stances in which he was placed, in relation to the subject under discussion, rendered it unnrnessary that he should apologize to the House. for occupying a por ion of their time. He said fortune to differ with his colleague, like the ju-nior memoer from Campbell, [Mr. Daniel,] but there had been movements among the people he represented, and resolutions had come to him from that county, in the form of instructions .-And this movement had been referred to in debate by the senior member from Campbell, [Mr. Rives.] as an evidence that his county was Now in favor of the abolition of slavery. Mr. W. said that the opinion expressed by the gentleman might be correct, but if so, it was not yet proven to mis sa isfaction. It was true, there had their court house, and it was stated, that it was attended by a large number of the people of the county, and that they had adopted resolutions.

But it would be found, by an examination of these resolutions, that the persons adopting them had either not formed any definite opinion upon the a bject, or they through policy, had for. borne to express it. He here referred to the 1st and Id resolutions which he read in these

Resolved. 1st. That the Delegates in the Legislature, from Albemerle, and the Senator from the District, be, and are hereby, instructed to ni', as far as in their power lies, in devising and has been made to remove from a State five-twelfthe ex-cu ing some adequate plan, for the removal from the limits of the State, of its free colored

2d. Resolved, That the same be, and are hereby expuestly requested to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law to be submitted for the approval or rejection of the people, devising some system, for the gradual removal of our slave population.

He thought it manifest from the terms of the 1st resolution, that the people of his county vide means, for the transportation from the Comand he fore he came from the county. And to this end, he had laboured most laboriously and anxiously long before he came to this city. And he had lent his humble aid, as a member of the committee to whom the suly contact been referred, to frame a scheme for this purpose, and the scheme would be shortly reported to the House in the form of a bill. As to the 2d resolution, it was not apparent from its face, whether the persons adopting it, contemplated, a removal of should be sold as stayes, or that they should be emancipa el and deported as rank mas. If they w shed a scheme of emane patior, they reemed afraid to speak it above their breath. aid not doubt that the prayer of that resolution, desired an emancipation and a removal of them as froe men, but whether these wile voted for it, so understool it, he had reason to

But be that as it may, he said that from the It will be ence of opinion, which had ex seed emong them ble and memorial had received his serious porsideration, but he saw no reasoning in them, to induce him to change his course. He acknow. And whensoever his constituents should think proper to instruct him, he would be the fast man however expressed. When he placed himself in the situation of a representative, he that he should vote, at the PRESENT SESSION. against the scheme he had offered, or any other scheme which had been suggested, the object of forest was presented to this House, since they came to this city, and been engaged in their le. He said this difference of opintowards that gentleman feelings of friendship and kindness, but because the vote of Albemarle would be lest upon this momentous question.

But, he said, he felt it to be his dury to no tice another remark, used by the gentleman from Campbell, (Mr. Rives) Ho had said, on a former day, that the State was indebted to the Sage of Monticello for the proposition offered by my celleague-and that he was happy to fine that the people of the county in which I lived, held bis memory in reverence, and valued his counsels. Whether or not the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Act of Religious Freedom, was also the author of the scheme submitted by his colleague, he knew not, but from a careful examination of the best lights within his reach, he had reason to think that some of the most objectionable features in that scheme must find an author in some other than that wise and ever venerable name. However that might be, it remained to be proven, that the venerable Jefferson, if now alive, would either present, or endeavor to procure, the adoption of such a scheme, at such a Time. Let that be proven, and it would then be time enough to resist the MAGIC of his name.

It was needless to say to this House, that a scheme which might be wise in the abstract. grand in the design, and benevolent in i s operation, under a particular state of facts and circumstances, might, under different circumstances become impracticable, mischievous, and even PERNICIOUS. What evidence have we that Mr. Jefferson would propose such a scheme, under the existing circumstances of the country?

But be feared that the splender of the scheme looked only to the end, they did not consider well of the means by which it was to be attained .seen these splendid schemes disappoint those who were dazzled by them. In his short life, he Holy Religion, which were blown up, and bursted over the heads of their projectors .-These splendid schemes too often became topheavy, and fell with their own weight; not unfrequently crushing their authors under them .-As for himself, Mr. Wood said, he was not inclined to be seduced from a course of PATIENT INVESTIGATION and MATURE DELIBERATION UPon the means by which this glorious end was to be effected. He did not believe it could be ef feeted by any hold stroke of legislation. He believed this fearful question should be approached gradually, and with gentle means, at first; and, if we were successful in forcing the outworks, we might, then, with confidence, attack the citadel itself. He went as far as any man, in his zeal to accomplish this object; it had been the subject of anxious thought for the last ten years, but he could not believe that any scheme yet suggested was calculated to effect the object

Speech of Mr. WOOD of Allbernarie.

