

OFFICIAL.
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FROM 1824 TO 1838.
Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

JUNE 23, 1839.—Read and laid upon the table.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1838.
Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

I am very respectfully your ob't. servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. J. K. POLK,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year 1824, \$15,330,144 71
Do 1825, 11,490,159 94
Do 1826, 13,062,316 27
Do 1827, 12,653,095 65
Do 1828, 12,296,011 45
Do 1829, 12,660,160 62
Do 1830, 13,229,533 33
Do 1831, 13,861,067 90
Do 1832, 16,516,388 77
Do 1833, 22,713,755 11
Do 1834, 18,425,417 25
Do 1835, 17,514,850 28
Do 1836, 30,863,164 04
Do 1837, 39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was \$5,610,404 36.
T. L. SMITH, Register.
Register's Office, June 27, 1834.

*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

UNOFFICIAL.
Contrast the expenditures of the Government under the present with those of former Administrations; then read the following, and reflect before you vote!!!!!!
The following are literal extracts from the report of the Secretary of War, and the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the increase of the Army of the United States:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve; one-fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for, in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempt, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Here is the endorsement of this monstrous project by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual message.
"The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration, the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The following is the 17th section of the plan of details proposed by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia of the United States, thus recommended by Mr. Van Buren—by which the power is to be given to the President to assemble such numbers, at such places, and at such times, without their respective districts, as he may deem necessary—not exceeding twice in one year. The people are required, if called on, to perform military duty beyond the limits of their own States, at the will of the President, there being only eight districts in the Union, and consequently several States in a district.

We have only to call your attention to the universal prediction made in 1833, at the time of the removal of the deposits, and reiterated down to the present time, viz: That when the Federal Executive obtained unlimited control over the public purse, the next step would be to raise a standing army.
Here it is in its full proportion!!!!
The next step towards the downfall of this republic, under the false garb of democracy, we leave you to conjecture. In the mean time, you are entreated to pause before you strike this last fatal blow at the liberties of your country.

"17. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor—days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

the message of the President of the United States.
April 18, 1840.
R. GARLAND, of Louisiana,
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee,
JOHN M. BOITTS, of Virginia,
THOS. CORWIN, of Ohio,
M. H. GRINNELL, of New York,
J. C. CLARKE, of New York,
L. SALTONSTALL, of Mass.,
TRUMAN SMITH, of Conn.,
Executive Committee.

A few days since, we were shown a draught of the building for the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Staunton. It will be an imposing edifice. In the centre a broad flight of steps ascend to the porch of the main entrance, which is ornamented by large fluted columns. On either side there are spacious wings divided into apartments for the different purposes of the institution. The site is near the town of Staunton, upon a hill gradually inclining in all directions, ornamented by a beautiful grove. The location is admirable for its airiness, pretty views and good water; so the pupils will have every natural advantage for health and happiness.

Already we learn that the institution has afforded buds of promise, and we are sure will ere long exhibit ripe fruits of usefulness. A little blind girl, sent from Richmond through the benevolent intimation of a brother Editor, who was fearful that she strongly inclined to idleness, has given astonishing signs of intelligence and promises to be a sprightly and apt pupil. An anecdote was mentioned to us by a friend relative to two or three blind children from Rockingham county, who were passionate, profane and ignorant when they entered the institution, having been raised by vicious parents. Under the management of Dr. Merrill, they have become quite amiable and have learned to sing sweetly. The prayer of every one must be for the success of this humane institution.—*Compiler.*

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.
In the British House of Commons, on the 27th of March, on a motion for a production of papers relating to the foreign policy of England, among others to the Boundary Question, Lord J. Russell, in adverting to the inconvenience which sometimes attends it, said:

