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly Numbers, at thirty-seven and a half cents per Number. Each Number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two Duodecimo, volumes; a title-page to each number. The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a ROYAL OCTAVO volume, containing nearly twelve hundred pages, for three dollars.

It is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near twelve hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels, at an extremely low rate.

The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement, they may subscribe to the works of one author, and reject another;—not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of Ten Dollars, will command four copies. Single subscription, Three Dollars. Any person, subscriber or otherwise, remitting Five Dollars, free of postage, will be entitled to the Lady's Book for one year, and the set of Novels. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY, No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

A Practical Treatise ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Adapted to the Climate and Soil of the United States, By F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and editor of the Silk Culturist. Illustrated by Engravings.

The interest in all parts of the United States in the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain PRACTICAL TREATISE on the Cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and Climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

The practical Culturist in this country needs a directory adapted to the soil on which he plants his trees, and the climate in which he rears his worms, without reference to soils and climates less congenial to their growth. It has therefore been the object of the author to make a treatise strictly practical, omitting nothing of importance and adding nothing of a useless or extraneous character.

This Work is in Press and will soon be published in a duodecimo of about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price 50 cents. A part of the edition will be put up in elastic covers to be forwarded by male.

Editors of Newspapers who will give the above three insertions, with this notice, and forward their paper with the advertisement marked, shall be entitled to a copy of the work, to be forwarded to their order.

WM. G. COMSTOCK. Hartford, Dec. 1835.

Original Poems, TALES,

Forming the largest miscellaneous collection ever published by an American Author.

By ROBERT FRANCIS ASTROP, Of Brunswick, Va.

For sale at the Book Store of ROBERT COWAN, in Staunton.

Jan. 28, 1836.\*

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, desirous of removing to the West, wishes to sell the farm on which he now resides, containing

370 ACRES, lying on Middle River, in the county of Augusta, and adjoining the lands of Robert Dunlap and James Scott. The improvements are a DWELLING HOUSE Smoke-house, Barn and Stable, and a good Saw-mill. There are about fifteen or eighteen acres of Meadow. This farm lies in a healthy and excellent neighborhood.—A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those disposed to purchase will view the premises.

ANDREW RHINEHART. Nov. 19, 1835.—1stAp.

528 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

The undersigned, desirous of removing to the West, will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 13th of February next, at the residence of John C. Baskin,

2 Tracts of Land,

adjoining; one containing 298 acres—the other 230 acres, lying on the waters of Christian's creek, five miles S. E. of Staunton, adjoining the lands of James Hamilton and others. The former tract has 125 acres cleared, of which 60 acres are excellent bottom land; about 15 acres of meadow. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling-house, and all necessary out houses.—The latter has 85 acres cleared, of which 30 are good bottom land, and 8 or 10 acres of meadow. The improvements are a tolerable DWELLING-HOUSE, Kitchen and Smoke-house, and a well of good water in the yard; also, two springs, one convenient to the house.

The terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN C. BASKIN, JAMES H. BASKIN.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, THE PLANTATION

on which Luke Collins formerly resided, containing 160 acres, about one-half cleared, the balance well timbered—lying on the stage road leading from Greenville to Lexington, 3 miles from the former, and 20 from the latter place. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

The terms of payment will be, one-third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments. Other terms will be made known on the day of sale.

C. COLLINS, EX'R OF LUKE COLLINS, DEC'D. Jan. 28, 1836.—3\*

SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed by William Miller to the undersigned, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1835, and of record in the County Court Office of Augusta, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned due to Elijah Hogshead, will be sold, on Thursday the 11th day of February next, at the late residence of the said William Miller, in the neighborhood of Miller's Iron Works, at public auction, for ready money, the following personal property, to wit:

One stud horse called the Pretender, one other stud-horse called Doctor, one bay mare called Kate, one brown horse called Mark, one bay mare called Jenny, one sorrel filly called the Madison colt, one dark dun mare called Mary, one spotted filly called Bonnets of Red, and one dun Lafayette horse Colt.—Also, five Feather Beds, with the Bedsteads and Furniture, and one eight day Clock.

SAM'L CLARKE, Trustee. Jan. 21, 1835.

The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 1st day of March next.

VENDEE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, at the late residence of William Miller, deceased, near Miller's Iron Works, in the county of Augusta, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE of the said William Miller not embraced in any deeds of trust which are not under our control. There will be several SLAVES sold at the same time. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES C. SHIPMAN, THOMAS P. WILSON, ADM'RS. Jan. 28, 1836.