Speech of Mr. WOOD of Allbernaries of Mr. Wood of Mr. WOOD of Allbernaries of Mr. Wood of Mr. WOOD of Allbernaries of Mr. Wood of Speech of Mr. WOOD of Albemarle.

Mr. WOOD rose and said—That the circum- to a policy which it did not approve. If measures recommended here did not receive publisanction, what was now done would soon be undone; and why acsu into legislation, when it was admitted by all, that no scheme we ha that the si nation in which he found himself beard of, looking to abolition, could commence placed was peculiar. He not only had the mistis operation in less than thirty year.

260

Oa the contrary, let us pause, let us deliberate, let us make an experiment by the transportation of the free people of color. Eight or ten years would be required for that purpose, under the most favorable auspices. And he hoped, that facts would be developed, means would be acquired in this operation, which we cannot note certainly rely

Difficulties, which appeared fermidable now. might vanish. But resting upon this hope, shall we take a step now, which we cannot when disappointment sinks our hopes? He said, he was unwilling to believe, that this subject, with been a meeting of the people of Albemarle at all its difficulties, was beyond the hope of relief. But i seemed to him, that the scheme was not yet devised, by which the cud could be accomplished.

Thinking thus, it was at his suggestion, that his friend from Brunswick, on the other day, invited gentlemen from all parts of the House, to submit any scheme, which had presented itself to their minds, by means of which this great object could be accomplished. It is a new experiment, upon which we are about to enter. History affords no parallel to the effort we propose to make. No the debt of gratitude was mutual. The master instance has yet occurred, in which an attempt loved the faithful slave, and in turn the faithful has been made to remove from a State five-twelfths slave loved the master. Mr. W. asked what the of its total population. To say it cannot be of feeted, may be saying too much. But he hygards little, who asserts, that it will require a century for its accomplishment. If we panes awhile, and wait the success of experiments, we are about to commence, upon the free coloured population, we may
go to the great task, with better lights—What is
but experiment now, will be experience then.

Another reason why he did not think we ought

to touch the question of abolition, is found in the fact, that no definite opinion, has been formed or xpressed by a large mass of the people. This were decirous, that Trus Legislature should pro- House was elected with no view to this subject .-Perhaps if this matter had been in contemplation monwealth of the fiee persons of color. Of this some other might, now, occupy may seat in this he was satisfied by fire this meeting was held. House, who might be batter informed, as to the wishes of my constituents, more capable of grasp ing this giant, and more worthy of this high trust The Members of the next Assembly will be elect. ed with reference to this question, and will come

prepared to act. Prepared to act.

But attempts are made to alarm our fours, to excite us to immediate action upon this subject, and with this view, gloomy pictures are presented to our imaginations, to satisfy us, that the idea of pub. lie security is gone in Eastern Virginia, and that persons adopting it, contemplated, a removal of no man can enjoy the blassings of life, in their pre-slaves to other States or countries, where they sent condition. The acts of the Banditti of South ampton, the the and progress of Nat. Turner, have been adverted to. Those occurrences has heen magnified, a tale of fancy has been created out of them, which may do very well, to frighten naughty children. But gentlemen cannot expect the Legislature of this Commonwealth to be influenced by such extravagant pictures. In what view will history regard this Southampton massaere, when the coloring of fancy has faded away A short paragraph will sum up the whole story It will be written, "that in the year 1831 a delude: number of persons at the meeting, the differ- faratis lived in the County of Southampton; as a as to the propriety of adopting this resolution, and from accounts received from other quarters of the county, he did not conceive himself instructed, to change his own views of this question. The suggestions contained in the presentation. The suggestions contained in the presentation of the suggestions contained in the presentation. with spirituous liquors, he procured their co-operamen, and children, to the number of fifty or sixty; ledged the right of the constituents to use their and that in less than thirty hours, after the insurrepresentative, to express their will, whensoever it seemed to them proper, to exercise the powers. der taken prisoners, with the single exception of General Nat, himself. He found means to escape, who would turn a deaf car to their voice, when he was captured by a solitary white man, who passed through the wood in which he was contook upon him that DUTY, which no one ted, as a conspirator, and expiated his crimes could disregard, without culpability. Feel ing that no instructions estuded to THAY is viewed as the faithful historian will represent it, NAME had been received, he was called upon to is there really any thing in it execulated, to destroy exercise his own judgment as to the course to be pursued. He said his mind had been definitively made up for some time; and that his colleague would not be surprised to hear him say. from these people. At the time of these move ments in Southampton, there was in the adjoining and neighbouring counties, between the ocean and the mountain, and on the south side of James Riwhich was the abolition of slavery, or which had ver, above 175,000 slaves, and only 105,000 white a tendency to disturb the title of the owner to persons. This transaction occurred too, at a sea his property. He and his colleague had cenversed upon this subject before they came to this gent and energetic among the citizens, were absent esty, and had repeatedly conversed upon it be- from their homes, in the pursuit either of health or pleasure. Under such circumstances, Mr. W. said he thought it much more a matter of surprise, that this spirit had not extended farther, than that it ion was matter of regret, both because he felt extended so far. Those facts Mr. W. said, spoke forcibly to his mind, that these people meditate no mischief to their owners. Had they done so, what opportunity could be more favorable to the tion of their plans? These are a peacoful people. They are faithful to their masters. They are obeevents shew, will not only put them upon their guard against meditated danger, but will shed their blood, in their defence when it comes. In the peried of two hundred years, only one instance has occurred, in which a black man has been so far misguided and deluded, as to attempt to assassinate the master and his family. And this idea conceived by a deladed wretch, who conceived himself inspired of Heaven. Mr. W. could not believe that there was any thing in the Southsupton affair cal-culated to inspire alarm; to create distrust; on the

