



AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ALBEMARLE.

August 5th, 1839.

At an adjourned meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, James Barbour, Sen'r. Wm. C. Rives and Frank Carr, were appointed a Committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature of Virginia, urging upon that body the establishment of a Board of Agriculture for the State, and to circulate said memorial, thereby soliciting the co-operation of those friendly to its object.

Teste,
FRANK CARR,
Secretary, A. S. A.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The Agricultural Society of Albemarle was founded some twenty years past by some of the wisest and most patriotic citizens of the Commonwealth: among whom were their first President, the late James Madison, and his distinguished compatriot and friend the late Thomas Jefferson. Associated under such auspices, and having in view an object of such general and high importance, it presents itself before the Legislature to invoke its fostering aid in behalf of Agriculture.

The views of the Society, were there a reasonable hope of success, would extend to the establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture—a Board of Agriculture, and an experimental Farm. Taught moderation, however, by the ill success heretofore attending their efforts before the Legislature they content themselves with asking now for the creation of the Board—the members to be appointed by the Governor, and to be selected in equal numbers from the four great divisions of the State. The number at the beginning to be twelve; the compensation to be the same as that allowed to the members of the General Assembly, with an allowance for the contingent expenses of a Clerk, printing &c. Their sessions would be limited to a few days, and the amount of the cost of such sessions could not exceed a thousand dollars. And to what purpose could a sum of that amount be appropriated with a prospect of a fairer return? It is about equal to the expenses of one day's sitting of the Legislature. The Society will not permit itself to believe that an elaborate enumeration of the benefits of the measure they recommend need be made to the Legislature, many of whom (and it is frequently wished their number were greater) are Agriculturists. Let a few of the more prominent considerations in its favor suffice:—It is known to the Legislature that such an establishment exists in every enlightened government in Europe, where the welfare of the people actuates their policy—but particularly in England, whose good fortune it has been to take the lead in cherishing the arts and sciences. And it is an important truth that ought to be deeply impressed on the mind of every Legislator, that Agriculture has advanced hand in hand with such establishments—that while the small outgoings to sustain them have returned in benefits an hundred fold, the countless millions squandered in schemes of lawless ambition and in ruinous wars have left no monuments save of the folly and wickedness of rulers and of the sufferings of mankind. And it is submitted to the sober reflection of the Legislature whether the dedication of a small portion of their time to the important interests of Agriculture, might not be as profitable as when spent in the endless political strifes that exercise so baneful an influence on the quiet and happiness of society.

A Board of Agriculture, composed of twelve of the most enlightened cultivators, could not fail to concentrate a great mass of Agricultural information—information now confined to a few, but then to become the property of all. It is not merely the knowledge we now have, but we may confidently count on its continual increase, which could not fail to ensue by a communion with each other. The errors into which they may have fallen, and of consequence, prevail in the regions they represent, by this communion would be detected and exposed; and being a rallying point would attract to it the affections of all who take an interest in the subject, and would contribute to the usefulness of the establishment, by communicating whatever was calculated to further the objects of its creation. Information would be sought by such a Board, by carrying on correspondence with similar Institutions, whether in this country or other quarters of the Globe. With these funds of intelligence the Board might prepare a Code of Agriculture, combining all the well established principles of Husbandry, and to be progressively improved by such successive discoveries. Nothing has been more productive of more mischievous consequences than perusing, in the absence of a better guide, Treatises on Agriculture adapted to different climates and different circumstances—as pernicious as the acts of a foreign Legislature, ignorant of the wants and the character of the distant people for whom they legislate.

The society will not resort to the threadbare and disgusting theme of exhausted fields, dilapidated houses, and an impoverished and emigrating population—for it is not to your sympathy they would appeal, but to your justice.—It is not a favor they ask, but a right they demand. The cultivators of the earth pay directly into the Treasury nine-tenths of the Revenue.—Has a solitary farthing been expended directly in their favor, although Agriculture is the most important, and at the same time, from its complication, the most difficult to regulate among the pursuits of life? They have spent, and without regret, portions of their hard earnings, expended on objects proper in themselves, but when compared with the improvement of Husbandry, insignificant. They now ask that something may be done for the very foundation on which the prosperity of the State reposes.

