is no *system* adopted in any county to promote popular education; and that there is a total want of qualification in many who undertake to teach, will, I presume, not be denied.

There are two questions which have presented themselves to my own mind, and which, I think, deserve to be seriously considered by all who value the education of the rising generation. They are the following, viz: *What kind of schools are needed for the education of the youth of our county? (and of all our counties?) and how may they be established and sustained?*

The following is a brief outline of such a school as, in my opinion, we need in this county:

1 There should be as much manual labor performed as is necessary to create habits of industry and economy; and to promote health. Where there are not other means of support, the labor must be sufficient to defray most of the expenses of boarding.

2 The school should answer as a preparatory gymnasium to the Fleetwood Academy for all who may wish an Academic education, (as that is now an interesting and a prosperous institution,) and such as may not wish to go to any other school, should be able to receive a *thorough English Education* in the manual labor school.

3 There should be a department for instructing those who intend to be teachers, so that they may be able to enter upon their employment with such qualifications as our high and responsible station may demand.

4 The school should be so arranged that the literary fund may be applied in such a way as will remove the very great objection which now exists, so that it may answer the end for which it is intended.

Such a School should be nearly in the centre of the county, and be adapted to the wants of every class of community.

To rear up and sustain such a school, the friends of popular education should have a meeting, appoint a Board of Directors, whose business it should be to select a place for the school; employ a suitable teacher; select proper books for instruction; petition the Legislature for a portion of the Literary Fund, &c., &c.

Should the above suggestions appear to be deserving of notice, and it should be your pleasure, gentlemen, to have a meeting to take the subject of popular education into consideration, I will be at the July Court, and render any aid in my power for promoting so deserving an object. I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, with due respect,

ELI BALL

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

William and Mary College.

In the Enquirer of the 21st May, some simpleton, (for none other would say that there was an enemy of the Institution in *Williamsburg,*) over the signature of "An Alumnus of William and Mary College," has undertaken to question some remarks of a previous correspondent, which appeared in that paper of the 3d. If this "Alumnus" be not a professor, which I am willing to believe, or a Visitor, which I think is probable, he, certainly, (judging from the particulars contained in his 5th paragraph) must have derived his information from one Mr. Wise, being ignorant (as I have no doubt he was) of the fiscal affairs of the College, may readily be excused by its authorities for having alluded to them; but what will they think of this "Alumnus," who ought to know better, and who acts the part of a *tiler?* ("For what *reason*, no one has taken the trouble to ascertain.") If "Alumnus" be really ignorant, however, and wishes to know whether any part of the *capital* fund of the College has been wasted or expended, let him now learn; and, if still unsatisfied, let him *dare* again. The curtain can be raised still higher, and other scenes exhibited if necessary.

In the year 1817, it was "*Resolved*, as the opinion of this convocation, That it is highly improper that the society of Presidents, Masters, or Professors should cause any portion of the productive capital of the College to be expended, and that they are enjoined *in future* from doing so."

In 1827, it was resolved that the debts of the College be paid out of the *principal*, if interest sufficient be not collected in three months.

In 1828, the funds of the College were reported to be as follows:

Good debts		$85,600 51 1-2
Doubtful do.	$5,983 15	
More doubtful do.	7,370 00	
Desperate do.	22,738 78	
		36,091 93
		$121,692 44 1-2

In July, 1830, the debt due to the *Professors* was reported to be	$4,301 26 !!!
The probable annual expenditure of the College, from July, 1830, to July, 1831, was estimated at	$7,237 50
The income of the College, for the same time, was estimated at	6,130 16
Leaving an annual excess of expenditure over the income, of	$1,107 34

At this time (1830) one of the visitors protested against the salaries allowed the professors, "because they exceed the disposable sum after making the necessary deductions for repairs, contingencies and *replacing the capital*" And another protests, because "a perseverance in the course marked out must bring the institution to *Bankruptcy*"

I am not, and never was, either a visitor, a Professor, or an officer of the College, and I have been denied access to its records; but if "the expunging quill of Benton, or any thing else, shall over blot out the foul resolution which forbids them to be read, the foregoing, with many other matters interesting to the public, will appear. I take no pleasure in exposing these things.—It is painful to me to do so; and nothing but a sense of duty prompts me to the undertaking. There are among the officers of the College, some men of as high standing and strict virtue, as can be found any where—men whom I highly esteem; but they are slaves to their political prejudices and passions, and are deficient in that moral courage which constitutes real independence—Happy should I be, if I could say of them, what I said of one of their predecessors in professional office, more than thirty years ago, in a communication which I had occasion to make to the then Governor of Virginia: that their "personal merit increases the lustre which paternal worth and patriotism already diffuse over his name."

