...mitted for our concurrence, which seems to afford an unequivocal sanction to the sentiments which our late Governor seems to entertain of the respective claims of the contending parties to our sympathy and regard.

In expressing this dissent from the opinions of our late Executive, we are prepared to do justice to the exalted motives of patriotism which have influenced views which we may deem to be erroneous.

Your Committee are constrained to say, that on this topic, to differ with him on the declaration that both Mexico and Texas are equally entitled to our sympathy, is precisely tantamount to the proposition, that neither can invoke any such a feeling; for, it will be scarcely pretended that Mexico in her career of violated faith and stupendous atrocity, can put in any such a claim. Upon a simple statement of facts, it remains to be seen whether Texas has a just pretension to challenge any interest on our part in her present struggle.

The cause of Texas is identical with the cause which severed the Colonies of North America from the parent country.

It is a radical mistake to suppose, that the Revolution in Texas was commenced by a band of mere adventurers, unsustained by a resident population in possession by legal title of chartered rights and a portion of the property of the country. The truth is, that at an early period after the acquisition of Louisiana, when Spain exercised scarcely any jurisdiction, civil or military, over this vast Territory, the hardy emigrants of our Western Frontier pushed their enterprize into these solitudes and commenced settlements, which have since become the most flourishing portions of the country. These infant settlements gradually increased and became prosperous; and in the struggle between Spain and her Provinces, Texas rendered the most essential services to the common cause of liberty and right.

Immediately after the termination of the struggle by which Spain lost her Colonies on our Continent, the actual settlers in Texas obtained guarantees and charters for the encouragement of emigration and settlement, which allured an enterprising portion of the people of the United States within her limits, under the faith of the most solemn compacts. These were violated without a colour of justice, under a despotic jealousy of the growing importance of Texas, and in the most flagrant manner—and it was not until the Confederacy of the Provinces was flagitiously overthrown by the substitution of a consolidated central despotism, that Texas resisted, and even her resistance was not commenced until she had exhausted every resource of supplication and remonstrance. Her resistance rested like that of the former Colonies which now form these independent States, on a violation of chartered rights and constitutional guarantees. And if, in a cause so just and holy, many of the gallant spirits of our own country have hastened to her standard, it neither weakens the justice of her cause or the force of those public principles which justify her resistance.

Since the invasion of Texas, events have supervened which are well calculated to augment the sympathy which our people may have felt, even in the abstract right involved in the contest. We need not refer to the infamous and flagitious barbarity of her invaders, when flushed with a temporary success, they were able to perpetrate the most atrocious violation of the rights and usages of civilized warfare. If these, for a time, were calculated to challenge the deep concern and commiseration of our own countrymen for a people suffering under every extremity of human misery and desolation, when the tide of war turned, and its current was rolled back with tremendous force—when a victory, the most splendid of which the annals of modern times afford scarcely a parallel, was followed by a humanity and moderation equally unexampled, it is quite natural to suppose that this sympathy on the part of our people would be largely increased by the admiration they would feel towards a handful of brave men, who had vindicated their claim to an Empire by the rights of war and by the glorious attributes of mercy and christian civilization. To check this current of confraternity and feeling, would be treason against our common nature and that moral sentiment upon which the preservation of our own liberties must rest.

The sequel of this deeply interesting drama must be left to the dispensations of a wise Providence, whom we are taught to believe orders every thing for the best.—There may be those who suppose that it will be neither the policy of the United States to recognize the independence of Texas nor to admit her into the Union.—We do not desire to anticipate the vast considerations which enter into this subject. To such persons, it might be said, that although both of these privileges might be denied, yet we cannot strike Texas from the map of the physical globe; or from her territorial location. There she stands as our neighbor, for good or for evil, touching our frontier at a point of intimate community with our most sensitive interests, and alluring by her immense and boundless fertility of soil, a stream of emigration which is destined to make her a great State in our Confederacy, or a powerful separate empire.

Nor is it to be concealed that the interest which our people feel in her future destiny, is in no small degree augmented by her having, not only domestic institutions analogous to our own, but from the fact that she has already been threatened with the hostility of Great Britain and the opposition of some of the free States of our own Union, by reason of these very institutions which have been engrafted in her new Constitution as a part of the fundamental law of the land.

If these events admonish us of the necessity of maintaining a strict neutrality between the contending parties, they likewise teach us the no less important duty of looking well to our own interests; of husbanding the good will and nourishing the sympathy of those who may be in alliance with us on the vast and momentous relations of property, and social and political organization, which may be destined to be touched by the hand of ruthless ambition not the less desolating and destructive, because guided by the madness of a blind and pernicious fanaticism.

Your Committee, in conclusion, recommend that the Report of the House of Representatives be not concurred in, and that this Report be sent to that body, respectfully asking for their concurrence.

Adopted by nearly a unanimous vote.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of 15 Negroes, for Cash.—Will be sold for cash, at Jeffress's Tavern, in Farmville, in the county of Prince Edward, on the 10th day of January next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, 15 Negroes, belonging to the estate of Edward Booker, dec'd, consisting of men, women, girls and boys.

All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, will please present them, duly authenticated or proven, that the necessary means may be provided for their discharge.

B. J. WORSHAM,
Executor of Edward Booker, dec'd.

I will, as agent for S. G. Pearson, administratrix of John Pearson, sell, at the same time and place, an excellent dining room servant, or young man, for several years past engaged in the Tavern at Prince Edward courthouse.

B. J. WORSHAM.
Dec 24 69—t10J

NEGROES FOR SALE.—Will be sold, privately, at Louisa C. H., on Monday, the 9th January, nine likely Negroes. Traders are invited to attend.
Dec 24 [69—wt9J] JOS. LIPSCOMB.

COMMISSIONERS' *Sale of Valuable Property.*—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Henrico, in the case of Tiernan & Co. vs. Fulton, &c., the undersigned, appointed Commissioners by said decree, offer at private sale, the following valuable City and neighborhood Property, to wit:

One Lot, situated on Water street, at the lower end of the Dock, and adjoining the Lot lately purchased by Mr. John O. Lay. This property lies immediately on the Dock, below the Gates, and is a good situation for a Wharf and Lumber house. Mr. James Fisher, Jr., can give any information respecting it.

