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POETRY.

It is rare to find in the same compass, more exquisitely polished versification, and more real poetry, than are contained in the following stanzas:

Pilgrim, is thy journey o'er?
Are its lights extinct forever?
Still suppress the rising tear
God forsakes the righteous never.
Storms may gather o'er thy path,
All the ties of life may sever—
Still, amid the fearful scath,
God forsakes the righteous never.
Pain may rack thy wasting frame,
Health desert thy couch forever,
Faith still burns with deathless flame,
God forsakes the righteous never!

MISCELLANY.

THE TWO COATS.—William Cox, whose essays have done more than those of any one other individual to give character to the 'New-York Mirror,' has lately given an essay under the above title, in which a philosophical German in England tries the world under very different aspects—at first, in a spruce coat; afterwards, in a shabby one. His adventures are barely amusing; but the conclusion is of a character 'too true to make a jest of.'

"Spent and breathless, I threw myself into a chair.—My landlady stood gazing upon me apparently deprived of utterance by the excess of her amazement. In order to appease the good woman's anxious curiosity, I collected my remaining faculties, and detailed to her as briefly as possible, the fatigues, insults, vexations, and persecutions I had undergone in the course of the ill-fated day, expecting, as a matter of course, a large return of wonder and sorrowful sympathy. To my utter astonishment, however, my narrative appeared to create but little surprise; but, gazing at me more intently than ever, my landlady set down the candle, lifted up her hands and exclaimed, 'Why! sir! what else could you expect! YOU HAVE BEEN OUT ALL DAY WITH YOUR OLD COAT ON!'

"Instantly, and for the first time that day, I looked at the sleeves. It was even so. The mystery was solved—the truth revealed. An old black coat—old when I went on shipboard, and which had been worn, torn, and soiled on the passage, until it had sunk one hundred degrees below respectability—had been brought on shore and laid in my bedroom by an over-careful German servant. On this eventful morning I had, somehow or other, found my way into it; and, deeply immersed in the Kantian system until a late hour, had, without farther thought, started up and proceeded to pay my visits with this piece of sin and degradation on my back! It was plain now why I was a scoundrel, a vagabond, and a suspected pickpocket. I said not a word, but wishing my landlady good-night, went to bed and slept.

"When I awoke the next morning there hung the coat! My determination on the preceding evening had been to have it destroyed—burnt—rent into fragments and scattered to the winds of heaven! but

"A sadder and a wiser man I rose the morrow morn."
"Welcome, old friend!" said I, as I took it up; "I have seen deeper into the heart of things—I have learned more of the mysteries of civilization and of men and men's ways by wearing thee one day, than years of superfine cloth and silken prosperity might have taught me." I spread it out on the table. It appeared a mere old coat no longer. It became a map of moral geography in my eyes, whereon were laid down all the sins and vices of society. What a want of principle the two holes in the elbows denoted!—What atrocities lurked in the rent in the skirts! and what manifold shames and infamies lay clustered upon the worn-out collar! Then the utter lack of refinement and intelligence evinced by the bare seams of the back! while the smaller spots and bald places, scattered plentifully over the surface, admirably typified the minor faults and follies of humanity. But yesterday, it was in my eyes a piece of old, useless cloth; to-day it seemed to me of greater potency than Prospero's wand, and endowed with more miraculous powers of transformation. Hang this coat, thought I, upon the back of Talent, and Talent forthwith degenerates to Mediocrity; transfer it to Mediocrity, and Mediocrity immediately sinks to something below contempt. Clothe Humor in it, and Humor becomes coarseness; put it on Wit, and Wit is Wit no longer, but straightway takes the name of forwardness, insolence, and impertinence. How would a delicate flight of fancy now be neutralized by that threadbare cuff; and what a world of playful satire would the uncovered edges of these two unopened but-

terns annihilate! How pointless (continued I, pursuing my vein of speculation) would fall jests from the unfortunate proprietor of this, which proceeding from the wearer of one of its unimpeachable brethren would set the table in a roar, and shake the sides of respectful and admiring listeners with inextinguishable laughter. Let even Genius himself throw off his mantle, and cover himself with this, and his most ethereal flights would straightway be considered but as the ravings of insanity, and his most profound thoughts but as the mysticisms of dullness. Or, if it were possible, let Shakspeare be forgotten, and send Genius in this garment, with Hamlet in his pocket to the manager, and oh! the exquisite criticism he would have to endure! the unchecked rudeness—the mock civility—the paltry condescension he would have to bear! How would such a coat obscure the divinity of the thoughts and heighten the improbability of the plot; and how would the insolent laugh, the small witticism, and superficial sneer circulate round the green-room! Why even the sudden-headed supernumeraries would feel privileged to twit Genius in such a vestment; and back he would come, uncompensated, with Hamlet in his pocket, to bear, as he best might,

"The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
Which patient merit from the unworthy takes."

"There is more in this than natural," said I, "if Philosophy could find it out; and grateful as I felt for the lesson I had received, never did I go forth again, daring my residence in London, without instinctively glancing at the habiliments in which I had bestowed myself, being well assured, by experience, that the man is little—the coat is much."

Mirror.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

The foundation of knowledge and virtue, are laid in our youth; if at any other time, the structure must be insecure and imperfect.

He that will not bear the admonition of a friend, deserves to feel the correction of an enemy.

A warm heart requires a cool head.

Fancy without judgment is all sail and no ballast.

Try to love labor; if you do not want it for food you may for physic.

He who spends most of his time in mere sports and recreations, is like him whose garments are made altogether of fringe, and whose diet is nothing but sauce.

Liberty unseasonably obtained, is apt to be intemperately used.

Industrious wisdom often prevents what lazy folly thinks inevitable.

The death which prevents dotage, comes more opportunely than that which ends it.

No trees bear fruit in Autumn, unless they blossom in the Spring.

Happy is the man who can be acquitted by himself in private, and by others in public.

There is an excellent contagion in goodness; it may be kindled like green wood by a neighboring flame.

We may be kept from doing ill, as well by dread of our enemies, as defence for our friends.

Temperance in youth is the assurance of vigorous old age. Excess not only brings grey hairs but green years, with sorrow, to the grave.

Let us not judge of a book by the author, but of the author by the book.

Without reading, the best natural parts become dry and barren.

Religion is the best armour, but the worst cloak.

He who speaks against Religion, may be suspected of being fretted by it in his conscience. The galled jade winces and flings.

Strive to be either agreeable or useful; thus only is it that the world can be gained.

Society must be occasionally changed, to avoid dullness or ennui. Even the best may grow insipid or tiresome.

Christian patience is surer than stoical resolution. The one calms, the other burdens the soul.

The less the occasion for sin, the worse it is. In old age it is like shadows towards the evening—enormous.

When St. Paul bids us pray without ceasing, he means that our words and actions should always be conformable to reason and religion. Constant virtue is ceaseless prayer.

It is an error to condemn pleasures merely as such; they may be innocent as well as criminal.

Let youth be aware that the first impressions which the world takes of us seldom or never wear out.

In all disputes between power and liberty, power must be proved; the presumption is on the side of liberty.

A man of real probity and sound reason will hold on his course and practice, though the world should dispute his character and question his happiness; he will be satisfied with the attainment of his own ends.

The more we sink into the infirmities of age, the nearer we are to immortal youth. In the next world there is nothing but youth and spring.

He that charges an enemy does not show himself more brave, than he who stands up against severe disease.

It is a great happiness to have virtuous parents, relations, tutors, and domestics; as it is from them that we receive our principles and habits.

As the world goes, a moderate reformation is a great point; let us not complain when that can be compassed.

It is not difficult to epicurize upon a little fortune. Sobriety, sense, and the affections

yield an enviable harvest within a small and quiet sphere.

When we have often balked our appetites by denying them what they crave, they will ere long grow so gentle that they will crave no more. Neither riches nor poverty bless or curse any man but according to his spirit and understanding.

An exchange of good offices is the life of society; a commerce of giving and receiving, fosters all the kind sympathies; the more need we have one of the other, the more likely mutual regard and attachment.

We should not measure men by Sundays, without looking to what they do all the week after.

The true estimation of living is not to be taken from age, but action; a man may die old at forty, and a child at fourscore.

General Intelligence.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter is published by the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser as coming from a high source in the French capital, and of the latest date. It corroborates, as the Baltimore Chronicle observes, the statement heretofore published in the papers of this country, that the Duc de Broglie had written a letter to the French Charge in this country, declaring the willingness of the French government to pay the indemnity according to treaty, on receiving from the President the simple assurance that he designed no insult to France in his last message. This letter it is said was communicated to the President, who declined accepting the conditions.

The President was right in this, however wrong as he may have been in other things. His disavowal of insult or menace to France, was very properly reserved for his message to Congress,—the same medium through which the umbrella was given.—Norfolk Her.

"We have communicated to you from time to time the different versions current, as to what had passed on the subject of the treaty, and we may now add, that it has been stated to us, M. de Broglie had declared to Mr. Barton, that he was ready to pay the money instantly, provided the latter would write a few lines to the effect, that the American Government had not intended to menace or insult France, which was declined. In the midst of these various accounts, more than one of them perhaps partially true, there is one thing which appears to us tolerably evident—and it is, that the two Governments have advanced their respective pretensions; that they do not agree; and that one or other of them must recede from the ground taken up. Will yours do so? We doubt it, under the Presidency of General Jackson at least. We can still less believe in retraction on the part of our Ministry, whose respectability in the eyes of the country, now wide awake upon the question, may, whose very existence would be compromised by the slightest false step. The late public discussion has indeed created a good deal of irritation here, and we fear the same effect will be produced on your side by recent accounts from hence; the more so, that excitement was already prevailing when you last wrote. Our best hope, therefore, is, that the matter may drag on painfully but without absolute collision, until you have another President with whom it may be more easy to come to an understanding.

