STAUNTON



SPECTATOR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIII.

STAUNTON, (VIRGINIA,) THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1836.

No. 34.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The recent Message of the President has, with the expositions in Congress, given us a clue to this war, which has cost the U. S. two millions of dollars, with a prospect of two more; the loss of a million of property in Florida, and a large number of citizens and soldiers. The documents printed by order of Congress, show the following extraordinary development. The following letter is from General, now Gov. Call, to the Pre-

"Washington, March 22, 1835. "Sir: I have received letters from one of my friends at Tallahassee to-day, requesting me, if possible, to obtain permission from the Government to purchase the Indian right to certain negroes residing among the Seminoles, and supposed to belong to the Indians. If there is no objection to such a purchase, and I presume there can be none, there is no measure which would contribute so much as this to the removal of the Indians. The negroes have great influence among the Indians; they are better agriculturists, and inferior huntsmen to the Indians, and are violently opposed to leaving the country. If the Indians are permitted to convert them into specie, one great obstacle in the way of removal may be overcome.

"I have, therefore, to request that Robt. W. W. Williams and Williams Bailey may be authorized, under the approval of the agent, to make a purchase

of one hundred and fifty of these negroes. "I shall be greatly obliged by having the permission sought for, forwarded to me at Tallahassee, for which place I set out to-morrow. Very respectfully, your obedient servant "R. K. CALL.

"To the President of the U. States." Upon this letter it appears the following endorsement was made:

Endorsement of the President, refer. red to the Secretary of War .- There can be no reason for not giving permission to purchase their slaves as it appears to me, directing the agent to see that they

obtain a fair price for them. A. J."

The permission is asked on account or "some of my friends at Tallahassee," and two persons are designated who "may be authorized to purchase." give permission to all the people of Florida?

Landing, and I now have as little doubt powder and lead."

In April, these friends, or some of them, went down to the Agency, as ap- owners. pears from the following letter, from the Agent, Gen. Thompson:

"Seminole Agency, April 27, 1835. negroes of the Seminole Indians, under "Large streams from little fountains flow." a letter from the office of Indian Affairs, addressed to General Call, in which the

slave should be esteemed more impor- repel, upon the shortest notice, any fu- able corps.

tant, by as much as the latter is more | ture aggression upon public or private | valuable than the former species of pro- property .- Albany Argus. perty. If, in the regulation of the sale of ponies, the U. S. exercise a rightful power, the obligation on them to guard the interest of the Indian in his slave, is believe, is no longer doubtful. It is the greatly more imposing.

"The negroes in the nation dread the idea of being transferred from their prenever assumes the right to intermeddle, I am thus particular on this point, that you may understand the true cause of the abidea of a change."

monstrance, against such a proceeding as to have the command. calculated to lead to the bloody tragedy which followed. This letter was as fol- gate Macedonian, now rebuilding at

been received, and I must in reply be the Expedition is going. The annual permitted to express very respectfully expense of a Frigate is treble that of a ny great regret that the Department and Sloop of war, and her draft of water must myself should differ so widely on a sub- prevent her entrance into many ports ject, which I verily believe so deeply which it would be desirable to examine. involves principles of humanity, justice, Vessels of smaller size will, of course, and an enterprise for the success of accompany the Frigate, but it seems to which, standing in the relation which I as that a Sloop of war should be the lardo to the government and these people, gest vessel. We feel great interest in

"It is your privilege to decide, and my duty to submit. Yet if the Department could be satisfied that the undeniable abhorrence of the negroes in this nation to the idea of being transferred from their trial of more than ordinary interest, on the government, by inducing negroes to med Maria Williams, and among the these negroes were to be sold, why not exert their known influence over the witnesses for the prosecution is the ce-

"With regard to the opinion expresthat this delusion has been induced by sed in your letter, "that the opportunity and the principal witness in support of some of the causes of hostility to emi- to sell their slaves will be an induce- Mrs. Burr's charge against her husband. gration, suggested in my report to the superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Flo. That, "their resources will be augment-dicted for perjury.—Mr. Western conrida, dated the 1st of January, 1834 ed, and they will not upon their arrival ducts the case for the prosecution, and it There are many likely negroes in this west, have in their possession a species is said that the prisoner is also to be denation. Some of the whites, in the ad. of property, which, as stated in the re- fended by able counsel. jacent settlements, manifest a restless de. port of yourself, Lieut. Harris and Gen. sire to obtain them; and I have no doubt Clinch would excite the capidity of the that the Indian raised negroes are now Creeks and be wrested from them by has been recently constructed in Engin possession of the whites. Some of the their superior numbers and strength," | land, and it's trial is said to have resulted negroes in the nation, with some of the I beg leave to remark, that I have not in perfect success. About six acres of Indians, have been induced, by bribery heard of a solitary instance of an Indian's ground were turned up in a few hours or otherwise, to stir up hostility among desiring the privilege to sell. On the in a most extraordinary style. This the Indians to the intended emigration, contrary, there is (I am informed) a law powerful steam-plough is the invention for the purpose of detaining the negroes existing among them which prohibits of Mr. Heathcote, M. P. for Tiverton. here until the Territorial jurisdiction the sale of slaves by them. There have Prentice's last!—A citizen of Loudoun shall be extended over the Indian coun- been, as I am told, occasional violations county, Virginia, named Hall, has been things, give the avaricions and unprinci- ment of such violations, and that indivi- Killed by a Bee-sting .- Mr. White, pled an opportunity to effect the object dual negroes have been bribed to oper- of the firm of Woodruff & White, Louisby some other means. It could not have ate upon Indians, and Indians upon neescaped observation, that the Indians groes. Complaints have been made to hive on Monday June 27th, was stung after they had received their annuity, me of individual Indians having carried on the temple by a bee, and immediately purchased an unusually large quantity of the slaves of their relations beyond the expired.—He was in the enjoyment of whites, without the knowledge of the buried in the evening.

"This it appears is one of the principal causes of the war, which has produced so much destruction of life and pro-'Sir: Application was made to me perty. The influence of the negroes is this morning for permission to purchase admitted by the applicants to purchase.

Warlike Preparations at Batavia .commissioner says, that as there is no law The descent of an armed mob upon the new Hotel in the city of New York) are prohibiting the sale of slaves by Indians village of Batavia, and the threatened des said to be over \$1,400 a day! there is no necessity for the interference struction of the Land Office, as well as of the Department to allow to the Indi- the more recent demonstrations of an or- the University of Virginia, and late Proans a privilege which they already have. ganized force in the neighborhood, for fessor of Materia Medica in the Univer-"The intercourse laws prohibit the the purpose of resisting legal process, has sity of Maryland, having resigned his purchase of an Indian pony, by a mem- led to vigorous preparations for resist- chair in the latter institution, has officiber of civilized society, without permis- ance on the part of the peaceable portion ally accepted the Professorship of the Insion from the agent; and why? but be- of the population. We learn from the stitute of Medicine and Medical Juriscause the Indian is considered in a state Niagara Democrat, that two block hous- prudence in Jefferson Medical College, of pupilage, and incapable of protecting es have been erected, one in front and Philadelphia. hienself from the arts and wiles of civil- the other in the rear of the Land Office, ized man. If the Indian's interest in a and furnished with arms from the State pony is of so much importance in the es- arsenal, among them several pieces of fashioned sleeves of ladies' dresses, fit. timation of the Government, as to require artillery - and that the inhabitants gen- ting "tight to the arm," have already such strict guards to be thrown around erally have enrolled and equipped them been introduced into New England, and it, the protection of his interest in his selves as a military corps, with a view to worn by certain members of the fashion-

GENERAL SCOTT.

The recal of this gallant officer, we result of a miserable intrigue, seconded by the wounded parental vanity of the Vice President.—The President, it is sent state of ease and comparative liber- known, is not in the habit of forgiving y, to bondage and hard labor under any one, who has offended him, and, overseers, on sugar and cotton planta- though, for some years, on speaking tions. They have always had a great terms with Gen. Scorr, the feeling of influence over the Indians. They live hatred was not extinct, and has burst forth in villages separate, and, in many cases, at a favorable moment. He was, moreremote from their owners, and enjoying over, deceived by the minions who surequal liberty with their owners, with the rounded him. We know something of single exception that the slave supplies this intrigue, and may possibly disclose the particulars. Will the people of Virhis little field, with corn, in proportion ginia stand by, passive spectators of the to the amount of the crop; in no instance, sacrifice of one of her most gallant and that has come to my knowledge, exceed- distinguished sons to personal dislike of ing ten bushels; the residue is consider. the President; or shall the Vice Presied the property of the slave. Many of dent be permitted to revenge on him the these slaves have stocks of horses, cows and hogs, with which the Indian owner camp?—Fredericksburg Arena.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The Army & Navy Chronicle informs horrence of these negroes of even the us that Capt. THOMAS AP CATESBY Jones, has been appointed to the com-The Department, it seems, still insis- mand of the Exploring Expedition, auted on the sale of slave in the face of this thorised by the late act of Congress. The on that occasion, now prompts this flatter-letter, which produced in the June fol- first step is thus judiciously taken, as ing request, rather than any real merit of letter, which produced in the June fol- first step is thus judiciously taken, as lowing another of protestation and re- Capt. Jones is the very man who ought the production itself.

The Chronicle also states that the Fri-Norfolk, is to be the Flag ship of the "Your letter of the 22d ultimo has is not adapted to the service on which I am more responsible, perhaps, than any other person. the expedition, and shall watch its equipment with solicitude.—Ibid.

AARON BURR .- The ensuing court present state of ease and comparative account of the developments expected freedom, to sugar and cotton plantations, from it, and the previous notoriety of under the control of severe task masters, some of the parties concerned. The had been made to subserve the views of person to be tried is a colored woman na-Indians, through pledges made to them, lebrated Aaron Burr, now upwards of accompanied by assurances that removal eighty years old; Mr. Burr's wife, Looking a little further into this document we find the following letter from the Indian Agent:

"A full view of all the circumstances, leaves me without doubt that these devices the Indian skins and furs, leaves me without doubt that these devices me without doubt that these devices me without doubt that the Indian skins and furs, leaves me without doubt that the Indian skins and in the with the young widow above alluded to.

NEW INVENTION .- A steam-plough

charge with carrying off the best logwood, which is of course for the production of "the pure expressed juice of the grape.'

The receipts of the Astor House (the

Robley Dunglison, M. D. formerly of

The Boston Journal states, the new-

SPECTATOR.

CORRESPONDENCE. Staunton, July 5th, 1836.

MR. WILLIAM FRAZIER:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Committee appointed to superintend the arrange-ments for the celebration of the 4th inst. re-spectfully request that you will favour them with a copy of the very eloquent and appropriate Oration pronounced by you on that ocasion, for publication.

In communicating this request, the under-igned beg leave to add an expression of the leasure which they derived from listening your Oration, and of their wishes individually that you will consent to its publication

Very respectfully, Your ob't servants. BRISCOE G. BALDWIN, ALEX'R H. H. STUART, BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, WILLIAM KINNEY, D. W. PATTESON.