"He would give another instance of a similar kind with respect to the boundary question. A year or two ago some papers were produced before the Senate of the United States, on which much discussion had arisen, and in the course of which much angry declamation had been directed against England. When the accounts of these transactions reached this country no demand was made for the production of papers, and when the intelligence was conveyed back to America that there had been no discussion in the House of Commons on the subject, that intelligence relieved, as he had been informed, the minds of many that the discussions in the American Senate would have led to recrimination in the House of Commons, and that the peace of the two countries would in consequence have been endangered. (Hear, hear.) This much as to the general rule applicable to the production of papers. As he had said on a former occasion, there was no objection to lay before the House the papers which had been produced before the American Senate with regard to the boundary question; but he felt that it was necessary to add some other documents, in order to explain certain statements which had appeared in the American papers. He would illustrate his object in laying those additional documents before the House by a single circumstance. A statement had been made that a blockade had been attacked by a party headed by an officer of militia, and much excitement had been created in America by that statement. Now the facts were, that a mob of persons had gone to attack the blockade, and an officer of militia went with them.—Sir John Harvey had disapproved highly of the conduct of that officer, but as he had expressed his regret in the part he had acted in the affair, the Governor had written a despatch to him (Lord J. Russell) in which he expressed his opinion that a severe reprimand would be sufficient punishment for the offence. In his answer to that despatch he had stated that in his opinion a reprimand was not sufficient, and in order to prevent others from engaging in such enterprises, whether on the side of the Americans or on the side of the British, and in order to set an example, he had advised the dismissal of the officer, and conveyed the Queen's commands to that effect. He alluded to this transaction for the purpose of showing that he would do justice to all parties if he did not add other documents to those which had already been ordered. There were two separate and distinct questions involved in these discussions with the United States. The first had reference to the boundary, and the other to the agreement which had been entered into pending the negotiations; and he did not think that either on the general question, or on the question of agreement, a serious quarrel would take place; nor did he in the least degree anticipate that the harmony of the two countries was likely to be interrupted. The Governments of both countries were too sensible of the advantages of peace to wish for its termination, and both were perfectly convinced that there was nothing in the boundary question which could not be amicably arranged if both parties were determined to abide by the principles of justice."

The following presents, perhaps, as strong an indication of the way in which the current of public opinion sets as any thing that we could offer to our readers.—N. Y. T.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.
A special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignations of four members of the Board of Commissioners of *Moyamensing* was held yesterday, and resulted in the election of Charles Clarkson, Alexander Armstrong, and Robert M'Affee, Whigs, by an average majority of 8 votes over their Van Buren opponents. Henry Barry Whig, and John R. Huhn, Van Burenite, have a tie vote. More interest was manifested by the opposing parties on the result of this election than was ever known before in the district; and the defeat of the Administration candidates was as unexpected as signal.

U. S. GAZ.
This has been one of the most thorough-going Jackson-Van Buren districts in the Union.

From the Buffalo Journal.
\$7801,741 71
ACTUAL DAILY EXPENSES OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen.—The following table, carefully formed from the government books in Washington, shows the amount of expenses of the administration of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren; by which a person can see and know the increased and extravagant expenditures of President Jackson and Van Buren's government, over and above that of John Q. Adams. "By their deeds ye shall know them," and by their promises we must judge them, in regard to *Retrenchment, Reform and Economy.*

EXPENSES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, UNDER J. Q. ADAMS, A. JACKSON, M. V. BUREN.

	(4 years.)	(8 years.)	(3 years.)
Total, \$20,201,292 00	145,989,735 00	111,406,923 00	
Year, 17,923,465 50	15,231,991 88	37,155,654 36	
Month, 1,662,122 12	1,828,747 32	3,094,637 38	
Day, 54,500 31	49,929 02	101,741 52	
Hour, 2,270 85	2,080 82	4,239 23	
Minute, 37 52	34 67	70 65	
Second, 40	58	117	

By the above schedule it will be perceived, that the DAILY expenses of Martin Van Buren's government, exceed those of John Q. Adams, the enormous amount of \$67,151 21; and the present Administration's expenses, per year, are \$24,510,188 83 more than those of J. Q. Adams per year. Furthermore, every minute that takes its flight, adds \$16 63 more to our expenses, than it did under Mr. Adams; and every second of time, 77 1/2 cents more. About all the mints in the world will soon be required to coin specie currency sufficient to grease the wheels of our Loco-foco Government; and where, in the name of common sense, will be found gold and silver bullion for the purpose? Unless new mines are discovered, it cannot be done. Think of this, ye advocates for an entire metallic currency. Ponder, pause and reflect.