"You say that perhaps a non-importation act may be passed." Now we have no doubt that such a measure would be equivalent to an eventual, if not an immediate declaration of war."

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Corporation of the City of Washington has formally petitioned Congress to relieve the city of its burden of debt, become so oppressive as to render the city, without the aid of Congress, bankrupt. The Corporation claims as a right to which it is entitled by the terms and spirit of the original contract with the General Government, to be thus relieved, by having paid to it, the proceeds of the public lots, already sold by the Government, the value of the lots given away, with interest on those sums, and return to it the unsold. This would more than pay the debt.

The plot of the city includes seven thousand one hundred and thirty acres of land, more than eleven square miles. A little more than half of this is occupied by streets and open spaces. In the petition, the history of the original contract is thus given:—Balt. Amer.

"On the 30th March, 1791 an agreement was entered into between nineteen of the original proprietors of the land thus selected, and commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States,

by which they agreed to convey the whole of their lands to the President of the United States, to be laid off for a Federal city, at his pleasure. The consideration paid for this land, appears to have been the nominal sum of five shillings, and the 'great benefits' the proprietors expected to derive from the return of a small portion of land in the form of city lots. One thousand five hundred and eight acres were returned; about one-fifth of the land deeded to the United States. It thus appears that the United States acquired nearly four-fifths of the land on which this city stands, without having given therefor any pecuniary consideration.

The value of the property thus given, has been variously estimated. In January, 1796, the amount of donations and lots sold, was 768,652 dollars: the unsold lots were then valued at 1,393,790 dollars. This estimate excluded the value of the public reservations, streets, and spaces.

It appears from a statement of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in December that \$741,024 had been paid into the public Treasury for lots sold; that lots to the value of \$70,000 had been given away, and that the value of the unsold lots was \$199,221.

If it be asked why the original proprietors parted with so large a portion of their property without consideration, the answer will be, that, in addition to the great benefits they expected to derive from having a city laid off on their lands, and from the understanding of the parties at the time, that the streets given to the United States would be improved and paid for by the United States out of the proceeds of the building lots given; and that, by the voluntary donation of nearly four-fifths of their land, including a moiety of the building lots, they had secured an exemption from taxation for these objects on the lands returned to them.—None of these reasonable expectations have been realized."

The debt of the city amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, nearly a million and a half of which is for subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We add one more extract from the petition:

"The extension from time to time of our chartered powers, has been followed in every step by a corresponding increase of indispensable expenses. The taxes to sustain these have fallen upon the individual proprietors, exclusively, leaving untaxed the property of the nation, protected by our laws, and enhanced in value by our expenditures.

We have singly borne these burthens until their weight has become too great to be longer sustained by us. Our whole revenue is insufficient to pay the interest of our debts. We are no longer able to open and improve streets, to erect bridges, to light our city, or even to provide for our poor; in a word we are in a most deplorable state of bankruptcy; and without speedy relief, it will become the painful duty of the President of the United States to cause the property of the citizens of the Metropolis of the Union to be sold to pay a foreign debt.

The Georgetown Metropolitan says that those persons are very ignorant of the mode in which such things can be managed in England, who doubt that rival claims for the Smithsonian bequest will be set up under the will, which, whether just or not, will consume long years of Chancery litigation, and probably result in our defeat. The Metropolitan thinks that in case we obtain it, the most effectual mode of accomplishing the intent of the testator would be to establish a magnificent public library, open to the world, with free lectureships in the most interesting departments of knowledge.

HARRISON AT HOME.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 22d ult. states that there was a meeting of the friends of General Harrison, recently held at North Bend, and that more than fifty of those who participated in the proceedings, had always been the supporters of President Jackson.

HARRISON IN INDIANA.—The LaFayette (Indiana) Free Press says: We can no longer view it as a questionable matter that Indiana will sustain the hero—she will as certainly cast her vote for Gen. Harrison, as truth, uprightness, gratitude, and independence, are the characteristics of a large majority of her citizens.

GEN. HARRISON.
From the Cincinnati Whig we copy a description of the medal awarded to Gen. Harrison by Congress, for his valor at the battle of the Thames:

The Representatives of the nation thus invested him with the proud title of the Hero of the Thames, and showed the high estimation in which his services were held by an admiring people. This tribute of grateful acknowledgment for a brilliant achievement, is

strong testimony in favor of Gen. Harrison. The medal which is of solid gold and cost about two thousand dollars, is thus described: "One side contains simply a bust likeness of Gen. Harrison in Military dress, with the words Major General William H. Harrison, in a circular line over the head, which is uncovered. On the reverse, leaning upon a shield and spear. On her left side a cluster of military implements, consisting of a stack of muskets, bow, quiver, drum, &c. is beautifully arranged, amid the folds of the "Star Spangled Banner," and a small tablet in the centre of the cluster bear the words "Fort Meigs, Battle of the Thames." Over the head of the Goddess of Liberty, are the words and figures "Resolution of Congress, April 4th, 1818." On the same side on the lower part of the Medal, are the words and figures "Battle of the Thames, October the 5th, 1818."

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.
Few of our readers are probably aware of the nature and extent of the efforts made in this country to educate and civilize the remaining Indians. Most persons have heard of the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, where between one and two hundred children are educated at the expense of our government. Besides these, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Herring, states in his Report, accompanying the President's Message, that the number of Indian children in the schools in various parts of the United States, amounts to seventeen hundred.

The Federal Government appropriates annually ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians.—This sum is devoted to the support of schools undertaken by the various religious sects.—Thus, in the last year, two thousand dollars were paid to the Baptist General Convention, who have in their schools established among the Indians in N. York nearly three hundred pupils. Five hundred dollars were paid to the Protestant Episcopal Church for educating sixty-six Menominee at Green Bay. Four hundred to the Methodist Society, who have in west Mississippi several schools for Shawnee, Kickapoo, and others.—Seventeen hundred to the American Board of Commissioners for Missions; and one thousand to the Catholics.

On the subject of Indian instruction, the Commissioner states as his opinion, and it seems to us a very sound one,—that knowledge of the mechanical arts must be the principal step in the ladder that is to lead from the aboriginal to the civilized state. He therefore urges that instruction in them be made a material part of Indian education. The communications from teachers and Indian agents are said to be generally satisfactory. In some of the schools the higher branches, geography, philosophy and history are successfully taught. Presses in the native dialects are established and in operation among many of the tribes.—Balt. Amer.

Since the awful calamity which recently befell the city of New-York, we have frequently heard the great fire in London referred to in conversation.

The following account of that memorable event is taken from Rees's Cyclopaedia:

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.
The most important event that ever happened in this metropolis, whether it be considered in reference to its immediate effects, or to its remote consequences, was the great fire which broke out in the morning of September the second, sixteen hundred and sixty-six, and being impelled by strong winds, raged with irresistible fury nearly four days and nights, nor was it entirely mastered until the fifth morning. The destructive extent of this conflagration, was perhaps never exceeded in any part of the world, by any fire originating in accident. Within the walls, it consumed almost five-sixths of the whole city; and without the walls, it cleared a space nearly as extensive as the one sixth part left unburnt within. Scarcely a single building, that came within the range of the flames, was left standing. Public buildings, churches and dwelling houses were alike involved in one common fate; and making a proper allowance for irregularities, it may fairly be stated, that the fire extended its ravages over a space of ground equal to an oblong square, measuring upwards of a mile in length, and a half mile in breadth. In the summary account of this vast devastation, given in one of the inscriptions on the monument, and which was drawn up from the reports of the surveyors appointed after the fire, it is stated, that "the ruins of the city were 436 acres, viz: three hundred and seventy three acres within the walls and sixty-three in the liberties of the city, that of the twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; and that it consumed four hundred streets, thirteen thousand two hundred dwelling houses, eighty-nine churches, besides chapels, forty of the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries and a vast number of stately edifices." The immense property destroyed in this dreadful conflagration, could never be calculated with any tolerable degree of exactness but according to the best estimations that have been made, the total value must have amounted to the immense sum of TEN MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING.

Colonel Thomas W. Veazey (Whig) has been elected Governor of Maryland, by the Legislature of that State, without opposition.

Resolutions nominating Judge White to the Presidency, have been adopted by the Senate of Illinois. The other House has not acted on them.

AN INTREPID EDITOR.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday last, says,—

We understand that one of our ablest artists is about producing a large lithographic view of the late fire, taken from the corner of Wall and William streets, accompanied with likenesses of the individuals conspicuously engaged in attempting to extinguish it. Such a view should have embraced the East River, if for no other purpose but to represent our contemporary, Mr. Charles King, crossing to the Navy Yard in a small boat, to procure the powder by which the progress of the flames were arrested. When the Mayor, at the solicitation of many of his fellow citizens, determined to resort to the expedient of blowing up buildings, the difficulty of procuring powder presented itself; upon which Mr. King, with great promptness, offered his services to repair to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, with a request from the Mayor for the necessary powder and a detachment of sailors and marines. Although blowing a gale, he crossed in an open boat, pulling on the oars himself! Commentary on such public spirited conduct is unnecessary, but is not extraordinary in the gentleman referred to.

The committee of relief of the city of New York have published an address to the people of the United States, appealing to the sympathies and charities of the public, in behalf of those who suffered by the late calamitous fire. Amongst the greatest sufferers, are poor families and artisans whose small property and working tools were destroyed—and widows and orphans whose whole property had been invested in stocks of insurance companies. The distress in those cases has been severe.