July 6, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of yesterday is before me, in whichon behalf of the Committee of Arrangements you request a copy of the Oration de-livered by me on the 4th inst., for publica-tion. I feel assured that the same kind partiality which first selected me to officiate

I am aware that addresses of this kind. however well they may seem to pass off in the enthusiasm of the moment, will rarely sustain the dignity of print, or stand the test "Seminole Agency, June 17, 1835.
"Your letter of the 22d ultime has en received, and I must in reply he the Expedition. It strikes us that a Frigate is not adapted to the service on which forms no exception to this general rule—and I am greatly apprehensive that publication will bring to view very many defects, both of matter and manner, which might otherwise have escaped notice. Nevertheless, as it seems to be the wish of the committee who first honoured me with their choice, I am constrained to comply with their request, and accordingly I herewith transmit a copy, hoping only that the hasty manner in which the Oration was written, owing to the short time allowed me for its preparation, will constitute some apology with critical readers for its many imperfections both of style and

Be pleased to accept, gentlemen, for yourselves individually, my sincere acknowledgnents for the handsome manner in which ou have communicated the wishes of the Committee, as well for the too flattering terms in which you are pleased to speak of my efforts on the 4th. With the highest regard, I am, gentlemen,

Your ob't servant, WM. FRAZIER MESSRS. BRISCOE G. BALDWIN, ALEX'R H. H. STUART, BENJAHINCRAWFORD, WM. KINNEY,

in our great national voyage, to withdraw our our institutions. straining eyes from the dim horizon beyond. we have left, that we may the better judge whether indeed we have kept right onward to mankind as those of Greece and Rome. in our course to the desired haven of great. In no other nations of antiquity, certainly,

the primitive state and condition of man, and ted with their history than with that of any endeavor to trace his progress from barbarism other nation of antiquity-that we are thence to civilization, from rudeness to refinement, better able to watch their progress, to note we are filled with astonishment at his varying fortunes. At one period we see him bes growth of those vices inherent in the nature nighted in ignorance and superstition, wor-shipping the false idols of his own making, and little elevated above the brute creation —at another, we behold him shaking off the fetters of his intellectual servitude and moral degradation, asserting the dignity of his nature, and marching boldly forward to the goal to live under institutions based on the eternal of eminence and superiority. Single out, for example, any one of the great nations of antiquity, and it will be found that however long it may have continued in mental darkness—however deeply it may have groaned beneath the iren rod of despotism—however irregularly it may have oscillated between the extremes of anarchy and tyranny, it eventually has emerged from its low estate—production to the pleasure has been onward, passing or opportion to the pleasure he experiences its general course has been onward, passing proportion to the pleasure he experiences from one stage of improvement to another, till at length it has attained its highest point ment over despotic dominion, will be his —a point, indeterminate indeed and ever va-rying with the diversified circumstances of the people. But like some meteor or bril-liant star that has risen from the mists and

aged and the old, to participate in the general tion." To search out the many hidden causes equally to be avoided by the earnest inquijoy that pervades this favoured land, and to which give life and growth to these seeds of rer after truth, and alike unworthy of him. unite our voices with those of our countrymen, in grateful acknowledgment to the
Author of our being, for the many privilenation's growth and strengthen with its who from the experience of the past, would
learn lessons of wisdom for the future.
One of the radical evils of the Grecian reges we enjoy as a people. Deeply penetra-ted with the blessings of freedom, we have est prosperity should be looked upon but as repaired hither to dedicate anew our hearts and our lives to the service of our country, and our lives to the service of our country, and to re-kindle our patriotism at the vestal interesting character. Nor would the unwhilst well aware of the danger to be appreflame which ever burns upon the altar of dertaking beliess arduous than attractive. Its hended to liberty from the uncontrouled ex-Liberty. It is meet that it should be thus thorough investigation would call for a mind ercise of power by the functionaries of go-it is fit that by festival and pomp and joyful celebration, we should set apart and con- skilled in the science of government, and ly amendable to them, and imposed upon shall be extended over the Indian country, so as to enable fraudulent claimants to prosecute their claims in the Territorial courts, or, in the general scramble which may grow out of a worse state of which may grow out of a worse state of this law, prior to my administration of this law, prior to my administration of the nose and their authority to ment and the scramble of the country. Virginia, named Hall, has been held to bail for biting off the nose and their authority to ment and the minutes this cornational uses this corn the notes of joy and gladness. Long may ing. It would ill become me, therefore, to do liberty seem to have been rather wild and it thus continue! and that through the lapse more than advert to the importance of the speculative than solid and rational. They of far distant ages this jubilee may still continue in the minds of terms, and still be hailed with ever fresh delight, is the fervent aspiration of every frue American.

They continue to the minds and farminal. They subject, leaving its minute examination to counted upon all the blessings of social union and a wholesome government without being with ever fresh delight, is the fervent aspiration of every frue American. But such an observance of the day is use- tion whilst I endeaver to point out, as briefly | rights, to secure those blessings—the only Indian boundary and sold them to the whites, without the knowledge of the whites, without the knowledge of the whites, without the knowledge of the buried in the enjoyment of purchase suitable opportunity for a fair and impartial causes which worked the downfal of some them. Each one of the multitude deemed review of our past history, and of our attain- of the leading governments that have gone himself authorized to take the law into his A serious cause of complaint exists amongst the English manufacturers amongst the Wine merchants, whom they of our individual existence, we find it profita- causes operate in our own country, or to ambitious and designing demagagues, have, ple to pause occasionally from our daily avo- what extent they may be controuted in their with scarcely the forms of a trial, condemned cations and to hold commune with the past—
to call up from their silent tomb those hours
that have flown from us forever and to ask of them "What report they bore to heaven fitted by the lights of their experience in the worth, so far from affording protection to the concerning us?" to the end, that by narrow- establishment of our own government, and accused, served but as pretexts to their enely scrutinizing our conduct, we see whether in conclusion to advert to some causes both miss for exerting against them democratical or not we have been living up to the dignity of general and peculiar, which would seem to jealousy and the odium of the people. Hence human nature-so ought we ever and anon hold out the promise of greater stability to The whole range of history, whether an-

were the principles of government so well It is known to you all, fellow-citizens, understood and so advantageously practised. amid what angry tempests, and under what Under no others had mankind attained such inauspicious omens, we first embarked as a a degree of civilization and refinement. None people, struggling for liberty and their beside had so assiduously, and at the same rights. But not withstanding all the dangers time so successfully, cultivated the arts and and trying difficulty of the times—albeit we sciences. None, in fine, had so excelled in twee sciences. None, in fine, had so excelled in twee sciences. None, in fine, had so excelled in the street of the picture we science as yet but in our very infancy, we were every thing which tends to elevate the moral character and civil condition of a people. Is vated sentiments—a wider and more enlarhad rarely seen before, giants in intellect it then to be wondered at, that they should ged system of policy, in her external rela-and sterling patriots all—whose duty it was be the subjects of such frequent allusion—the

to lay the foundations of our political edifice. | objects of such constant reference? Would They accomplished their work in a manner that has won to themselves a deathless name, less valour and undying patriotism? Greece and to their country, we fain would hope, the points to Thermopylee, or the plains of Maperennial blessings of a free government. They established as the basis of the whole system certain great political principles believed to be universal in their truth, and imperishable in their nature. To that structure and to those principles, all trying Time has now, in some degree, applied his test—Does it not become us, then, to observe well how far the system has answered the purposes of its origination and in what paids. poses of its origination, and in what man- tructive tendency of external wars commenoer those principles have endured the trial of experience? Is it not important too, that we should closely examine ourselves and see, whether in our national character, we have illustrated the excellence of our institutions—
whilst at the same time we can mark what
modification they themselves may have undergone in the noiseless but never-ceasing regarded as landmarks to the political marirevolutions of time and accident. And it is with this view that I crave the patience of this enlightened auditory, whilst we indulge in some reflections touching the mutability of all human institutions.

When we unfold the ample page of history, and ponder over the records of the past—when we push our enquiries far back into the primitive state and condition of man and ted with their history, then with that of any ted with their history, then with that of any

clouds of the dark horizon and moved majestically on its course till it has attained the meridian of the heavens, so that zenith of a What associations are called up in the mind meridian of the heavens, so that zenth of a nation's glory has ever proved its culminating point—from which it has as uniformly descended by steps, if not as slow at least as certain, till it has again sunk into its primitive insignificance, or been swept forever from the face of the earth. Like every thing human, it has had its day of prosperity and wander along the banks of her streams, and human, it has had its day of prosperity and its hour of adversity—its infancy, its maturity, its declining years. And however in the midst of its magnificence and power it may have fancied itself beyond the influence of time or change—however imperishable it may have deemed its government and institutions, yet hath it not escaped the common later than the lips of mere man. Her breathing marbles, her sacred temples, her burning elequence, her matchless verse, all, all hold

Staunton, on the 4th of July 1836, in the Presbyterian Church.

We have assembled, fellow citizens, to do honor to the birth-day of our country's Independence, and to commemorate the virtues of those by whose efforts that independence was achieved. We are met together on this hallowed morning—the young, the middle-ared and the old, to participate in the general

One of the radical evils of the Grecian repractiating accurately their weight and bearing. It would ill become me, therefore, to do liberty seem to have been rather wild and liberty without licentiousness. Nec 'totam servitutem, nec totam libertatem pati possunt. and cast back a glance toward those shores cient or modern, presents not perhaps two Had their constitutions and laws secured to every unoffending citizen the quiet enjoyment of life and property, had they not on the contrary left the benefactors of their country at the disposal of a merciless mob, then in the language of another "popular liberty might have escaped the indelible reproach of decreeing to the same citizens the hemlock on one day, and statues on the

and to behold a people that were one in interest and united in situation, and who ought to have been one and united in repelling the behold such a people split up into numberless petty, jarring and discordant states, often arrayed against each other with a rancour and hostility surpassing that they bore their common enemy. The most casual observer cannot fail to be struck with astonishment that a people so sagacious as the Greeks union would have been strength, and to foof states, or that they were wholly blind to the necessity of union in an age when the history of nations was but a detail of wars, offensive and defensive, of towns taken and re-taken, of cities overturned, pillaged and destroyed, of fairest countries lain waste and devastated with fire and sword.

The formation of the amphyctionic confederacy shows their conviction of this necessity, whilst its history proves its own weakness and inefficiency. For whenever, despite their want of concert, they may have gained a a partial victory over the arms of their assailants and thereby secured to themselves a temporary peace and quiet, the same factious spirit would display itself; new subjects of contention would arise amongst themselves, the smaller became jealous of the growing importance of the larger members of the confederacy, the more powerful tyrannized over the weaker. These feuds were cherished and fomented and fanned into a flame by their wary and designing neighbours, till their own aid was called for by the weaker party to quell the contumacy of the more haughty and refractory states. This afforded them an easy opportunity of taking the reins into their own hands and of ruling with undisputed sway. Thus it was the artful Macedon forged chains for Greece, and thus found he little difficulty in rivetting them upon an unsuspecting and confiding people.