A WHIG OF THE OLD SCHOOL.
A Thrilling Log Cabin Incident.
The Whigs of Erie, Pa., says the Albany Evening Journal, raised a Log-Cabin last week, from which the Banner of Harrison and reform was displayed. While engaged in the dedication of their Cabin, the Whigs received information which led to apprehend a hostile demonstration from Harbor Creek, a portion of the Borough whose citizens had ever been strong Jackson and Van Buren men. Seen afterwards a party of horsemen, about forty in number, dressed in Indian costume, armed with Tomahawks and Scalping Knives, approached the Cabin! The Whigs made prompt preparations to defend their Banner. The scene became intensely exciting. The assailants rode up to the Cabin, dismounted and surrendered themselves up as voluntary prisoners of war! On inquiry they proved to be staunch Jackson men from Harbor Creek who had taken that mode of arraying themselves under the Harrison Banner! The Tomahawk was then buried; after which the string of the latch was pushed down, and the Harbor Creekers were ushered into the Cabin where they pledged their support to Gen. Harrison in a bumper of good old hard cider!—N. Y. Times.

The Emancipator, the leading organ of the Abolitionists in New York, made the following complaint of the 2d of April, in reference to the Harrisburg Convention:
"Now, it will be observed, that all interests were represented at Harrisburg, EXCEPT THE ABOLITION INTEREST, which had not so far as we know, a single Representative."

It is a fact, not generally noticed, that the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's Administration impose a tax of two dollars and thirty cents annually upon every man, woman, and child in the United States. The expenses of Mr. Madison's Administration, during the war with Great Britain, amounted to two dollars and thirty-three cents; and the "extravagant" Administration of John Q. Adams amounted to one dollar and nine cents only.

BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
What would be thought of a man who should circulate vile slanders against his neighbor, and afterwards, when testimonials should be produced to prove the falsehood of his charges, would turn about and sneeringly reply, a man who requires the production of certificates to sustain his reputation is not worthy of confidence! Ought not the indignation of all who regard truth and fairness meet him wherever his conduct was known? Every one must admit it; yet we daily see men guilty of this very course in regard to Gen. Harrison. They call him "Granny," "Coward," "Petitcoat General," and misrepresent his conduct in every particular; and yet when certificates of the brave men who were with him in the hour of danger, and know him best, are published to refute these base fabrications, they reply, if General Harrison requires these certificates to sustain him, he is not worthy of support! Oh, honesty, where art thou fled! Oh, shame, where is thy blush!—Missouri Whig.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 27.
SIX DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.
By the packet ship United States, Captain Britton, from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers to the evening of the 21st of March, and Liverpool to the 1st of April, both dates inclusive.

Among the petitions for a change in the corn laws, presented in the House of Commons, was one from Liverpool, signed by 1500 persons of both political parties, and representing a capital of 30 millions sterling. It asked, not a repeal, but a fixed instead of a fluctuating duty.
The report of a declaration of war having been made against France by the Emperor of Morocco, was officially discredited at Paris.
SPAIN.—Letters from Valencia affirm that Cabrera has actually taken his departure from his army, but it was not known whether he was going to France, or to embark at some port. The letters add that he had lost his influence in Aragon. The Biscayan provinces were tranquil. Espartero was marching on Castelleto.
TURKEY.—No change appears to have taken place in the relations between Turkey and Egypt, and the rumors paraded in the London journals are so evidently without foundation, that it is not worth while to notice them. One however is important enough to be mentioned—it is that the Shah of Persia has declared war against the Port, and actually put his army in march for Constantinople. It is true that the Shah left Teheran on the 22d of December, with some 15,000 men; but the best accounts say that the object of his movement is to put down some disturbances and restore tranquillity in Ispahan.