From the Baltimore Patriot, of Jan. 8.

DEATH OF THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.
The Dumfries Courier of the 25th November, announces, on the authority of a letter from Altrive, the decease of JAMES HOGG better known as the Ettrick Shepherd, at noon, on the 21st. For some weeks previous he had been confined with a bilious fever, which had lately assumed the form of jaundice, at which time his friends began to feel serious apprehensions of the result. The funeral was to take place on the 27th, the deceased post was to be buried in Ettrick church-yard, very near the cottage in which he was born.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of Saturday last says: "Just as this paper was going to press, (Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.) an accident occurred in our town, of a most painful character. The middle span of the bridge, which has been recently constructed, and but a few days in use, fell into the river, precipitating in its fall two waggons with their drivers and teams, and several foot passengers. It has been ascertained that one life was lost, (a colored man) and it is conjectured that several more have shared the same fate."

The Texas Volunteers who are under arrest at Nassau are not likely to be easily extricated from their difficulties, if the following account be true:

Letter from the Texas Volunteers at Nassau.—We regret to learn, by a letter we have received from one of the volunteers on board the brig Matawankeag, that they have all been committed to jail, under a charge of piracy and felony, and are now awaiting their trial. The allowance in jail is one quart of corn per day.—The best bail has been positively refused. The sufferers have employed one of the best attorneys for their defence, Mr. Anderson, Speaker of the Assembly. They are guarded by black soldiers, and "treated like dogs." All the charge against them is by a mulatto, who has falsely sworn that the persons who landed on Elucutha took from him 12 pounds of starch! They are debarred communication from every one.—The punishment for the crime they are charged with is death, and the captain of the man of war is apparently very anxious to have them convicted, having treated them badly while on board his vessel. He gets £10 per head in case of conviction. But for the kindness of the Governor, the prisoners would have been immured in the cells of the jail. Much anxiety is expressed that the U. S. Government will send out a man of war immediately, to save our countrymen, who are in imminent danger of being sacrificed, apparently to a vile combination against their lives.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature of the State of New York began its annual session at Albany on Tuesday last. Lieut. Governor TRACY took the chair of the Senate, and CHARLES HUMPHREY, the regular caucus candidate, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, by 108 votes to 19.

The message of the GOVERNOR to the Legislature is a document of the unwieldy bulk now fashionable; and, as we have not been able to read much of it, willing to do justice to its author, we quote the New York American for our authority that the substance of it is very good. The Abolition question is discussed at great length, and legislative enactments are suggested as possibly necessary to prevent the publication of inflammatory papers and tracts on the subject.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States commenced its annual term at the Court Room in the Capitol yesterday. Present, Associate Justices STORY, THOMPSON, McLEAN, BALDWIN, and WAYNE, being all of the present Members of the Court, (the offices of Chief Justice and one of the Associate Judges being vacant.) The Court will, we understand, proceed with the docket this day.—Nat. Int. Jan. 12.

Resolutions nominating Judge White to the Presidency, have been adopted by the Senate of Illinois. The other House has not acted on them.

Foreign News.

THE U. STATES AND FRANCE.

We copy from the New York papers the following letters from Paris on the subject of the Indemnity question. The first, which we find in the Star, is from Baron Rothschild, and is dated

PARIS, Nov. 30.

"We have nothing new in politics, except the departure of Mr. Barton, who takes his passage in this packet. The friendly feelings of this government and country towards yours remain unchanged, and the great majority preserve the hope that the present difficulty will be amicably arranged."

The following is from the correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, the editor of which says that the writer possesses the best means of information:

PARIS, Dec. 1, 1835.

In my letter of the 28th, by the Liverpool packet of 1st Dec. I communicated to you the result of information derived from a private source, on the subject of the disposition and expectations of the members of the French Cabinet, in regard to the vexatious question between America and France. I then told you what I now repeat, that this government most sincerely desires peace, and is most anxious to pay the sum agreed to be due; and that it will do, if the next Message only confirm and approve what Livingston has done, and avoid any harsh and insulting language. France, as you may suppose is too conscious of her own glory and strength to find it necessary to exact the removal of every possible intimation of insult—she can well afford to have her courage questioned or even her national honor assailed, while every battle field of Europe is a monument to her glory, and almost every capital has served in turn as a resting place for her imperial armies.

The letters below are both from American citizens, addressed to the editor of the New York American:

PARIS, Nov. 30th, 1835.

I gave you an account of what I heard the other day at Harre, upon my landing, in relation to the indemnity question, the arming of France to protect French commerce, &c. It appears by the papers which you will doubtless receive, that the force is to be much greater than was at first spoken of. This, at least, looks like menacing, and I hope we shall not be backward in preparing to meet the consequences. This should be the first step, and then other measures.

Enough of explanation has been given; if they wish more, it is because they want to pick a quarrel. This last, one would suppose, considering what they would lose, they could not really wish; but all reasoning upon the subject, after what has happened, would leave it as full of uncertainty as ever.

There has been some talk of the intervention of England, but what is there to decide? France asks the U. States whether they meant to menace her, or doubt the good faith of her government? The U. States answers, no. I ask again what is there then to require a mediator? I ask every body, and no one can solve the question. I am not much wiser than when I landed. There are shoals of Americans arriving here.

Yours very truly,

P. S.—December 1st.—The whole of the force is supposed not to be against us, but in part against Russia. There is a rumor again that England has been applied to, to mediate in our affair.

PARIS, 27th Nov.

As I shall henceforth tell you all I hear pro and con as to war, I now hear from good authority, that M. de Broglie says the French government will not take offence at the President's next Message, whatever it be, unless sustained by the doings of Congress; but that the passage of a non-intercourse act will be considered a declaration of war, and will be followed by the immediate capture of all American property they can find afloat—I heard yesterday, that the French navy was already instructed to that effect.—I cannot suppose there is any danger of a non-intercourse at present."

Private Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle. PARIS, Dec. 3.

In considering the American and French question it is a mistake to suppose that President Jackson breathes nothing but war, and that the French Cabinet is all ardent for peace. Having taken some trouble to arrive at a clear view of the case, I have learned somewhat to my surprise, that it is M. de Broglie, who threatens to let loose the dogs of war. Although no official communications respecting the amendment of General Valazé and its required explanations were made, from delicacy no doubt on the part of the French Government, yet many unofficial communications have taken place between influential personages on both sides of the Atlantic, which have rendered each party for a long time aware of the consequences which are likely to ensue. After the debt was acknowledged and the treaty signed, payment was deferred and denied.

This called forth from the President a calm statement of what must follow if payments were still denied. The Chamber of Deputies voted the payment, demanding at the same time reparation for what it considered an insult, but which was a remark sanctioned by the after vote of the said Chamber, acknowledging the justice of the debt. Reparation was impossible, nor was fresh insult intended; but most certainly if payment be still denied, the statement to Congress of the necessary consequence of such non-payment will be repeated, and unavoidably in stronger language.

A bill of non-intercourse will be recommended, and inevitably passed. "Take care of what you do (argues the American); by non-intercourse you will lose considerably, we not at all, since we furnish you with commodities which you can get only from us, and which despite of the non-intercourse you must continue to get from us through England. On the contrary, what America cannot get from France, they can get elsewhere. American cotton will find its way into the French markets, which cannot do without it, whilst Lyons silks cannot reach America through England."

Your reasoning is just (replies the French Minister). So just it is, and so fully convinced are we of its truth, that we will not tolerate your non-intercourse law an instant. We will consider it a declaration of war."

In reply to this, the Americans urge that the French go upon a most unjustifiable principle, for that every nation has a right to pass commercial restrictions without being called

to account for it. The French they represent, will be the aggressors in such a war; and that however unwilling the Americans might have been to rush of their own accord into a contest, the nation is of a spirit not to refuse a challenge. I have seen letters from America of a very recent date, which state, "Our President is mad to have been so rude with you, but you are equally mad to force us into a war with you, even if he should succeed in carrying a bill of non-intercourse."

It remains to be seen whether the President will succeed in obtaining this. Most certainly his Address to Congress will point it out as the only remedy for non-payment. Yet, even should so improbable a vote as that of non-intercourse take place, after some delay in America, it then remains with the French Government to decide whether it will persist in the threat which it certainly has made, of considering an act of non-intercourse as a declaration of war. In the meantime the French seaports are alive, and eager for the fray. The fishing fleets have all returned to harbor, and leave 15,000 hardy sailors at the disposition of government.—"It is the very moment to commence," as the numerous petitions for letters of marque from St. Malo, and such ports, all repeat in unison. It is really to be hoped that these armators will be disappointed.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND & FRANCE.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at New York of the Ship Victoria, London dates have been received to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of December. It will be seen that the French Ministry have at length intimated that if "the President would declare in his Message that he acknowledged and adhered to the explanation given by Mr. Livingston, this would satisfy the French Government." The quotation is from a French Ministerial journal of a late date.

The approval of Mr. Livingston's letter is in the following words:

From the President's Message of 1835.

"When this latter communication, to which I especially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation."

"The French Government having received all the explanations which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due."

The New York papers containing this news have but partially reached Washington, though a part of the contents of some of them are contained in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday; upon which the Inquirer remarks as follows:

"Our impression is, that the intelligence received by this arrival is rather pacific, for, in addition to the unequivocal intimation alluded to above, the Paris Monitor distinctly says: 'There exists at this moment a disposition to peace between France and the United States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France.' If, therefore, the French Ministry shall consider the Message of last December in the light in which it has been so generally viewed by our contemporaries—that is, of a pacific and explanatory character—and if there shall be nothing in the forthcoming Special Message calculated to give new offence to France, we may anticipate an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries. Our readers can decide for themselves as to the probabilities under the circumstances of the case."