There is one distinguished individual of the Faculty, however, whom I consider as an example worthy of imitation—a gentleman, who is as much an ornament to his native and to his adopted country, as he is to the College of William and Mary, and to the polished and enlightened society around it. He resides in that much venerated mansion, where the amiable and excellent George Wythe for so many years pillowed *his* invaluable head—the very initials of whose name, indeed, when transposed, represent his own.

As "An Alumnus of William and Mary College" has not undertaken the defence of another great public Institution here, of which he is probably a director, and as some may *now* think, ought to be one of its *patients*, it may be thought that I should not again allude to it; but it may not be amiss, perhaps, to say, that the proceedings of *its trustees*, seem to require as much secrecy as those of the College; for, I have also been denied access to *their records*. Of this latter institution, I acted for many years as a Director, and I was *permitted* to continue one, until I looked too deeply into, or, as my associate Directors thought, perhaps, *spoke too freely* of the manner in which the public business was transacted there. Fortunately, however, the principal items of the *Hospital* accounts are recorded in the Auditor's office, and can be inspected there, if necessary.

Williamsburg, 27th May, 1839. A.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To JOSEPH CABELL, Esq.,

President of the Board of Directors of the James River and Kanawha Company.

Sir—The little trouble which this address will give you may be ascribed to the late election of a Chief Engineer for the James River and Kanawha Company; to the letter of Charles Ellet, jr., to the stockholders of the Company, published in the Richmond Compiler, the 15th day of May; and to the communication signed "A Stockholder," published in the Daily Richmond Whig, the 22d day of May, 1839.

When one Engineer is dismissed and another selected to supply his place, the reason for the act, which would first suggest itself to any person, not otherwise informed, would be, that the selected Engineer was more competent to perform the services required of such officer, than the one which had been dismissed—supposing an equality in all other respects. But upon reading the publication first above referred to, it is seen at once, that this selection and election were not made even with the expectation of bringing into the office of Chief Engineer a man more of more *talent* and competency to perform the appropriate duties of that office—Because the reasons assigned by the Board of Directors for the act, do not intimate that there was any deficiency of scientific skill, or of integrity, diligence or persevering energy to be complained of; or that superior qualifications in these respects were expected to be brought into the service of the Company by the selection, but some other unimportant reasons are assigned, with an intimation, that there were yet others which might be assigned by the President of the Company, then accidentally absent from the Board.

The attention of the stockholders being particularly called to the subject by the published letter of Charles Ellet, jr., and no sufficient reason appearing for his dismissal, and the selection of Judge Wright in his stead, some of the stockholders, and no doubt many, if not all of them, looked with interest for those further reasons for the act which might be assigned by the President; although they could not understand why it was that the Directors, then at the Board (who had done the act) could not, or would not, without the sanction of the President, assign the true reasons why Charles Ellet, jr., was dismissed, and Judge Wright elected in his stead; as if the reasons for an act did not naturally precede it, and were not to be made up by after-thoughts.

In this condition of things, the publication of "A Stockholder," above referred to, appeared in the Whig. The first impression was, that this publication was made at the instance of the President, or by the procurement of the President and Directors, and was intended to comprehend, together with what had been said personally to Mr. Ellet, the true and full ground on which the *act* in question was intended to be justified to the stockholders and to the public generally. But this was inference only, and might be true or otherwise; and upon examination, not being found satisfactory, as being vague and uncertain as a whole, and containing no exact reason, in application to the inquiry in hand, other and further information is deemed necessary. This information would have been sought from "A Stockholder." But he may be a mere volunteer, and not possess it. And as it appears that the Board of Directors referred to you for such other and further reasons as they did not assign, it is thought both expedient and respectful, to apply to you directly, for full and specific information in relation to this transaction, and the causes which led to it—all of which you no doubt possess.

If, indeed, it be true, as is by some conjectured, that the "Stockholder" was written and published by your procurement, with the intention which is above conditionally ascribed to the publication, then your answer to this application may be in expressive silence, or by direct reference to and adoption of it. In either event it is considered respectful to advise you, that as yet no satisfactory reason has been suggested for the act ejecting your late Engineer, Charles Ellet, jr., from office, and electing thereto Judge Wright. On the contrary, the act is regarded as one, operating injustice both as it affects the dismissed Engineer and the interest and character of the Company. To maintain the soundness of this opinion, the reasons (as yet) suggested for the act will be examined in detail, as they appear; first, by the assignment of them by the Board of Directors, and then as inferred from the publication of "A Stockholder"