Apprentice Wanted.

I want a boy of about 15 or 16 years of age as an apprentice to the Tanning and Carrying business.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Augusta in Chancery sitting, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, on Saturday the 13th day of February next,

50 ACRES OF LAND,

formerly the property of Edwin C. Taliaferro, near New Hope, and adjoining the lands of B. F. Frye, Charles Dickerson and others.

The terms of sale will be one-third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments.

The property will be shown to those wishing to see it, by D. S. YOUNG, Esq. The sale will take place at the house of D. S. Young, in New Hope, and due attendance will be given by

GEO. W. KEMPER, Comm'r. January 21, 1836.

A LARGE SALE OF Valuable Property.

DESIGNING to remove from this country, I will offer for sale, ON MONDAY THE 22d OF FEBRUARY, (BEING COURT DAY.) MY

Stock of Goods,

among which are many valuable articles.—Also, my Household and Kitchen Furniture,—one grand PIANO FORTE, with four Pedals, of fine and brilliant tone—a beautiful piece of furniture, which cost \$350—a Mahogany SIDEBOARD, a set of Mahogany Tables with half round ends, a Settee and Sofa, several sets of handsome Chairs, Bureaus, Desk and Book Case, China Press, Candle Stands, Centre Tables, Feather Beds, one large sup. gilt frame Looking Glass, and several of less size and quality. A NEGRO WOMAN and handsome family of children—JESSE and his son JOE, and JACK, the famous rag gatherer.—A handsome Carriage, match Horses and Harness, two shod Wagons, one new, the other has been used—four Stoves, one Franklin ditto, several tons of Iron, a quantity of Castings, a superior Wheat Fan, of Snyder's make, and a variety of BOOKS.

TERMS.—The Servants will be sold for cash—all purchases made for less than \$10 will be cash—all purchases over \$10 will be on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

PHILIP HOPKINS. Staunton, Jan. 7, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, being about to remove from this state, will sell at public auction, at his residence near Greenville, on Tuesday the 16th day of February,

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, and a few FARMING UTENSILS; together with ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, bedding only excepted. There will also be sold (if not disposed of privately)

A very superior Family Carriage with harness, made in Philadelphia. Among the articles to be sold are, an eight day brass Clock with a very handsome mahogany case, and a mahogany Sideboard of superior workmanship, both made in Philadelphia. A pair of Dining Tables and a Breakfast Table of mahogany—an excellent Hair Sofa—a pair of new 12 inch Globes, never used, and a very neat patent Franklin Stove.

I will dispose of part of my Books at private sale, at any time previous to the day of public sale.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. FRANCIS MCFARLAND. Jan. 28, 1836.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at February Court, The Lots

adjoining the brick house lot on which Dr. A. Martin now lives, on which is a large FRAME HOUSE, with a new roof of a year or two old, and newly underpinned with stone and brick, with an excellent cellar—also, a two story BRICK HOUSE, with a very neat Milk-house adjoining.

At no great distance from the above is a row of neat frame rooms, four below stairs and two above. Also, a large Bath house, which can be converted into a handsome and convenient dwelling house with little trouble and expense, a wood yard and ice house lot, and a pump of water in the yard, which is considered the best water in town.

This property can be divided into three lots, and convenient dwelling houses on each, not interfering with each other more than town lots usually do. The payments in five instalments. On the same day, there will be sold all the FURNITURE belonging to the said establishment, which is handsome and in good order.

Staunton, February 4, 1836.

Cash given for Rags AT THIS OFFICE.

Carriage-Making.

The subscriber having moved his Carriage making establishment on Mainstreet, a few doors above Capt. McClung's Hotel, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches.—He will keep a constant supply of ready made

Carriages, Barouches, Chariottes,

and all vehicles in his line. He will also keep the best of Workmen, and warrant his work to be made of first rate materials, and in the most fashionable style. He will always be prepared to finish work at the shortest notice; and the same attention will be given to repairing as to new work.—Old work will be taken in exchange for new, at a fair price. He will keep a constant supply of

Carriage Trimmings, Mountings of every description, Springs, Steps, Patent Leather, Curtains, &c. &c.

He feels himself authorized in saying he can furnish Carriages as cheap and as well made as they can be purchased any where.—He returns his sincere thanks for the generous patronage he has received, and hopes by attention to business and a disposition to please, that any gentlemen who wish to purchase any articles in his line, will call and see for themselves.—He will also keep on hand Carryalls of every description.