Small as may be the dispensation now required, compared with what they have a right to demand, they console themselves with a hope that when the advantages of a Board of Agriculture shall be manifested, the Legislature will continue to manifest its patriotic solicitude by additional aid to this great and permanent interest; and in conclusion they suggest that the condition of the cultivators of the earth may be assumed as a fair barometer of that of the State. When prosecuted successfully, peace and plenty prevail—when unsuccessfully, disastrous effects smite every

portion of the social body. Nor should it escape the representatives of a free people, that it is the intelligent cultivator to whom liberty, in any crisis of difficulty, refers as her safest champion—all of which is respectfully submitted.

Resolved, That the Society requests each paper in the State to insert the foregoing memorial.

From the Monthly Genesee Farmer.

ADVANTAGES OF COOKING FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

Water, in certain combinations with vegetable substances, may be considered as converted into a nutritious and sometimes solid food. Every one is aware that a given quantity of maize meal, or rice, or any farinaceous substance, will afford much more nutriment when boiled, than a much greater quantity in an uncooked state. Count Rumford states in his essays, that for each pound of Indian meal employed in making a pudding, we may expect three pounds nine ounces of the pudding; and he says again, three pounds of Indian meal, three-fourths of a pound of molasses, and one ounce of salt, (in all three pounds thirteen ounces of solid material,) having been mixed with five pints of boiling water, and boiled six hours, produced a pudding which weighed ten pounds and one ounce. The gain of weight in rice is more considerable than that of Indian or maize meal; but in either, it is so great as to demonstrate most conclusively the advantages of cooking, for experiments show that the gain in nutritive power of the cooked food is at least equal to the gain in weight.

That water is capable of conversion into a nutritive solid, is proved by the experiments of De Saussure in the formation of sugar from starch by the action of sulphuric acid. He says, "that as starch boiled in sulphuric acid, and thereby changed into sugar, increases in weight without uniting with sulphuric acid or any gas, we must conclude that starch sugar is nothing else than a combination of starch with water in a solid state." It is perhaps owing to this addition of water in a solid form, that sugar is so much superior to starch as a nutritive substance. Some persons may doubt that water ever becomes a solid unless when frozen; but if they will take the trouble to weigh a few pounds or ounces of quick lime, and then slack it by water, and note its increase of weight, they will have their doubts dispelled. In cooking food, such as the grains, or potatoes, it is clear the water combines with the farinaceous matter in boiling, adding as decisively to its weight, as when united with the lime. Every farmer, or housewife, can, if they will take the trouble to weigh the ingredients used in making a pudding of Indian meal, satisfy themselves of this increase in weight, and by observing its effect as food, test the value of the cooked material over the uncooked and uncombined one.

THE SUSPENSION.

From the Foughke-pie (N. Y.) Times.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.—Not long since, Thomas H. Benton in substance, declared, "it needed only the additional argument of another suspension" to secure the adoption of the sub-treasury, and from that time to this, all the energies of Van Buren and his managers have been directed to the bringing about of another suspension. They have succeeded in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, in the District of Columbia, in Virginia, and elsewhere at the south. Their chief agent in this business and the first to suspend, was the U. S. Bank, which for about a year past has been the pet agent of the Government. The connection of the Government with the monster was fully exposed by Mr. Rives last winter, when it appeared not only that that institution had become the purchaser of its own bonds to the Government on the most advantageous terms, and kept the proceeds on deposit, but that it held other monies of the Government by a like tenure.