The same truths are but too faithfully pourtrayed in the history of that other confederacy, the Achæan league. For when tyranny and oppression had excited resent-ment and a determined resistance, when the fire of the fathers again burned brightly in the bosoms of their indignant sons—when the spirit of liberty, once more revived, had gone abroad throughout the land, and all Greece caught the inspiration with an enthusiasm worthy her better days, their noble emprize was doomed to a speedy overthrow the dissentions and opposition of those who ought to have been foremost in a cause expedient of courting foreign assistance and our subject has indeed compened us to look rectangly was but another name for master. The league was destroyed, and with it the picture, and from the retrospect we have sole surviving hope of Grecian liberty. That hope extinguished, that spirit quenched, and all was lost. Time permits not the indulgance of those reflections which a contem
and in every political association there are degence of those reflections which a contem
and in every political association there are deof that high resolve, "with a firm reliance confidence, educate your children; to the gence of those reflections which a contem-plation of her fall so naturally awakens. fects, which in the fulness of time must lead But who that calls to mind her pristine to anarchy and revolution. Such being the mutually pledged to each other, their lives, ded condition—who that recollects what she once was, and beholds what she now is, that the mutually pledged to each other, their lives, and their fortunes, that the mutually pledged to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their fortunes. does not deeply feel the instability of all its predecessors, in common with every other ample as when Luther burst upon the world, earthly grandeur—whilst in the impassioned form of government. To assert that such and with gigantic arm, thrust aside the black

The isles of Greece! the isles of Greece! Where burning Sappho loved and sung-Where grew the arts of war and peace-Where Delos rose and Phebus sprung,

in the relations subsisting between the patrithe two great orders of the State. Despepeople, with as desperate efforts on the part of the patricians to retain their immunities, were not the least of those causes which retarded her onward progress, and served, in strides to power and an universal sway. But though the State were almost rent in twain tions-though the brief intervals of foreign war were filled up by internal broils and dothe foundations of her national existence. And it was only when Roman vigilance begap to slumber, and Roman valour was but an empty name-when wealth and luxury and an unparalleled licentiousness had succeeded to industry and virtue and a pure morality, that the mighty fabric first tottered most powerful people on the globe, and that public opinion and public virtue. What boots it that a few choice spirits remain unternished, if the general mass have grown corrupt? Of what avail was it that Brutue's onward, gathering strength in its course, till

aggressions of their hostile neighbours, to them, and to that change, rather than to the earth. The aspect of affairs was now essent unnatural excitement has become, in some tion from which she was hurled.

amples at a later period among the ennervate should not have better understood their own sons of Italia's matchless clime. Genoa and once was treason, men now regarded as true patriotism. If we look back at the brief interests than to remain disunited when Florence—Naples and Milan, with other of patriotism. For seven long years the war history of the last two years, shall we not her fair cities, once boasted their little repubment discord among themselves when collics, but their inherent defects, combined operation would have been certain defeat to with the vices of the people, suffered them side—then to incline to that: now to hover the land? Have we not beheld the plains States into one vast Empire, with a Monarch their foreign foes. We are not however too not to last. A very hasty glance at a single over the legions of the king, and now to perch of Boston' lighted up by the flames of a rehastily to conclude that they were altogether one of these, by way of example, must sufignorant of the advantages of a confederacy fice for our present purpose. Then look we a war, which, whether we regard the vast fice for our present purpose. Then look we "--- to the winged lions' marble piles.

Where Venice sate in state throned on her

hundred isles."

Venice, the "Rome of ocean"-proud empress of the sea! whose sails were wafted upon every wind, whose commerce poured into her lap, the riches of the world. She at once the seat of learning and the emporium of the arts! How comes it that the leap of her far-famed lions is curtailed? Where is now the glory of St. Mark? In her, as in most of the self-styled 'Italian republics' we have a striking example of the prostitution of political terms. We there see that the sacred name of Liberty, no less than of Religion, has been made the cloak of the foulest crimes. In the Venitians we behold a people ever boastful of their independence, and imbitious of the name of republic, by degrees stript of all power, and virtually left without a voice in their own government, whilst a heartless eligarchy fastened upon them a system of the most refined and complicated despotism that the wicked ingenuity of man ever devised, or that an oppressed people were ever cursed withal; a system which though propped up for a time, by that damnable engine of tyranny, a political inquisition, could not long subsist, and which crumbled at length, (as must crumble every sys tem not based upon the affections of the peo ple, nor representing their interests,) beneath the enormous weight of its own abuses. All confidence between man and man was destroyed. Profligacy and the universal licentiousness of the people ensued; and that devoted city, the "Gehenna of the waters" has but too deeply felt the dying curse of her condemned prince-she has stooped

A province for an empire-petty town In lieu of capital-with slaves for senates-Beggars for nobles-panders for a people!"

This hasty and imperfect survey of the moral and political condition of those reits predecessors, in common with every other ample as when Luther burst upon the world, Let learning and religion go hand in hand, would likely be the case, were to set up veil of superstition, and rolled back the tortheory and speculation against fact and experience, that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific that least fallible oracle of truth.

But though we cannot hope altogether to estable the first specific the firs But though we cannot hope altogether to es- it birth, nor passed away from the world, cape those disasters which have befallen with the mortal actors in the drama-for it Eternal summer gilds them yet

But all, except their sun, is set.

If we turn our attention for a moment to that people who gave laws to the nations, and water the nations, and will long continue to dwell in the minds of men, fraught with an influence redolent of good to the human race. Its moral effect is not to be limited or confined safe and wholesome direction, and impart to downward road that all former republics have whose history was for centuries, the history lations as to our probable destiny, let us reof the world; we will there find ample and

to a single people. In the brief space of three
genius a spirit of active benevolence. Let gone. In vain may we hope to be rescued
to a single people. In the brief space of three
genius a spirit of active benevolence. Let gone. In vain may we hope to be rescued
to a single people it has already spread itself far
the youth of our land be taught to obey the convincing proof, that every thing which origin, and progress hitherto. Be not approceeds from man, is stamped with his own prehensive, however, that I am about to deinfirmity; -- that, as in the natural body, so tain you with the trite detail of facts, famidy politic, there are implanted the liarly known to every one of you, as houseseeds of disease, and decay, which however hold words—or that I shall attempt to deli-latent for a time, are presently warmed into neate many of those spirit-stirring scenes life and activity, and which, praying upon which have been so often the fruitful theme the innermost vitals, must, in the nature of of our grators, and the subjects of your just things, terminate in dissolution. It is not admiration. All I propose to myself at pre so much to any defects in the original consti- sent is, to take a rapid glance at the aspect of tution of the Roman Empire-though affairs immediately prior to, and during the many and great defects undoubtedly there glorious era that gave rise to our present

were—that we are to attribute its subsequent celebration.

degeneracy, but rather to the operation of The old hemisphere lay dormant under causes similar, somewhat, to those we have hoary despotisms, as beneath the weight of pointed out as existing in Greece. A sud- a mighty incubus. The minds of men were den and radical change in their form of go. prestrated beneath a vast and crushing supervernment, upon the expulsion of Tarquin stition that wrested from them free-will it the Proud, without a corresponding change self-their energies were gone by reason of their repeated failures in their efforts at selfcian and plebeian ranks -a denial of the su government. They had fought battle after premacy of kings without a recognition of battle-had seen revolution succeed revoluthe supremacy of the people, gave rise to the tion, only to eat the same bitter fruit; at best, most bitter and sanguinary strifes between perchance a change of masters. But hope had not yet bade the world farewell, and lirate struggles for power on the part of the berty despaired not of a resting place. Far over the western waters, deep in these, then, western wilds, events were in embryo and principles beginning to germinate, which were ere long to exercise a material influence some measure, to trammel her gigantic upon the great destiny of man, The most powerful nation of Europe had planted colonies in this remote region. Threse colonies by the contests of two mighty and rival fac- had long lived obedient to her laws and poured into her coffers the wealth of a new world. By slow degrees, a system of opmestic convulsions, not this atone could sap pression began to be practised by the mother country. One exaction preceded another, and one infringement of right but paved the way for others more glaring, till at length, having long accustomed herself to regard this country as a sort of exhaustless mine from which she might supply at will, her impoverished treasury, and thereby carry on her to its fall. It was not until the people had sanguinary wars, she sought to impose upon shown themselves slaves that a tyrant durst us taxation without representation. This it might prove beneficial occasionally to look appear, to rule over them. Cæsar trampled was a doctrine of legislation too abhorrent to not upon the liberties of his country—his all their notions of right—too much at war country's liberties were already gone; and with every principle of constitutional liberty and his was not the first proud spirit Rome to be endured by men whose fathers, for had given birth to, whose all grasping ambi- freedom of conscience, had sought these intion would, under like circumstances, have hospitable shores. They determined to reaspired to the same unholy ends; but in the purer days of the republic, that ambition was held in check, or haply turned into a practised and upheld by the prowess of the and public morals—surely we will not be in the broad light of day, but ever moves by

inequality of the opposing parties, or the re-lations they bore to each other—sire arrayed against son, and kith and kin, in deadly strife engaged-or whether we look to the importance of the stake, and the consequences likely to flow from its termination, has rarely had its equal in the annals of our race. Happily for our country-happily for the did terminate in favour of the oppressed, and as was most meet, by a happy sort of fortuirious conclusion. Yorktown witnessed the those events that occurred in that eventful

I have often thought, fellow citizens, that the Hall of the American Congress presented, on the 4th of July, '76, a scene, which for moral grandeur and sublimity, has never been surpassed in ancient or modern times. There were there assembled the representaives of thirteen incipient States, engaged in anxious deliberation for the safety and welfare of their common country. It was for them to determine whether all those near and endearing ties, which had so long bound them to the parent state, were now to be severed, at once and forever. All around them was anxiety and dismay-all before, difficulty and the crisis. They met it like men worthy at peared to some, like doomed men, yet were they an august assemblage-for all thoughts far as may be, the deep wounds already inof self were swallowed up in deep anxiety for a nation's fate. Burning patriotism Again did they resort to the fatal publics which have occupied such conspicute of courting foreign assistance and ous stations in the eyes of mankind, and dying zeal. With eagle-like, and almost introducing foreign arms. Rome, ever whose annals constitute no small portion of watchful of her opportunity, proffered her succor, but no sooner had she expelled from somewhat that is gratifying to man's pride, is Greece her former oppressors, than she her self insidiously took their place, and proved as she had often proved before, that a victor as she had often proved before, that a victor as she had often proved before, that a victor as she had often proved before, that a victor our subject has indeed compelled us to look ness the rectitude of their intentions, they

on the protection of Divine Providence, they It as not merely signifying the learning of the moral effect is not to be limited or confined safe and wholesome direction, and impart to downward road that all former republics have score years, it has already spread itself far the youth of our land be taught to obey the and wide. To the infant republics of South requisitions of morality and religion, instead For, notwithstanding the peculiar character America, it has been a bright and shining of yielding to the dictates of their own mad of our confederacy, as well as the great molight-revolutionary France has felt its influ- passions -- let them be instructed in the less dern improvements in the whole machinery ence, and eventually for her greater happi-sons of wi-dom, experience and virtue, in. of government—notwithstanding, too, our sead of giving ear to the suggestions of a gallant unhappy Poland forget is not in her gallant, unhappy Poland, lorgot it not in her last, hopeless struggle for liberty. Yen, its shall soon behold order supplanting disorder, benign influence is extending itself even into the supremacy of the laws asserted and the frozen regions of the North, and is at maintained, and a genuine patriotism taking this very moment melting away, drop by drop, the icy throne of the Russian Autocrat.