He thinks he can say with safety that he has at this time some of the neatest and best finished work that has ever been made in this place. He has for sale at this time one close Family Carriage, a plain one-horse Barouche, a neat standing-top ditto, for two horses, also one with a falling top, and two good second-hand Gigs.

JUDSON MACOY. Staunton, Nov. 5, 1835.

SWANN TAVERN, WOODSTOCK, Va.

The subscriber has leased the large white house, nearly opposite Mr. Jacob Reamer's in Woodstock, with the extensive back buildings, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers and others. The house is undergoing a thorough repair, and will soon be in complete order; and the stabling is inferior to none in the state. The subscriber flatters himself, that from his long experience as a tavern-keeper in Strasburg and Battletown, he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call. A share of public patronage is respectfully invited.

HENRY SWANN. Woodstock, Jan. 28, 1836.—3m

Dr. BERKELEY

Has removed to the House owned by Thomas J. Michie, Esq. on Augusta street, a few doors above the Post Office, where he may be found ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Dr. B. has also prepared himself at considerable expense to perform all the usual operations in DENTISTRY. His charges are as follows:

For inserting artificial teeth from \$5 to \$8

For plugging with gold 1 to 3

" " " tin 75

" Filing for each space, 50

" Scaling and cleaning, \$1 to 2

" Extracting, \$1

When called to the country, the usual charge for a visit will be made in addition to the above.

N. B. Having given a great deal of his attention to the extraction of teeth, particularly as to the mode practised by Mr. Caldwell, he has no hesitation in saying that he can extract with much more facility to himself, and ease to the patient, than heretofore.

Staunton, Jan. 21, 1836.

FOR HIRE, A Negro Girl,

Well acquainted with house work. A country situation would be preferred.

A. WADDELL. Staunton, Jan. 28, 1836.

NEW BOOKS.

For Sale by ROBERT COWAN—THE TOKEN for 1836, THE PEARL, for 1836, YOUTH'S SKETCH BOOK, " 1836

The Cruise of the Midge, 2nd series—The Crayon Miscellany, No. 3—Mason's Farrier, improved—Hind's Farrier—2nd vol. Penny Cyclopaedia.

Cheap Almanacs. Hagerstown Almanacs, English, 1836 Do. do German do

The Comic do. Virginia do. and Parley's Almanac.

CHEAP HATS.

R. C. will sell for Hats cheap, FOR CASR. A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Fur and Seal-skin Caps.

Shoes & Boots.

Prunella, Morocco, and calf-skin Shoes, Ladies' Prunella water-proof India Rubber Shoes, Ladies' India Rubber Shoes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

Silver Pencil Cases, Pencil Leads—Silver Thimbles, Silver Bodkins, Key Rings, Corset Rings, Bead Purses, Collogue Water—Large cheap THERMOMETERS—Walking Canes—large fur Capes and Ruffs—fine black and plum colored Shally.

Staunton, Nov. 26.

Cash! Cash!

The subscriber having received his supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

has now a very neat assortment of Merchandise on hand, which he offers to the public, AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON THE FIRST COST, for Cash only—or such country produce as may suit him.

WM. CLARKE. Staunton, Jan. 7, 1836.

F. W. MENCHING, SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Staunton, and the public generally, that he has returned, and may be found at Mr. Harman's Hotel. His stay will be for a few weeks.

TERMS. Setting Artificial Teeth, \$5 to \$8

Drawing, 1

Cleaning, 2 to 5

Filing, 50

Plugging, with gold, 1 to 3

" with tin foil, 75

For visiting in the country, an extra charge will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residences. Dec. 10, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED BY JOHN B. GARRETT,

A large assortment of Drugs & Medicines, &c. &c.

Among which are many new and valuable articles.

Sept. 17, 1835.

For sale at the Printing Office of the Spectator, THE

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

FOR HIRE.

A GIRL about eighteen years of age, who is accustomed to house and kitchen work. A situation in the country would be preferred.

E. VALENTINE. Feb. 4, 1836.

GROCERIES.

The subscriber has lately received an additional supply, consisting of Manillo, Java, Leguira, and old Rio Coffee, best quality, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Gunpowder Tea, superior quality, Molasses for family use, Cheese, bright and brown Turpentine Soap, Windsor Glass, Sole Leather, various qualities, Nails, all sizes, Spices, Dye Stuffs, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for Flour or other articles of produce.

HENRY HARTMAN. Scottsville, Feb. 4, 1836.

TERMS OF THE SPECTATOR.

The Spectator is published, weekly, by HARPER & SOSEY, 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 arrears are paid.

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

All letters must be "post paid."