Also, one 20 acre Lot, within 1 mile of the Corporation line, on the Williamsburg road. It is surrounded by a ditch, lies well for cultivation, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of clover. James A. Fulton will point out this Lot.

Also, the interest of the late Alexander Fulton, (being one undivided third part,) in 12 Lots on Church hill, in the county of Henrico, situated near the Burying ground of the Adams family. Mr. Bates, the City Surveyor, will give any information respecting this property.

The above mentioned pieces of property, if not disposed of before Monday, the 6th day of February next, will be set up to the highest bidder, at public auction, of which due notice will be given.

Application can be made to Capt. William M. Fulton, by those disposed to purchase.

P. N. NICHOLAS, } *Comm'rs.*
WM. M. FULTON, }
Dec 21 2awtd—69

IN CHANCERY—Virginia.—In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Prince Edward county:
John James Ewing, Plaintiff,
against
Charles Woodson and Samuel Venable, Executors of James Ewing, deceased, Defendants.

Notice.—The Commissioner to whom was referred the execution of the order made in the above cause at the April term of the Court, hereby notifies, that Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1837, has been selected as the time for the execution of said order; when the parties can attend at my office, and present such evidence as may be necessary to examine, settle, and report the accounts ordered.

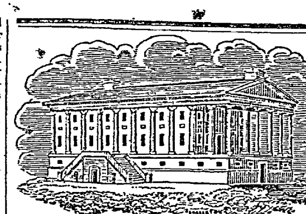
F. N. WATKINS, *Commissioner.*
December 24 69—w4w

REMOVAL.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the old Toll House, immediately at the lower end of the Basin, and directly fronting Messrs. P. J. Chevallie & Co.'s large manufacturing Mills, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which he will at all times sell as low as they can be afforded in the market; trusting, by a close application to business, and a desire to please in all cases, to share a portion of the public patronage.

EDWD. POWELL.

N. B. Strict attention paid to the sale of all kinds of produce and merchandise that may be consigned to me; also to the receiving and forwarding goods to any part of the State, upon customary terms.

ED. POWELL.
December 21 69—w6w



Richmond, Saturday, Dec. 24.

BUSINESS of the Legislature.

Present appearances warrant the belief, that the present is to be a business session of the Legislature. Except the Resolutions concerning Mr. Leigh, we are not aware of any general question, which will consume much of their time. We presume the debate on these resolutions will be despatched in the course of two or three days—perhaps less.—Then will come on the great local concerns of the State—the principal of these is 1st The disposition of the Surplus Revenue—2d. The State Banks—3d. The schemes of Internal Improvement.

1st. The Legislature having determined to receive the Surplus on deposite, the next question is, *what they are to do with it?*—No movement has yet been made upon it—No propositions for specific investments have been submitted—nor has the whole subject been referred to a *large Select Committee;* as is probably the best mode of preparing the matter for discussion, and decision. This Committee would not only have the advantage of comparing ideas, and digesting a comprehensive and enlarged report on the whole ground—but of receiving and considering the various views and resolutions submitted in the House, by gentlemen who are not members of the Committee.

We should be happy to bring the Press to bear also upon it, if those who are accustomed to think upon such subjects, would favor us with their views, in a condensed form. It strikes us, that this general principle should serve as a land-mark to our measures; that, as the money is simply deposited with us as a loan, without interest, and may be recalled by the U. States, *we know not when,* it should either be loaned out to the Banks, or vested in such Internal Improvements as may admit of immediate conversion into available funds—Or, if we choose to give it a different destination, that we should provide in the bill full power to the Treasurer to borrow the money from other quarters, upon the faith of State stock, to replace the money to the General Government, in such instalments as may be called for under the act of Congress. Such a prospective provision is calculated to give a larger sweep to the employment of the fund—as it serves to carry out the principle of a *loan*—and in fact, to authorize a new loan to be contracted for the purpose of replacing the money, which we have received on deposite from the Government.—As we have got the money, the great object is, to make it profitable to us—not to waste a stiver of it—not to dissipate it in a general scramble between various minor interests—but to use it wisely and well, so that when we come to return it, if the General Government should ever call for it, we may have convertible funds immediately within our reach, or have a valuable equivalent for them.—Too much care and circumspection, therefore, cannot be used, in selecting the modes of investment. If we treat it, exactly as we would do, were we to authorize the Treasurer to go into market and borrow for us two millions—looking ahead to the prospect of returning it, and of course, having a valuable consideration to produce in lieu of it, we shall but do our duty to the State.—It would be a miserable piece of financiering, indeed, if we were to waste the fund, or were to spend it upon objects of inferior importance, and when pay day should come, that we had neither the fund itself to command, nor any thing, or very little, to shew for it, when we come to make a new loan for replacing it.

2d. *Internal Improvement* forms another of the great subjects of the present session. We are for prosecuting it with all the means, that we possess, or can command on good terms—taking care to vest them in such objects, as we are assured on the best information, will be most productive, and most essentially demanded by the present interests of the State. A new loan—or a new public debt, have no terrors for us, provided the money is profitably laid out. What citizen of New York now grudges the millions which have been vested in their grand canal? Who does not contemplate with pride the immense profit which it is annually producing? Who does not see too, with what facility this revenue is calculated to extinguish the debt which was originally contracted for its production? The Times say, *Go on.* This age of improvement tells us to persevere. The spirit of our surrounding sisters calls us to rouse up. They are all pressing on to the goal; all striving to turn to their own advantage, their own resources, as well as those of the other States. South Carolina is exerting herself to the South—Maryland to the North of us. Both are striving to benefit themselves at our expense—while Tennessee extending her rail-road to the Mississippi, invites us to continue the communication to our Atlantic frontier, and pour the riches of the West into our own bosom. If we are indifferent, the other States will shoot ahead of us, and throw us into the back ground. If we sleep, we will not say we are undone; but years will scarcely recover the ground we may lose. But we must go on, not only in an active, and a liberal, but a wise, and foreseeing spirit. We cannot do every thing at once.—We cannot command the capital, nor can we obtain the labor to cover the whole ground in a breath.—We must select the objects, which are most immediately necessary; which are the most productive; upon which we have obtained the best lights and have the best assurances of success—be they canals, rail-roads, or turnpikes. To carry out these principles, we repeat, that we are willing to risk the credit of the State; to make new loans, and to incur new debt. Some have proposed to lend out the surplus revenue to the Banks—and with the interest thus received, to pay the interest on the monies we may borrow for paying our proportion of the stock of great, pressing public improvements. We state the proposition for more general and deliberate consideration.