Hard Cider, a cure for the head ache.
An elderly widow lady who had some claim on Government for services of her deceased husband, called on Mr. Van Buren at the white house. The lady was received with the President's usual politeness, but as her stay was rather long, his Excellency began complaining of a head ache, and asking the lady if she knew any remedy for it—"O yes sir," said she—"My poor dear husband used to be much troubled with it, and was always cured by taking hard cider."

Married.
On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev'd John J. Reimonsnyder, Mr. CHARLES SHIRER, to Miss MARY JANE CUTSHALL, all of Augusta County.
COMMUNICATED.
DIED, on the 29th ult. by a very gradually wasting disease, Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, of Augusta County, aged 60 years. He was a modest, retiring man—of sound Christian faith, and good morals. His life corresponded with his Christian profession. He died in peace, confiding in the atoning blood of Christ for the remission of his sins, and the all perfect righteousness of his sins, and the Son of God, for his acceptance with God. He was a good neighbor, most kind husband, and tender father. May God support his bereaved widow and fatherless children.
DIED, on Friday morning last, at his residence near this place, after a long illness, Dr. SAMUEL L. CAMPBELL, an aged, and most respectable citizen. He was an affectionate husband and father, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence, and cordial good feeling of all who knew him. He was upwards of seventy years of age.
Lexington Valley Star.

LOST
ON the 1st inst. between Brownsburg and Middlebrook, a RIFLE PISTOL, of J. Paine's make, about 6 or 7 inches in the barrel with the cock under. I will reward any one liberally who may find the said Pistol and restore it to me.
SMITH CALDWELL.
May 7.

ATTENTION.
STANTON I. Infantry!
PARADE at Samuel Harnsberger's, on Thursday the 14th day of May next, in winter uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, for drill.
J. CARROL, c. s.
May 7, 1840.

\$5 REWARD.
STRAYED from my farm, on Tuesday, the 21st of April last, a black MALE COLT, one year old this Spring—also, one dark bay MARE, six years old this Spring. I will give the above reward and pay all necessary expenses for the recovery of said mare and colt. ANTHONY AYLER, Naked Creek, Augusta Co., May 7.

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by James Southerland bearing date the 21st day of January, 1839, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Augusta County Court, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 4th day of May next, the following property in said deed mentioned, viz:
Two certain Tracts or Parcels of land containing about thirteen acres, in Augusta County, adjoining the lands of Wm. Kinney, John Porterfield, John Fauber and John Kennedy, and being the same land which was purchased by said Southerland of John Fauber.
Acting as Trustee, I will convey such title only as is vested in me by the deed aforesaid.
ABRAHAM RHODES, Trustee.
April 2.
POSTPONEMENT.
The sale of the above property is postponed until the 4th of July next.
A. RHODES.
May 7.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Thursday the 21st day of the present month, (May) will be offered for sale at the late residence of the Rev. James C. Willson, dec'd, at Waynesborough, all the personal property of said deceased, that is:
Two Horses, some good Milch Cows and young Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils, a Waggon, some Hay, a Barouch and Harness, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, a set of Globes, and fixtures for a school, and various other articles. Also a likely Negro Boy about 7 years of age.
The Library will also be offered, consisting of a large number of well selected works, Theological, Literary, Scientific, &c. &c. The attention of literary men generally, and especially of the clergy is requested to the sale of the books.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and the terms will be made known at that time.
JAMES NELSON, Adm'r.
JOHN WATT, Adm'r.
May 7, 1840.
P. S. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present them properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to either of the administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
Agreeable to the last will and testament of Samuel Bell, dec'd, I will proceed to sell on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, at the late residence of said Bell, a portion of the personal property of said Bell, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, (among them some good cows,) SHEEP, one WAGGON, some GEAR, a CARRYALL and HARNESS, together with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAMES WILSON, Adm'r.
with the will annexed of S. Bell, dec'd.
May 7.—3t.