Time presses and we cannot longer dwell apon reminiscences connected with the revolution, pleasing as they at all times are. The men of those days have nearly all taken their departure from amongst us. One by one they have dropped from our midst, like stars extinguished upon earth only to form a brighter galaxy in the Heavens. And we teel this day, as if the last living link that had arena of party strife. I know that this is an splendour the polar star of our republic, to bound us to those hereic times was now severed--the last bright luminary that shed and service to our country's cause. But along our pathway the light of other days how, let me ask, can we render her a more was at length transplanted to that glorious real or effective service, than by looking well constellation. Yes, the illustrious Madison to the acts of those who are placed in authoris no more! and the pilgrim who now distill-thou illustrious spirit of the mighty dead-if it be not impiety now to invoke thy name-still wilt thou look down from thy nigh abode and with anxious solicitude, if ndeed anxiety can ever come where now hou art, wilt thou watch over that nation which in life was so entwined around thy heart's affections-still wilt thou look to her final destiny, and Oh! may that destiny prove such as we know thou hast ever desir-

ed it to be! I said in the opening of my remarks, that to the development of our national character, and see if it be indeed such as to illustrate the utility of our institutions, and thus the better to commend them to the adoption

here how cheerless is the prospect—even here how often are we compelled to witness the baneful effects of sedition and party rage, the baneful effects of sedition and party rage. and wear their chains? Amongst such a peo- to them the glorious prospect of entire inde- spirit of the times, as it has variously manimad acts of her Caliguias and her Neros, must tailly changed. We had attracted the notice we attribute her decline and fall—a fall the more awful and imposing in preportion to The charter of our liberties had given us dent making engrossed the attention and enterior and enterio her former greatness, and the proud eleva- dignity and importance in the eyes of foreign ergy of our patriots; but quadrennial elecion from which she was hurled.

Did time permit, we might cite further exmples at a later period among the ennervate now became revolution, and that which a safety-valve for the escape of their pent up was waged, and with various success. see proofs but too convincing, that the spirit Have not Baltimore and Philadelphia, and others of our cities, been the theatres of the most disgraceful mobs? In the South and West, have we not witnessed the most lawless spirit pervading all ranks and classes o he community—a spirit which has actuated them to deeds of violence and outrage sickening to the heart of the philanthropist, and cause of freedom throughout the world, it at the bare mention of which the cheek of innocence turns pale? Nay, are not New England and New York at this very moty, that colony (now no longer colony, but a young state) which gave the first impulse to threatens to sweep before it in its desolating the war, now became the theatre of its glo- course, all that is dear to the rational friends of law and order, if it do not tear away the defeat of the royalists, and the complete triumph of the American arms. Let us seek not to explain the causes of this disorpause for a single moment and contemplate dered state of the public mind. Such an atone, the most important in its effects, of tempt is not for the humble individual who addresses you. To a clearer head-to a more the land of Washington shall not be with discerning and philosophic spirit, belongs the task of tracing these disastrous results to their true sources, and of explaining the ac tion of the various concurrent causes to the development of such deplorable results. Nor is it probable that this can be very satisfacorily done at the present day. Time must clear away from the minds of men the mists of passion and prejudice, and it will be reserved to a future generation, standing aloof rom the turmoil and biassing influences o the hour, to survey with unclouded minds the epoch in which we live, and to pronounce upon the causes of the general tendency of the age-a tendency to ultraism in all things impending danger. The question presented to them was surely a momentuous one, but them was surely a momentuous one, but all good men—all men of reflection and all good men—all men of reflection and the surface the existence of these -in Politics-in Morals, and in Religion. heyswho were to decide on it, were equal to sense—acknowledge the existence of these once their country and the occasion. Albeit try. The question at once presents itself: they sat there under all the dreadful terrors what can be done by the friends of law and evils, and deplore their effects upon the counof an odious attainder, and, as it them ap- social order, to prevent the further continuance of these fatal excesses, and to heal, as flicted by them on our national character .-In calling the attention of my audience to this important question, I cannot flatter myself that I shall be able to present it to them in any new or striking point of view-or to They knew that their country must do more, in short, than recal to their minds certain well established principles and great improvement with a rapidity that finds no practical truths which should never be lost sight of, and the due inculcation of which into the minds of the rising generation, will prove our best safeguard against the recurrence of the elements of national prosperity, than is

> place of the clamours of brawling demasindicated, error confounded, and the demon One other topic I feel compelled, though reluctantly, to touch upon. Far be it from me to prostitute this sacred day to the mere purposes of party. Far be it from me so to desecrate this forum, as to convert it into an

education here in its widest and loftiest sense,

schools, but as embracing within its scope a

great jealousy of their rulers. Let me conjure you then, that you sleep not, neither ated? Yes—I read the ready answer of each beseech you, to be aroused to a sense of your a sound morality -let every one, as opporprove less flattering to our self love than we of your rights of person or of property, for

of this Union, so deservedly dear to us, or what would perhaps be greatly worse, the cent Heaven. at its head May we never be driven to ei-

embattled myriads upon our shores, for if I do not wholly mistake the spirit of my countrymen, such hordes would find each fertile plain a Marathon, and every mountain pass a new Thermopylæ. I see before me a specimen of that mate-

ther of these extremities .- But external

causes, I repeat it, can never work our down-

fal, not though Europe were to pour out her

riel on which America relies in her hour of

Citizen-Soldiers! Youth and beauty have come up hither this merning to greet you as the champions of freedom. Bright eyes are beaming upon you, and rosy lips breathe forth to Heaven their fervent orisons in your behalf, if ever you are called upon to do bat tle for your country. That banner* itself, the work of fairy hands, gives us a pledge that so long as there remains in your ranks one arm to give to the breeze its ampls folds, out a defender :

Flag of the free hearts' only home, By Angel hands to valour given,

Thy stars have lit the welkin dome And all thy hues were born in Heaven; Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the fee but falls before us With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us. If in the course of my remarks I may appear to any one to have indulged in a strain the Indians now at Fort Mitchell, to of sentiment too harsh and austere for the occasion, I have only to say that it has been done with extreme reluctance, and solely from a sense of imperative duty. I turn with pleasure to a more inviting picture the contemplation, namely, of the future prospects of our country in the happy event ot a continuance of our republican institutions and the Federal Union. Such a con-templation, indeed, is well calculated to excite in the bosom of every American, just

feelings of national pride. Descended from a people who have ever enjoyed a greater share of civil and religious freedom than any other European nationunited from the hour of their political birth in the indissoluble bonds of interest and aftection -speaking the same language-cultivating the same literature-blessed with the same free government, these States have progressed in the march of civilization and improvement with a rapidity that finds no the world ever witnessed a more active general development of natural resources, and such scenes as we have witnessed. And to this end let me say to parents, with humble the uniform and rapid growth of populaconfidence, educate your children; to the State, educate the people. I use the term tion, the steady augmentation of wealth, the activity, industry and enterprize of our citizens, the vast extent of our commerce, our manufactures, the cultivation of the arts and sciences amongst us, these are the substantial system of moral and religious instruction. proofs of our advancement, these the blessings for which America is pre-eminently distin and they will not fail to work the most bene- guished. It asked, to what do they owe their larged and philosophic views—the latter will stitutions—her government and laws. If callmeliorate the heart, refine the feelings, and ed upon for a pledge of their perpetuity, I can wayward fancy-let this be done, and we culated to exempt us from the sway of those sudden and violent bursts of popular passion democracies of antiquity, yet without public gogues. Let this be done, and truth will be virtue and public morality, we cannot hope long to escape those rocks on which other of fanaticism find a speedy grave within our governments have split. More than once already has our political horizon been dark ened, and the waves of party strife have rai to a fearful height. But still were there left 'some spots of azure in the cloudy sky" to cheer the patriot and nerve his arm to renew ed exertion-still shope forth in undimmed occasion especially dedicated to doing honor guide the vessel of state into a peaceful haven; and nobly, thus far, has she weathered

the tempest and rode out the storm. Shall we not, then, transmit to posterity the rich heritage our fathers have left us ity over us. You have been told and told a. Shall we not preserve in all their pristine rects his weary steps to the philosophic gain, that "the price of Liberty is elernal purity, our free and republican lostitutions, shades of Montpelier, will look in vain for vigilance." For power, we well know, is improving upon them, not as rash experitive presiding genius of the place. In vain ever stealing from the many to the few, and shall the Republic in her times of gloom and it is of its very essence that it seeks its own innovators upon well established forms, but thick coming darkness, turn her eyes to that advancement, regardless of the means, and according as experience may dictate, or the quarter from which she has been so long accustomed to receive political light. But difference, indulge not for a moment a list. ment I would appeal-to you who are in the less apathy, lest, ere you are aware, it prove fresh vigor of manhood, as well as to those fatal to your liberties. No people, we are assured, ever lost their freedom by a too day, I put the question: Shall not our libergrow weary with watching, for it err we must, is it not safer that we err on the side flery eye. The same spirit which animated of vigilance than of sloth? Yes, fellow-citithe heroes of '76 still breathes in the bosoms zens, 'twere immeasurably better for your of their sons. The world, in anxious expecinterests that in every tainted breeze that tation of the event, is looking with intense sweeps from the high places, you scent alar off the approaches of despotism, than suffer this infant country, as to the last demonstrayourselves to be lulled into a blind security, tion of man's capability for self government. Therefore let every one within his respection to some popular chief. Wait not, I of other nations. Should that examination danger by some open and flagrant violation tunity offers, inculcate and practice what are prove less flattering to our self love than we of your rights of person or of property, for anism, well assured that "no free government or the blessings of liberty can be long

object in view—we all desire our country's ing scene draws nigh, and he is about to enple, we look in vain for any traces of true pendence. Independence was declared, and pendence was declared, and all right staunch Republicans; for I am per- the blue mountains of his native land, and suaded there is not a man of you all who is her thousand murmuring rills shall make not ready to cry out with the virtuous Cato, sweet music to his dying ear, he will enjoy Give me one hour of glorious liberty, the proud consciousness of having faithfully rather than an eternity of ignoble bondage." discharged his duty to his country while discharged his duty to his country-whilst We fear not that we shall meet our fate he shall behold that country foremost among from any foreign foe. No, if fall we must—which Heaven forfend—it will be owing to ourselves alone, either from the dissolution described by the nations of the earth—her name honored of all—her example emulated by all, and herself destined, through a long succession of ages, to enjoy the richest smiles of a benefi-

THE CREEKS.

According to the last accounts from the South, the Creeks were nearly, if not entirely, subdued. Intelligence had been received from Gen. Patterson, that Jim Henry, the leader in most of the bostilities committed, had been taken, with about one hundred and fifty others. The news was brought by express to Fort Jones. They were captured by the friendly Indians a little above Fort Mitchell.

Already (says the Milledgeville Recorder,) seventeen bundred of the Indians have been sent with a suitable guard to Montgomery, on their route to their destined home beyond the Mississippia Others will follow with as much dispatch as practicable, until the whole are removed from the limits of the States. The hostile party, who committed the recent butcheries in Baker county, were closely pursued, and it was hoped would speedily be taken.

The Cherokees, it was believed, would emain quiet, at least for the present.

The Governor of Georgia has published a notice requesting all those who may be able to identify the murderers, among come forward and do so, that they may be tried and dealt with, according to their crimes.

From the Charleston Courier, of July 4 FROM FLORIDA.

The Steam Packet Dolphin, Capt. Pennoyer, from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's, and 10 hours from Savannah, arrived last evening, but brought no pa-

We learn from Capt. Pennoyer, that Major Julius F. Heileman, of the 2nd Reg't. of U. S. Artillery, commanding the posts on the west of the St. Johns, died at Fort Drane on the 27th of June. From the Garrison at St. Johns we

have the most disastrous accounts -Of 240 men, 130 were sick, among whom were 5 officers out of 10. At the post at Gregory's Ferry, there

were near 50 families from the interior -all sickly, and from two to four dying daily from chills, fevers and the mea-The buildings at Fort King, which

had been abandoned, have since been burned by the Indians.

Latest from the Creeks.