The office of Engineer is the most important that exists in the Company. If that office is not filled by a competent officer, the adventure of the Company cannot progress to a successful termination. It is the interest of the Company to fill that office not only by a competent officer, in the common acceptance of the term, but by the most competent and skilful officer in every respect that can be procured at the same expense, all other things being equal. When such an officer is procured, it is the interest of the Company to keep him, and not to dismiss him for one that is inferior in any respect. These things are assumed as truths which need no discussion. How these truths affect the question, will be seen in the end. Judge Wright was first employed by the Company. He had a high reputation, and was believed to possess all the requisites of skill and other qualifications to make him the Chief Engineer in the adventure of improvement which the Company had engaged in. Charles Ellet, jr, was Principal Assistant Engineer. The necessary preliminary preparations being made, the work was commenced or about to be commenced. In this critical condition of things, the resolution of the Principal Engineer gives way. A view of the labor and toil, of body and mind, to be encountered by a Principal Engineer, who should perform his duty, as presented by a small acquaintance with the adventure before him, with the great and increasing difficulties which surrounded it, and threatened its defeat, unless overcome by great labor, exact skill, and a constant, persevering application of both, overcame the energies of his body and mind, so that he desired to withdraw from his undertaking, and to resign the office with which he had been honored, assigning as reasons therefor, that he found the advanced age to which he had arrived, the decrease of bodily and mental vigor consequent thereon, to admonish him that he was already, or becoming to be, incompetent to the successful prosecution of the enterprise in which he had engaged. This new condition of things demanded a remedy. An expedient was adopted, liberal and flattering to Judge Wright, while it subserved for the present the interest of the Company. This expedient was, to retain Judge W. as Consulting Engineer, and to appoint Chas. Ellet, Jr., the Principal, whose entire competency, in all respects, to perform the duties and services appertaining to the office and to the enterprise, was vouched by Judge Wright. Ellet was competent in body, and mind, and skill, to encounter and overcome the difficulties which were too formidable for Judge Wright, in his then advanced age. If Judge Wright's resignation had been unconditionally received, and Ellet elected, an inference might have been drawn unfavorable to the reputation of the former for science and skill, and it might have been believed, that he had withdrawn because he found the difficulties which stood in the way of a successful termination of the adventure of the Company, too great to be overcome by any skill or science which he possessed; but, by continuing in employ as Consulting Engineer, the inference might be repelled—and by so continuing, another inference, which might have operated to the prejudice of the stockholders, was also repelled, and that inference would or might have been, that the most experienced and skillful Engineer that could be procured, had, after a reconnoissance of the whole ground, abandoned the enterprize as impracticable—and that the adventure, committed to the hands of a less experienced Engineer, was hopeless; for, as yet, Mr. Ellet, though scientific and skilful, had not, by equally extended practical operations, secured to himself an equal reputation: And, furthermore, by continuing Judge Wright in employ as Consulting Engineer, the stockholders secured to themselves the benefit both of his experience and reputation. So that the continuing of Judge Wright in employ was, in any point of view, a measure of good policy for the time, if nothing more.—Things being thus arranged, the enterprise advances with more energy and with better spirit, but presents, in many respects, a new aspect. The new Engineer finds it necessary to change many of the locations made by the first Engineer, and to erect the work on new locations; and also to change the few plans for work which had been prescribed by the first Engineer, and to substitute new plans and specifications therefor—and not wantonly, and to indulge the pride of opinion, but in good faith to subserve the interest of the Company—Because, these changes of locations, plans for work, and the necessary specifications therefor were submitted by him to the President and Directors of the Company, and received their direct approval, as well as the expressed or implied approval of the Consulting Engineer. From the time forward, up to the time when Mr. Ellet was dismissed, the office of Consulting Engineer was evidently of no value, unless his name and good wishes gave it—because, it is believed, that all the scientific labor which has since been performed; all the personal labor of reconnoitering the country, and the localities over and through which the work has been or is intended to be conducted; all the exposure of health and privation of comforts attendant upon such examinations; all the surveys locations, plans, charts and estimates necessary for conducting the work from station to station, has been done and performed, encountered and executed, by Mr. Ellet, or under the guidance of his direction, without any aid derived from the Consulting Engineer, except in a few unimportant particulars, and except so far as his approval may be called aid. It is true that many of these things have been done without previously consulting Judge Wright. This was unavoidable in many instances, because he was not in a situation to be consulted, without an unprofitable waste of time; and was no doubt thought less important, inasmuch as all the plans, &c, of the Chief Engineer, must necessarily be submitted to the approval of the President and Directors, with whom the opinion of Judge Wright would have its proper influence, and for whom the office of Consulting Engineer was chiefly intended, to assist them, not being scientific men in this particular, in forming a correct judgment upon the reports, plans, &c., which the Executive and Principal Engineer might submit for consideration. It could not have been intended that the Principal Engineer should consult Judge Wright about any thing concerning which he had no doubt; and Judge Wright's approval of almost every thing which came under his consideration, which was in regular course of business submitted to the President and Directors; and his suggestions of alterations in some few instances being generally overruled by the Board of Directors, the Principal Engineer might well conclude that it was unnecessary to consult Judge Wright, who was generally absent, before he proceeded to make out such plans and estimates respecting the work in progress, as he had no doubt the interest of the company required. Thus it is evident that Mr. Ellet has, from a period shortly after his appointment, and for several years, been considered by the President and Directors, not only a more effective Engineer than Judge Wright, but equal, if not superior, in the necessary qualifications of science and skill; and at the very moment of being dismissed, he was assured, that "no personal hostility was evinced towards him by any member of the Board; that no charges had been made against him; that praises were accorded to him for talent for professional skill amply adequate to conduct the *great work*, and for unsurpassed energy and perseverance." Wherefore, then, could the interest of the company require him to be dismissed, and Judge Wright elected in his stead? Could it be, that because he had encountered, and, by his skill, perseverance and energy, in the service of the company, overcome difficulties which were so appalling to Judge Wright, as that he was unwilling to risk his health and reputation in attempting to meet them, that the interest of the company would be promoted by the election of the latter? Was this an act of justice or injustice to the latter? Was it just towards the stockholders? "The circumstances of the case" are referred to. What are they? Hear General Cocke's statement of them: "He had thought, that while Ellet himself was sufficiently energetic and vigorous in the discharge of his duties, he had not sufficiently preserved subordination and attention in the corps acting on the line under his direction, which circumstance, together with his treatment of contractors, and his relations to the proprietors along the work, made him think that the interest of the company would be promoted by Ellet's removal and the substitution of Judge Wright, and that the Board were dissatisfied, that he did not advise with the Company's Consulting Engineer." General Cocke may be admitted to be a good disciplinarian, but as much cannot be said of this specimen of his reasoning powers. In what instance, and to what extent was there a failure of subordination and attention in the corps acting on the line? Had any charge been made or even suggested on this account? None. What contractors, and what proprietors along the line had been improperly treated, and in what respect? What charges had been made on this account? None! The Engineer had no relations with any contractor or proprietor along the line, but in his character as officer of the Company whose interest it was his duty to consult: and if in the discharge of this duty he was too rigid and exact with the contractors, and with the proprietors along the line, in withholding from the latter favors sought at the expense of the Company, he was acting in strict performance of his duty, in which, if he erred, such error might and would have been corrected by the Board; "*but no charges had been made against him*" on this account or any other, according to General Cocke's statement. Yet "the Board was dissatisfied that he did not advise with the Company's Consulting Engineer." It has already been seen, that this officer was practically the adviser of the Board, to whom his opinions were more accessible at their stated meetings, than they could be to the Executive Engineer in the field, where he seldom was, being for a greater portion of time absent from the State; and, in many instances, in which a view of the localities was necessary to enable any man, however scientific, to form a correct judgment, his advice could be worth nothing, until after field work should be executed; and then, after alternative plans should be submitted by the Principal Engineer, with the necessary drawings, specifications and estimates, his advice and opinion might be had, and be made available by the President and Directors, in deciding upon the propositions of the practical Engineer, submitted to the consideration of the Board But the truth is, that there is nothing in this expressed dissatisfaction, except that it may perform the office of a common saying, that any excuse is better than none; because it is obvious, that the office of Consulting Engineer has for a length of time been nothing but a sinecure, a favor, the expenses whereof have been encountered without any corresponding benefit, and has therefore been abolished as useless. But it would seem, that although the office is abolished, the President and Directors have determined that the favor shall not be withdrawn from the tenant; but, under color of promoting the interest of the Company, a more competent officer, and one who had rendered more useful services to the stockholders, and who was still willing and in the very act of rendering such services, should be dismissed, to make place for this favorite old gentleman, who, several years gone by, was so feeble in body and mind, consequent on old age, as not to be capable of encountering the labor, fatigue and difficulties appurtenant to the same situation, but who now should of a sudden become younger, more vigorous and more efficient. He must wink hard who does not see the character of this transaction. He must be credulous, indeed, who can believe, from any information as yet given to the public, that the removal of the late Chief Engineer was an act consummated to promote the interest of the Company. He must be incredulous without reason, who does not believe and see, that the present appointment was made as matter of favor, at the expense of justice; unless, indeed, there be behind motives yet to be avowed and disclosed by the other and further information in the possession of the President, to whom Gen. Cocke so urgently referred.