FRANCE AND THE U. STATES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

We have received the Monitor and the Journal de Paris, together with the rest of the Paris journals of Sunday. The following paragraphs, in answer to some assertions of the Carlisle papers, appear in the two former:

"It is false that the communication made by order of the French Government to that of the United States had for its object to obtain the insertion of such such phrases in the next Message of the President. The French Government did no more than make known officially the existence and the tenor of the law of June 17, 1835, as well as the duties imposed on it by this law, and the nature of the explanations which it had a right to expect."

"It is false that the communication made by order of the French Government remained without an answer. This was verbal, as had been the communication."
"Of the same kind were those which took place at Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States. The documents relative to these conferences will be laid on the tables of the two Chambers. If it has been impossible to come to an understanding, nothing has passed, at least of a nature to render more grave the differences between the two countries."

"Nevertheless, the recall of the American Charge d'Affaires, coming after the measures proposed by the President last year to Congress, hostile to French property, has rendered some precautions necessary. It was the duty of the French Government, under such circumstances, to be prepared, at all events, to protect French interests. Such is the aim of the armaments equipping in our ports—an aim purely defensive. There exists, at this moment, no legitimate cause of war between France and the United States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

In one of the Philadelphia papers received last evening, we find the following interesting paragraph, taken from the Evening Edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday, (which has not yet reached this city):—N. Int.

"IMPORTANT.—We have had access to letters from France, written by persons holding such political stations as entitle them to all the consideration of official organs. They say that the French Ministry will not permit any degree of resentment or other passion to enter into their measures towards the United States, and will do nothing except for the promotion of the best interests of France. That (contrary to what has been so often said) they will not commence hos-

ilities on account of any measure on the part of the U. States which is short of actual aggression, nor even a non-intercourse, and will under no circumstances strike the first blow. Farther, that even though Gen. Jackson should use insulting language or recommend hostile measures, so notice will be taken of it by the Government of France. That the indemnity money will be paid, on receipt of any communication which can, upon the most liberal interpretation, be construed as a compliance with the proviso of the bill of appropriation; and even should no explanation be received during the administration of Gen. Jackson, the money will be remitted to this country immediately on his successor's coming into office. If, on the other hand, the United States should commence a war, France will go into the combat with all her resources. The writers of these letters evidently anticipated a very warlike message from the President at the opening of Congress; so much more so than they will find it to be, that the most intelligent French gentlemen here feel no doubt that the message will be received as satisfactory."

Virginia Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had passed the bills to refer to one act the several acts for the settlement and regulation of ferries, passed Jan. 30, 1819—to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Staunton and Potomac Rail Road Company—and to authorize a separate election at Greenfield in the county of Nelson.

Monday, January 11.

A Petition was presented and referred—by Mr. Wilson of B., of citizens of Botetourt for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad from the town of Lynchburg to some point on the Tennessee line.

Tuesday, January 12.

Petitions were presented and referred—by Mr. Griggs, of citizens of Jefferson and Frederick, praying an increase of the capital of the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, and of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, located at Winchester—also, of citizens of the county of Jefferson, praying an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the General Court—by Mr. Wilson of B., of citizens of Botetourt and Franklin, praying the remission of the residue of the imprisonment of Eli Blankinship, a convict confined in the Penitentiary.

GEOLOGICAL RECOGNISANCE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor, enclosing the Report of Professor Rogers, on a Geological Reconnaissance of Virginia, during the last summer. On motion of Mr. Summers, 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, the Committee of Courts of Justice was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 44th section of the act entitled an act for limitations of actions, for preventing frivolous and vexatious suits; concerning jeofails, and certain proceedings in civil cases, passed Feb. 25th, 1819.

On motion of Mr. Price, the Committee of Courts of Justice was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 7th section of the "act to reduce into one the several acts concerning counsel and attorneys at law," passed February 15th, 1819.

ABOLITION REPORTS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Reports of the select committee on the subject of Abolition. [Much of the time of the House, for some days, has been consumed in the discussion of the Abolition question.]

CONVENTION.

The "Democratic Republican Convention," composed of members of the Legislature and special delegates, assembled last night at the Capitol. Linn Banks, Esq., was nominated as Chairman, and THOMAS RICHIE, Esq., Secretary.

MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York, was unanimously nominated as a fit candidate for President of the United States, and WILLIAM SMITH, of Alabama, as Vice President.

Upon the original vote for Vice President there were 88 casting votes—5 for R. M. Johnson, 2 for Wm. C. Rives, and 1 for Nathaniel Macon; but the final vote was unanimous.

An Electoral Ticket was also formed, as follows:—

- Col. Arthur Smith, of Isle of Wight. John Cargill, of Sussex. Dr. James Jones, of Nottoway. Wm. R. Baskerville, of Mecklenburg. Archibald Austin, of Buckingham. Richard Logan, of Halifax. Archibald Stuart, of Patrick. Col. Wm. Jones, of Gloucester. Col. A. R. Harwood, of King & Queen. Col. John Gibson, of Prince William. Wm. H. Rowan, of Hanover. Col. Samuel Carr, of Albemarle. Walter Holladay, of Spotsylvania. Imman Horner, of Fauquier. Hierome L. Opie, of Jefferson. Dr. Archibald S. Baldwin, of Frederick. Dr. Jacob D. Williamson, of Rockingham. John Bowyer, of Rockbridge. Col. Andrew Beirne, of Monroe. Gen. James Hoge, of Montgomery. Andrew Russe, of Washington. Samuel L. Hays, of Lewis. John Hindman, of Brooke.

Agricultural State Convention.—This Convention held a meeting at the Capitol, on Wednesday night, and attracted much attention and interest. Gov. BARBOUR presided, and EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq. acted as Secretary. The President delivered an address, in which he grouped much useful knowledge, and many facts both new and striking. His remarks were interspersed with amusing anecdotes, which, in addition to the intrinsic interest of the subject, afforded the Convention and auditors much edification and pleasure. The Convention numbered about 150.

JAMES M. GARNETT, Esq. read a memorial (ably drawn up) to be presented to the Legislature, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Thomas J. Randolph, of Alb., Claiborne W. Gooch, of Henrico, and George E. Harrison, of Prince George, to present the same to

the Legislature, and attend before the committee to which it may be referred. Mr. Crutchfield yesterday presented the memorial, and it is now before the proper committee.—Rich. Com. Jan. 15.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—Reports were presented from the War and Treasury Departments.

Mr. Black presented a memorial from citizens of Mississippi, praying relief from the frauds on the public lands which were now practised in that country, which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Clay. He observed that it was a well known fact, that the contents of a most important despatch or document had been discussed, and a most important overtture canvassed in the different newspapers and in private and political circles; and that every body knew what had taken place except the Congress of the United States. Our situation with France grew every day more embarrassing, and he could no longer delay in making the motion.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate (if it be not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest,) whether, since the termination of the last Congress, any overtture, formal or informal, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulty between the two Governments, respecting the execution of the Convention of the 4th day of July, 1831; and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affairs at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him, to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which those difficulties might be removed.

Resolved, also, Under the resolution above mentioned, in the event of any overtture having been made, that the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and if a copy of any such despatch was received, that he be further requested to communicate a copy of it to the Senate.

A long discussion ensued on the motion of Mr. Hanegan to reject the Memorial heretofore presented by Mr. Beardsley of New York, and purporting to come from the "Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan;" which resulted in the dismissal of the subject, after several amendments, to the Committee of Judiciary.

The following resolution was offered at a late period in the day, by Mr. Jarvis, of Maine:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the naval force in commission:

A debate followed, which resulted in the adoption of the resolution, Yeas 164—Nays 18.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis relating to the Abolition of Slavery in the District, came up in order.

Mr. Jarvis modified his resolution as follows:—

Whereas any attempt in this House to agitate the question of slavery, is calculated to disturb the compromises of the constitution, to endanger the Union, and if persisted in to destroy the peace and prosperity of the country. Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the district of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress; and it is further resolved, that in case any petition praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the House that the same ought to be laid upon the table, without being referred or printed.

Mr. Allan of Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution and the amendment on the table.

Mr. Garland of Virginia, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Mann, of New York, inquired whether the motion to lay the subject on the table was in order, a similar one having been made on a former occasion.

The Chair stated that the motion was in order.—Since the vote referred to in other matters had been introduced.

The question on the motion to lay the subject on the table, was decided as follows: Yeas 58, nays 156.

Mr. Halsey moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday next, and that it be made the special order for that day, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Conner in the Chair,) and took up the bill returned from the Senate with amendments, making appropriations to repress the hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida. The amendments were agreed to.

The Committee then took up the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

SENATE.

Mr. Moore offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess relative to frauds or fraudulent practices committed or attempted to be committed in the sales of public lands or Indian reservations under any of the treaties recently made with any Indian tribe; the character of such fraud or fraudulent practice, if any; with the name of any officer of the Government charged with being in any manner connected therewith.

States, to accommodate the difficulties between the Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July, 1831; and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affairs at Washington, was read, & a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which the difficulties might be removed; and, in the event of any such overtture having been made, requesting the President to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and, if a copy of any such despatch were received, that a copy of it be communicated to the Senate.

Upon the motion of Mr. LEIGH, an amendment was made to this call, going to include a copy of the note of M. SERBIER, mentioned in the President's Message of the 25th February, 1835, and not then communicated, for reasons stated in the report of the Secretary of State to the President on the subject.

The answers to those calls will be looked for with almost as much interest as the expected Special Message.

