Richmond Enquirer.

BY WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1845. VOLUME 42--NO. 98.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

☞ The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY. For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, payable in advance, *to be paid in the office*, or remitted by mail, post paid, or Six Dollars per annum at the end of the year.

☞ All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editor; *the postage of all letters being paid by the writers.*—(The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon the Editors.)

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—if inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty-seven and a half cents.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuance, 50 cents.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execution.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctioneers, who are charged one hundred dollars, (paper included.)

☞ All *Obituaries* and *Marriages* from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, *written on the back of the letter.*

FLEETWOOD ACADEMY, KING & QUEEN.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st September, and terminate on the 20th December next.

O. WHITE,
J. H. PITTS.

Information relative to the School may be obtained by addressing O. WHITE,
August 5—c4t Fleetwood Academy.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my MILL, (Grist and Saw,) with eight or nine acres of Land attached, lying in the county of Louisa, on the South Anna river, about twelve miles North of Goochland Court House, and about four from Watkinsville. There is a good Dwelling House, Miller's House, &c. They are now in excellent order. The Grist Mill has three pair of stones, (1 Burr,) and a good stone dam lately cornered. It is a good stand for grist, with plenty of timber very convenient. A bargain can be had in this property, which will be sold publicly, on the premises, on the 1st day of September next, unless previously disposed of. Terms made known on day of sale.
WM. SHELTON.
Aug. 5—c6t*

TO UNITED STATES PENSIONERS IN VIRGINIA.

THE undersigned, resident of Richmond city, having been for several years engaged in the prosecution of Revolutionary claims, and, consequently, familiar with the proper manner of preparing certificates, orders of Courts, and vouchers of all kinds connected with the business; and having observed how much trouble and difficulty attend the drawing of many of your pensions at the Agency of Virginia, in consequence of the informality of your vouchers, as also the difficulty in getting some one to act as your Attorney, since the law requires said Attorney to make oath that he has no interest in the money he is authorized to receive, by reason of any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer; and, whereas, few like to attend to business without some compensation, he therefore proposes, to all whose pensions are made payable at Richmond, Va., that he will prepare for each Pensioner all necessary papers, and remit by mail, semi-annually with full directions for filling up, &c., draw the pension, and remit the amount in a check, or money, as he may be directed, and leave it optional with the Pensioner to make such compensation afterwards as he or she may think proper. By this means, your papers will not be subjected to a return of some three or four times before they are properly authenticated. He will also continue to prosecute and establish claims on moderate and satisfactory terms.
JAMES T. SUTTON, Jr.

N. B—All letters, to receive attention, must be post-paid.

REFERENCES:—James E. Heath, Esq, Auditor Public Accounts, Richmond, Va; S. H. Parker, Esq., Register Land Office, Va.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 5th, 1845—c3m

POWHATAN LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on MONDAY, the 1st September next, that being Powhatan Court day, at the Court-house of said county, the Tract of Land on which the late Mrs. Elizabeth Harding resided, containing five hundred and fifty acres, ninety of which are river bottom, lying on the Appomattox river, about six miles above Powhatan Court-house, bounded by the lands of Dr. Abner Crump, Dr William Crump, and others. The improvements are comfortable and convenient, the location healthy, and neighborhood good. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given on the 1st day of January next, with the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat in the Fall. This is a desirable tract of land, and a great bargain can be bought. If not sold, it will be rented out. GEORGE M. HARDING,
Aug. 5—c4s* A. C. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE,

THE very desirable House and Lot in the town of Fredericksburg, lately occupied by Mrs. S. P. Seddon. The House is of brick, well built, large and commodious. The grounds, which cover nearly a whole square, are attractive and beautiful, being laid off with much taste, in sloping falls and wide walks, and adorned with many handsome trees. A more delightful and eligible residence, whether regard be had to health, comfort or appearance, cannot be found in the town.—Sale will be made privately, and the terms may be learned on communication with either of the undersigned.
JOHN MONCURE, Falmouth, Stafford co.
ARTHUR A. MORSON, Richmond city,
Aug. 5—ctf Executors of Thomas Seddon, dec'd.
☞ The Fredericksburg Recorder and Herald will please copy.

A TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a graduate of the University of New York, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher (in a family would be preferred) in some healthy place at the South. He is competent to teach the English branches and the Latin and Greek languages.—For qualifications, character, &c., he refers to Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Chancellor of the New York University, Professors John Wm. Draper, M. D., Taylor Lewis, L. L. D., New York. Address B. A, care of John P. Haven, 575 Broadway, New York, stating salary and other particulars. Aug. 8—c4t*

CHARLES CITY LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land, 17 miles below this city, lying equally in Henrico and Charles City counties, at the junction of White Oak Swamp with the Chickahominy, and five miles from James river. It contains, by recent survey, 884 acres, most of which is heavily timbered with the finest oak and pine. The lands adjoining contain marl, and it is supposed this tract has also marl, although no search has been made for it. Mr. Moses Carter, residing near, will show the land to those desiring to see it. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, in Richmond, or, in his absence, to his brother, Wm. R. Trent.
Aug. 8—c5t PETERFIELD TRENT.

VALUABLE ROANOKE LAND AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th day of September next, I will sell at public auction, a valuable Tract of Land on the Roanoke River, in Mecklenburg county, and adjoining St. Tammany. The Tract contains about 250 acres, about one half of which is in woods, and well suited for the culture of tobacco, the remainder is in good heart. There are about 25 or 30 acres of river low grounds attached, now in woods. The Dwelling, with little expense, might be made very comfortable.

TERMS—One third in cash, and the balance in one and two years, well secured. The sale will take place at St. Tammany at 12 o'clock, M. One-half of the ferry at said place is attached to the place, and will be sold with it. J. C. BRANCH.
Alabama, August 8—ctds

FEMALE SCHOOL NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE.

THE next session of Mrs J. A. G. DAVIS'S School will commence on the first Monday in September. The scholastic year will terminate on the last Friday in June, and will be divided into two sessions of five months each. As no Pupils will be received but those who board in Mrs. D.'s family, the number is limited to 14

The terms for the session of five months are as follows, viz:

Tuition in English branches	$15
Do. French,	10
Do. Music, with the use of the Piano,	18
Board	50

Payment is required in advance in all cases, and no deduction admitted, except at the discretion of Mrs. D.
Aug 8—ctw

LAND FOR SALE IN NELSON COUNTY.

IN accordance with a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Nelson, pronounced on the 9th day of May, 1845, in the case of Montgomery es. Montgomery and others, the undersigned will, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September next if fair, and, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, a Tract of Land, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, being the lower end of the Mansion House Tract of Land, of which Joseph Montgomery, deceased, late of the said county of Nelson, died possessed.

Also, at the same time, and in the same manner, on the premises he will sell another Tract of Land, containing two hundred and forty-five and a half acres, being the part cut off from the upper end of the same Mansion Tract, by the allotment of dower, to the widow of the said Joseph Montgomery, deceased.

Also, at the same time, and in the same manner, on the premises, he will offer for sale another Tract, containing one hundred and eighty two and a fourth acres, being the strip of land lying between the dower tract and the lower tract, above described.

The largest tract here mentioned contains about a hundred acres of bottom land, of superior quality, the most of which might be made first rate meadow land, by the judicious management of the several bold mountain streams that run through it, and which are always well freighted with the richest virgin soil after every rain of consequence. The high land on this tract is partly cleared, and is very productive, and much of the woodland is well timbered, and is superior tobacco land. There is also on this tract a comfortable dwelling, with four rooms, and several necessary out houses.

The second tract is partly cleared and partly in native forest, of the best timber. The most of the tract is rich, and much of it is tobacco land of the very best quality.

The third, and last tract, contains a large proportion of low grounds, of fine quality, and a part of it is excellent meadow land.

This land is, altogether, such as is rarely offered for sale, combining many advantages not enumerated, and is well worthy the attention of purchasers. The two lower tracts lie contiguously, and, if purchased by the same individual, would make a very fine estate of five hundred and seventy acres.

The terms for the first two tracts mentioned will be—one-fourth cash, the balance in three equal payments, on a credit of one, two and three years. The terms for the last mentioned tract will be—one-third cash, and the balance in two equal payments, on a credit of one and two years. In all cases, bonds, with sufficient personal security, will be required for the credit payments, and the title to the property will be retained, as additional security, until the whole of the purchase money be paid. RYLAND RODES, Commissioner.
Aug. 5—ctds

Richmond Academy.