The excuse offered for the act in question, inferred from the communication of "A Stockholder," remains to be considered. This communication informs the stockholders, among other things, that "to hasten the completion of the work as high up the river as Lynchburg, it had heretofore been deemed necessary to employ a larger Engineer corps, than would otherwise have been proper—that the work to Lynchburg being now so far advanced, and a very large number of sections being in a situation to render their completion certain in the course of the ensuing Spring and Summer, the Board in January took steps to reduce the Engineer corps to a scale commensurate to the future prospects of the work—that the office of Consulting Engineer, no longer necessary, had been abolished—and the election of Chief Engineer, which had been postponed from January to April, and thence till May, now coming on, Judge Wright, who was the first Engineer employed by the company, and who has since its organization been in its service either as Chief or Consulting Engineer, was elected Chief Engineer. If this communication be regarded as the voluntary act of "A Stockholder," it is well enough; but regarding it as made at the instance of the President or the Board, to disclose, taken together with the statement of the Board made to Mr. Ellet personally, the full and true reason for expelling him from office and substituting Judge Wright, it is entirely defective; so much so, that, uniting the information which it affords with the other facts known, and the most conclusive reason is offered why Mr. Ellet should have been continued in office, both as an act of justice to him, and also to "promote the interest of the company. Look at the *known facts* which must be familiar to you. Judge Wright was the first Principal Engineer employed by the company, and about the same time Mr. Ellet was employed as principal Assistant Engineer. Judge Wright continued in office about nine months, long enough to satisfy *himself* that the labour and difficulties of the enterprise in which he had engaged were too great for any capacity which he had to overcome them, *owing to the infirmities of advanced age;* declines to encounter them, and falls back into the snug office of Consulting Engineer, with an equal salary of $5,000 per annum, created for the occasion, in which much less responsibility, and much less labor of body and mind were to be encountered, and great indulgences were allowed of frequent absences from the work of several months at a time. On the other hand, Mr. Ellet in the employ of the company, was promoted to the office of Principal Engineer, and by his skill, perseverance and energy, overcomes the difficulties which had constituted a barrier to the progress of Judge Wright, and conducts the work (so far as depends upon the Engineer) to its present prosperous condition, without any material objection on the part of the company. For the Board, representing the company, Gen. Cocke Chairman, has informed us, that Mr. Ellet while acting as Principal Engineer was "rigorous and energetic in the discharge of his duties"—deserved "praises for talent and professional skill amply adequate to conduct the "great work," and for energy and perseverance unsurpassed"—and that "no charges had been made against him." Now, observe the conclusion—not such as the principles of reason and justice would suggest, but in violation thereof, which is, that, notwithstanding the premises, "the Board had deemed, under all the circumstances that the interests of the Company would be promoted by the appointment of Judge Wright and the exclusion of Mr. Ellet." The conclusion is unsound—it is worse, it results in an act of gross injustice. If this act can be justified, it would cease to be unjust.—No reason for it as yet made publicly known, can justify it. Some reason for it, not yet avowed, must exist, and if not avowed, it will be regarded as a criminal act of injustice. Every act of injustice comprises the elements of crime, with a peculiar characteristic that while it may be palliated or excused, it cannot be justified. The facts known, and the reasons for the act in question as yet assigned do not offer palliation or excuse. The character of the Board of Directors, the interest of the stockholders, and public sentiment require that the true reason and motives which led to the consummation of this act, should be made known; more especially as the party directly affected has called for them. There can exist, therefore, no assignable motive on your part for silence, if the act can be palliated or excused; or shown to have been just, whereby it would be discharged from any and every odious element of criminality. It cannot be difficult for any who have done an act to assign the reasons and motives for so doing.