An officer high in the confidence of Van Buren, pronounced the issues of the Bank to be better than specie, and advised payment to the troops to be made in its bills. They were also received in payment for lands, and in every possible way the Government gave its confidence to the Bank, and in return the Bank played into the hands of Van Buren. We then viewed the connection with suspicion, and when Mr. Biddle boastingly proclaimed that the Bank was no longer at war with the Government, and that the most amicable relations existed between them, we feared for the result. Experience had taught us that it was an engine of great force, that its immense capital in the hands of politicians might be wielded to the injury of the republic, and as the result shows, we very justly dreaded its power when placed under Government influence. It made a compact with Van Buren, and since then has been the subservient instrument for the accomplishment of his designs. The Bank made heavy drafts at lower rates than others on houses in England and in France, and though when it stood in an hostile attitude to the Government, it made it a point of honor to meet all foreign liabilities, these since the connection, have been neglected, and drafts for immense amounts are now under protest. It made large issues of post notes, and at rates and times such as induced other banks to invest, and thus lock up their funds, that when the day for bursting the bubble came, the lead of the U. S. Bank in suspending might be more surely followed by others.

Pet Banks in New York bought these notes—depositors withdrew their funds for the same purpose, and of course discounts were curtailed, merchants were deprived of their usual facilities, and the funds which ought to have been used by the business community, were carried to Philadelphia.—The U. S. Bank by this sale of its notes, obtained possession of New York funds, forced a contraction and hoped by this means, to make the banks of New York concur in the suspension, and thus create an excitement against these institutions, with a view to affecting the elections. Meanwhile the hard money doctrines were pressed, a panic created, and the country brought to a condition to be easily led into the snares of the managers, who through the whole, were contriving how they could most effectually furnish the last argument, another suspension, to convince the people that they must try the sub-treasury.

This they early proclaimed, was all that was necessary to insure its adoption,—they have provided it, and it only remains to be seen whether the people will be convinced of its force. We well remember the declarations of Mr. Clay, when in this state, that the chief object of the Government was to produce a suspension, and we now see his predictions fully verified. His familiarity with their mode of operation enabled him to

speak with prophetic certainty, and to point out with clearness the end at which they were aiming.

The Van Buren clique have always regarded his re-election as paramount to all other considerations, and have stopped at nothing to accomplish their purposes. To them it mattered little that the currency was deranged by their experiments, that the interests of the business community were prostrate, that commerce was paralysed, that manufactures languished, that work shops were closed and employment. They pushed rashly on to the end, and when they found the banks not subservient to their designs, sought a bankruptcy law wherewith to wind them up. This game failed, and they tried another tack for reaching the same point.—They applied for the control of the public purse,—the people resisted, and rejected five times over, the odious proposition. To force it through, they commenced a systematic attack upon the business interests of the country, and so far succeeded in their nefarious purposes as to create widespread confusion and alarm, and finally, through that pliant tool, the United States Bank, have brought on another suspension. They mean now to have the sub-treasury "in spite of all lamentations here or elsewhere." Will the people submit, or will they resist?"

PROSPECTUS.

J. GIBSON, JR. OF WASHINGTON CITY.
HAS now in Press, and will shortly be published, a History of the Rise, Progress, Genius and Character of

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANISM

Together with a Review of "The Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," by Charles Hodge, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.

BY WILLIAM HILL, D. D.
OF WINCHESTER, VA.

The first number will contain much miscellaneous matter, preliminary to what is to follow, and carries the History no further than the formation of the Mother Presbytery. It will require two or three successive numbers to complete the History proposed. These shall follow as speedily as they can be prepared for the press.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Each number will contain from 250 to 300 pages, and will be furnished to subscribers, printed on fine paper and new type, half bound in cloth, at not exceeding 75 cents per number, to be paid for on delivery.

Washington, October, 1839.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Staunton Spectator.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF STAUNTON.

DR. MEACHAM

Will spend but 1 or 2 weeks in this place. During the last 8 years he has tried many experiments to find out a certain and effectual remedy for destroying the nerves of Teeth that are exposed, without injuring the substance of the Teeth, so that the Teeth could be saved by plugging.

He is now in possession of a remedy which will effectually destroy the Nerve, and generally with very little pain, and the Teeth can be saved by plugging.