3d. The other great object, which is brought before the present session of the Legislature, is the Banking System.—We understand, the Bank Committee of the H. of Delegates, propose to establish Independent Banks at Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Lynchburg, with the privilege and under the obligation of establishing branches—as well to infuse more banking capital into the existing Banks. For our own parts, we do not hesitate to say at once, that we would go for such a system, upon two conditions: One is, that the augmentation of the Banking capital of the State, should be reasonable, and not extravagant—and the other is, that no new Bank should be permitted to issue notes below $10—and reserving to the Legislature the right of limiting the notes to $20, when the charters of the present Banks in Richmond shall expire—so as to embrace them within its provisions. When we look to the past—and see how far the Banking mania ran in 1813-14-15 and 16; how many banks were set up; and how much the country was flooded with bank paper of various and fluctuating values—how strongly this debased state of the paper currency was used to rebuild a Mammoth National Bank—when too, we see, how many new Banks have been recently established, since a re-charter was refused to the National Bank—how much paper is afloat; how various their value; how eagerly the same argument will be hereafter pressed for a new Bank, we are impressed with the deep necessity of employing much caution upon this subject. How can we have any thing like a uniform currency, if the State Banks are permitted to multiply like mushrooms, and then to throw out small notes in such profusion? The more paper we have, the less specie. The best currency seems to be a due proportion of both.—Paper, for the larger transactions—coin, for the smaller. All experience teaches us, that there must first be laid a solid foundation of metal, on which to erect a good superstructure of paper. Too much paper,—too small notes, banish the precious metals—so that if paper be only or principally employed, the circulating medium varies in its value from place to place, and when a disorder comes, and the pressure threatens, a panic threatens society, and the whole monetary system becomes disturbed to its deepest foundations. What is the best remedy? Banish all the small notes from circulation. Take lessons from England and France—In the former, the lowest notes tolerated are for £5 sterling—In France, none are circulated under 100 francs. This remedy is in the hands of the *State Governments only.* Let the Federal power do all it can; and well and wisely have its powers been circumscribed—let it coin gold and silver as fast as it can—let it make the metallic standard as fit as it may—let it exclude as far as it properly can, all but the precious metals for its own revenues—yet, after all, how far short are all its legitimate exertions of the great object of improving the currency. So long as the States abuse the power with which they are invested; so long as they multiply bank charters without due caution; and so long as they permit their banks to issue notes of small denomination, the currency must be debased; and a temptation is held out, to those who are anxious to stretch the Federal authority, to overleap the barriers of the Constitution, and to urge upon us the necessity of establishing another gigantic National Bank. These truths are written with a sunbeam. The States have the remedy principally in their own hands. They must use their power wisely, or they will run the same giddy round, which they ran in 1812. If it be the duty of the States, then, to arrest the mischief in time, some one must begin it. Why should not Virginia? Why should *she* not set the example; and limit the new banks in the circulation of their paper?—We consider this subject so important, that we shall recur to it again—and again.

New Orleans.—The books for subscription to the *Ocean Steam Navigation Company,* were closed on the 16th.—The whole amount of the capital was subscribed—the subscriptions in small amounts, distributed generally among all classes of her citizens.

Richmond.—We have seen a memorial to the Common Hall of this city, from Messrs. J. B. Harvie and John Heth, which we hail with cordiality. It promises to be of great public utility. Instead of carrying the produce from the basin to the shipping at Rocketts, by drays, carts, wagons, &c., the Memorialists propose to establish a *Rail-road* along Carey street, and substitute that mode of transportation. We have for a long time considered the project not only as feasible, but economical and expedient. The Memorialists "propose effectually to guard the interest of persons concerned, in preserving the convenient and secure passage of Cary street, by submitting to such conditions as will effectually prevent any alterations in the graduation of the street where it is built upon, which can in any degree affect the present access to the footways and entrances to houses; and moreover, in order to prevent any obstruction whatever to the free passage of the street every where in all directions, they propose that their railway shall be so constructed as not to form the slightest projection or prominence above the level of the adjoining parts of the street. That this can be most effectually done, is well known to all who have witnessed the manner in which rail-ways are conducted through the most crowded and busy parts of the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to the inestimable advantage of the business of these cities, and without the slightest inconvenience either to passengers or conveyances of any kind—That entire safety to all passers may be secured, they propose, instead of locomotive engines, to use horses or mules for draft, and to limit the pace to a walk.—Your memorialists are persuaded, that the extinction of the increasing source of annoyance, disgust and destruction of property, arising from the coal trade, would alone be sufficient to obtain the sanction of your honorable body to their proposal.—It is needless to enlarge on the great importance of the work, as furnishing a more certain, convenient, safe and economical transportation for tobacco, flour, coal, iron and other produce from the basin and warehouses on and adjacent to Cary street to Rocketts, and for goods of all kinds from Rocketts and the neighborhood to the central parts of the city. By commencing their railway near the point where the canal terminates in the basin, say on Seventh street, and extending branches to the different landings on the basin, the warehouses on Cary street, to Shockoe warehouse, and along such of the cross streets extending on both sides of Cary street to E street and the river, as may be thought expedient, nearly the whole heavy transport arising from the business and commerce of the city of Richmond within its limits will be accommodated. With respect to the charges of transport, they will submit such a tariff of tolls as they hope will meet with the approbation of the common hall; and if they are allowed to approximate to the present rates of transport charges, they will undertake to execute the work in a limited time, and at the expiration of twenty years from the completion of the work, will surrender it to the corporation of Richmond in complete order, asking as compensation for their undertaking only the privilege for that limited term."