The reason for diminishing the number of the corps of Engineers, is well enough assigned; the interest of the Company, and the advanced condition of the works towards completion, no longer required the larger number. But, as we advance towards the act of injustice complained of, the language of the communication becomes less exact, and it is connected with other things with which it has none but a forced relation—It was never in contemplation for a moment to abolish the office of Chief Engineer. The office of Consulting Engineer had been originally created for reasons which had ceased to exist, and should be abolished, of course. The Principal Engineer should regularly have been elected in January; and, as this officer could not be dispensed with, would then have been elected, if there had not have existed a secret design to sacrifice the then occupant, to cover which, the election is postponed from time to time, as if, Principal Engineer or no Principal Engineer? was connected with the new organization of the corps of Engineers, by reducing their numbers and abolishing the office of Consulting Engineer, which had become useless, and finally, the election is postponed until the next day after the special meeting and adjournment of the stockholders in May, as if the action of this meeting would determine the question whether the Company would have a Principal Engineer or not? Whereas, this officer could in no event be dispensed with, unless the company should determine to abandon the work altogether, which was a question that the special meeting of the stockholders aforesaid, could not decide. Thus it is seen, that the Principal and Consulting Engineer are held in company for a *special purpose*, until the Board determines that *both* offices are not necessary. It is obvious, that there never existed a question whether the office of Principal Engineer was necessary or not? Why this ambiguous language? Why not use terms which were true in application to the fact, that the Board had determined that the office of Consulting Engineer was no longer useful, and therefore abolished? Was this double language used for the purpose of suggesting that the election of Principal Engineer had been delayed until the question of abolishing the office was resolved, and thereby offer a show of reason wherefore the election of this officer was delayed until the stockholders had assembled and dispersed? Wherefore, in the meantime, while this combination was forming to sacrifice Mr. Ellet, was no intimation of it given to him, or to his friend or friends who might resist it? Judge Wright, it seems from Gen. Cocke's statement, though far away, was fully advised of the plot, and consulted as to the result; and others, who were likely not to communicate it to Mr. Ellet, were *somewhat* informed of it. Was this silence observed with a view to keep the design secret and unknown to the stockholders, who were assembled in special meeting but the day before, for fear that they should forbid its execution; or, if persisted in against their will, might reorganize the Board of Directors so as to prevent it? Or, was this act so secretly conducted, that its injustice might be the more effective, by coming on to be felt at unawares? They who do injustice because there is no prescribed law to give redress, may expect *the law of reprisal to be applied to them.* These are reflections which naturally spring up in the mind, in the absence of full and exact information; and, if they seem to impute improper motives to any, such imputation will be removed, and all concerned placed in their proper position, when the full and exact information which you possess shall be given, and for which you are referred to by Gen. Cocke.