THE DISTRICT BANKS.—A bill was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives, and will undoubtedly pass that body, and probably the Senate also, for extending the Charters of all the solvent Banks of the District of Columbia to the 1st day of October next. Their existing Charters run only to the 4th of March next; and the intervening time being obviously too short to allow of a mature consideration of what is proper to be done in regard to them, this partial extension of their Charters is to leave time to the two Houses of Congress, by their committees and otherwise, to act freely and understandingly upon the subject, whether the Banks are, or are not, to be re-chartered for a further term of years.—Nat. Int. Jan. 17.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

A letter from Wm. Wyatt, Esq. to his son in Tallahassee, dated "Cantonment near Mico," Dec. 21, gives information of a skirmish between the Indians and Floridians. We make the following extract:

"We took up the line of march on yesterday morning, passing by the place of action, gathering up the remains of the baggage, &c. that was taken or destroyed by the Indians. We continued our march until our advance guard arrived at the house of Mr. Hogan, near this place, where it was met by a party of Indians who had just set on fire the house of Mr. H., which was soon consumed; a brisk firing commenced with the guard, when the force was drawn up; the Indians took a thick scrub surrounding a small grassy pond, where they were in a short time surrounded by our troops; we killed all the Indians that were thus surrounded, 4 of which we saved, and others no doubt, were left dead in the water. They fought well. Four of our men were severely wounded; viz: Capt. Lancaster, Lieut. Johnson, Mr. Mechon, and Mr. Wallace, the latter mortally, the rest are thought not dangerous. Our Middle Florida Volunteers charged the scrub with a firmness unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare.

"Our scouts are now out—Indian signs are reported—orders for battle are about to be given. Before night many more of our brave fellows may fall."

The Tallahassee paper says that Gen. Call has 500 mounted volunteers under his command. The regular troops, 14 companies of which were ordered to assemble in the nation, were expected to move on the 22d.

"We have just heard that a severe battle has been fought, in which the whites were victorious.—Particulars not known.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans True American, of Dec. 28, announces the arrival at that place of Col. McComb, of the Texian army, bringing intelligence from Nacogdoches, that an express had arrived there from the Camp, with the information that San Antonio had fallen into the hands of the Texans; that Gen. Cos, with his forces, had been driven across the river with considerable force; and that not an armed Mexican Soldier remained in Texas. Volunteers were pouring in from all parts of the United States.

The last accounts from Mexico represent Santa Ana as on the eve of starting from Texas with a well appointed force of some 10,000 men. On his arrival "the tug of war" will come. He is the most successful soldier, Bolivar excepted, of the old Spanish colonies—never having been defeated. May Texas prove a Waterloo to the American Napoleon!—LYNCHBURG VIR.

NOMINATION OF MR. TYLER.—

To the letter from the officers of the Maryland State Convention, announcing to the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, his nomination for the Vice Presidency by that body, Mr. Tyler has returned the following answer, by which it will be seen he accepts the nomination:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 24th December, communicating the fact of my having been unanimously nominated by the White State Convention of Maryland for the Vice Presidency of the United States, in consequence of my necessary absence from this city, was not received until this morning. I beg that they will present to the members of that Convention my most profound acknowledgments for the high and unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. I could have received from no State in the Union so flattering a tribute of respect and confidence, with greater sensibility. Identified as is the State of Maryland with the most glorious events of our revolutionary history—distinguished as have been her citizens, not more for their valor than for their devotion to the principles of civil liberty—to be deemed worthy to be recommended to their suffrages for the second highest office known among men, is an honor of which I might justly be proud, and to which I had not thought me to aspire.

To our fellow-citizens of the United States happily belongs the power of selecting, for their trustees, whomsoever they may please, to fill the highest offices known to the Constitution. In the free exercise of their sovereign will, it is the duty of all to acquiesce.

For myself, I neither ask nor expect any thing; but if I shall be esteemed worthy to fill the station to which I have been nominated, my duty will be to submit to the public will.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, With high respect, your fellow-citizen, JOHN TYLER, President.

To Wm. BRADLEY TYLER, President. Robert W. Bowie, Henry F. Somerville, Vice Presidents. Reuben Tull, Henry S. Stiles, Joseph H. Nicholson, John Bozman Kerr, Secretaries.

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN ILLINOIS.—On the 29th of December, the Legislature of ILLINOIS went into the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. ELIAS K. KANE. There were four candidates. On the 12th trial, viva voce, Gen. WILLIAM L. D. EWING, of Vandavia, was elected.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday the 10th day of February, 1836, will be exposed to sale, at the late residence of Gen. BLACKBURN, in Bath county, a portion of his Personal Estate which remains unsold. Amongst the property to be sold are

Ten valuable Milch Cows, of approved breeds,—and perhaps some CORN & BUCKWHEAT.

For all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property—for all sums above five dollars, bonds with approved personal security will be required, payable at the end of six months from the day of sale.

JOHN H. PEYTON, EX'R S. B. Jan. 21, 1836.

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PETER SIMPLE NOVELS,

AT 37 1/2 CENTS EACH. The great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country, will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press. The work will be published in semi-monthly Numbers, at thirty-seven and a half cents per Number. Each Number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two Duodecimo volumes; a title-page to each number. The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a ROYAL OCTAVO volume, containing nearly twelve hundred pages, for three dollars.

List of Works to be Comprised in this Edition:—

- Frank Milmay, or the Navy Officer. Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service. King's Own. Peter Simple, or adventures of a Midshipman. Jacob Faithful. Pacha of Many Tales. Japhet in Search of his Father. Naval and Military Sketches. The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April. The work will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed, as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles, 1 1/2 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 2 1/2 cents.

It is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near twelve hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself.

The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels, at an extremely low rate. The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement, they may subscribe to the works of one author, and reject another;—not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

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

LOUIS A. GODEY, No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia. Subscriptions received at the office of the Spectator.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.

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

A CARD.

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

T. J. BARROW & Co. 306 Pearl st. New York. Jan. 14, 1836.

SPECTATOR.

—STAUNTON—

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1836.

VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

We have the pleasure to state that the bill to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Staunton and Potomac Rail Road Company has passed the Senate, and become a law. All that is now necessary, therefore, to accomplish the work, is enterprize and capital. We hope a spirited movement will be made immediately on the subject. Our first effort should be directed to the procurement of a correct survey of the route, and the collection of such information as will exhibit the value and importance of the improvement. With these, there is little doubt, we should be able to obtain the requisite aid from capitalists of the North—but especially may we expect it from the people of Baltimore. The improvement, to them, will be of incalculable value. It will be, in fact, but an extension of their own road. And from what we have heard of their disposition to aid us, the prospect of the early accomplishment of the enterprize, seems to us so animating, that inaction, on our part, at this juncture, would be altogether unexcusable. We must repeat the hope, then, that no time will be suffered to be lost, but that our fellow citizens, every man of them, will put forth their whole might and energy, to accomplish the glorious undertaking.

We are indebted for a copy of the act just passed amendatory of the Valley Rail Road charter to our Senator, DAVID W. PATTERSON, which is subjoined.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Staunton and Potomac Rail Road Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that instead of the tolls specified in the original charter of the Staunton and Potomac Rail Road Company, the President and Directors of said Company shall be entitled to demand and receive from all passengers on said road, and from all owners of produce and other commodities transported on the same, the following rates of tolls, that is to say: For the transportation of persons, a toll not exceeding an average of six cents per mile for each person; and for transporting produce and other commodities on said road, a sum not exceeding an average of six cents per ton per mile on all produce and other commodity transported from West to East, and a sum not exceeding an average of eight cents per ton per mile on all produce or other commodity transported from East to West: Provided, however, that not more than six cents per ton per mile shall at any time be demanded or received on the articles of gypsum and salt. In addition to passengers, produce and other commodities, the said company shall have full power and authority to transmit the mail on said road on such terms as they may agree for.

The President and Directors of said Company are hereby authorized to construct branches of Rail Road intersecting their aforesaid road at such points as they may deem expedient: Provided, however, that such branches shall not exceed ten miles in length, and shall be constructed under the provisions and limitations contained herein, and in the original charter for the construction of said Staunton and Potomac Rail Road. And the said President and Directors shall be authorized to demand and receive for transportation on said branches the same rates of toll under the same conditions that they are herein authorized to receive on said road, and shall in every respect be entitled to all the privileges and immunities in the construction and use of said branches, that they are herein and under the original charter, entitled to in the construction and use of the Staunton and Potomac Rail Road.

The said President and Directors, in the event of the necessity of interfering with or occupying existing roads or ways, are hereby required, before doing so, under the penalty of five thousand dollars, to provide other roads and ways equally good, and are hereby authorized to have assessments and condemnation of land for such purpose, in the same manner as for the Rail Road, or any branch of it.

The said President and directors shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the company for the objects of the act of its incorporation, to issue certificates or other evidence of such loans, and to make the said convertible into stock of the same company at the pleasure of the holder: Provided, that no certificate of loan convertible into stock, or creating any lien or mortgage on the property of the company shall be issued by the President and Directors, unless the expediency of making a loan on such terms, and of issuing such certificates, shall have first been determined on at a

general meeting of the stockholders by two-thirds of the votes which could be legally given in favor of the same.

In the event of said Rail Road not being completed within the period provided by the twenty-seventh section of the original charter, the right of the company shall be forfeited only in relation to such portion of the same as may not have been completed.

In counting votes at the meetings of the stockholders, instead of the ratio of votes provided by the twenty-first section of the original charter, each stockholder shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as three hundred shares, and no individual, body politic or corporate, shall be allowed more than three hundred votes.

Instead of the sum of five dollars required by the third section of the original charter of said road to be paid at the time of subscription to the stock of said road, the sum of one dollar only shall be required.