As they say, the Dock has hopelessly failed—and we do not see what better substitute can be made, than a Rail-road.—We wish it all success. The scheme will be in the hands of two gentlemen of enterprize—And one of them has claims upon the city for the liberal sacrifices he has made in her behalf. General Harvie has suffered much to serve her—and we should be happy to see him, while promoting her interests, advancing his own.

The spirit of improvement is at work among us; and we regard this project as one of the best evidences of the wisdom with which it can operate.

*JUDGE WHITE.

We have a letter from a member of the House of Representatives, which speaks of the manner in which Judge White has been treated by some of his pretended friends: "What will he now think of his S. Carolina friends? Will he boast, as his only consolation, that he was not the candidate of the Nullifiers? But be that as it may, can any man doubt that he has been woefully disappointed in the professions of those who have recently had him under their charge. But the leaders of the S. Carolina party have no doubt disappointed many of their adherents in our State and elsewhere. Yes, sir, duped them, duped them, by concealing their real determination as to the election of a President, and favoring rather than opposing the election of the man whom they had once denounced as a "subservient palace slave."—But that matter is now settled, and settled beyond the reach of contingency, by a majority of the free men of this Republic; Whiggery, with all its appendages and concomitants, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Our Correspondent was not aware of the harsh terms in which the Columbia Times speaks of Judge White since the election. *Hear him!* "All hail! to the Legislature for this act of magnanimity. We are aware of the calculations on the score of what is called *policy*, in favor of Mr. White. For ourselves we believe, and we rejoice to see that the people of South Carolina believes so too, that the best possible policy, and that which leads most certainly to honor and glory, is that of straight-forward honesty and consistency in right. Thanks to the noble and high-minded spirit of South Carolina, that, disregarding all far-fetched and metaphysical calculations of temporary and uncertain *policy*, and refusing to sacrifice the right to the expedient, she has chosen to act upon principle, and has scorned to lick the dastardly hand that was raised to rivet the chains of oppression and tyranny upon her, by spilling her blood and laying waste her fair fields! As for White we verily believe he deserves a halter from our hands rather than political promotion."—*A Halter!* This is really carrying the joke too far.

In a very different spirit do some of the friends of Judge White speak of the Idol of the Nullifiers, (Mr. Calhoun,) as we see below.

Two of Judge White's friends in Congress have thrown themselves into the front ranks of opposition. They spare not Gen. Jackson upon his sick bed. One of them is relating little anecdotes, which were retailed during the last campaign, and can scarcely grace the private circle, much less the Congress of the U. States. Will Messrs. Wise and Peyton never profit by experience? What have they gained by their diatribes of the last session? Judge White carried but two States, and received only 26 votes—As some wag observed, he wants only *one hundred and twenty* votes, to make him the successor of Gen. Jackson.

We had hoped that the nation would have enjoyed a transient truce after the battle, and that the present would be a *business*, not a *talking* session of Congress. We are deceived. The clamor is begun, and the White Orators are full-mouthed in the chase.—Such seems to be the inconsistent spirit of the Judge himself, as it blazes out in his reply to the citizens of Carter county—and such are his two organs in Nashville. One of these, the Nashville Banner, republishes the series of Numbers from the United States Telegraph, (entitled "The Bane and Antidote,")—which abuses Mr. Van Buren, and declares that if Mr. Calhoun had been nominated, he would have been elected. The Banner introduces the article with the following queer and amusing remarks. Let any one make head or tail of it, if he can:

"We copy from the U. S. Telegraph what purports to be the first of a series of articles on subjects of the utmost importance to our countrymen. Although we should not have named the distinguished individual who is mentioned in this number, and on that point do not coincide with the writer, the general tenor of his piece is such, as to entitle it to a place in our columns. Now that the consequences which were to be dreaded from the dangerous doctrine of *nullification*, which we can never be brought to tolerate, are past, it is unnecessary and inexpedient to rake up the dissentions and party bickerings to which it gave rise; but, with the remembrance of the great alarm which it gave us for the safety of our beloved Union. There must always be many whom we should prefer to one who was a leader in its ranks; although we have ever thought the *political martyrdom* of John C. Calhoun on this subject, sufficient evidence both of his zeal and of his honesty. '*The Union—it must be preserved!*'—is the noblest sentiment of him who uttered it, and will be remembered as the chief ornament in the civic fame of Jackson, when nullification shall only be thought of, as adding the glory of its destruction to that of his military deeds."

Who can make any thing of these contradictory *sentiments*.—As to the *motive* of these remarks, they are evidently intended to soothe Mr. Calhoun by honied words—instead of threatening *him* with "a halter."

The Alexandria Gazette and its Richmond Correspondent are mistaken, or we are misinformed. The former says, "All offices are now bestowed—all propositions agreed upon—all plans arranged at Richmond, *in caucus!*" The fact is, we have heard of but *one caucus* being held this winter in Richmond, by the Republicans. *That* related to the Senator. What Caucuses, if any, which the Whigs have held this winter, the Deponent saith not—but they certainly have not despised the use of them at other sessions. It was charged upon them the other day on the floor of the House, that they once held a Caucus on the evening before the Assembly met, to regulate the choice of a Speaker—and it could not be denied. Would we not *then* have had just *as much* right to say, that "*all* offices were bestowed—*all* propositions agreed upon, &c., in a Whig Caucus?"