The further information communicated by "A Stockholder," who so speaks of such other and further arrangements and acts of the Board as are in contemplation, and will be carried into execution, as to leave no reasonable doubt that he is the President himself, or one of the Board, or that he speaks by authority of one or both—is, that the Board having abolished the office of Consulting Engineer, proceeded to elect Judge Wright as Principal Engineer; and the reason assigned is, that he "was the first Engineer appointed by the company, and who has since its organization been in its service either as Chief or Principal Engineer." This reason assigned, when examined in connection with the facts already referred to, is a mere mockery of justice; because every reason assigned in favor of selecting Judge Wright, operates equally in favor of Mr. Ellet, and there were and are many cogent reasons in favor of the latter, which did not and could not operate in favor of the former. Mr Ellet had been about the same length of time in the service of the Company, and for a much longer time in the more important and responsible station—from the service of which Judge Wright had withdrawn for want of capacity—had risked his health and reputation in an effort to overcome difficulties which Judge Wright acknowledged himself incompetent to encounter—had overcome those difficulties, and conducted the enterprise to a point from which the "great work" could now, as it were, progress of itself, with no other aid than such skill as belongs to mere operatives and mechanics, who perform the labor under proper supervision—which work is so far advanced in execution, as that its final completion from Richmond to Lynchburg, is expected during the present Summer. This is a very important section of the whole work. The intense application of labour, both of body and mind, and the exercise of professional skill and judgment which had been devoted to it, may now receive some repose. The completion of the work brings to the Engineer the award of merit which he sought by his labor—but this repose and this merit are snatched from him, so far as may be by the act of the Board of Directors, and is sought to be given to Judge Wright! And this not for any abated expense to the company. How then can this act of sheer, unabated injustice, be said to have been, "under all the circumstances," to use General Cocke's expressions, "to promote the interests of the company."

The preceding observations have already made this address to you more tedious and lengthy than will probably be agreeable; but the subject is too important to be lightly dismissed. The price and character of the State are to be affected by the "Great Work" to be conducted by the James River and Kanawha Company.—The people of Virginia are to be affected by it, and are interested in it. They are a people who love justice, and are prone to punish the wrong-doer. They will not be satisfied, and it is believed the stockholders will not be satisfied, to see the character of the State and of this "Great Work" tarnished and stained with the elements of crime, by any act of injustice, done or to be done by the State, or by the stockholders, or by the representatives of either. ANOTHER STOCKHOLDER.

P. S. The late Principal Engineer having called upon the Board for the reasons which led to his expulsion from office, and the President of the Board, and indirectly the whole Board being now called on for a full exposition of the reasons and causes which led to the consummation of the act in question, with a view that the whole truth may be known to the stockholders and the public If the answer given should be *silence*, the following inference may, and most probably will, be drawn, to wit: That the act apparently done in favor to Judge Wright, *at the expense of justice*, was not unmixed with other more inexcusable motives—that the President and members of the Board, being chiefly, if not absolutely, without skill in the science of civil Engineering, and mainly dependant upon such information as might be imparted to them by the Principal Engineer, felt themselves to bear a less important character in the "great work" which was now advancing to its completion from Richmond to Lynchburg, than they desired to fill; and so to gratify this pride and desire of *distinguished consideration*, the President, now somewhat better informed by reason of the many lessons received from the Principal Engineer than the other members of the Board, who could be influenced by his secret suggestions, adopted the expedient of dismissing Mr. Ellet, acknowledged to be competent in all the qualifications of science, attention, perseverance and energy, amply equal to the "great work," and to substitute Judge Wright, professedly *minus* in all these essential respects, owing to the infirmities of old age; that thus, when the work, now so advanced to a completion as already mentioned, should be finished, and thereupon the credit due, to be awarded to it as a whole, might fall upon those who completed it; and that credit which would have been given to Mr Ellet, but which is now filched from him, would be divided and shared between the substituted incompetent Engineer and the Board of Directors, and a chief part thereof be assigned to the President, as being the better informed member of the Board. Is it not enough that the President and Directors should receive the award of merit due to their own situation? Shall they or either of them be permitted to invade, by *unjust* contrivance, filch what is due to the Engineer Department? ANOTHER STOCKHOLDER.