A CARD.
MRS. HENRY JOHNSON, continues to give lessons in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, and begs to acquaint her friends that a few more pupils can be received. Terms—\$20 per Session of five months payable in advance.
May 2, 1840.

ATTENTION!
THE Regimental Muster of the 93d Regiment will take place at Mr. Shannon's, (the usual place,) on Saturday the 16th of May, at 11 o'clock.
JAMES M. LILLY, Col.
93d Regiment.
May 7, 1840.—*

ATTENTION!
THE Troop of Cavalry within the 93d Regiment of the Virginia Militia will meet at Mr. John Shannon's on Saturday the 16th day of May next, that being the day of the regimental muster.
I have one-half dozen FEATHERS on hands, those who need can get them by applying to me at my residence or at the muster.
GEORGE EAYLOR, Capt.
May 7, 1840.

CALL AT
FORBES & WREN'S
CHEAP
DRUG STORE!
If you wish to purchase DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, FANCY ARTICLES, on more reasonable terms than perhaps you have ever before purchased in Staunton.
N. B. Forbes & Wren are determined not to be undersold, and all they ask is the favour of a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Staunton, May 7, 1840.
Office of the Valley Turnpike Company, Winchester, April 28, 1840.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Turnpike Company will be held at New Market in the county of Shenandoah, on Saturday the 6th day of June next, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors, and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
By order.
J. S. CARSON, Clerk.
May 7, 1840.

NOTICE.
WITH a view to enable me to close my administration of the estate of Robert Harnsberger, dec'd, as speedily as possible, I must request all those indebted to said estate by bond or otherwise to make payment without delay. Those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAM'L HARNSBARGER.
May 7.

PUBLIC SALE.
I shall offer for sale on Monday next, on a credit of twelve months, a HOUSE AND LOT, in that part of Staunton called Newtown, being a corner house, near the pump, and just in front of the property of Adam Lushbaugh. The sale will take place at the Post Office in Staunton.
A lien will be retained on the property as security for the purchase money, or bond and security taken if the purchaser should prefer it.
WM. S. ESKRIDGE.
April 23.
The sale of the above property is postponed till the 4th Monday in May.
W. S. E.
April 30.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.
THE subscriber desirous of turning his attention to other business, offers for sale his property on the free road leading to the Warm Springs, 6 miles west of Staunton, on accommodating terms. It consists of a lot containing
FOUR ACRES,
on which is erected a substantial BRICK DWELLING, 18 by 25, two stories high, in which there are 4 comfortable rooms with fire places in each, and an ell attached, in which there is a good Kitchen and a cellar underneath of brick also. There is on said Lot a good Brick Smoke House 12 feet square, a good Frame Stable, a well of good water with a pump convenient.
EBENEZER CHRISTIAN.
April 30.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber has removed his Shop to one door above Mr. Cushing's Confectionary establishment, where he will be happy to attend to his friends in the line of his business.
E. CALVERT.
The Partnership heretofore existing between Calvert & Pratt in the Tailoring business is now dissolved, and will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber.
E. CALVERT.
April 30.

ATTENTION!!
THE Regimental Muster of the 32d Regiment will take place at Mr. Harnsberger's Tavern, on Thursday the 14th of May next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
G. W. McCULLOCH, Col.
Com'd. 32d Reg't.
April 16, 1840.