The Petersburg Constellation copies the sketches of the Military Court at Fredericktown, from the Baltimore Chronicle—but declines vouching for their correctness. We do so likewise. We have the utmost respect for General Scott, and the most confident belief, that he will come out, with his high reputation, not only unscathed, but burnished anew, from the investigation now going on. So far as the evidence goes to refute the calumnies, which have been so liberally poured upon his head, we sincerely rejoice. But there is a great deal of political slang, artfully mingled up in the sketches by the Reporter himself, for which we will not vouch; and which we think entirely out of place. We regret their introduction—and we find it is not always practicable to disentangle them from the context, without destroying the sense; nor very convenient to be continually noting their interpolation. So far as the details of the evidence alone have been given, they contribute in the most important manner to dissipate the unjust charges which have been made against General Scott. Thruston, and Thistle, and Bankhead, and Kirby, have already placed him upon high and impregnable ground.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who writes so authoritatively about the President's health, "that there is not the smallest prospect of his recovery," &c., &c., is notwithstanding mistaken.—We have a letter from Washington, of Wednesday, which says: "The President is now sufficiently restored to enter once more upon the discharge of his public duties."

The Whigs are attempting to kick up a dust, and make mischief, about the succession. They would fain make the People believe, that there is some division brewing in our ranks—and trying to produce the very schism, which they describe. They show us what they desire.—Are they not tired of these tricks? What have they gained by them? Their arts are too well known to answer any available purpose. There is no division in our ranks—and we would laugh any man to scorn, who would now talk of the Succession, at the end of 4 or 8 years hence. It is not the first time, by a thousand, that the Whigs have played this game, and singed their fingers.—Upon this subject, an enlightened Correspondent writes us: "The Republican Party will not suffer themselves to be split up at the commencement of the new Administration, about the Succession. They will not thus fall a prey to their adversaries. Experience should teach them better; particularly, as those adversaries have already raised the battle-cry, and are rallying the Clans to the combat."

The Alexandria Gazette lectures us upon the terms in which we speak of the cant about the Compromise Bill—We turn the learned gentleman over to Mr. Adams for information. He makes as light of the act of '32, (which we disclaimed at the time as a compromise.) as we do now.—The last N. York Evening Post tells us, that it is happy "to learn that the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives has declared himself against regarding the late tariff law as a compromise. Mr. Adams has remarked very justly that it was a bill agreed upon among certain people belonging to the other branch of Congress, without consulting the interests of the Manufacturers, and sent to the House of Representatives to be proposed as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. He has, therefore, washed his hands of the matter, and we should be glad to hear that a majority of the other members had followed his example and were ready to address themselves to the work of reducing the duties on the broad principle of the general good, precisely as if Mr. Clay's clumsy bill had never been dignified with the name of a compromise."

North Carolina.—Judge Strange was elected on the 20th instant, a Senator in Congress, for *six years* from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. He was elected on the first trial, as follows:

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
Strange,	21	63	87
John Owen,	25	56	81
Scattering,	1	1 · 2	3

Strange's majority 4

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We can render no more acceptable service to our readers, than to lay before them the present state of our public concerns in the official papers submitted to Congress. We have already published the Treasury Report and the Mexican Correspondence. We lay before them to-day, the luminous Report of the Post-Master-General—and we shall follow it with the Reports of the War and Navy Departments. We shall attempt to lay before them also, some of the Speeches in the Senate, on the very interesting and complicated question now before that body, touching the Currency of the country. A correspondent speaks of Mr. Benton's speech as being a masterly effort. Mr. Webster has also been drawn out—and made his speech on Wednesday.

The pure and amiable spirit, whose lamented death is announced in the last *Baltimore* papers, in the following terms, was near and dear to us. The heart of every one who knew her, will re-echo the truth of what is here said of her. No one could have been more gentle, pure, pious, better prepared for her dissolution. She has lingered long; and suffered much. But hope had still hovered around her friends—and her beloved father was far away from her, in the South, while she sank into the arms of death. Peace to her gentle spirit!

*Died in this city (Baltimore) on the morning of 17th inst. in the 23d year of her age, Isabella Fouchee Carter, eldest daughter of Williams Carter, Esq., of Virginia.

"It is impossible to announce the death of this young lady without paying to her memory some tribute of the heart. Distinguished by an exquisite personal beauty, she was yet more remarkable for the virtues of her character—She was endeared to her friends by the warmest affection, the most unassuming manners and the purest and gentlest spirit. The hearts of all who knew her bowed to her surpassing excellence—and she adorned life by a devoted piety."

Temporary Adjournment.

The House of Delegates have come to a resolution, when they adjourn to-day, to adjourn over till Wednesday next.

The Senate adjourned on Tuesday last—and will meet again on the 4th January.

NEW CIRCUIT.

Yesterday, the House of Delegates passed the bill for establishing a new Judicial Circuit here. The salary is put at $2,000.

COMMUNICATED.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

At a meeting of many of the members of the Republican party, held at the Bowling Green, on the 12th of December, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention, to be held at Tappahannock on the 20th of December, W. W. Dickinson was called to the Chair, and George Fitzhugh was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to the Convention which is to be held at Tappahannock:

Samuel C. Scott, W. W. Dickinson, Francis W. Scott, W. G. Minor, George Fitzhugh, Madison H. Jones, Atwell Coleman, Henry Tyler, W. A. Moncure, Daniel Dejarnatte, and John O. Sutton.

On motion of W. G. Minor,

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates aforesaid be requested to address a letter to our faithful and well-tried Representative John Roane, desiring him in our name to become a candidate for re-election—and in the event of his acceptance of this invitation, our delegates are requested not to attend the District Convention to be held at Tappahannock.

Resolved, That the Editor of the Enquirer be desired to publish these proceedings.

And then the meeting adjourned.