(DUPLICATE)

Collector's Office,
New Orleans, May 20, 1839.

Sir—My attention was this morning called to an Editorial production, in your paper of the 3d inst., under the caption of "More Defalcations and Robbery of the Treasury" Thus: "Rumors are in circulation, that Thomas W. Breedlove, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, is a defaulter to a large amount; what amount is not stated."

Believing that I am the person alluded to in the above remarks, I pronounce them false and slanderous, and have to request you, to do me the justice to give the same publicity to my denial, that you have done to the rumors.

I am a native of Virginia; and although unknown to you, I have many relatives and friends in the State, whose good opinions I value much, some of whom may have read the slanderous reports given to the public by you. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
JAMES W. BREEDLOVE.
Collector of the Customs, N O

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.—A Petition will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying for the passage of a law for a division of the County of Albemarle. MANY CITIZENS.
June 18 12—4tw

C. C. READ & CO, keep on hand at their Lumber House on the river, near the new warehouse, a large quantity of Salt, Tar, Lime, Plaister, Herrings, Bacon &c., &c, which they offer for sale at wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.

They also keep a supply of Family Flour of the Union Mills and Buffalo brands

Farmville, June 18, 1839. 12—4t

Managers' Office, Richmond, Va.

Drawn numbers of the Alexandia Lottery, Class No. 4, drawn 15th June, 1839.

11 15 4 67 40 47 72 36 61 23 27 5 28 56

Half ticket, No. 40 47 67, entitled to the second capital prize of $25,000, and whole ticket, No. 4 40 67, entitled to $4,000 in the above lottery, were sent to this office.

40,000 dolls.—12,000 dolls.
Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk, Class No. 4, for 1839—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 13th July, 1839.

14 *Drawn Numbers out of* 78.

SPLENDID SCHEME.—1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, $1,769, 1,600, 1,500; 2 prizes of $1 250, 2 of 1 200; 20 prizes of $1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 40 of 300, 50 of 200, &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130
Do.	do.	26 Half do.	65
Do.	do.	26 Quarter do.	32 50

30,000 Dollars Capital.
100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.
Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg, Class No. 3, for 1839—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 27th July 1839.

GRAND SCHEME.

Highest Prize $30,000, 8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2 500, 1 017, 1 2, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, 84 of 200, &c, &c.

Tickets only $10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130
Do.	do.	25 Half do.	65
Do.	do.	25 Quarter do.	32 50

☞ *Orders for tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages* in the above Mangificent Schemes will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the *drawing sent* them immediately after it is over. Send orders early, and address

D. S. GREGORY & CO, *Managers.*
June 18 [15—4t&wtd] *Richmond, Va*

Stratton's Office.

Drawn Nos. in Sussex County Lottery, No. 22, drawn June 13th:

48 49 65 39 71 10 42 7 38 1 21 56 64 67

Half Ticket, Nos. 42 64 71,
Do do 1 39 48,

Both sold and cashed by Stratton, the All-Prize Seller.

Drawn Nos. in Alexandria Lottery, No. 4, drawn June 15:

11 15 4 67 40 47 72 36 61 23 27 5 28 56

Whole Ticket, Nos. 36 40 67, a Prize of $300,
Do do 11 15 32, do do 180,
Do do 40 65 67, do do 140,

All sold and cashed by Stratton.

$35,000.
And 15 Drawn Numbers out of 75.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.
Richmond Academy Lottery,

Class No. 4, for 1839,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, 22d June, 1839.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

CAPITAL:—$35,295, 10,515, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2 500, 2,250, 2,000, 1,750, 1,600, 1,500, 1,400, 1,300, 1,250, 1 200, 50 prizes of 1,000, 50 of 250, 50 of 220, 50 of 200, 60 of 160, 60 of 150, 60 of 120, &c, &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130
Do	do	25 Half do	65
Do	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

Tickets in all the Lotteries, and the really lucky numbers for sale at Stratton's Lucky Office. Look!—345 Capitals sold and cashed by Stratton—the All Prize Seller, in a little over 12 months. Address.