The thorough bred & most beautiful Stallion
DAN.
THIS celebrated stallion, formerly owned by M'Ginnis and Whitehead of New Glasgow, Amherst County, will stand the present season at Greenville, and at Captain Laywell's four miles below Greenville. For terms see handbills.
Dan was by Kooncke, the favorite of the late Hon. John Randolph, his dam by Grave's Florizel. See Turf Register. A number of certificates are in my possession, as to the character of his colts, which will be shown with pleasure. Mares from a distance will be grain fed at 25 cents a day.
H. AVEY BEARD.
Greenville, Augusta Co. April 30—3t.

REMOVAL.
Fresh Supply of Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Store to the room lately occupied by Mr. A. M. Mosby, opposite Capt. McClung's Tavern, where he is receiving and opening his Spring Supply of Goods—which added to his former stock, makes his assortment more general and complete than any he has ever before offered to the public. His purchases were made this season chiefly in New York, and comprise a great variety of Staple & Fancy articles—among which are the following:

FOR THE LADIES.
Calicoes and Gingham, a fine assortment
French Muslins.
Painted Jaconets.
Scotch Mourning Gingham.
Pongees.
Mousline de Laines.
Black Chally.
Blue Gro de Rhine.
Fig'd. Gro de Naps.
Silks and Satins.
Scarfs and Neck-Handkerchiefs.
Summer Scarf Ribbons.
Dewnets, a fine assortment.
Ribbons.
Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Threaded Laces and Edgings.
Gloves.
Kid and Leather Shoes, &c. &c.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN.
Cloths, Cassimers, and Cassinets.
Summer Cloths, a variety.
Vestings.
Brown Linens and Drillings.
Irish Linens.
Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.
He has also on hand an excellent stock of DOMESTIC GOODS—QUEENSWARE, GLASS & HARDWARE—GROCERIES, a fine supply—and a quantity of SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—to all which he invites the attention of purchasers.
WM. CRAIG.
Staunton, April 23, 1840.

Charles H. Lewis.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL regularly attend the superior and inferior Courts of Augusta and Rockingham, and the Courts of the Corporation of Staunton.
March 5.

THOMAS J. MICHIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PRACTICES in all the Courts of Augusta, in the Superior and County Courts of Albemarle and Bath, and in the Superior Court of Rockbridge.
Staunton, April 23, 1840.—6t

NOTICE.
A GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders in the Warm Springs and Harrisonburg Turnpike Road, will be held at Stribling's Springs, in the county of Augusta, on the 1st Friday in June.
It is desirable that stockholders should attend in person or by proxy.
M. HARVEY EFFINGER,
C. W. S. & H. T. R. C.
April 25, 1840.—14m.

ATTENTION!
OFFICERS of the 32d and 93d Regiments.
You are hereby commanded to attend the Training at the Court-house on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, as required by law.
JAMES M. LILLY, Col. Com'd't.
April 30.

Spring & Summer Goods.
THE subscribers are now receiving and opening their usual supply of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers. They keep a constant supply of FLOUR for sale.
ALLEN & COCHRAN.
April 30.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ROBERT G. BICKLE
HAS completed his assortment of Spring & Summer Goods—consisting of the general variety of FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, WOODWARE, &c. purchased in N. York & Philadelphia on the most reasonable terms, and will be sold as cheap for cash as they can be had in this place, or on the usual time to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing.
Staunton, April 30, 1840.—4t

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber after returning his thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, would beg leave to inform them that he has just received a new and
Fashionable Stock of Goods;
which in addition to his former stock, will enable him to furnish his customers with almost every thing they may want in his line. He would also say that he can sell goods at prices to suit the times. Suffice it to say—that persons wishing to purchase goods at reduced prices would do well to call and see for themselves.
A. M. MOSBY.
Staunton, April 30, 1840.

Dr. J. Addison Waddel,
HAVING located himself at Mr. Thomas Kincaid's, offers his professional services to the public.
Crab Bottom, Pendleton, April 30—4t

ESTRAY.
STRAYED from the subscriber about the last of March, a small white MULEY COW, with a short tail, some red on her neck and sides. She was with calf and probably has a calf by this time. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received.
WM. GARDNER.
April 30.