The Petersburg Constellation says, A gentleman who passed near the seat of the Creek War, on the 5th instant. and on whose statements we can implicitly rely, informs us, that the body of hostile Indians which attempted to escape to Florida, amounting to 150 or 200, was bemmed in on all ildes by the Georgia Troops, in the Chickasukatchie Swamp, within ten miles of Flint River. They had made one attempt to break out, but were repulsed, and driven back, with a loss of 9 killed, and many supposed to be wounded. Several of their ponies, some ammunition, and a great deal of plunder of various kinds, ell into the hands of the Georgians. The Whites had six wounded in the engagement-one dangerously.

Several gentlemen arrived at Charleson on the 8th instant, having travelled rom Moutgomery, Ala. by private communication, through the Creek Nation. They state that the war was at an end -and travelling considered safe. It would however be some time before the mail could resume the upper road.

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE NORTH. -A letter dated Fort Crawford, (Prairie du Chien,) June 15, aunounces fresh troubles among the savages of the North, and movements of the troops in consequence. Gen. Brooks, the letter states. had sent an express to Col. Taylor, requesting him to reinforce Fort Winnebago with three companies, which he had done, leaving only two companies at Fort Crawford. Gen. B's letter stated, that a large body of Winnebagoes had assembled near the Fort, and that the Ottowas, Menominees and Pottawatomies, were disposed for a Grand Ball. The letter also states, that the small pox was raging among the Indians.

Another letter from Fort Des Moine, states that the command at that post, under Capts. Sumner, Boone and Browne. left on the 5th and 6th for Green Bay, via Chicago, for the purpose of visiting the Winnebagoes. The men and horses were in fine order.

The U. S. ship Warren arrived at Pensacola on the 20th June from a cruise in the gulph of Mexico. She reports that the vellow fever was raging at Vera Cruz and Tampico. Dr. Plummer, assistant surgeon, was left at Vera Cruz, ill of that disease.

The Pensacola Gazette states that the intelligence brought by the Warren confirms the account from Tampico, recently received, that a large military force is assembling for a descent on Texas.

STAUNTON:-

THURSDAY JULY 21, 1836.

President Jackson passed through this county, by way of Waynesborough week, on his way to the Hermitage.

Rab Valley Rail-Road, No. 3, will appear in our next paper.

last, to burn down the Staunton Academy. The fire was kindled on the second floor, and had made some progress through the floor on which it was \$80,000. placed-but when discovered, we understand, appeared to be dying out .-The motive for these attempts is involvfore, becomes the duty of every citizen.

It will be seen that the Common Council have authorized the Mayor to offer a reward for the discovery of the incen-

of the Enquirer on the subject of the Convention, was made too late to be complied with in the present paper.

The result of the late Harrison Convention has re-animated and invigorated the opposition to Van Buren in Virginia, and awakened fresh hopes of under contract at reasonable prices. success. Every where, so far as we have yet heard, the Union Ticket is hailed as the sure harbinger of victory hope, and confident expectation.

quirer, and other kindred prints, would they made the fatal descent. make of the Convention. It was a he adds, for the beauty, we suppose, of the alliteration. But how was it a failure? Has it not united the opposition to Van Buren? Aye, but the Convention was so small. Well—admit it.—But are its effects so, Mr. Ritchie?—There's the rub! What boots it when there the arrangement was made by a dozen and a half delegates, as the Winchester Virginian has it, or by forty-one, according to the Enquirer, if they knew the measure they adopted was heartly desired by both branches of the opposition? You may laugh and boast, gentlemen, but you cannot conceal your tensor, he was not respect to the morality of the Bible, calls in language and twen by professors of religion the measure of the Bible, calls in language and the coll proposition was so small. Well—admit it.—But are its effects so, Mr. Ritchie?—There's the rub! What boots it when the same of the proposition of the public, to the conduct of certain persons, while in the house of worship, upon God's holy day. It is a rule of politeness, rarely ever violated, but by a boor, that when more of the public, to the conduct of certain persons, while in the house of worship, upon God's holy day. It is a rule of politeness, rarely ever violated, but by a boor, that when more of the public, to the conduct of certain persons, while in the house of worship, upon God's holy day. It is a rule of politeness, rarely ever violated, but by a boor, that when in the house of worshippers, nor even for God hims. It and still more strange, this mistehaviour is not confined to a few young men and boys in the gallery, but it is seen in the lower part of the House, and among that see from whom we ought, and do expect better manners. As I have been often annoyed by these things, and have been an eye the more of the morality of the Bible, cauls in length as a will as many glaring vees are encouraged, and even by professors of religion the measure, who is redeaved in measure the of the measure in the coll processors of religion the measure, the world in measure the world in measure the world i "failure," says Mr. Ritchie, and a 'farce' tlemen, but you cannot conceal your fears. November will bring "the sear and yellow leat" to Van Burenism in DECORUM.

The soil is naturally not interior to any upland in the county, and is well adapted to account of his health, he desired to the cultivation of wheat, rye and the highest bidder, on Monday the 22 by your leave, and whenever occasion requires it, and with an any of August next, and yellow leat" to Van Burenism in DECORUM.

The soil is naturally not interior to any upland in the county, and is well adapted to account of his health, he desired to make a property of the adjuster and the county and in the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to make a property of the adjuster and the county and is well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye and the highest bidder, on Monday the 22 by your leave, and whenever occasion requires it, and with day of August next, and the highest bidder, on Monday the 22 by your leave, and whenever occasion requires it, and with day of August next, and the county are present to the county and in the county. The county are present to the county and it is naturally not interior to any upland in the county. The county are present to the county and the county are present to the county and the present to the county and the county are present to the county and the county are present to the county are present to the county and the county are present to a tlemen, but you cannot conceal your Virginia.

By a statement from the Treasury Department, it appears that the amount of public money on hand, on the 1st of June, had risen to \$40,823,945 16.

It is worthy of remark, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that more than half of the entire imports into the U. States, from foreign countries, are free of duty. Nevertheless the surplus revenue increases upon us like a flood.

The Cherokees .- A council of this Tribe was held at Coosawattee, Murray County, (Geo.) on the 15th ult. at which Indians of both the Ridge and Ross, or treaty and anti-treaty parties, attended. A committee of twelve on the part of the Cherokees was appointed to meet a Committee of the citizens of that County. At this conference the Cherokees stated through their committee, that no hostile movement whatever is contemplated by them, and hope that the difficulties which have grown up between the two parties will be a proving the papers of New York Treaty and the contemplated by the contemplated by the papers of New York Treaty and the contemplated by t of the Nation, known as the Treaty and Anti-Treaty parties, may be settled in a York, which took place about the year manner satisfactory to both, and that peace and good feeling will be restored.

A letter from Ruckmansville, Bath county, remarks-"A report resembling that of an earthquake, was distinctly heard in different places in Pendleton, Bath, and Pocahontas counties, on Thursday morning, the 16th of June .-It was generally thought to be somewhere about a Southern direction. Was it heard no where else?"

months \$1,225,000. The gold mines of our own country sent \$50,000 to the

The cholera has re-appeared in Vepice and Upper Italy.

gress at its late session, was the passing him, and said, "Frazer, as soon as you are of an act granting half-pay to widows and well, join me wherever I am, as my aid," of an act granting half-pay to widows and orphans whose husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States.

In the debate in the House of Representatives on the admission of Michigan into the Union, it was shown that the public authorities of several counties in England had appropriated ten or eleven and Greenville, the latter part of last thousand dollars for the transportation of three hundred and twenty paupers to America.

An act of Congress passed at the last entitled "An Act to release from duty We regret to say that another, a iron prepared for and actually laid on rail missioners at Metamoras. The substance third attempt, was made on Sunday night ways and inclined planes," shall not be of the letter was, that they, the Commisor chains, as rail road iron.

The revenue of the Post Office Dehaving burnt out one or more boards 1836 with that of 1835, has increased aof a plank partition, and a large hole bout 20 per cent, equal to more than

Gen. McCarty, one of the representatives in Congres from Indiana, has written to his contituents that he is no longer a Van Buren man. He espouses ed in deep mystery; vigilance, there- the cause of Gen. Harrison. It is rumored, that Mr. Morris, one of the Senators from Ohio, has also gone over from the Van Buren to the Harrison ranks.

Another death by hydrophobia is announced in the New York Journal of Commerce, making five fatal cases by that disease within two months! Mad The request to copy the remarks dogs are said to infest the city in num-

> The United States Bank of Pennsylvania has declared a dividend of four per cent., for the last six months.

The planet Venus may now he seen through a good glass in a crescent shape. Nine miles of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail road have just been put

The Buffalo Star states that on the 30th ult. a boat, containing two men, was seen to go over Niagara Falls. It is not yet known who the sufferers were .in the coming contest. No dissenting They were seen for a long way above voice grates discordant on the counsels the Falls, and much pains were taken voice grates discordant on the counsels the Falls, and much pains were taken as, we hope has got to be an "unit" on until Saturday the 30th inst.—at which of our friends; but all is harmony, all is to save them; after twice approaching the subject of detaining their Royal Privery near success, they were thrown be yond the reach of help. They were It is amusing to see, in the midst of seen by some people at the Falls and these indications, how lightly the En- answered to the waving of hats just as

It is a truth, evid-nt to every man of observation on the subject, that, in proportion to the declension of vital reli-gion, the dance and other fastionable amusements, as well

urday, repeats the declaration of the de- months as a supply to the people of Mostermination of the District to vote a sey Creek Church in this neighborhood. gainst the acceptance of the Maryland His labours appeared peculiarly calcula-Internal Improvement Act, unless a ted to do good, and he was constantly pledge is given that the Cross-cut or ex- winning upon the affections of the peotension Canal to Baltimore shall be made | ple, when it pleased God to remove him. from the District. Our neighbors have His head, which seemed the principal vet some eight days left for reflection seat of disease, was too much disordered before their final decision is made, and for two or three days before his death, we cannot but believe that if they will to afford any satisfactory conversation .only allow themselves to give to the [Comm. Rockingham Reg. subject the calm and dispassionate consideration which it so well deservesweighing the gains and advantages of acceptance against the loss and injury of rejection-they will yet determine to take the act. - Balt. Am.

GENERAL COURT.

The Court are still engaged on Mr. John Randolph's Will.—They have ruled the parties into a propounding of all the wills .- The evidence is taking a wilict of Governeur Morris, Esq., of New 1814, and touches the most delicate do--The case will probably take almost ern, Staunton. another week before it is decided.

[Richmond Enquirer, July 12.

COMPLIMENT WELL DESERVED. A public dinner was given to Major Donald Frazer, of the city of N. York, on Sa turday last, previous to which a sword was presented to him in testimony of his gallantry during the last war. From the summary in the Courier and Enquirer, it will be seen that the Major was well entitled to this applying to the Editors of the Spectator. compliment.

"Frazer was aid to Pike when he fell, and The Globe states that the coining of Gold at the Mint in Philadelphia during the month of June, was \$1,090, 495, and of silver during the last three worth \$1,225,000. The gold mines from the waster part of this State under from the western part of this State, under Gens. Miller and Howe; next, aid and bri- ges will be given to good workgade major to Gen. P. B. Porter, and severely wounded at the celebrated sortie from men. fort Erie, on which occasion he commanded the column of attack. - Three days after his

One of the praiseworthy deeds of Con- wound at Erie, Gen. Brown called to see Frazer did, and remained as his aid until 1816, when he was appointed Consul at St. Croix; and one year after, Secretary to the Commissioners under the Treaty of

TEXAS.