Room at Capt. McClung's Hotel.

Oct. 21.

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a deed executed by Moses Powers, and Robert Powers, to the subscriber, bearing date the 14th day of March 1838, and of record in the County Court office of Augusta, conveying certain property hereinafter mentioned in trust, for the purpose of securing the payment of the claims in the said deed stated, will be sold on Wednesday, the 20th of November next, at the residence of the said Moses Powers, in the county of Augusta, the following property, viz:

One Wagon, three sets of Gear and Stretcher, one dunn Mare, about 8 years old, one Man's Saddle, one McCormick Plough, and Double Tree, one Shovel plough and Stretcher, a lot of Corn in the Crib, one large Tub and Oats, one Barrel and Rye, one Bag, one Cow, one red and white spotted Cow, one large white Cow, two Shoats, one sorrel Mare, one bay Mare, one Looking Glass, one Chaff Bed and Bedstead, one Dung Fork, one Pitch-fork, the proceeds of 5 acres of Wheat and 15 acres of Rye, and also the increase from any of the personal property aforesaid.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and will be made for ready money.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Trustee.

Oct. 31.

Sale of Real Property AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will sell at public auction, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, the Tract of Land on which he now lives, in Betooter county, containing

365 ACRES,

about 125 of which are cleared; the remainder well timbered, and the larger portion well adapted to the growth of either Grain or Tobacco. There are five or six springs of excellent water on the place, at different parts of it. The improvements are a comfortable

Dwelling House, a large Barn, and all necessary out Buildings. A further description is unnecessary, as any persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. If the Land be not privately sold before the day above stated, it will then certainly be offered at auction.

MATTHEW WILSON.

Oct. 24.—3t.

N. Shenandoah Company.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New Shenandoah Company will be held at Capt. Dundore's in Port Republic, on the 15th day of November next. Members are requested to attend, personally or by proxy.

S. H. LEWIS, Treas'r. N. S. C.

Oct. 26, 1839.

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber on the 22d day of September, 1838, by Andrew Crist and wife, and duly admitted to record in the Clerk's office of Augusta County, I will expose to sale on Saturday the 23d day of November next, upon the premises in Spring-hill, for purposes in said deed specified, the following described real and personal property, to wit:

One certain Lot in Springhill, now in the occupancy of said Crist, on which there is a TAN-YARD, being the same which was purchased by the said Andrew Crist of Jacob Crist and known in the plan of said town as No. 14.

Also—All the Spanish Hides, Calf Skins, Green Hides, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, One BARK MILL, a quantity of Bark, and all the Tools and implements for carrying on the Tanning and Curying business, now in the possession of said Crist, together with all the accumulation of Stock and Profits which may accrue to said Crist from this date.—Two ten plate Stoves, 2 Walnut Bureaus, 1 Walnut press, 1 Walnut Secretary, 3 French Post Bedsteads, Beds and furniture, 1 dozen Windsor Chairs, 1 large falling leaf Table, 1 small do, one small Wash Stand, 1 dozen plates, 2 dozen Cups and Saucers, 2 dozen Knives and Forks, 4 Table Cloths, 2 Pots, 2 Ovens, 1 Frying Pan, 1 Teakettle, 1 pair of Shovel and Tongs, 2 pair of Ad Irons, 1 smoothing Iron, 1 Glass Carpet, 1 Looking Glass, 1 Red Cow, 5 Hogs with their increase, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Wheelbarrow, 1 large Kettle, 1 low Bedstead, 1 pair of Patent Bellows, and all the property of every kind belonging to said Crist.

By agreement between the parties, the Real estate will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest from the date, purchaser giving bond with good security, and the Personal property on a credit of 6 months, with interest from the date, purchaser giving like-wise bond with security.

The title to the above property is believed to be unquestionable—but acting in the capacity of Trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vested in me by the conveyance aforesaid.

WM. B. KAYSER, Trustee.