THE Board of Trustees announce to the public of Richmond and vicinity, that they have appointed Colonel C. Crozet Principal of the Academy, and that under his direction, and with the assistance of an adequate number of competent Teachers, the exercises of the Instruction will commence on Monday, the 15th of September next.

The Common Council of the City having made provision for repairing the premises, the Building, and also the Furniture, are now being put in perfect order, and will be ready before the opening of the session.

As the number of instructors and other preparations must depend on the number of Pupils, parents who wish to send their sons to the Academy, are requested to inform the Principal of their intention as soon as convenient, in order that all necessary arrangements may be made in time, and the studies may be resumed with commensurate vigour. G. WATSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Aug. 5—ct15thSept.

NOTICE.

A WHITE MAN by the name of CLARK, absconded with a Negro Man of mine a few nights ago, and I have no doubt that he intends selling him or running him off to a free State. Clark is a man apparently about 50 years old, very thin visage, a little bald headed, with, I think, a few gray hairs. He had on a long blue cloth coat, no vest, a palm leaf hat with a strip of crape round it; he has some black spots set in one of his arms with indelible ink, or something of the sort. The Negro Man is between 20 and 25 years old, very black, low and chunky, full face, hair pretty long. Clark and the Negro both shoe makers. The public are hereby requested to use all vigilance for the detection of the thief; and a liberal reward will be paid for the security of the Negro.
EDWARD O. ROBERTSON.
Spout Spring, Appomattox Co., Va. Aug. 5—c5t*

Law Notice.

PHILIP MAYO and JOHN P. TABB have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of the City of Richmond and Henrico county. The former may be found at the Federal Court Office, in the City Hall; and the latter, at the Office of P. M. Tabb & Son.
N. B.—JOHN P. TABB, *Notary Public.*
Aug 5—c6t

Select Boarding School.

MRS. SHEFFEY, having given up the Seminary, which she conducted for twelve years, under the name of the "Kalorama Female Seminary," proposes opening a SELECT SCHOOL at the same place—Kalorama, Staunton, Va—on Monday, the 3d day of November next.

This is to be strictly a *Boarding* School, it being Mrs. Sheffey's intention to receive no day scholars. The number will be limited to ten. There will be two sessions of five months every year, the first beginning in November, and the second in May, with April and October for vacation months.

Circulars, containing further particulars, may be obtained by applying to Mrs. Sheffey.
Kalorama, Staunton, August 5, 1845—[c6t]

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Circuit, held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, June 27, 1845:

Alexander S. Brown and Patrick W. Brown, executors and devisees of James Brown, deceased, and executors and devisees of Anna Pitfield Brown, deceased, and the said Patrick W. Brown, trustee of Ann B. George, Plaintiffs: Against

Jesse Snead, Sheriff of Henrico county, and, as such, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Robert Burton the elder, deceased, James E. Heath, executor of Robert Burton the younger, deceased, John Burton, John Macintosh and Eliza Jane his wife, John Symonds and Sally his wife, Jacob Hieronimus, late Sheriff of Frederick county, and, as such, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of John Hopkins, deceased, Samuel Pleasants, late Sheriff of Henrico county, and, as such, administrator, with the will annexed, of John Graham, deceased, Charles Thompson, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of William Mitchell, deceased, Samuel Taylor, Charles J. McMurdo, Robert Rives, James Scott, Executor of John Leslie, deceased, and in his individual character, James Brown, Thomas Brown, George L. Brown, Charles L. Brown, and Ann B. George, Defendants:

The Court ordered, that all persons who may have claims against either Robert Burton the elder or Robert Burton the younger, exhibit the same before Commissioner Poitiaux, for settlement, within three months from this date; and that this order be published for eight weeks in the Richmond Whig and Richmond Enquirer, two of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and posted at the door of the Court-house of the said city, and also of the county of Henrico, on two several Court-days. A Copy—Teste,
N. P. HOWARD, C. C.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Richmond, July 23, 1845.