WM. W. DICKINSON, *Chm'n.*
Geo. Fitzhugh, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

A late paper from Louisville (Ky.) announces the death in that place, of Horatio Gates Winston, Esq., formerly of Louisa County, Virginia. To the respectful mention of the above notice, the writer of this communication would add his tribute to the merits of the deceased, and the sincere offering of friendship begun in youth, and maintained unaltered till the close of life. As the companion of Mr. Winston in the study of a profession, and afterwards as an associate, and not unfrequently a rival in the same pursuits, the habits of his mind, his moral principles and feelings were intimately known to the writer; and such were the good sense, the amiable simplicity, integrity, and benevolence, that combined in forming his character, that they rivetted to him the respect and warm partialities of every acquaintance. It was truly delightful to know, and to rely without doubt or qualification, on so much honesty and benignity of disposition. As a lawyer, Mr. Winston was distinguished for the soundness of his understanding, for accurate learning, persevering industry, and exemplary fidelity. These secured to him an extensive and lucrative practice; as his many useful and amiable qualities won for him the confidence of the general community amongst whom he lived; and by whom he had been repeatedly selected as the guardian of their interests in both branches of the Legislature of Virginia. It was the fortune of the writer, of late years, to differ essentially in political opinion with the excellent man whose virtues he would commemorate. This circumstance is adverted to solely on account of the grateful recollection it affords of friendship founded upon intrinsic worth, and cherished uninfluenced by collisions to which many have unhappily yielded; cherished and maintained by the conviction, that falsehood or bitterness, had no habitation in the bosom of Horatio G. Winston: but that his determinations, right or wrong, were formed in strictest honesty, in sincere devotion to his country; and were acted upon in good will to all mankind. The loss of such a man falls heavily upon society: more severely within the circle of his friendships, but in the holier relations of his household, its magnitude can scarcely be calculated. May his example long live an incitement to virtuous emulation, a subject of respectful and affectionate remembrance! AMICUS.

ROBBERY.

The following advertisement refers to a robbery, which was committed on Thursday morning, before day-break. Captain Holcombe, a respectable citizen of Lynchburg, was returning to that place—and was requested by the Officers of the two Banks in this City to carry some packets of Bank notes, amounting to $70,000 on the part of the Virginia Bank, and 50,000 of the Farmers' Bank. Being too bulky to carry about his person, he deposited them in his trunk, which was strapped on, with other baggage, behind the Lynchburg stage. He had also other articles, and some other money, belonging to persons in Lynchburg, in the same trunk. The morning was cold and uncommonly clear—and after he started, he frequently looked behind to see that all was safe. They had passed through the toll-gate, and gone about six miles from Manchester, when on the stage's stopping at a fire made up by some wagoners on the road, Captain Holcombe discovered, that the strap had been cut through and all the baggage gone! He immediately mounted a horse, returned towards Manchester, and discovered some of the trunks along the road, but not his own. On searching a piece of woods, on this side of the toll-gate, a strap, and a bear-skin which had been around his trunk, were discovered—but nothing of the trunk itself, or its contents.

The Banks have instituted a rigorous search; but as yet no positive clue has been found. Some suspicions are entertained, which it would be improper to specify. It would be well to keep a good look out to the South, along the Petersburg Rail-road, &c., &c., though no track can be directly indicated. But it is hoped that the *hue and cry* of the country will be raised after the perpetrator and accomplices in this audacious robbery:

$5,000 Reward.

WAS cut from behind the mail stage, for Lynchburg, this morning, about 4 o'clock, a gentleman's TRUNK, containing 120,000 DOLLARS, in Notes of the Lynchburg Offices of the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the deed, and the recovery of the money.

A. ROBINSON, Jr.,
Cashier Bank of Virginia.
JOHN G. BLAIR,
Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.
December 22 69—2t

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

ROAD FROM NICHOLAS C. H. TO GAULEY BRIDGE.

The engrossed bill to provide for the construction of a road from Nicholas Court-house to Gauley Bridge, was read a third time and passed. [This bill directs $1,500 to be paid out of the Treasury, and $1,000 to be paid by the counties of Nicholas and Fayette.]

Mr. Bayly of Accomac said he was not in the House, and did not vote on the Bill; he asked whether he could move the reconsideration of the vote on its passage. The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. Luckett moved the reconsideration of the vote, which was agreed to.

The question being again put on the passage of the bill, it was supported by Messrs. Watkins, Woolfolk, May and Fisher, and opposed by Mr. Bayly; and the ayes and noes having been ordered, on motion of Mr. Hudgins, the bill passed; ayes 53, noes 41.

Petitions were presented and referred—by Mr. May, of F. Follet and others, for the incorporation of a manufacturing company, at Swift creek in the county of Chesterfield—by Mr. Moncure, of citizens of Fauquier, Culpeper and Rappahannock, for a Bank or Branch of a Bank at Falmouth—by Mr. Rinker, of Peter Klipstine, for payment for a stand of colours furnished the 15th Regiment—by Mr. Brown, of Elias J. Wells and others, for the discharge of Wm. Martin from confinement in the Penitentiary—by Mr. Mallory, of the Trustees of the Brunswick Academy for an act of incorporation—by Mr. Collier, of Jacob Fisher, for the passage of a law allowing him further time to redeem a certain tract of land—by Mr. Goodall, of citizens of Hanover, for a law declaring the South Anna river, a lawful fence—by Mr. Marshall, of citizens of Fauquier, for aid for the construction of school houses at Upperville.

Thursday, December 22.

On motion of Mr. Booker, the Committee of Schools and Colleges were instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating the Female Buckingham Institution.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, the Committee of Roads, &c., were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the West fork of Holstein river, in the county of Washington, from King's Salt Works to the Tennessee line.

On motion of Mr. May, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the act of the 16th March, 1836, to amend the several acts concerning the Petersburg Rail road Company.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of C., the Committee of Agriculture, &c., were instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating the Petersburg and Appomattox Coal Mining Company, in the county of Chesterfield.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee of Courts of Justice were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 90th section of the act concerning proceedings in civil suits, passed February 25th, 1819.

Petitions were presented and referred—by Mr. Garland, of citizens of Clarksville, in Mecklenburg, for the establishment of a Branch Bank at that place—by Mr. May, of citizens of Farmville, for a Branch Bank at that place.