The ninth section of the original charter is, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said President and Directors are hereby empowered and authorized to enter upon all lands and tenements through which they may desire to conduct the Rail Road, and to lay out the same according to their pleasure, so that the dwelling house of no person be invaded without his consent, and they shall have power to enter on and lay out such contiguous land as they may desire to occupy as sites for depots, toll houses, ware houses, engine and car houses, water stations, workshops, and other buildings for the necessary accommodation of their officers, agents and servants, their horses, mules and other cattle, and for the protection of the property entrusted to their care: Provided, that the land so laid out on the general line of the Rail Road shall not exceed, except at deep cuttings and fillings, eighty feet in width, & that the adjoining land for sites of buildings, unless the President & Directors can agree with the owner or owners for the purchase of the same shall not exceed one and a half acres in any one parcel. If the President and Directors cannot agree with the owner or owners of the land on the terms of purchase, it shall be lawful for them to apply to the Court of the County in which the land lies; and upon such application, it shall be the duty of the Court to appoint five discreet, intelligent, disinterested and impartial freeholders to assess the damages to the owner from the condemnation of his land for the said purposes. No such appointment, however, shall be made, unless ten days previous notice of the application shall have been given to the owner of the land, or to the guardian, if the owner be an infant, or to the committee, the owner being non compos mentis, if such owner, guardian or committee can be found within the county; or if he cannot be found, then such appointment shall not be made unless notice of the application shall have been published at least one month next preceding, in some newspaper printed as convenient as may be to the Court-house of the county, and shall have been posted at the door of the Court-house on the first day at least of the next preceding term of said Court. A day for the meeting of said freeholders to perform the duty assigned them, shall be designated in the order appointing them; and any one or more of them attending on that day, may adjourn from time to time until their business be finished.—Of the five freeholders so appointed, any three or more may act, after having been duly sworn, or solemnly affirmed, before some justice of the peace, that they will impartially and justly, to the best of their ability, ascertain the damages which will be sustained by the proprietor of the land from the condemnation thereof for the aforesaid uses of the company, and that they will truly certify their proceedings thereupon to the Court of said County. The said valuers shall proceed in all other respects as is authorized and required by the provisions of the original charter.

Be it further enacted, that in conformity with the provisions of the second section of an act passed March 17th, 1832, entitled an act to authorize a subscription on behalf of the Commonwealth to the stock of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, the President and Directors of the aforesaid Staunton and Potomac Rail Road Company are hereby authorized to connect and unite their Rail Road, should they deem it expedient, with the said Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, at any point on the same; and to enjoy all the privileges and immunities provided for and secured by said act; and the said President and Directors of the Staunton and Potomac Rail Road Company, are hereby empowered and authorized to enter into any arrangement they may deem convenient, with the President and Directors of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, for effecting and facilitating as speedy transportation on their said Staunton and Potomac Rail Road as possible. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said Company to hold more than three acres of land in any one parcel for sites of buildings: And provided moreover, that in the condemnation of land for sites of buildings, neither the dwelling house, yard, garden or curtilage of any person be invaded without the consent of the owner thereof: And provided, that the Company shall not use the land thus

condemned for any other than the objects of the charter.

This act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof.

Passed Jan. 8, 1836.

We have been requested to invite a meeting of the Valley Rail Road Commissioners, in Augusta, at the Court house in Staunton, on MONDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Commissioners are Messrs. Littleton Waddell, Joseph Brown, N. C. Kinney, Benjamin Crawford, Erasmus Stribling, Silas H. Smith, Franklin McCue, and John J. Craig.

Messrs. Editors—The charter of the Valley Rail Road Company having been amended by the Legislature to suit the views of the people of Augusta county, I would propose, that a meeting of its citizens be held in the Court-house, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting means for a survey and location of said road.—I have taken it upon myself to give this notice, because I know there are many who feel a deep interest on the subject, who desire that a meeting shall be held.

A CITIZEN OF STAUNTON.

Mr. Barton has arrived at Washington.—It was expected the President would send in his Special Message on Monday last.

It is rumored that there has been a serious split in the cabinet on the French question—the President, and Secretaries Kendall and Forsyth being for War, and Mr. Van Buren, and Secretaries Woodbury, Cass and Dickinson, for Peace—and that in consequence, thoughts are entertained of running Gen. Jackson for a third time. Believe it, who can!

The French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, M. PAGESOT, has demanded and received his passports, and is about to return home.

Capt. COOKE, who was killed in the attack on San Antonio, is William G. Cooke, son of Adam Cooke, Esq. of Stafford. He spent some time in this place, as a member of Gen. Baldwin's Law School, and had many acquaintances here.

WM. H. MACKAY, who was shot, with twenty-seven others, at Tampico, by the Mexicans, was a son of the late Robert Mackay, formerly a wealthy and intelligent merchant of Fredericksburg. His mother resides in Fredericksburg.

It appears that the unfortunate men who were shot at Tampico, by the Mexicans, had embarked at New Orleans as emigrants to Texas, on the offer of a free passage, with the assurance that when they arrived there, it would be optional with themselves whether they took up arms in defence of Texas or not; but that they were deceived, and suddenly found themselves in the service of Gen. Mehia, when off Tampico, and thus made the unpremeditated instruments of Mehia's designs on that place, and the victims of the treachery.

The Senate of Alabama, by a vote of 14 to 11, have rejected a resolution instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for Mr. Benton's expunging resolution.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

Intemperance dries up the fountain of moral feeling in the breast of man. The intemperate person sees no excellence in social duties. Though loveliness might clothe them in its most delightful charms, he perceives not their beauty. He does not wish to increase the happiness of his fellow beings. He delights not to see worldly prosperity throw its mantle over them—but he, both by precept and example, strives to lead old and young from the abodes of wealth, of honor, of usefulness, into those of poverty, disgrace, worthlessness and misery.

Intemperance has killed even his last wish to take a high, honorable stand among moral men. It has rendered him incapable of enjoying their society. It has destroyed his moral feeling. He does not perceive that even morality would raise him almost infinitely high above the level of the drunkard. Where is the person then, that has a single spark of moral feeling to warm his heart, that will not exert his every power to prevent intemperance from destroying it in others? What is man when his moral feeling has, through the influence of intoxicating liquor, degenerated into childish weakness, or become beastly ferocious? Let all who would cultivate moral feeling avoid that curse of curses, ardent spirits.

SPRINGWATER.

THE MARKETS.

Flour, in Richmond, small sales at \$6 75.—In Baltimore, store price \$6 75.—In Alexandria, \$5 62 a \$6 75.

Meteorological Table for the Year 1835.

KEPT BY R. L. COOKE, PRINCIPAL OF THE STAUNTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

Average temperature of the month	Fahrenheit.
do do of January	34° 875
do do do February	24° 60
do do do March	35° 50
do do do April	57° 66
do do do May	60° 57
do do do June	72° 02
do do do July	76° 08
do do do August	61° 08
do do do Sept.	60° 96
do do do October	59° 44
do do do Nov.	49° 71
do do do Dec.	36° 58

Average temperature for the whole Year 53° 305

Number of Clear days in the year	256
do Cloudy do do	109
do Rainy do do	54
do Snowy do do	12

The quantity of Water that fell during the year as ascertained by a correct rain gauge 25 362 inc's.

These results have been obtained by a careful observation of the Thermometer three times each day at the hours of 7 o'clock A. M.—2 o'clock, P. M. and 10 P. M. The Thermometer was kept constantly in the open air, but carefully protected from the influence of reflected heat.

The coldest day during the year, was the 7th of February, when the Thermometer fell to 10° below zero—in the county to 15 below.

The warmest day was the 31st of July, at which time the Thermometer stood at 95° in the shade.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN S. HORNER, to be Secretary of the Territory of Michigan.

PETER DESNOVERS, to be Marshal for the District of Michigan.

JAMES POINTS, to be Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

Money continues very scarce in Philadelphia. Bicknell's last Reporter has the following paragraph on the subject: "However incredible it may seem, we can assure our readers that within the last week, some of the best paper has been offered at the rate of interest of two per cent. per month, or twenty four dollars a year for the loan of one hundred dollars."

The latest news from France in this paper is favorable to peace. A rumor comes to us from Washington that the Special Message was expected to be pacific also.

DIED, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Williamson, in this place, on Friday night last, Mrs. SARAH ESKRIDGE, widow of the late Dr. P. I. Eskridge.

NOTICE.

The Overseers of the Poor for Augusta County will meet on Monday the 1st day of February next, being the first Monday of the month, at the Bell Tavern, in Staunton.

By order of the President, W. H. TAPP, c. o. p. Jan. 21, 1836.

Apprentice Wanted.

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

JOHN A. PECK. Staunton, Jan. 21, 1836.

DR. BERKELEY

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

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

For inserting artificial teeth from	\$5 to \$8
For plugging with gold	1 to 3
" " " tin	75
" Filing, for each space,	50
" Scaling and cleaning,	\$1 to 2
" Extracting,	\$1

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

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

Staunton, Jan. 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

About two months ago a BOX OF BOOKS was delivered to us by a wagoner, consigned to our care, and directed to R. F. Fridley or Pridley, but rather illegible.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay carriage, and the cost of this advertisement—otherwise if not called for within thirty days from this date, the Books will be sold, and an account kept of the sales.

PATTERSON & BROWN. Staunton, Jan. 21, 1836.

236 Pair of WOOLLEN SOCKS, for sale by the subscriber. A. M. MOSBY. Staunton, Jan. 7, 1836.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Augusta in Chancery sitting, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, on Saturday the 11th day of February next,

50 ACRES OF LAND.

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

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

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

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

LAND FOR SALE.