The parties named and interested in this cause are hereby notified, that I have appointed Wednesday, the 1st day of October next, (1845,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., the time for me to commence, in this office, on the duties assigned to me in the within order, when and where they are directed to attend, with such documents and vouchers as will enable me to fulfil those said duties.
July 29—cwSw M. B. POITIAUX, Mr. Comr.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA to the Sheriff of Hanover county, greeting:

Whereas, in an action of Detinue, depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the said county, between James Michie, late Sheriff of the county of Louisa, and, as such, administrator of John Cocke, deceased, Plaintiff, and John D. Andrews, Defendant, the said James F. Michie, of the county of Louisa, and, as such, administrator of the said John Cocke, deceased, departed this life before a final decision was had in the said action; and, whereas, since the death of the said James F. Michie, administrator as aforesaid, administration de bonis of the Estate of the said John Cocke, deceased, hath been in due form committed to the hands of William Waddy, Sheriff of the said county of Louisa, to be by him administered, therefore, in behalf of the said William Waddy, Sheriff and Administrator as aforesaid, we command you, that you make known to the said John D. Andrews, that he be before the judge of our said Circuit Superior Court, at the Court-house, on the first day of October term next, to show cause, if any he can, why the same action should not be proceeded in against him to a final judgment, according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, if to him it seems expedient, and have then there this writ. Witness, Philip B. Winston, Clerk of our said Court, the 17th day of July, 1845, in the 70th year of our foundation.
PHILIP B. WINSTON.
July 29—cw8w

TO JOHN D. ANDREWS:—As you are not a resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia, so that the above writ of *scire facias* can be executed on you, I hereby notify and inform you, that I shall, on the first day of the next term, move the Judge of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Hanover, to revive the suit referred to in the same writ in my name, as the sheriff of Louisa county, and as such administrator de bonis non of John Cocke, dec'd, so that the same may be prosecuted against you to final judgment. I am your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WADDY,
Sheriff of Louisa county, as such Administrator de bonis non of John Cocke, dec'd, by his Counsel.
July 29—cw8w

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Goochland county, 2nd June, 1845:

Joseph Hodgson, Plaff:
Against,
Dabney Cosby and Heningham C. Harrison, administratrix of Randolph Harrison, deceased, Defendants.

The plaintiff this day filed his bill, and the defendant, Dabney Cosby, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it satisfactorily appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant, Dabney Cosby, do appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court House, on the first of September Court next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper published in the City of Richmond for two months successively and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.
A Copy—Teste,
WILLIAM MILLER, C. C.
June 17—cw2m

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA: At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Goochland county, 23d June, 1845:

Mary Jones, Plaintiff;
Against
Joseph Shelton, Wm. S. Fowler and Elihu L. Terrell, administrators of Joseph Shelton, deceased, Defendants.

The plaintiff this day filed her bill, and the defendant Joseph Shelton not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—It is ordered, that the said defendant, Joseph Shelton, do appear before the Judge of said Court, at the Court-house, on the first day of our September Court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper published in the City of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county. A Copy—Teste:
July 1—cw2m WM. MILLER, C. C.

Richmond Law School.

THE term of this institution commences on the 15th of October, and terminates on the 15th of March following.

There are two Courses of Law in the school—the General or Elementary course, embracing outlines of the Law of Nature and Nations—Civil Polity, with particular views of the Constitutions of Virginia and of the United States—and the Principles of the Municipal Law of Virginia—with the subjects of Pleading and Evidence;—and the Practical or Professional Course, embracing the Principles of the Municipal Law of Virginia, in connection with the various forms of action in use; together with the points of Pleading and Evidence applicable to them respectively—and other matters—at some length.

And there is also a Course of Rhetoric, embracing the principles of the art, more particularly as applicable to argument and discussion at the bar.

There are Lectures, Readings, Recitations, Examinations, and Exercises of different kinds for the students, in all the courses.

The fee for instruction is $60 for the term, for either of the courses of Law, or $80 for both of them (or parts of them) together; and $20 for the Course of Rhetoric—payable in advance.
July 22—ct Oct 15 WM. MAXWELL.

Powhatan House,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS being the season for visiting, the subscriber would respectfully call attention to this Hotel, so long and well kept by Mrs. Duval. To those who know the Powhatan House, nothing need be said in its praise:—its delightful location—its fine accommodations, and the order and quiet with which it is conducted, make it a most agreeable resting-place for families or individuals.

The friends of the subscriber, who patronized him at Dibrell's Springs and the Warm Springs, are respectfully solicited to renew their acquaintance with him at the Powhatan House, situated on a level and beautiful eminence near the centre of the city, a few steps from the Capitol, Governor's House and City Hall, and very convenient to the Rail-road Depots, Boat landings and business part of the city.