New Orleans, June 29. We have received some additional information from Texas, by the schr. Urchin, Captain Bridges, which arrived esterday from Galveston Bay.

By her we are informed that a letter session, provides that the Act of 1832 was received at Velasco, Texas, on the 22d inst. direct from the Texian Comso construed as to include spikes, pins, sioners, who it is known were there sent by the Texian Government to treat for the exchange of prisoners, had been arpartment, comparing the first quarter of rested by the Mexican authorities, and thrown into prison. Further, that all overtures or propositions made on the the liberation of the prisoners at Metamoras was positively refused, and in fine, that nothing like treating with them on and promotion of health, are combined in the basis of Texas independence would be listened to by the Mexicans. The Mexican spirit must be on the rise since the affair of San Jacinto—and we do hope t fast the next time.

By this arrival we learn also that 4,desire to meet once more the Texian rifle and spear.

They will doubtless be soon gratified, for it appears, that orders were issued by the Cabinet of Texas to the army, to proceed forthwith towards the Rio men who may be engaged during the Grande, and meet their invaders, when day, will also be opened. the cry of "Alamo," though it may come from only a handful of gallant spirits, will strike terror to the hearts of pusillanimous thousands.

When the Urchin sailed, Santa Ana and suite were still in confinement at Columbia, about 40 miles from Velasco, on the Brasos River. The Cabinet of Texsouer .-- Bulletin.

MARRIED, on Tuesday the 12th nst. by the Rev. B. N. Brown, Mr. Abraham Vines to Miss Sarah P. Beard, daughter of Mr. Robt. Beard, all of this

MARRIED, near Christiansburg, on the er, formerly of Staunton

At the house of Mr. John Hanly, her father, in this County, on Tuesday the 28th June, Mrs. SARAH BELL, consort of Mr. Wm. H. Bell of Rockbridge County, after a lingering and distressing disease of some months, which she bore with christian fortitude,-Lewisburg

On Tuesday evening last, at the residence of Mr. James Davis of this county, the Rev. ISAAC PAUL. He had make experiment of the climate and wa-The Georgetown Metropolitan, of Sat- ters of the valley; and had spent a few

\$50 Reward.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the Corporation of Staunton, the above reward will be given for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who have recently attempted to communicate fire to the

Staunton Academy.
SAM'L CLARKE, Mayor. July 21, 1836.

I wish to purchase two or dence of George Livick, in Augusta ly to keep, a large assortment of finished three NEGRO GIRLS, from county, in pursuance of a deed of trust Leather, which he will sell low for cash, the age of 10 to 16 or 18. They are in- bearing date the 19th day of October, or exchange for Hides. tended for family servants, and if they 1832, and of record in the Office of Ausuit me, they will be kept for that purmestic transactions of the parties to it. pose. Enquire at Capt. McClung's Tav- 6th day of August next, the follow-

> WM. S. KYLE. July 21, 1836.—3t

WOOL-CARDER WANTED.

A man who is acquainted with the Wool-Carding will find employment by July 21 .- 3t

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMEN PLASTERERS.-Liberal wa-

CHILES M. BRAND. Stauaton, July 21.

DANCING SCHOOL.

IN presenting my respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Staunton, I beg leave to submit to their patronage my inwhich, viewed in its proper light, must be acknowledged as a genteel accomplishment, absolutely essential to those part of, a finished education.

In this School, Dancing will be taught according to the acknowledged rules of Honorable Senior Editor, it is for the world according to the acknowledged to to Judge. to Judge.

the art; and the greatest care shall be to Judge.

C. Landes, to the scholars.

The accomplishment of Dancing is the main source from which this benefit is part of the Texians were rejected-that derived. The utility and advantages of this elegant art are incontestible. In-

for the honor at least of their Spanish of the quarter. A subscription list conancestry, that they will not run quite so taining the terms &c. is open for subscription-to which I would respectfully call the attention of those who may 000 Mexican troops were at Matamoras be disposed to honor me with their con--4,000 at the Neuces, and 6,000 at fidence, in placing their children or Satillo-all, we presume, burning with a wards under my care, in the elegant and polite accomplishment of Dancing.

With great respect,
LOUIS A. XAUPI.

A night school for young gentle.

TO BRICKLAYERS AND CARPENTERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the County Court for that purpose, until Saturday the 30th inst.—at which ed on-for the erection of an additional building at the Poor House of Augusta county, 35 feet by 25, of brick, one story high. The bids must embrace the whole work. More particular information in regard to the building may be had of Mr. Jesse D. Wallace, on the oremises.

The subscribers will attend at the 14th June, by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, Poor-House on the day above mention-Mr. Mm. H. Howe to Miss Mary Fish- ed, and bids in the mean time may be

handed to either of them under seal.

JACOB BUMGARDNER, JOHN SPROUL.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to the

333 Acres,

runs through the centre of it. About thought to be susceptible of very great two hundred acres of said farm is clear- improvement, being natural to clover ed, and in a good state of cultivation- There is on the land a small DWELthe greater part well set in clover.

such a tract of land is in market. The woodland is of similar quality to that which is cleared, and of the finest growth foresaid. of timber in our country. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will view the

SAMUEL X. KERR. P. S .- As the subscriber is determined to sell, a great bargain may be had.

TRUST SALE.

WILL be sold for cash, at the resiing property, to wit:

One Wagon and Gear for four horses, 2 black Mares, I sorrel Mare, ation of which reduction he will hereafand i sorrel Horse, 2 Cows and their ter give 5 cents per pound for Hides, 6 increase, 2 Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 4 head cents for Kips, and for Calf-skins (no of Hogs, 2 Beds, Bedsteads and Furni. reduction) 8 cents. ture, I Bureau, I Table .- Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of said alteration in the prices above enumerat-

Acting as trustee, I shall convey such title only as is vested in me as such. W. H. TAPP, Trustee. July 21, 1836.

The Bell Tavern FOR RENT.

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

M. GARBER.

Staunton, April 21, 1836.—tt

TO THE PUBLIC.

June the 30th, 1836 .-- We the undernamed subscribers being thoroughly convinced, that attempts are made by Reuben D. Hill and others to assail the character of Miss Marietta L. Alfred, do not only feel it tention of opening a Dancing School, wherein my particular attention shall be say, that we have been heretofore acquainted devoted to the pupils entrusted to my as also at this time with Miss M. L. Alfred care, for the purpose of acquiring a (a number of us with her as an inmate of knowledge of the art I teach: -an art, the family) and also an intimate knowledge of her conduct with her pupils in her pro fessional capacity, and we are gratified to say in absolute truth, that we have never seen in whose lot it is, or in future may be, to move in the polite circles of society—

any instance whatever, any conduct in Miss M. L. Alfred but what highly comports with a modest, virtuous and obliging temperaand which has ever been considered an ment of disposition and manners, so laudable accompaniment to, if not a necessary and ornamental to her sex, nor do we believe there is any person on earth in justice to her well deserved merits, able to tarnish her character. So we conclude with the

Elizabeth Welsh, Wm. Fisher, John Sheetz, Sen. James Campbell, L. M. Taliaferro, Silas Skelton, John Nichol, Sr. Nathan Harris, John Willoch, Frederick Krawn, Jane R. Todd Samuel Propst, W. Nancy B. M' Campbell. William Howell,

We, the undersigned, having but a very

JOSEPH C. NICHOL. Having been for more than two years ac. quainted with Miss M. L. Alfred, I do hereby certify that I know nothing of Miss A but what highly comports with the character of a highly respectable lady.

CALVIN NICHOL.

July 1st, 1836. This is to certify that Miss Marietta L. Alfred taught a school in sight of my door and was a good deal at my house, and I do most positively declare that I have never seen or known any thing of her but what is of the most laudable character.

July 4th, 1836.

I have been acquainted with Miss M. L. Alfred for some time, and in her general conduct have witnessed nothing derogatory to the character of a virtuous and moral fe-

I do hereby certify that I have been acqueinted with Marietta L. Alfred for more than twelve months and have never heard or seen any thing in Miss M. L. Alfred but comports with the character of a highly re-

speciable lady.
WILLIAM ANDERSON July 2d, 1836.

I hereby certify that I have been well acnainted with the character of Miss M. L. Alfred ever since she went to school in Port Republic, which has been more than three

pal Church, on Rockingham Circuit, Balt. Conference.

W. H. ENOS, P. C. June 4th, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

three miles North of Middlebrook, and the Clerk's Office of Augusta county, I ten miles West of Staunton, containing shall, for the purposes therein mention. scribed, at the time of subscribing. ed, proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d

corn. The improvements are conveyed in said deed. The said land a log Dwelling-House, Barn, is situated upon the mouth of Back a log Dwelling-House, Barn, is situated upon the lands of Capt. John and other necessary out houses.

The Land is well watered, having several never failing springs, and Back creek tains about 134 acres, all tillable, and LING-HOUSE, BARN, Blacksmith This Land is well worth the attention of those wishing to purchase, as it is rare near the door, with a good pump in it. only as is vested in him by the deed a- and Mary his wife, and David Gwin, for

> A. S. FISHBURN, Trustee. July 21, 1836.

ESTABLISHMENT.

his customers and the public generally, of Bath, being the same land on which that he has recently enlarged his Tan- the said Gwins then resided, and which nery, and continues to manufacture Lea- was willed to said Robert Gwin and ther of all kinds in the best menner.

ly to keep, a large assortment of finished | Gwin.

gusta County Court, on Saturday the considerably, to wit: Sole Leather he the trust deed will bereafter sell at 25 cents per pound, Harness, 28 cents, and other kinds of Leather in proportion : and in consider-

> His customers will perceive that the ed will be to their advantage.

WM. CLARKE. July 21, 1836.—3t

BLANKS

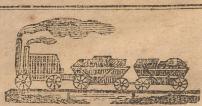
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Deeds of Trust, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Bonds for sales, and single ditto, Constables', Sheriffs', and Clerks' Blanks, Apprentices' Indentures, Bills Blanks, Apprentices' Indentures, Bills of Sale for Negroes, Pension Blanks,

The federal 'petticoat' papers, are getting esperate at the certain prospect of the defeat of their pet Van Buren. They abuse Gen. HARRISON in pretty much the same style they were accustomed to, during the late war, in conjunction with Madison, Jackson and other generals who then fought for the country. They cried "granny Madison and granny Harrison" then, and it is not strange that they should do so now. For our part we rejoice at it. It shows them in their true colors. The people will never permit with impunity, the illustrious men, who perilled life, in their defence, to be abused. We were forcibly struck with a remark of Mr. Hill, a Jackson member of our Legislature, and who tought under Harrison. "Sir, says he, I will not hear my old General abus sed. He is a brave man and deserves better treatment from my own party. If he is abused too much, I will not answer for the vote of old Westmoreland, which gave Gen. Jackson, between two and three thousand majority, for there are hundreds there that fought under him, and who honor and love him."—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Among the improvements made will in a few years in humane public institutions, none is more striking and gratifying than that in the treatment of the hisane. Our own Hospital, at present so admirably conducted, is an evidence of this improvement, and in the nineteenth annual Report of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane near Frankfort, Pennsylvania, just published, an exposition is made showing that a most judicious system is followed in that institution.

Baltimore American:

Political Arithmetic .- "Come here, Bob; do you understand substraction?' "Yes, father." "Very well, answer me this sum :- Take Mr. Van Buren from General Jackson, and what remains?" "Why Gen. Jackson." "Very well Bob; now take General Jackson from Mr. Van Buren, and what is lest?"
Nothing, father." "Very well, boy."—



N . Y. Star.