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

103 ACRES,

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

WILLIAM GRASS. Jan. 21, 1836.—2m

528 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

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

2 Tracts of Land,

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

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

JOHN C. BASKIN, JAMES H. BASKIN. January 21, 1836.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by William Miller and Nancy his wife, of Augusta county, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1829, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Greenbrier county, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will, on Saturday the 27th of February next, expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

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

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

JOHN KENNEY, Trustee. Jan. 21, 1836.

Lewisburg Alleganlian insert till sale.

SALE

UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

On the 28th day of January, inst. the Personal Estate of HUGH TORBERT, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at his late residence in the county of Augusta, about three miles from Greenville, consisting of

A valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. one Wagon, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

—ALSO—

At the late residence of JOHN DARST, deceased, all his Personal Estate will be exposed to sale, consisting of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Hay, and the Grain in the ground, one Wagon, Farming Utensils, one ton of Plaster of Paris, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Still and Still Vessels, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Also, will be offered for hire ten or twelve NEGROES.

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

CHAS. B. BRAWFORD, Adm'r. Jan. 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

Will be offered for sale at Augusta January Court,

A YOUNG STALLION, being five years old, of fine size, and possessing uncommon muscular power, and good blood.

A. B. BROWN. Jan. 21, 1836.

NATIONAL

Washington Monument.

BELIEVING it to be the desire of every PATRIOT to contribute something in erecting a Monument to the memory of our WASHINGTON, the undersigned, Agents for Augusta county, will, as soon as practicable, call on every man, old and young, in the county, for his mite. And as it is the privilege of every AMERICAN to aid in this act of gratitude to the Father of his country, the agents will endeavor to give all an opportunity to do so; and if any should be overlooked, no disrespect will be intended; and as one or the other of the agents may at all times be found in Staunton, any omission may be remedied by persons calling on them.

WM. H. ALLEN, WM. B. KAYSER. Staunton, Jan. 14, 1836.

P. S. The Cash to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received a variety of NEW GOODS, which, together with his stock on hand, makes his assortment very general and complete. Almost every article wanted in this part of the country may be found at his Store. He has constantly on hand a great variety of School Books, some *Law Books*, the second edition of FUNK'S MUSIC, greatly enlarged and improved—all of which he will sell on the usual terms.

JOSEPH COWAN. Staunton, Jan. 14, 1836.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by John H. Taylor, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1834, and duly recorded in the office of the County Court of Augusta, I will, on Friday the 5th day of February next, at the residence of said Taylor, (at Dr. Boy's mill, about four miles from Staunton,) proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property embraced by said deed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and which property is described as follows:

One Gig & Harness, one grey Mare, two Saddles and Bridles, two milch Cows, one Calf, eight head of Hogs, one eight day Clock, one Watch, about 1000 lbs. of Bacon, 2 Bureaus, 1 Book Case, 1 China Press, 1 full set of China, 4 feather Beds, 6 chaff Beds, 2 French post Bedsteads, 4 common Bedsteads, 4 Quilts, 7 Coverlets, 3 Counterpanes, with all the Bed Furniture in possession of and belonging to said Taylor at the date of the deed, 19 Chairs, 3 folding leaf Tables, 1 dressing Table, together with all other Household and Kitchen Furniture which said Taylor had in possession at the date of the deed. Also the following Books: Clark's Commentaries in 6 volumes, Wesley's Works in 7 vols., Fletcher's Works in 4 volumes, with a number of other books amounting in value to about \$75.

WM. KINNEY, Jun. Jan. 14, 1836. Trustee.

The subscriber wishes to employ a YOUNG MAN to take charge of a Store.—None need apply who cannot come well recommended for character and qualifications.—All letters by mail must be post paid.

D. G. WISE. Warm Springs, Jan. 14, 1836.—3t

Cash given for Rags AT THIS OFFICE.



From the Montrose Northern Farmer.
FERTILIZING PROPERTIES OF GYPSUM.

The incredible effect produced by such exceedingly small quantities of Gypsum as is generally applied to land, has not only excited the astonishment of philosophers, and the incredulity of farmers, but has led many weak minds to indulge the belief that so active and powerful an agent in the vegetable economy was no manure at all. Perhaps it would have been a better and more methodical arrangement in the introduction of these matters to our readers, if we had defined and explained our terms. We mean then by manures, any substance, whether mineral, fossil, or vegetable, which has a tendency to increase our crops by its application to land; and we do not mean to make the absurd distinction between substances that have this effect, whether they operate as stimulants, as food, or as the agents of less active matter. We have before adverted to the folly of inquiring into the inscrutable and mysterious energy with which nature conducts many of her most ordinary phenomena; and if we can only prevail upon farmers to do what they know, instead of endeavoring to know more than they ever practice, we shall indubitably find them conquering wealth and enjoying comfort, when theoretical and often times fanciful conjectures of profound and distinguished thinkers have been exploded.—Our object is to increase the quantity of our products, and we suggest to those who make a distinction between stimulating substances and other manures, that barn yard manure is as powerful a stimulant as any thing that can be applied to land.

Sir Humphrey Davy in his Agricultural Chemistry has made more experiments upon this manure than any other writer with whom we are acquainted. His conclusions have been that manures acting in such very small quantities as gypsum and the alkalies, constituted a part of the food of plants; and accordingly he found upon analyzing clover and Indian corn, (maize) that Gypsum entered into the constitution of these vegetables in larger quantities than in others: we shall show hereafter that its operation in vegetable physiology is of a different character. This wonderful man, who has perhaps done more than any other individual of modern times to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge, little dreamt that in a few short years after his death, the science in which he took so much delight would be extended as far beyond his discoveries, as he was himself in advance of the age; and his example furnishes a beacon to men of less mental calibre, cautioning them against the promulgation of creeds and systems, that the succeeding age demolishes without scruple or compunction.

Gypsum is the sulphate of lime, or lime in a state of combination with sulphuric acid, both of which having a strong affinity for water, overcharge themselves with the quantity they absorb from the atmosphere, and gradually part with it to the roots of vegetables. Without moisture, the putrefaction of vegetable matter can make no progress; and consequently experience and science concur to show that Gypsum must add greatly to our crops. Its operation is great upon the atmosphere, and has been practically ascertained to be much greater according to the quantity sown, when applied broad cast, than when buried under soil. It is the cheapest of all manures, because its effect is greater according to the quantity applied, and the cost of obtaining it, than any other material; and happily for our country, the facilities of intercourse are now so great, that if our own beds remain neglected, the enterprise and industry of our Northern neighbours will soon bring it to our doors. There can be no excuse for the poverty of a farmer acquainted with the value of this article, unless indeed the deep rooted prejudices of habit and education prevent him from admitting the evidence furnished by his senses. Such men are more the objects of compassion than of anger, and all that can be done is to fill their neighbours' barns with half the quantity of land, until conviction is carried to their understandings.

The effect of Gypsum upon the atmosphere furnishes us with a reason for the difference exhibited upon different crops by its application; broad leaved vegetables which are supplied with nourishment from the air, are thus enabled to obtain more of it than

vegetables of less expansion. Clover is increased more than any other of the grasses, and Indian corn more than any other of the grains. Buckwheat, potatoes, turnips and cabbage, abundantly confirm the position, while narrow leaved vegetables, as timothy and the small grains, exhibit less effect from this than from barn-yard manure. Gypsum seldom meets with any thing in the soil which can decompose it, and while its elements remain fixed, it neither assists in the putrefaction of animal remains, nor in the decomposition of manure. Some kinds of ashes contain considerable quantities of Gypsum; in the moist and fertile climate of Ireland, peat is frequently burnt for manure, and the ashes have often been found to contain one third part of Gypsum. And while Sir Humphrey Davy is directing our attention to the constituents of this manure, in the composition of the soil, and the nature of the plant, has contributed essentially to our stock of knowledge, he did not sufficiently investigate its atmospheric influence, nor advert to all the elaborations that sometimes take place in the chemistry of nature. It remained therefore for subsequent chemists to discover, or at least to publish the fact, that the sulphuric acid which is solidified in Gypsum, can be resolved into sulphuric acid gas and oxygen, and consequently many plants which may not afford Gypsum in an unaltered state, and which are so constituted as to reject the calcareous base altogether, may appropriate to their own benefit a large modification of the other elements: Davy has informed us that the saline compounds contained in plants are very numerous, and that sulphate of potash is one of the most common: starch is known by every good housewife in the country to be a constituent of many plants; and starch boiled in water with sulphuric acid is converted into a saccharine substance existing throughout almost the whole of the vegetable creation. Hence a large field is opened for the rational speculations of agricultural Chemists, as it renders it possible that some of the mineral acids in the composition of plants, after acting chemically on the juices concocted in the pulp, may be changed into other useful ingredients, or may be thrown out unchanged.—We shall leave these enquiries to those who have leisure and means to pursue them, with the single remark that they all tend to the inevitable conclusion that Gypsum is an invaluable article of manure, and that when used to increase vegetable matter that is intended to be ploughed in, such as clover, we know of no substance in the inexhaustible nomenclature of chemistry that can be compared to it as a manure, for cheapness, fertilizing effect, and the ease with which it can be administered. HOLKHAM.

THE CULTIVATOR,
IS a monthly publication, of sixteen quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18 3/4 cents the year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy. Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, at Albany, N. Y.
Subscriptions received at the office of the Spectator, January, 1836.

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

TERMS.
Setting Artificial Teeth, \$5 to \$8
Drawing, 1
Cleaning, 2 to 5
Filing, 50
Plugging, with gold, 1 to 3
with tin foil, 75
For visiting in the country, an extra charge will be made.
Ladies will be waited on at their residences.
Dec. 10, 1835.