☞ The Powhatan Coach will be in readiness to convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel *without charge*, and thus save them from 50 cents to $1 dollar porterage.

☞ BAR *on the basement floor.*
Board per day $1 50.
June 22—d3w&ctf CHAS. L. DIBRELL.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA: At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held at the Capitol in the city of Ricamond, June 25, 1845:

Grandison F. Marx, and Elizabeth his wife, who before her intermarriage with said Marx, was Elizabeth Carter, widow and relict of Edward Carter, dec., Plt's:
Against
Robert A. Mayo, late Sheriff of Henrico county, and as such administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Edward Carter, dec., Robert W. Saunders, and Sarah Jane his wife, who before her intermarriage with said Saunders, was Sarah Jane Butler, Isham Waymack, William Morgan, Philip Gentry, Edward Carter Waymack, Jam s Francis Waymack, Shadrack Waymack, Adelia Louisa Waymack, and Martha Ann Butler, the last six being infants under the age of twenty-one years, Def'ts:

On the motion of the plaintiffs by counsel, the Court doth assign Nathaniel P. Howard guardian *ad litem* to the infant defendants Philip Gentry, Edward Carter Waymack, James Francis Waymack, Shadrack Waymack, Adelia Louisa Waymack, and Martha Ann Butler, to defend them in this suit: Whereupon, the said infant defendants, by their said guardian *ad litem*, filed their answer to the bill of the plaintiffs, to which the said plaintiffs by counsel replied generally. And the cause coming on by consent of all the adult parties by their counsel, and of the infant defendants by their guardian *ad litem*, to be heard upon the bill, the answer of the defendant, Robert A. Mayo, late Sheriff of Henrico county, and, as such, administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of Edward Carter, deceased, the answer of the infant defendants, replications to the said answers and exhibits filed, and being argued by counsel: On consideration thereof, the Court being of opinion that the true construction of the residuary clause in the will of Edward Carter, deceased, filed with the answer of the defendant, his administrator requires a division of the residuum therein mentioned in equal proportions, per capita, between Isham Waymack, each of the children of James Waymack, Philip Gentry, and each of the daughters of Nelson Butler, doth, for the purpose of effecting such ultimate division, adjudge, order and decree, that Jas. A. Goddin, Bacon Tait and Wm. H Goodwyn, who are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose, or any two of them, do proceed to ascertain the present value of the twelve slaves now in the hands of the defendant Mayo, as administrator aforesaid, and to divide the said slaves in kind, if practicable, first assigning one-third thereof to the plaintiffs, and then dividing the balance equally *per capita* among the children of James Waymack, the children of Nelson Butler and Philip Gentry, making such allowance for onehy of partition as to them may seem reasonable; but should the said division in kind not be practicable in the opinion of the said commissioners, they are directed to report accordingly, with their reasons for that opinion, together with any other matters specially stated deemed pertinent by themselves, or which may be required by the parties, to be so stated.

And the Court doth further adjudge, order and decree, that the defendant, Robert A. Mayo, late Sheriff of Henrico county, and, as such, administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of Edward Carter, deceased, do render an account of his administration before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to examine, state, and settle the same, and make report thereof to the Court, with any matter specially stated deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated.

And on the motion of the plaintiffs by counsel, the Court doth order and require, that all persons having claims against the estate of Edward Carter, deceased, do exhibit the same to this Court for settlement before the first day of January, 1846; and doth direct that this order be published in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Richmond, and continued therein for eight weeks, and be posted at the door of the Court House of the county of Henrico, and also at the door of the Court House in the City of Richmond, on two several Court days of the Courts of the said county and corporation, respectively.
A Copy. Teste.
N. P. HOWARD, C. C.
July 14—d2aw&cw8w

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 7th day of June, in the year 1845:

Silas Anderson, Plaintiff:
against
Thomas Hope and other Defendants.

The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing, by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear at the rules to be holden for the said Court on the first Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City. A Copy. Teste,
June 10—cw2m N. P. HOWARD, C. C.

MRS. SARAH E. DAVIS:—As you are a non-resident of Virginia, you will please hereby take notice, that I shall, at the house of Jesse Walker, in the county of Buckingham, on the 4th of August next, 1845, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening of that day, proceed to take the depositions of Nancy Walker and others, to be read in evidence in a certain matter in controversy now depending before the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Buckingham aforesaid, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant, when and where you may attend if you think proper. And if, from any cause, said depositions shall not be taken on that day; or, having been begun, shall not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be continued from day to day, between the same hours of the day, and at the same place, until the same shall be completed and finished. Yours, &c.,
June 20—cw8w PETER C. DAVIS.