Valley Rail Road

Notice is hereby given, that on the 22d of August next, (being Court-day,). books will be opened at the Court-house in Staunton for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of "The Stauaton years, and am happy to say in absolute truth that I have never seen or heard of any thing respecting her but what comports with the authorized by acts of the General Assembly of Virginia. The charter author-CHARLOTTE KIRCHOFF. | izes subscriptions to the amount of one The bearer, Marrietta L. Affred is an acceptable member of the Methodist Erisco one hundred dollars each, for the purpose of making a Rail-Road from some point in the Corporation of Staunton, to some convenient point of intersection with the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, or to the Potomac River-to be selected by the Company. Due attend-By virtue of a deed of trust executed ance will be given by the Commission-South-West, I will sell the Farm on to me by Samuel Trout, bearing date the ers, and all information imparted which which I now reside, on Back creek, 12th day of May, 1835, and of record in may be desired. It is required that one dollar shall be paid on each share sub-

LITTLETON WADDEL. JOSEPH BROWN, NICH. C. KINNEY. BENJ. CRAWFORD, RRASMUS STRIBLING, SILAS H. SMITH FRANKLIN McCUE, JOHN J. CRAIG, KENTON HARPER. Staunton, July 14, 1836.

TRUST SALE.

In pursuance of a deed of trust dated The subscriber will convey such title county, executed to me by Robert Gwin the purpose of securing the payment of money due to George M. Cochran, I shall, on Tuesday the 9th day of August WAYNESBORO' TANNING next, at the Warm Springs, proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, for the purposes mentioned in said deed,

The Tract of Land. THE subscriber begs leave to inform lying on Jackson's river, in said county wife for life, by his father David Gwin, He has on hand, and intends constant- and after their death to their son David

The title to this land is unquestionable, but acting as trustee, I shall only He has reduced the prices of Leather convey such title as is vested in me by

CHAS. L. FRANCISCO, Trustee. June 30, 1836.

GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has lately received an dditional supply, consisting of

Manillo, Java, Leguira, and old Rio Coffees, 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

cles of produce.

HENRY HARTMAN.
Scottsville, Feb. 4, 1836.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

THE WESTERN

Circulating Lyceum

A Family Library of Useful and Practical Knowledge,

One-fourth larger and cheaper than any work now or ever issued from the American Press.

THE publication of a work, under the above title, will be commenced during the ensuing summer, or early in the fall, at Wellsburg, Virginia.

A vast number of valuable and interesting Books, of acknowledged merit, embracing works on the Arts and Sciences, History, Memoirs Essays, Voyages, Travels, &c. have recently been issued from the American and English presses; and many others of equal worth and excellence are now being published which ought to be in the hands of every family in our wide spread, flourishing, and rapidly improving country; but their great cost, the delay, in issuing, and difficulty of procuring them, especially in the West, interposes obstacles so forcible, that but few of us can afford to supply ourselves and families, even with the most useful of them-none of us would be without them if they could be coveniently procured, and furnished at a reduced and moderate price. For standard Literary works—such as are best calculated to improve our faculties, enlighten our understandings, and elevate our morals, we have heretofore been entirely de-pendent upon the Eastsrn publishers, to whom we are compelled to pay the highest

prices, or to dispense with the works.

To obviate these objections, and to put it within the power of every man in the country to supply his family with the most valuable of these publications, this work is now offered to the public, and more especially to the people of the WEST, with a confident opinion and hope that it will obtain a liberal and extensive patronage—commensurate with its merits, and the laudable objects it has in view. For no Periodical, of a similar character, is now, or ever has been, publish ed West of the Alleghanies.

THE CIRCULATING LYCEUM will be devoted exclusively to the Republication of the best standard literary works—as indicated above—works on the Arts and Sciences, History, Memories, Essays, Travels, Voyages, and Miscellaneous and Popular Works, &c. &c. But no works of an immoral tendency, or such as are not calculated to in-struct, as well as amuse the reader will be

The Circulating Lyceum will be issued in weekly numbers—each containing 32 large Octavo pages, with broad double columns. Fitty-two numbers, or the work for one year, will contain 1664 pages, and will make 3 convenient and handsome volumes of more than 550 page each; of a form and size admirably adapted for binding. Each number will contain nearly as much matter as a common size hooks and the whole waste form. mon size book, and the whole work for a year will be fully equal to 45 or 50 common English duodecimo volumes, which would cost in the bookstores not less than 70 or 75 dollars. In short the Western Circulating Lyceum will be the largest, cheapest and most comprehensive periodical ever offered to the American public—and the arrangements the publishers are making, will enable them to render it as entertaining instructive, and useful as it will be comprehensive.

The publishers intend making arrangements to procure regularly from Philadelphia and New York, and also from England, copies of the earliest editions of all the new publications, by which means they will be able to supply their readers with many of these interesting and valuable works, (especially the English works,) much earlier than they can be furnished by the booksellers; and at less than one tenth of the cost.

Every work introduced into the pages of the Western Circulating Lyceum will be published entire and complete-accompanied with a title page and index; and i it ion to this each number will be enclosed in a stitched elastic cover-on which a transcript of foreign and domestic news, original essays, editorial and literary notices and miscella-neous sketches will be furnished (every week) without any additional charge. The cover itself will make every year an interesting and handsome volume of 204 pages, of alsize and character, which in book form would cost not less than two dollars. whole work, therefore, will contain 1868 pages, which may be preserved and bound in four volumes of a handsome and convenient size, and will constitute a most valuable and comprehensive addition to the libraries of all who extend their aid to the support of such a useful enterprise.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CIRCULATING LYCEUM will be published in weekly numbers, of 32 large Octavo pages, besides the cover, on paper of the finest quality used for book work. The type on which it will be printed shall be entirely new, of a very neat appearance, and of the most approved size and quality, and the work shall be printed the stage road leading to Winchester, with the same care and accuracy as book

The subscription is Five Dollars a year, or for 52 numbers, payable on the reception of the second number of the work. Payments may be made through the mail at the risk of the publishers.

The work will be regularly put up in strong envelopes, and mailed for subscribers on the day of publication, in time for the de. house in the yard, with water from a parture of all the mails -- and for the safe arri

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents-and any Postmaster, or agent, furnishing five subscribers, and remitting \$20, shall be entitled to the com mission, or a copy of the work for one year, and a proportionate compensation for a larger

CLUBS, of five persons, remitting 20 dollars, will each receive a copy for one year.

D. POLSLEY, BENJ. RAMSEY.
Address POLSLEY & RAMSEY,

Wellsburg, Va. Two or three good solicitors, by aps plication to the publishers, will find immedia ate and constant employment.



TRANSPORTATION

On the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road.

THE President and Directors of the Company have established the following 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 Virginius, near the Potofor any intermediate distance,

per mile,

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

Wheat per bushel, Corn and Corn-meal, Rye and Ryemeal, per bushel,

Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Ironand Castings, per ton, All other commodities, per ton per mile,

Transportation to and from any intermewith the above.

ASCENDING TRADE. Transportation from the place on the Maryland side of the Potomac above mentioned, to Winchester, Plaister, per ton, Salt, per bushel,

Fish, per barrel, Merchandize, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds, And to and from any intermediate De-

pots, 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 forwardingabout 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-

TRAVELLING

ON THE

Winchester & Potomac Rail Road. hester at 7 o'clock in the morning-Will pass Stevenson's at half past 7, where passengers can be taken up or set

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

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

RETURNING. They leave Harper's Ferry at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

Arrive at Halltown at half past 4, At Charlestown about 5, Cameron's 15 minutes past 5, Thompson's about half past 5. Stevenson's about 6 o'clock -and Reach Winchester about 7 o'clock in the evening. JOHN BRUCE. the evening.

For sale at the Printing Office of the Spectator,

THE VIRGINIA SCRIVENER:

Winchester, April 7, 1836.

Being a collection of forms of Bonds, Contracts, Conveyancing, and other Instru-ments 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.

Farm for Sale.

Being desirous of moving to town, I would sell on accommodating terms the Farm formerly owned by Hugh Glenn, and on both sides of Mount Sidney, containing about two hundred acres, (a dower right of a third is taken off.) The 29]

improvements are a large two story brick House, well finished, with five rooms and a passage on each floor, a good cellar. &c. a brick Smoke-house and brick Milkvery fine spring running through it, and parture of all the mails—and for the sale affival of all the numbers at their respective places
of destination the publishers hold themselves
responsible, and will promptly supply all
Store and Granery, a good Barn, Stable,

ARMISTEAD & HOLMES. Corn and Carriage house, &c., all suitable for a place of Entertainment; and as the Rail Road is completed to Winchester, the travelling will be very much increased .- There are several fields in clover, a good meadow, &c. I would give possession at any time, and require nothing more than the interest for seve-E. MAY.

Mt. Sidney, Augusta co. ? April 28, 1836.

Cash given for Rags AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN B. GARRETT

Has just received, together with a great variety of Medicines, the followng articles :-

English Preston Salts Crucibles, in cut glass bottles, Grain Weights, "" with caps, Loco Foco Matches American "Hair Brushes, American
Soaps, a great variety Hair Powder,
Metalic shaving Boxes Powder Puffs,
Razors,
Odoriferous Comp'd, Razor Straps, Court Plaster, Ink Stands, Tweezers, Saponaceous Comp'd Bear's Oil, Black Sand, Pocket Books. Snuff Boxes, Fancy Vials, Leads forever points, Matches, Cologne Water, Paint Boxes, Pencil Cases, Wood Pencils, Mouth Glass, English Tapers, \$1 50 Dentist Cases, Silver Spring Lancets Tooth Brushes, Thumb Lancets, Fancy Scaling Wax, "Cases Reading Lamps, Scarificators, L Surgeons' Pocket cases Lamp Chimneys, &c.

HEIFER'S TEATS.

I was requested by several Physicians o procure the above : they are highly recommended, especially to young mother's. I have also Breast Pipes on a 3 new and admirable plan, with gum elastic tubes.

READING LAMPS.

These Lamps are getting into very general use. They emit a brilliant ight, but are so constructed by means of diate Depots, the same proportional rates a shade, as to protect the eyes from its

A Tierce of Lamp Oil, Very superior, winter strained, just received.

LONDON PORTER, Received and for sale by JOHN B. GARRETT. Staunton, June 2, 1826.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership business heretofore onducted under the firm of Thompson, Stuart & Co. was dissolved on the 22d of January last. All contracts made by said firm are to be settled by Stuart and Thompson, and all debts owing to said firm are to be paid to Stuart and Thomp-

W.M. H. THOMPSON, WM. R. STUART, J. W. THOMPSON.

THE partnership heretofore conducted by Stuart and Thompson, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm are to be paid to Wil-

WM. R. STUART, J. W. THOMPSON. June 28, 1836.

THE subscriber intends to conduct the business at the old stand in New Hope, and solicits a share of public patronage.
WILLIAM R. STUART.

VIRGINIA.

July 7, 1836.

AT Rules held in the Clerk's Of fice of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Bath county, on the oth day of June, 1836—

John Gall, plaintiff-against John Clark and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret Gall, widow of Jacob Gall, de-

ceased, Susannah, John and Jacob Gall, children and heirs of Jacob Gall, deceased, and Thomas Rider and Rebecca his wife, John Matheny, Peg-

gy Matheny, Reuben Matheny, Polly Matheny, Daniel Matheny, John Fulkes and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Matheny, Adam Matheny and William superfine glossy black Italian Silk, black

ey his wife, not having entered their ap- Calicoes, among which are some entirepearance and given security according ly new styles, very handsome, Challito the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said absent defendants do a very large assortment of Ladies and Perry Cobbs appear here on the first Monday in September next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published 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, CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Cl'k.