REPLICATION OF JUDGE DUNCAN.

Mr. Dorman presented a memorial, containing the replication of Judge Edwin S. Duncan, to the charges submitted some time since against him by William A. Harrison.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, the charges and memorial in replication were ordered to be printed.

The following report was taken up for consideration:

The committee for Courts of Justice have, according to order, had under consideration the petition of Thomas May, Senr. and others, to them referred, praying the passage of a law authorizing the sale of certain real estate, and upon the terms therein stated, and have come to the following resolution thereupon:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the prayer of the said petition be rejected.

Mr. Booker moved to reverse the report, so as to declare the prayer of the petition *reasonable;* which motion was sustained by Messrs. Booker, May and Wiley.

Mr. Stuart explained the views of the committee in their decision upon said petition.

The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, and a bill ordered to be reported.

On motion of Mr. May, the Committee of Agriculture and Manufactures was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the fees of the Inspectors of Tobacco in the town of Petersburg.

On motion of Mr. Butts, the Committee of Courts of Justice was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the allowance for the support of criminals.

The engrossed bill, allowing Aaron Banks, a free man of color, to remain in the Commonwealth, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Watkins, the committee on militia laws was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending or explaining by legislative enactment the 96th and 100th sections of the act entitled an act for the better organization of the militia, passed March 8th, 1834.

SMALL POX IN RICHMOND.

Mr. Wilson, from the select committee appointed on this subject, made a report, accompanied with the depositions of nearly all the physicians of the City, from which it appears that the disease is on the decline.

The report and evidence were, on motion of Mr. Wilson, laid on the table.

SUPERIOR COURT FOR RICHMOND AND HENRICO.

The engrossed bill to establish a Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Henrico and the City of Richmond, was read a third time.

Mr. Harrison moved to fill the blank for the salary of the Judge to be appointed for the new court, with the sum of $2,000.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Wiley, Jessee, and Smith of Isle of Wight, and supported by Messrs. Harrison, Stanard, May, Moore, Davenport, Tunstall, Campbell and Vaughan.

Messrs. Wiley and Smith of I. of W., severally moved to lay the bill on the table, without success.

On motion of Mr. Jessee, the ayes and noes were ordered on filling the blank, and the question being put, it was filled with the sum of $2,000, by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker,) Harper, Goggin, Campbell, Wilson of B., Bland, Wills, Withers, Samuel of C., Christian, Wilson of C., Vaughan, Servant, Hunter, Ball, Marshall of F., Dickinson, Deskins, Woods, Watkins, Smith of Greenbrier, Goodall, Mullen, Harrison, Shinn, Botts, M'Candlish, Davenport, Donally, Hooe, Carter, Straton, Luckett, Braden, Beard, Fisher, Garland, Chapman, Brady, Woolfolk, Almond, Witcher, Tunstall, Scott, Raymond, Pendleton, Dorman, Moore, Crutchfield, Moncure, Hargrave, Ripley, Jett, Samuels of W., Cunningham, May and Stanard—57.

Noes—Messrs. Bayly of A., Poulson, Layne, Wiley, Byrd, Snodgrass, Turnbull, Austin, M'Allister, Carson, Hill, Edmunds of F., Strange, Hale of F., Hale of G., Cox, Taylor, Sloan, Martin, Smith of I. of W., Wright, Shadwick, Collier, Marshall of L., Newman, Willey, Cooper, M'Cauley, Johnston, Alexander, Fitzgerald, M'Coy, Cackley, Fairfax, Williams, Moffett, Cootes, Jessee, Bare, Rinker, Davis, Bailey of S., Gillespie, Gibson and Stanger—45.

The question being then on the passage of the bill, the ayes and noes were ordered on motion of Mr. Jessee, and the bill passed: Ayes 83, Noes 5.

On motion of Mr. May, the Committee of Roads, &c., was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the guardians of infants who may be entitled to stock in the Manchester and Petersburg turnpike Company to convey the same to the Richmond and Petersburg railroad Company, agreeably to the act of the last session—and also, into the expediency of repealing the act of the 1st of March, 1826, which exempted the first mentioned company from the obligation to apply stone or gravel on a part of the said turnpike, &c.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Committee of Roads, &c., was instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a company to construct a turnpike road from Lexington in the county of Rockbridge, to some point on James River, between the towns of Scottsville and New Market.

And that the same committee inquire into the expediency of incorporating a company to construct a turnpike road from Greensville in the county of Augusta, intersect the Lexington and Covington Turnpike road between the house of Armantrout, and Jordan's Furnace.

On motion of Mr. Newman, the Committee of Roads was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting the citizens of Ohio and Marshall counties from the payment of tolls on the National road, in going to and returning from their market in Wheeling.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Committee of Courts of Justice was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of this Commonwealth to dollars; and also the right of appeal from their judgments, in all actions of debt detenue and trover exceeding one dollar.

On motion of Mr. Chapman the Committee of Roads, &c., was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act to provide for the construction of a road between Weston, in the county of Lewis, and Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, passed January 19, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Bland, leave was given to bring in a bill to apportion the school quotas for the counties of Lewis, Braxton and Nicholas.

Mr. Wiley moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it adjourn to meet again at 12 o'clock on Wednesday next.

Mr. Watkins moved that when the House adjourn on to-morrow, it adjourn to Tuesday next.

The question being put on Mr. Wiley's motion, it was agreed to: Ayes 46, noes 40.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the Committee of Schools and Colleges was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act appropriating the surplus revenue of the literary fund as to provide that the amount of the appropriation shall be fixed by law.

Petitions were presented and referred—by Mr. Chapman, of citizens of Giles and Tazewell, praying the formation of a new County—by Mr. Gillespie, of John Barns, of Tazewell, for a divorce from his wife Sally—by Mr. Pendleton, of Garland F. Wheatly, in opposition to the memorial of John P. Kelly, for leave to build a toll-bridge over the North Branch of the Rappahannock river—by Mr. Dickinson, of citizens of Fayette, concerning the final location of the Court-house for said county.