IN HANOVER County Court, June 21, 1845. On the motion of Edward W. Kimbrough, one of the legatees and distributees of John Kimbrough, deceased, it is ordered that publication be made in the Richmond Enquirer, requiring all persons who have claims against the Estate of the said John Kimbrough, deceased, to present the same for settlement before the September Term of this Court, to John D. G. Brown, Executor of said John Kimbrough—at which said Term, the Court will order the said Estate to be distributed by the said Executor among the legatees and distributees entitled to the same.
A Copy—Teste:
PHILIP B. WINSTON, C. H. C.
July 18—cw8w

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the city of Richmond, on the 14th day of May last, a NEGRO MAN, named David, about 35 years of age; black; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; stout built; had on a roundabout and pants of Glasglow jeans; no scars or marks recollected.—I purchased David of Mr. George B. Poindexter, of Henrico county, in which neighborhood I suppose he may be lurking. I will give the above reward of $25 to any person who will apprehend and secure him in Jail, so that I can get him again, or deliver him to Mr. Silas Omohundro or myself in the city of Richmond, and I will pay all reasonable expenses. J. A. STOKES.
July 11—ctf

Mrs. Mead's School.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of boarders and day pupils on the first day of October next. Mrs Mead will be assisted by Teachers and Professors of distinguished ability, and the course of instruction will be, as heretofore, thorough and extensive.
July 29—eotOct4

THE ENQUIRER.

Richmond, August 11.

COOL IMPUDENCE.

A large city, like New York, where novelty is the great desideratum to catch the eyes and the pennies of the masses, and where, of course, the multifarious class who drive the quill, resort to every species of device to outstrip their neighbors even a few minutes; such a huge mass of brick and mortar, swarming with human life, must daily present rich scenes for the grave study of the philosopher or the active enjoyment of the man of pleasure.

We have been vastly amused at a little by-play which has been lately enacted between the New York Mirror and Express. It is well known, that the Mirror has sent abroad its accomplished Editor, Mr. Willis, whose sparkling letters enrich its columns and are copied by nearly all the press, in the present dearth of interesting news. The Mirror is issued at 12 M., and it is very important that it should have the benefit of at least half a day for the circulation of its novelties. No one can deny that this is a most reasonable expectation, based upon every principle of justice and propriety. The N. Y. Express, which issues an evening edition at 1 o'clock, seized hold of Willis's letters issued in the Mirror at 12, M., and deprived the latter paper of the benefit of its early circulation—and its modest excuse was, that the Mirror should issue its paper at a later hour, so as to prevent the transferring of its contents to the columns of other evening papers—and that, if it [the Mirror] did not change its hour, to suit the arrogant demands of the Express, the latter would continue to pirate from its columns.

The Mirror bore this with much magnanimity and good humor. Resolved to stand a little upon its own rights, however, its Editor published the next letter of Willis with the warning head of "Copyright secured." This had its effect for a day or so—but last week, the Express of 1 o'clock, in spite of the copyright, published a letter of Willis issued in the Mirror an hour before. It introduces the printed letter with the following announcement:

"Mr. WILLIS' LETTERS AND THE MIRROR—The Mirror will not come out at a decorous hour, and we must, therefore, 'persuade' it into doing so by taking another of Mr. Willis' letters, copied from the Evening Mirror yesterday, 12 1-2 o'clock. We copy this, however, not so much for that purpose, or for any especial value in the letter, as to show the Mirror 'some things can be done as well as others.'"

The Mirror criticizes such extraordinary conduct in the following severe and polished language. The dignity of its bearing under repeated injury, is worthy of all praise:

"If the morality of the press—if the courtesy which one editor owes to another—if the spirit of the copy-right law can have no influence upon the editors of the Express, we must give the real and true cause of their proceedings to the public and abide its judgment. We publish an Evening paper—the Express publishes an Evening edition of a Morning paper, nothing more. We go to press with our first edition at noon—the Express, it seems, cannot distribute type and get out their edition before one o'clock. Now then—if we will not go to press before the Express, why the Express will not pirate Mr. Willis' letters, but if we issue the Mirror an hour before the Express, the editors declare they will 'persuade us into a more decorous hour,' by re-printing the letters of our associate and correspondent. Why the Express may as well 'persuade us into a decorous hour' of dining, by walking into our kitchen, taking the lid from the pot, and eating our dinner.—Seriously—the conduct of the Express has no parallel—can have no justification—no excuse for its wrong-doing."