Servant Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to hire, for the balance of the year, a NEGRO WO. MAN, who can do the cooking and

ARMISTEAD & HOLMES. Staunton, June 30, 1836.—3t

know themselves to be indebted will Sherwood's Works, &c. &c. confer a favour by embracing opportunities afforded in their visits to town to setmuch trouble and expense.

KENTON HARPER. June 23, 1836.

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of Wiliam Patrick, deceased, who was the acting Executor of Thomas Turk, sen., will, in pursuance of the last will and testament of the said Thomas Turk, offer sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 1st day of September next, a very

TRACT OF LAND.

River, in the county of Augusta, adjoinabout three hundred acres, on which there are about two hundred acres cleared; a comfortable Dwelling House. and other convenient out houses.

At the same time and place they will offer for sale, a TRACT OF LAND in or near the South mountain, known by the name of the Ore-bank Tract. Mr. James Turk, who is in the occupancy of the first mentioned Tract, will shew that and the other to any person inclined to purchase.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and immediate possession given to the purchaser.

SAM'L CLARKE, WM. POAGE, Ex'rs of Wm. Patrick. June 30, 1836.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Greenville, Augusta county, Va. on Satnamed MAURICE, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, tolerably stout made, of very black complexion, broad face, high cheek bones, and small eyes. He has been slightly ruptured, and wears a truss in consequence. He took with him the following clothing, viz: a short box coat made of black ty aforesaid. The tract contains about jeans cloth, light summer roundabout, black bombazet and cassinet pantaloons. cotton shirt with linen bosom, fine shoes. and other clothing not recollected. He had a white hat, a black hat, and an old fur cap. It is probable he may have traded off his clothing for other; he is an artful fellow, and reads tolerably well, and makes an attempt to write. It is probable if he is not lurking about the neighborhood of Greenville, where he has a wife, or in the neighborhood of Col. Larew's, where his mother lives, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Alexander Thompson's, on the Long Meadows, by whom he was raised, he is making, or liam R. Stuart, and all debts owing by as I have understood since he left, that he had been eequiring about the route

leading to Kanawha. The above reward of \$100 will be given for securing said negro in jail so

that I get him again, if taken out of the State—\$50 if taken in any of the frontier counties—and \$25 if taken up in the county—and information given to the subscriber, addressed to Greenville Post Office, Augusta county, Va. JOHN MERRITT.

June 30, 1836.

NEW GOODS. ROBERT COWAN

Has just received from New York Philadelphia and Baltimore, a splendid assortment of new and tashionable Goods. all of which were selected by himself in the above mentioned cities, but principally in the city of New York .- A.

mong them are the following, viz: Rich figured Gro. de Naples Silk, rich figured Poult de Soie, very handsome figured Satins, figured summer Chally, Matheny, heirs of Archibald Matheny, deceased.

Gro. de Rhine Silk, printed Jaconet, a large assortment of French worked Capes Rev. B. N. E The defendants John Fulkes and Nan- & Collars, English, French & American Wm. Bailey ettes, a new and beautiful article for Ladies' dresses, rich printed Florine for La. lies' dresses, Splendid French Artificial Flowers, Bonnet, Belt and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemen's Gloves, Feather and Palm John J. Craig Leaf Fans, Bead Bags, Bead and Silk Robt. L. Cook Purses, a large assortment of Dress Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a variety of Bobinet and Blonde Quillings, 40 dozen Rev. W. Calhoun Stockings, Ladies' and Misses Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Fur and Silk Hats, ve- Francis Divine y cheap, a large assortment of Silver Robert Depriest Pencil Cases, a few very handsome Ear Jac. or Jno. Dull Rings and Breast Pins, together with a great variety of fancy articles too tedius 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 William Ham the Tea Party, the Club Book, new edi-All persons indebted to the subscriber for the Spectator. subscriber for the Spectator, Stories of the Sea, by Capt. Marryat, advertising, or job printing, are respect- the American in England, Mahmoud, fully requested to make payment-or Conti the Discarded, Paul Ubric, Hanclose their accounts by note. Those who nah Moore's Works, complete in 7 vol.,

Chewing Tobacco & Segars, tle their accounts, as it will save him of very superior quality, Tea, of the best quality, Sugar and Coffee, Figs and Raisins, wax and tallow Candles. Staunton, May 11, 1836.

Dr. Speece's Library FOR SALE.

The large and well selected Library of the late Dr. Speece is now offered for sale. As the number of Theological Works is great, it affords an opportunity to Clergymen to furnish themselves with a supply. The works of general literature are also numerous; and the whole have been selected with great care, and are in the best state of preservation .-situate on the West side of the South Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine them. To any pering the lands of Philip Coiner, James son, or Institution, that will purchase the Patterson, John Koiner, &c. containing whole, I am authorised to say, the terms will be liberal.

JAMES NELSON, Agent for the Administrator. June 23, 1836.—4t

P. S. There are also a considerable number of the Mountaineer, by Dr. Speece, which are offered at reduced

He The Religious Telegraph, Richnond, and Virginian, Lynchburg, will please insert the above 4t. and forward accounts to this office for collection.

VALUABLE Albemarie Land. AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Albemarle, pronounced on the 6th day of June, 1836, in a certain suit in Chancery therein pending, in which James T. Earley and others are plaintiffs, & Davis Early and others are defendants. urday night the 18th inst. a negro man the undersigned, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, will, on the 18th day of August next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the Land in the said decree mentioned and described, being the same on which the late John

900 Acres,

about two-thirds of which is already cleared, and is extremely fextile and productive, and well adapted to the use of lover and plaster; the balance well timbered, and the greater part first rate Tobacco land. It lies remarkably well, on John J. Bowcock and N. Barksdale, anumerous good and never failing Springs.

giving bond with approved security.

The buildings consist of a large.

The Tract of Land contains 116 Acres, The buildings consist of a large

all other necessary improvements, including Servants' and Overseer's Houses.

years, with bond and good personal se- ciety equal to any in the county. The curity, and the title to the land to be improvements consist of a good two story withheld until the purchase money is paid. Privilege given to fallow and to seed.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will call upon the undersigned, or Mr. Davis Early, living on the place. EDW'D FERNEYHAUGH, JOHN J. BOWCOCK,

Commissioners. June 23, 1836.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Staunton, Va. on the 1st of July, 1836.

James Jones

T. T. Jackson

Robert Kayler

Jacob Keiner

Mary Kinney

Samuel Leake

John Letcher

Elijah Moore

William Martin

George Merrit

Baptist Minister

William Mills

John Marshall

Benj. Morris Mathew W. Maury

Jno. Estill or John McCue Geo. L. Oliver

Jno Reynolds, cooper

John McDowell

Wm. K. Piper

George Paris

Okey Quick John Reitzell

Henry Speck

Lusinda Smith

Jacob Spitler Washington Sprose Nelson T. Spencer

Elisha T. Sneed J. K. Strilling Virgil V. Skrine

Rev. Stephen Smith Rev. T. O. Summers

Mr. Cease, Constable

John Smith

The Sheriff

William Tate

Jones Truss John Thompson

J. Q. Thornton Nicholas Trout

William Trayer Wm. R. Woods

Susan Likes

Sam'l L. Long

William Knowles

Mrs. — Jones James G. Johnston

Henry D. Bedford Micklenburg Boot-William Barker Jacob Beck Philip Blume E. Christian & Co. William Clark Jacob Crone County Clerk George Geeting

James Alexander

David Fawber Fred'k Fultz Jeremiah Fuller Mary A. Greiner David Gladwell Wyett Gregory Mary Gyrson Thomas Gilmore Mary Harris James Hog Daniel Humbert Col. S. Hansbarger Christian Huddle William Hanger Bethuel Herring

Wm. I. Willson Harriet Hanger Bartlet Henderliter Joshua Webb Harvey Willson Benj, Watson J. A. Waddell & Co. Charles Hudson Wm. D. Wallace Keeper of Hospital James Willson L. TREMPER, P. M. July 7, 1836.

85-Persons enquiring for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.



TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by James Moffett, bearing date on the 1st day of July, 1835, and duly recorded in the County Court Office of Augusta, I shall proceed to sell, on Frilay the 22d day of July, on the premises, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following real and personal property, viz:

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, lying in Augusta county, on the waters of Whiskey creek, adjoining the lands of George Wilson, George Keller and others, containing 170 acres, be the same more or less, being the same purchased by the said Moffett of David Merritt.-Also,

The Life Estate of George Merritt in and to a certain Tract or Par. cel of Land lying in Augusta county, on the waters of Whiskey creek, adjoining the aforesaid Tract, and containing 170 acres, be the same more or less .-- Also, the following personal property, to wit:

One bay Mare 7 years old, one gray Mare 5 years old, one brown Mare 6 years old, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to and in the possession of said Moffett, at the date of said deed, of all kinds and des-

criptions whatsoever.

Acting as trustee I will convey such title only as is vested in me by the trust

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Jr. June 30, 1836. Trustee.

SPRING FARM FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Rockbridge, entered on the 9th day of June, 1836, in Chancery between Thomas N. Dixon, James H. Dixon, &c. plaintiffs, against Nancy Dixon, Martha Dixon, &c. defendants, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22d day of Jaly, on both sides of the Charlottesville and Har- the premises, the land in the proceedrisonburg Road, adjoining the lands of ings mentioned. The terms of sale will be, so much of the purchase money as bout twelve miles North of the former will be necessary to defray the expense place, in a healthy and agreeable neigh! of sale and cost of suit must be cash; on borhood, and has on it an extensive Or- the residue, a credit of one, two & three chard of excellent Fruit, together with years, in equal payments, the purchaser

and commodious DWELLING lies in Rockbridge county, situate on HOUSE, BARNS, STABLES, and Mill Creek, three miles from the head of the Blue Ridge Canal, 2 miles from the Boat Yard, and I mile from Fancy Hill, TERMS OF SALE. - One, two and three in the heart of a settlement forming a so-

> Dwelling-House, a Kitchen, Smoke honse, and other necessary buildings, together with a thriving young Apple Or-chard of choice fruit. The land lies favourable for cultivation, and is very productive in tobacco, and all kinds of grain. Seventy-five acres of the tract is cleared, and under good fence, the balance is heavily covered with valuable timber. One of the finest Springs of the purest water rises near to the dwelling house, and Mill creek passes through the tract, affording sufficient water power to propel valuable machinery, and at the same time is valuable for meadow land, by which 12 or 15 acres can be readily wa-

The land will be shown to any person wishing to see it, on application to Mr. Thomas N. Dixon, or either of his brothers, residing on the premises. JOHN RUFF, Comm'r.

Improvement of the Navigation of the Shenandoah River.

June 30, 1836.—3tif

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the New Shenandoah Company is requested to be held at Port Republic on Monday the 1st day of August next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of an improved navigation of the Shenandoah River, either by locks or dams, or otherwise. It is hoped that the shareholders generally, and all other persons who feel an interest in accomplishing the object in view, will S. H. LEWIS, Treas'r N. S. Company. attend.

June 23, 1836.

CASH

For likely young NEGROES. Apply at Mr. Harman's, in Staunton. HENRY D. BEDFORD. April 28, 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 arrearages are paid.

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