On motion of Mr. Watkins, the House adjourned.

By last Evening's Mail.

(From the New Orleans Bulletin, of Dec. 15.)

We are indebted to Mr. Kidd of the Merchants' Exchange, for the following:

Gen. Santa Anna, with his guards, got on board the steamboat Tennessean, at Plaquemine, and proceeded up the river on their way to Washington city. They came the lower route, by way of Attakapas, instead of Nacogdoches.

New Orleans, Dec. 8.

The Election.—Yesterday, at noon, the five electors of the State of Louisiana for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled at the Government House, and gave their votes for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. Immediately afterwards, a salute was fired in the Custom House yard, in honor of the occasion.

It may be well here to inform our readers, that we learn, from undoubted authority, that, in the parish of Natchitoches, the majority for the White ticket was 90, and in the parish of Claiborne, that for the Democratic ticket was 75. The returns from these two parishes were not received in time to be counted in the official estimate of the votes of this State. The majority officially reported was 270 for the Van Buren ticket; the returns from the two parishes just mentioned makes a difference of 15 votes.—*Bee.*

CONGRESS.

Senate.—On Wednesday, upon Mr. Calhoun's asking leave to introduce a bill to extend the provisions of certain sections of the Deposite act of last session, to the money that may be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, Mr. Rives observed, that "if there were any means by which the revenue could be reduced to the wants of the country, without interfering with that act, he would not disturb it; *but he considered it a paramount duty to regulate the revenue to the wants of the country, and he did not think the compromise act ought to interfere with it.*"

On *Thursday,* Mr. Webster closed his Speech in support of Mr. Ewing's resolution—and Mr. Niles spoke against it.—Mr. Rives then submitted the following amendment as a substitute for the resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That hereafter all sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, whether for customs, public lands, taxes, debts, or otherwise, shall be collected and paid only in the legal currency of the United States, or in the notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency, under the following restrictions and conditions in regard to such notes, that is, from and after the passage of this resolution, the notes of no bank which *shall* issue bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be received in payment of the public dues; from and after the first day of July, 1839, the notes of no bank which shall issue bills or notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be receivable; and from and after the 1st of July, 1841, the like prohibition shall be extended to the notes of all banks issuing bills or notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars; but the public debtors shall have the option of paying either in the said legal currency, or in the notes of banks of the description above mentioned, in good credit; provided, however, that no notes shall be taken in payment by the collectors or receivers, which the banks in which they are to be deposited shall not be willing to pass to the credit of the United States as cash.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday next.

On *Thursday,* the President laid before both Houses, a Message on the subject of Texas. We shall publish the whole of it in our next. In the mean time, we are limited to the following extracts:

"It *is* true, that with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.—Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the U. S. and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our Government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

"Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting, with simplicity and directness, the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence, that if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country."

In the Senate, 500 extra copies were ordered to be printed—and in the H. of R., 20,000 copies.

DEATHS.

Died, at Bellgrove, his residence in Frederick county, Virginia, on Thursday last, Maj. Isaac Hite, in the 80th year of his age.—Maj. Hite was distinguished as an active and daring officer in the Revolutionary war. He enjoyed the approbation of his superiors, and the affection of those who were under his command. After years of service, and of the privations of that conflict, he shared in the danger and the triumph of the battle at Yorktown.

Died, in the county of Powhatan, on the 21st November, Captain William Finney, formerly a resident of this city. He was a sincere and warm hearted friend, and a delightful companion. His experiments in Agriculture were bold and successful.—It is needless to commend on a character so generous and engaging.—We merely intend to convey the melancholy tidings of his decease to his numerous friends throughout the State.

Died, on Tuesday, 20th inst., Wiley Archer Blankinship, a native of Painesville, Amelia co., in the 25th year of his age. It is proper to state, for the information of his friends at a distance, that every attention was paid him that the nature of his malady would admit of.

Died, at Washington, on the 11th instant, of *Spina Bifida,* Martha Ellen, infant daughter of Robert and Eliza Mayo, aged seventeen days.

MARKETS.—Thursday, Dec. 22, 1836.

Wheat—175 a 200.

Flour—very dull—in the absence of all demand, it is very difficult to give a fair quotation—there have been sales at $10.

Tobacco—supply small—old is quite neglected—the little new, coming to market is in fair demand, particularly if suitable for twisting.—I quote common cullings $2 50 a 3 50—smooth twisting cullings $3 50 a 4 50—common leaf $1 50 a 6 50, and for such stemming leaf as is now coming in $4 50 a 6 50.

GEORGE L. SAMPSON.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wheat—175 to 210 cents per bushel.
Flour—dull, few sales at $10.
Corn—85 a 90 cts.
Cotton—15 to 16 cts.
Oats—45 to 48 cts.
Herrings—Gross, $4 to 4 1-8—Nett, $6 25.
Salt—scarce, and worth $3 50 per sack.

WORTHAM, McGRUDER & CO.

PETERSBURG MARKET, December 16.

Cotton—15 a 16 cents—in brisk demand.
Tobacco—$3 a 10, as in quality.
Wheat—in good demand—receipts very light. We quote:
Red, $1 50 a 1 95.
White, $1 90 a 2 15.
Flour—Family $12.
Superfine $10 50.

[*Pet. Int.*

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the purport of two deeds of trust executed by Benjamin Cocke, and of record in Prince George Court, the one to George W. Steinbeck and Wm. H. Macfarland, Trustees for the benefit of the Bank of Virginia, and the other to Thomas P. Cocke and Robert F. Epes, Trustees for the benefit of Thos. Cocke and others; will be sold, without reserve, for cash, at City Point, in Prince George county, on Thursday, the 5th day of January next, from 30 to 40 Negroes, men, women, boys and girls—amongst whom, is a rough Carpenter, and some valuable house servants. The foregoing sale will take place by consent of all the parties interested.

MARY COCKE, *Adm'x of Benj. Cocke, dec'd.*
Nov 29 [59—wt5J]