Oct. 24, 1839.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, in the town of Middlebrook, at the late residence of John Flinn, dec'd., on a credit of nine months, the following property, viz:

One Horse, one Milch Cow, one new Wagon, partly finished, two Barouches, two sets of Blacksmith Tools, about three-quarters of a ton of Bar Iron, a quantity of Wagon Timber, Plank, &c.; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all other property belonging to the estate of said Flinn.

Also, on the same day will be rented two Dwelling House and Lots, and Blacksmith Shop, which is an excellent stand for a good blacksmith, there being no other blacksmith shop in or near the place.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. H. BELL, Adm'r.

of John Flinn, dec'd.

Oct. 31, 1839.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the 22nd of November next, at my residence, three miles north of Middlebrook, the following property, viz:

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Hay, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, and at the same time, I will hire several Negroes.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JULIA A. SHARP.

Oct. 31, 1839.

FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, shewing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington City, by E. Gilham, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. Taylor, Book seller, Washington city, has just published [and secured the copy right according to law] the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5.00 A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or to any who will buy to sell again.

Oct. 31, 1839.

Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Philip Dull and wife, bearing date the 13th day of August 1838, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Augusta, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 23d of November next, before the door of the Post Office in Staunton,

A Certain Lot

or parcel of Land, in the town of Staunton, in that part of the said town called Newtown, being the same lot conveyed to the said Dull by Benjamin Crawford, Esq.

Acting as Trustee, I shall convey such title only as is vested in me by the deed aforesaid.

JEFFERSON KINNEY, Trustee.

Oct. 24.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in North Garden, Albemarle County, Virginia, on Saturday the 13th day of October inst., a Mulatto boy named

RICHMOND,

who calls himself RICHMOND SPEARS. He is 21 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, and bow-legged, so much so that when he walks his toes rather incline inward—the end of the fore finger of one of his hands, (believed to be the right hand,) is cut off—and has yellow eyes. He is a fellow of bad countenance, and when spoken to has rather a downcast look. It is thought that he will endeavour to make his way to some of the Free States, as he has a great many free relations living in Albemarle, Nelson, and Augusta, some of whom are on the eve of starting to Ohio.

The above reward of \$100 will be given for his apprehension, if taken out of the State and brought to the subscriber, or \$50 if secured so that I get him—\$15 if taken in the county and delivered to me—and \$25 if taken out of the county and delivered to me, or \$15 if secured so that I get him.

JOHN BROWN.

October 24.

\$200 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscribers living in Augusta county, Virginia, on the night of the 19th instant, two Negro Men named

HARVEY & JACOB.

Harvey is 26 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, stout made, dark complexion, has a small notch in the rim of one of his ears, occasioned by a fall, and has a down look.

Jacob is a yellow boy about 20 years of age, five feet, 5 or 6 inches high, of rather slender form and boyish look. The only mark recollected is a number of warts on one of his hands. He had on when he left jeans mixed clothing, and an old black fur hat.

The above reward will be given for said negroes if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them—and \$25 for either if taken in the county, or \$50 if in the State and out of the county, and lodged in jail, so that we get them again.

JAS. A. COCHRAN.

JOHN SELLERS.

October 23, 1839.

177—The Romney Intelligence, Winchester Republican and Kanawha Gazette, are requested to publish the above three times and mark cast.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Augusta County the 24th of August, two men as runaways. They say they are the property of David Hancock, of Albemarle county. One of them calls himself John Cooper, and says he is a blacksmith by trade, he is about 25 or 30 years of age, rather light complexion, near six feet high, straight made, and well built.—He has a good deal of clothing with him, had on a black fur hat, about half worn, Green Baze Roundabout, two Linen Shirts and Pantaloon.—The other calls himself Daniel Hall, about five feet eight or nine inches high, complexion very black, chunky built, had on a black fur hat about half worn, Green Roundabout made of Canton Flannel, two Linen Shirts and Pantaloon, also two pair of Striped Cassimere Pantaloon, &c. About 40 years of age.—The back of his hands are nearly white, he says it was occasioned by scars from powder. They have been circumstances in their story as to whom their real owner or master is rendering its truth very doubtful. The owner or owners of the above runaways are requested to come forward and prove their property according to Law, and take them away or they will stand subject to other and the further operations of the Law in such cases made and provided.