It strikes us, that such a rebuke would have elicited something like a feeling of magnanimity in any man. But it has the contrary effect on the Express. That paper, so far from making the *amende honorable* for its wanton injury, fiercely assails the Mirror as "guilty of fraud," boasts that it has the Mirror in its power, and that it will use that power like a tyrant. Above all, with the coolest impudence, it tries to laugh the matter off as a good joke, and insultingly appeals to the Mirror to "kiss and make friends." We defy the world to produce a stronger example of gross injury and insult, followed by a wretched failure at humor and fun. This is the precious *morceau:*

"The Mirror committed a fraud upon the public in announcing a copy right had been obtained for Willis's letters, when, in fact, but in one case had an attempt been made to get a copy right, in which case the law had not been complied with. If the Mirror has not been guilty of this fraud, why don't it bring us into the law courts, instead of railing at us? To show the public that the Mirror was thus guilty of a fraud, we copied a *'copy righted'* letter, as we said, not for any especial value it had, and surely not to injure the Mirror's sales.

"Now, a word in the ear of the Mirror. For this fraud, it is subjected to a fine of $100, (see section 11th of the copy-right law)—of which we can have one-half by suing. In letters No. 5 and No. 6, the Mirror violated the law, and we can have $100 from the publishers for it, just as well as not. As 'to take the letters,' and to collect the fine too, would be rather too bad, we don't think we will do that.

"But if the Mirror thus berates us any more, we will re-print its whole sheet as a second edition, in a few minutes after publication, Willis's letters and all! As for our not being able to get out before one o'clock, we can come out at 9 o'clock in the morning, with all the news our neighbors of the Mirror trouble themselves with.—We do not come out till one o'clock, because it is impossible to get the sales of stocks, ship news, and city news of the day, before that hour. Every thing is done in our concern by steam. Better for us and the Mirror, however, to kiss and make friends, and not wrangle any more."

We conclude this "eventful history" with a short extract from the New York Evening Post, which scathes the Express. It must wear a hide tougher than an elephant's, to resist the keen shaft of the Post. The Express has, in this matter, exhibited more false valor than discretion, and will have a hard time in extricating itself from difficulty, with the whole Editorial Corps, Whig and Democratic, at its heels:

"THE EXPRESS.—There is a kind of villainy which deserves the reprobation of the community the more, because the laws will not reach it. Our readers know the state of the controversy between the Mirror and the Express with regard to the publication of Willis' letters by the latter paper, as soon as it could obtain a copy of the Mirror, in which one of these interesting letters could be found. The Express again chuckles over the impunity with which it can commit the theft, and we can see it in our mind's eye, performing the gyration of the little finger with the thumb resting on the nose, with a dexterity equal to the juvenile scamp, who has just filched the handkerchief from the pocket of some absent-minded old gentleman in a crowd. Though we live in a Republic, the Express ought to know that it is not Sparta. Dexterity in the commission of a theft will not excuse it for this gross violation of honesty, morality and editorial courtesy."

We have given more importance to this matter—because its exposure will place in its true light the character of the Express, a paper which has incessantly assailed the Administration and charged Mr. Polk with the basest and most corrupt motives. The Express has made it its daily business to represent Mr. Polk as a heartless and cruel tyrant, crushing the weak—and, on the other hand, as cowardly and mean-spirited in the midst of his strength. More than any other paper in the country, has the Express teemed with gross and violent attacks upon the President, the Cabinet, and those intimately connected with the Administration. The world will look into its pretensions as a fair and upright critic of others' motives. The evidence above will show the estimate in which it is held by its own neighbors, and will teach the valuable lesson, that it should "set its own house in order" before it ventures upon a bitter crusade against the motives and conduct of others, in whom the nation have confidence.

As a fragment of the history of the bustling life of New York, the curious incidents above narrated will interest the reader—to say nothing of the light it sheds upon the rules of action of a leading political journal of our opponents.