N. STRATTON,
June 18 [12—2t] *Richmond, Va.*

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Saturday morning last, by the Rev. Wm. Neil, of Portsmouth, WM. MAXWELL, Esq., President of Hampden Sidney College, to MISS MARY FRANCES ROBERTSON, of Norfolk Borough.

Married, in Jefferson county, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, Lieutenant ALEXANDER G. GORDON, of the U. S. Navy, to JULIET A., daughter of Hieromo L. Opie, Esq, of Jefferson.

Married, on Wednesday, the 5th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Powell, DABNEY WRIGHT, Jr., of Orange, to MISS JANE MARIA, daughter of Thos. Estes, Esq., of Louisa.

"Oh! there is one affection which no stain
Of earth can ever darken; when two find,
The office and the mother, that a chosen
Of kindred taste has fastened mind to mind."

Married, at the residence of Col. T. E. Jeter of Henrico, on Wednesday, the 12th ult., by the Rev. Theodoric Pryor Mr. WM. C. KNIGHT of Nottoway, to MISS ELIZABETH G. DICKINSON.

DEATHS

Died, in Holmes county, Miss., Saturday, 25th May, on a journey for the restoration of his health, CHARLES HILL, Esq, formerly of King & Queen county, Virginia, aged fifty four.

[*Raymond Times.*

☞ The Norfolk Herald, Beacon, Fredericksburg Arena, and Herald will please copy.

Departed this life on Friday, 31 May last, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. WM. W. PRYOR, eldest son of Dr. WM. S. PRYOR, of the county of Hanover. The removal of this most amiable young man, though at an early period of life, was not unexpected—a lingering and painful disease (hepatitis) of nearly six years' standing had prepared his friends for a long time to look for such an event. Although it is a comfort to surviving friends and relatives to know, that the object of their solicitude and affection is not only released from extreme and protracted suffering on earth, but that there is the brightest evidence furnished, as in the present case, of a release from all sorrow in a world of blessedness—yet it is an affliction—aye, an affliction that pierces the heart, that such an one—so meek, so modest, so promising, should have been so early smitten and laid low. The writer owes it to his own feelings, as well as to the modest worth of his deceased young friend, to take more than a simple notice of his death. But this history is brief—there are few events to record—his was a life of suffering and retirement—not of action—Having been early taught the value of religion, and having assumed, by a public profession, the responsibilities of the christian name, at the age of seventeen or probably earlier, he solemnly dedicated himself to the special service of his Divine master, and designed, with the aid of his friends, to qualify himself, by a thorough course of collegiate and theological studies, for the arduous and responsible duties of the christian ministry. These studies he had already commenced, when it pleased the Divine Being to frustrate his designs, and disappoint the cherished hopes of his friends. Disease incurable was laid upon him, and he resigned his wishes submissively to Him whose will he desired to make the rule of his life.—But, although he was rendered incapable of entering upon the active duties of life, he did not drag out a useless existence. A life of innocence and purity, rendered still more lovely by a meek and patient endurance of suffering, could not but have a most happy influence upon those whose privilege it was to witness such a life.

To his distant friends, it will doubtless be gratifying to state, that he viewed his approaching end with calm resignation, and sunk to his rest in peace.

☞ Editors of the Richmond Whig, Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee papers will confer a favor by publishing the above.

☞ No change in the Price Current since our last.

60 HOGDS. St Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
70 boxes and tierces Loaf Sugar
5 barrels crushed do
150 bags best old Java Coffee
150 do Green do
30 Hhds Molasses
40 bbls do
500 bbls Herrings (No 1, North Carolina)
35 do family too do
9,000 sacks Liverpool and ground Alum Salt
300 kegs Dupont's sporting Powder
100 do blasting do
400 tierces Lime (fresh Thomaston)
150 kegs Cut Nails—assorted
150 tons Tredegar, English, Swedes and country Iron
Box, Band, Hoop and Sheet do
Crow Bars and Axes
Mould Boards and Plough Plates
5 tons American Blistered Steel
English Blistered and German Steel
Spring and Cast Steel.

For sale. WORTHAM, McGRUDER & CO.
June 18 12—w3w

NOTICE TO AUTHORS AND COMPILERS OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

"*An act providing for the supply of School Books for the Primary Schools.*"

[Passed April 6, 1839.]

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund be, and they are hereby authorized and required to enter into a contract or contracts with any person or persons who may be qualified, for the compilation or selection of proper school Books for the use of the primary Schools of the Commonwealth, and to allow a reasonable compensation for the same; and also to contract with some printer or bookse