ROBERT GROVE, Jailor

Oct. 24.

177—The Richmond Whig will insert the above for six weeks.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from the county of Augusta, will sell at public auction on the premises on Friday the 29th day of November next, the above named valuable property. It is one of the best Tavern stands in upper Virginia, being situated near the junction of the Parkersburg and Harrisonburg Turnpikes, immediately on the route of the Northern and Eastern travel to and from the Virginia Springs. On the premises are several fountains of mineral water—one of them a very fine Sulphur Spring, which is acquiring a high reputation as a medicinal water. The climate, scenery, location, &c., render this one of the most eligible places in the mountains for improvement as a watering place, and such it must become.—An abundant supply of Pine and other valuable timber on the land, contiguous to several saw mills, would afford the purchaser the means of improving on advantageous terms. There are about 1600 acres in the Tract, several hundred of which are susceptible of being converted into excellent meadow, the soil being peculiarly favorable to the production of grass—about 300 acres are cleared and under good fence. As a stock farm this property is well worth the attention of graziers.

Terms, one-half in hand—the balance in three equal annual payments, secured by a lien on the land.

JOHN EDMONSON.

Oct. 31, 1839.

Richmond Whig and Nat. Intelligence insert once a week for three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 21st of November next, will be offered at public sale, the place whereon I now reside, near Bierly's Mill, containing 190 Acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Frederick Rhodes, Jacob Early and others; situated on both sides of Curtesons' Creek, about 5 miles south of Harrisonburg, and 3 1/2 miles east from Mt. Crawford, well watered with two never failing springs and said Creek, likewise never failing, running through the place. There is on the place an excellent two story DWELLING HOUSE,

with 3 rooms below and 3 rooms above, besides a cellar underneath, a large dining room, and Kitchen adjoining; a Swisher Barn and other necessary out buildings, and an Apple Orchard of excellent fruit. There are about 115 acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow—the balance well timbered. Sale will commence at my house at 11 o'clock, A. M. The payments will be accommodated and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BROWN.

October 26, 1839.

BOARDING.

Mrs. ELIZA TAPP respectfully informs her friends and the public that she is prepared to accommodate seven or eight boarders. As one of the professors of the Staunton Male Academy and his family boards with her, it might be an inducement with parents sending their sons to that institution, to place them at her house, where they would be under the constant care of their teacher.

Staunton, Oct. 24.

Jacob Kyger,—plaintiff

AGAINST

Mary Rutledge, Executrix of George Rutledge, dec'd., George Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, Jas. who intermarried with Ameliza Kerr, Rosanna, who intermarried with Elijah Rutledge, Wm. J. Rutledge, Mary Anne Rutledge and Lydia Rutledge, children and heirs of said George Rutledge dec'd.—defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The parties defendant in the above suit, being all non-residents of the Commonwealth of Virginia, are hereby notified, that, on the 23d of November 1839, at the house of Alexander Cochran, in Ross county, Ohio, I shall proceed to take the deposition of said Alexander Cochran, to be read as evidence on the trial of the above cause now depending in Chancery in the County Court of Augusta.—If from any cause said deposition should not be taken on the above day, it will be taken at the same place on the 25th of the same month.

JACOB KYGER.

Oct. 24—ft.

Price 50 cents per box.

For sale by E. Berkeley & Co. Staunton.

N. Massie, Waynesborough.

Oct. 26, 1839.—costly

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by Wm. Morgan in Augusta county, a MARE, about 14 hands high, light sorrel color, ball face, some saddle marks, about eight years old, and appraised to \$40.

Copy—Teste,

JEFFERSON KINNEY, CLK.

Oct. 31.