DICKSON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The South is at last starting up from her lethargy, and the more we shake off our indolence, the more we are surprised that we can do for ourselves what we have been accustomed to have done for us abroad. Let us hear no more croaking, that the arts and sciences, or learned professions, cannot prosper to the South—no more of such theories engendered by a lack of energy and enterprise. The actual advance in improvement for a few years past, must soon put a stop to all such fallacies. We begin to find out that machinery runs as smoothly, and water is as powerful, or may be dissipated into elastic steam as rapidly with us, as with our neighbors. We begin to manufacture our own iron, and cottons, and woollens—then, why not also commence to educate our youth at home, where his wants are understood, and let those wants be supplied by his own observation?

But to our new book on the Practice of Physic, published by the professor of that branch in the College of the State of South Carolina. It is handsomely gotten up in two volumes, and treats at length of Diseases, as they show themselves in our own section of country.

Is it not wonderful, that the young men of the South are compelled to take their first impressions (always the strongest) of the Etiology, Pathology and Treatment of Diseases, not only from works written by Northern practitioners, but, what is still more remarkable, the standard works and text books for the student of medicine, who is to devote his life to the management of diseases in the Southern States, are published in Paris, Edinburgh, or Dublin? In a word, these men study not disease as we find it here, but as it is to the North, or in Europe, modified essentially by climate, habits and occupation.

In many things, he is working hard to inform himself upon a disease that he may never see in practice in Virginia. Let us take Typhoid Fever as an example—to the North, we find it endemic in most of the cities, and in Europe, at certain seasons, the hospitals are filled with it; whereas, hereabouts, it is so little met with, that unless a physician has seen it elsewhere, he does not recognise any thing special about it. On the other hand, there are diseases at the South which are endemic, and demand active treatment; if met with at all to the North by a Southerner, he would note them as unusually mild, or calling for little or no curative means. Intermittents, Remittents, and Congestive Fevers, are striking instances of this difference of intensity, as the latitude varies. We do hope that the teachers of this practical art will give attention to our idea, not to misinstruct their pupils, by filling their heads with theories, never to be verified at the bed-side, and only serving to discourage the beginner, but place in his hands books, written by close and acute observers in our own district of country, and then lead him to the bed-side, and cheer him on, by pointing out the leading features and diagnostic signs of each disease.—We are indebted to Drinker & Morris for this valuable book.

DISTRESSING.

On Friday evening last, about six o'clock, our City was visited with a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with strong wind, vivid flashes of lightning, and terrific peals of thunder; and we sincerely regret to state, that the house of P. K. White, Esq., on Church Hill, in this City, was one of the objects upon which the lightning spent its fury, instantly killing a daughter of Mr. White, and a daughter of Mr. Samuel Putney, who was on a visit at the time at Mr. White's. The fluid, we learn, entered the top of the chimney, and followed the flue to a basement room, where the young ladies were seated on a sofa, in the act of writing letters to some of their friends. These young and interesting girls, each aged about fourteen years, were the only daughters—idols—of their parents, upon whom every care had been bestowed, and whose premature and sudden death has cast a gloom over all their acquaintance, and excited the deepest sympathy in this whole community for their estimable parents, two of whom (the father and mother of Miss Putney) have yet to learn the death of their child, they being on a visit to the North, for the benefit of their health. A colored girl of Mr. White's, in the room at the time of the occurrence, was knocked down, and severely stunned, but has recovered from the effects of the shock. The remains of these two lovely girls were followed to their last resting place on Saturday afternoon, by a most imposing procession, consisting of upwards of fifty carriages, besides many other smaller vehicles, and a large number of gentlemen on horseback—evincing the deep sympathy felt by the community at this awful visitation.

We understand the lightning struck several other places, during the storm, in the city and neighborhood. The mast of a vessel ("the Courier") at Rockets was splintered; and report says, a person was killed on the Manchester side of the river, but we have not been able to learn the particulars.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.—THE OTHER LONE STAR.—It has been proposed in caucus, and by this time probably agitated in full Convention at Austin, Texas, to bring two Texian States in to the Union—one East of the Brazos, and a new one West of that river, to be called Austin. Our correspondent, who is near, though not on the field of operation, thinks the affair was planned by the Hon. W. L Cazaeau, who is celebrated in Texas and the Southwest for his adroit management as the leading representative of the Western interests in the Texian Congress. By dividing Texas at the Braz