Carriage-Making.

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

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

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

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

JUDSON MACOY,
Staunton, Nov. 3, 1835.

NEW BOOKS.

For Sale by ROBERT COWAN—
THE TOKEN for 1836.
THE PEARL, for 1836.
YOUTH'S SKETCH BOOK, '1836
The Cruise of the Midge, 2nd series—
The Crayon Miscellany, No. 3—
Mason's Farrier, improved—Hind's Farrier—
2nd vol. Penny Cyclopaedia.

Cheap Almanacs.
Hagerstown Almanacs, English, 1836
Do. do German do
The Comic do, Virginia do. and Parley's Almanac.

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

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

Silver Pencil Cases, Pencil Leads—Silver Thimbles, Silver Bodkins, Key Rings, Corset Rings, Bead Purses, Cologne Water—Large cheap THERMOMETERS—Walking Canes—large fur Capes and Ruffs—fine black and plum colored Shally.
Staunton, Nov. 26.

NEW GOODS.

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

Also a general assortment of **HARDWARE, &c. &c.**, all of which he will sell low for cash or to punctual customers.
Sept. 24, 1835

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

THOMAS HORD

WILL prosecute land claims against the Government of the United States for services in the late war against Great Britain.
Enlistments for five years, for the war, or volunteers for five years, and dying in service, and enlistments under the Act of December, 1814, are good for land bounty. In all cases of the death of the soldier, his heirs at law are entitled to the bounty.

THOMAS HORD will be generally at the Courts held at Warrenton, or at his residence near Walnut Branch, in Fauquier county, until the winter, when his professional business will require his attention in the cities of Richmond and Washington.

Letters addressed to him at Walnut Branch Post Office, Fauquier County, will receive due attention.
Revolutionary claims prosecuted as usual for officers and soldiers, or their heirs.
October 15, 1835.—3m

A LARGE SALE OF Valuable Property.

DESIGNING to remove from this country, I will offer for sale, on Monday the 1st day of February next, the valuable

House & Lot

in Staunton, which I now occupy, situated conveniently for business, a Pump immediately at the door, fronting on Beverly or Main street 115 feet, and on Market street 167 feet. The House is a strong and substantial Brick Building, measuring 28 feet by 44, and is now, and has been for the last 10 years, occupied as a Store house and dwelling—a productive Garden, Lumber-house, brick Smoke-house, Stable and Carriage-house.
—Also,—

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
containing by survey, one 340 acres, (on which it is believed there is a large Stone Coal bed, from specimens I have,) the other containing 250 acres, lying in the Little Calf Pasture, in Augusta county, both of which are well timbered.
The terms will be proclaimed on the day of sale.

Also, on Monday the 28th of February, (being COURT DAY,) BY

Stock of Goods,

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

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

All persons indebted to me either by bond or account, will please make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

PHILIP HOPKINS,
Staunton, Jan. 7, 1835.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Staunton, Va. January 1st, 1836.

Nancy C. Anderson	Barnet Hoffman
Wm D Anderson	Clerk of L Hospital
Mary L Austin	John Jones
Nancy Brown	Richard Jones
Wm H Brown	Rev Wm Jackson
Lyddale Bowles	Albert Jordan
Fleming Bailey	Semion Jennings
James Brady	Frederick Keller
Davis Bell or Wm Poage	Robert Kaylor
Andrew Brady	Wm Kenne
Elizabeth Blackwell	Susan Knowles
Dabney Beach	Michael Livick
Elizabeth Bernard	Thomas Leach
Joseph Brown	Benjamin Lamb
Wm Carr	Samuel Long
Rev Henry S Christian	Henry Massie
Eliph Calvert	John Miller
George Campbell	John Moyers
John Churchman	Wm Miller, sen
Wm W Curry	Austin Martin
Madison Curry	Harvey McDowell
Robert Curry	Thomas or Mary Nelson
James Conner	Jacob Newman
Daniel Cline	James Nickols
Harriet Crawford	Calip Orene
Rev Mr. Callihan	Wm B Phillips
Clerk of Augusta Co.	Henry Powell
Wm K Piper	F. M Pittman
John C Parris	Wm K Piper
Wm Pittman	John C Parris
Thomas Price	Wm Pittman
George Parris	Thomas Price
David Pickering	George Parris
Alexander Parris	David Pickering
Wm Robertson	Alexander Parris
Vaustu Robertson	Wm Robertson
Jane F Ross	John C Parris
Jane Robertson	Jane F Ross
Erasmus Stripling	Jane Robertson
Anderson Sprouse	Erasmus Stripling
Benjamin Sturging	Anderson Sprouse
Sheriff of Augusta County	Benjamin Sturging
Wm Travis	Sheriff of Augusta County
Wm Trayer	Wm Travis
C M Varner	Wm Trayer
Henry B Yerzer	C M Varner
Elinor White	Henry B Yerzer
Rev Wm S White	Elinor White
Peyton R Wier	Rev Wm S White
Jane Willson	Peyton R Wier
Margaret Welch	Jane Willson
Alex Williams	Margaret Welch
Theophilus Wyatt	Alex Williams
Benjamin Wright	Theophilus Wyatt
L. TREMPER, P. M.	Benjamin Wright

For sale at the Printing Office of the Spectator,
THE

VIRGINIA SCRIVENER:

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

A Practical Treatise ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Adapted to the Climate and Soil of the United States, By F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and editor of the Silk Culturist. Illustrated by Engravings.
The interest in all parts of the United States in the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain PRACTICAL TREATISE on the Cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and Climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

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

As making the raw material into sewing silk and Twist is very profitable to the Silk grower, all necessary information for that purpose will be given.

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

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

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

THE NATIONAL.

At the instance of a number of friends in Congress, and to accommodate their wishes, the Publishers of the National Intelligencer propose to issue, during the session of Congress, a WEEKLY PAPER to be called THE NATIONAL—to comprise, so far as its limits will admit, the Proceedings and Debates in Congress, and such other selections from the columns of the National Intelligencer, as may be deemed interesting or valuable. The paper will be of the same size as the Intelligencer, and will be commenced on the first day of January, if a sufficient number to justify the experiment be offered by that time. It will be published six months, or longer, if the session continue longer. The price, for the whole term, will be as follows:
For five copies or more, \$1 each.
For single subscriptions, to be sent by mail, \$1 50 each.

SCOTTSVILLE

Commission House.

The subscriber continues to deal in GROCERIES, FLOUR, &c.; and to receive & forward Merchandise as heretofore. Desiring to extend his business in the Commission line, he will receive all kinds of Produce or Manufactures on storage, (Spirits excepted); and will ship by instructions, or sell on commission. His Lumber-house is large, airy and safe, being immediately attached to his Store rooms. His charges will be moderate, and his personal attention given to business.

HENRY HARTMAN,
Scottsville, Oct. 29, 1835.

BUTLER'S

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

This desirable preparation has received the patronage of many eminent members of the Profession, and from a discerning public many respectable and unsolicited testimonials of its efficacy as a Medicine, have been elicited.—With all the pleasing qualities of a GLASS OF SO-DA WATER, it possesses the active medicinal properties of the most approved Salinous Purgatives: it is pleasant to the palate and grateful to the stomach.
For sale by
J. B. GARRETT.

A NEW ARTICLE.

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

Newspaper Establishment

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE Editor and Proprietor of the "Allegheny Democrat" has engaged in the Dry Goods business, and is therefore compelled to dispose of the Newspaper establishment and Printing office. They will be sold on reasonable terms. The subscription, advertising and job custom are good, and offer inducements to those desirous of embarking in the business. Application to be made IMMEDIATELY, as the sale cannot long be retarded.
Pittsburg, Dec. 22, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that I have no longer any interest in the Blacksmith's business, carried on at the shop below Mr. Peck's Tan-yard.
WM. S. ESKRIDGE,
Jan. 7, 1836.—4t

FARM FOR SALE.

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

370 ACRES,

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

ANDREW RHINEHART,
Nov. 19, 1835.—11stAp.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered for sale, on the first day of April next, the Plantation on which I now reside, on the head waters of Middle River, adjoining the lands of Th. Thompson and Jacob Shuey, supposed to contain 170 or 180 acres. There are about 12 acres of meadow, and it is supposed 40 acres more could be made and watered. The improvements are a good DWELLING HOUSE, a Barn, and an excellent Orchard.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS HUTCHENS,
Jan. 7, 1836.—3t

Cash! Cash!

The subscriber having received his supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
has now a very neat assortment of Merchandise on hand, which he offers to the public, at a VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON THE FIRST COST, for Cash only—or such country produce as may suit him.
WM. CLARKE,
Staunton, Jan. 7, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOHN B. GARRETT,
A large assortment of
Drugs & Medicines, &c. &c.
Among which are many new and valuable articles.
Sept. 17, 1835.

MONTAGUE'S BALM,

An Indian remedy for the Toothache. The established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all Aches (Toothache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth, and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

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

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods. All applications for Agencies or orders for the Balm, will receive prompt attention if addressed to the subscriber; or to Holdery & McPheters, Petersburg, Virginia.
H. B. MONTAGUE.

FOR SALE BY
DR. J. B. GARRETT,
Staunton, Jan. 14, 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase any number of young and likely NEGROES, from ten to twenty-five years of age, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He can be found at any time in Staunton, as he has stationed himself here for the purpose of purchasing.
FREDERICK M. PITMAN,
Staunton, Nov. 3, 1835.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

TERMS OF THE SPECTATOR.

The Spectator is published, weekly, by HARPER & SOSKY, 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. Large or advertisements in the same proportion. All letters must be "post paid."