Mr. W. said that many facts had been stated, many arguments used, to convince us that Virginia has fallen from her high estate, and that the reason of all this is to be found in slavery, and in slavery alone. He said he was free to admit, that us consequences have resulted from slavery. That Virginia could not rival the Northern States in commercial wealth, in systems of education, internal improvements, or in manufactures. The true reason why she has not done so, he believed would be found in other considerations. Had the early ettlers of Virginia, like those who settled New England, been of that race of puritans who fled from England and Scotland, because they were there denied the high privilege of worshipping heir Creator, according to the dictates of their onscience; and the principles of whose religion, neuleated upon them as a duty, abstemiousnes from indulgencies to the flesh; her condition might had taken gentlemen captive; and, while tacy far otherwise. The early settlers in Virginia, were of the race of English gentlemen, many of them As for his own part, he thought he had generally lony, not for the purpose of devoting thomselves with large fortunes, who came to this delightful co. to lives of labour, and self-denial; but for the purpose of enjoying the luxuries of the table, furnish. had witnessed splendid schemes of Internal Im-provement, of education, and of propagating the They purchased large estates, oracted palaces in the midst thereof, and devoted their time to the peaceful pursuit of Agriculture. They did not vex themselves with the harassing cares of commerce. They were not reduced to that hard necessity, which alone will force men to labour. They dove ted themselves to social intercourse, to the cultivation of elegant literature, and fine oratory. In these they excelled not only any race of men in this Union, but perhaps in the world.

contrary, much to inspire a feeling of confidence

in the slave, and of kindness for his person.

But while gentlemen setract from the products of slave labor, and of slave States, they ought to remember, that the commercial wealth of England, has been produced in a traffic, carried on by means of the products of slave States. It is the tobacco, the cetton, the flour, or cars of the Southern States, that have formed the basis of New England commerce. Without exports, they could have had no imports, and without the profits of these imports, they would not have had their vast commercial wealth. From this wealth, has

merce, based upon northern labor, was not the only surplus? And shall we rush into a measure with method in which slave labor has contributed to precipitation, leading to this result, without pausenrich the northern man. The Southrons nave been the patrons of their schools, the supporters of their inus, the frequenters of their places, the purchasers and consumers of their manufactures, the liberal contributors to the support of the literary and scientific publications.

Mr. W. said he had heard with regret and surprise, that many of the sons of our common mother, believe her fallen-yes, some have said, degraded—degraded, because man holds his fellow man in slavery. She may be fallen—she certainly is fallen, in the scale of the Union—but her sons are still exalted-they are exalted in their characters-they are exalted in their patriotism-they are exalted in their integrity, honesty, consisten-

ey and di interestedness. But, Mr. W. said, that it might be said by some, that if the slave was faithful, obedient and devoted to his master's life and interest, as had been represented, that benevolence and kindness, and oven a debt of gratitude to the slave, should induce the al-they had reciprocal duties to discharge, and schemes of the abolitionist promised to the slave? Had they any territory, any funds, any powers of omnipotence, which could be exercised, to create a continent and money, and what was indispensable to the enjoyment of life, a moral character for these emancipated slaves? These things could not be pro-vided by law. There was no magic in a declaration of our legislative will. So far from it, he, Mr. man can bear labour, the white man cannot: and W., believed that if we should frame a law, which every demagogue in the country could take up and prove to be impracticable in its execution-if we submitted to the people a puny scheme, unsupported by the test of experiment, they would hold it up to the light of Heaven-they would see it fall apart, and would cast it back into the face of the

framers, and turn from the subject with disgust.
Mr. W. most carnestly believed, that precipitate legislation—that unadvised legislation, would re tard the great end we held in view, more than any

But if there was reason to dread that such an xperiment would operate injudiciously to the whites, how much more reason was there to dread masters? That our western men in a body will that there is as little ground to believe that the protect them? Not only that sir, but that a portion means nave yet been created, to effect so glorious of the same community are the friends to their a result, as that the present race of slaves, are to liberty, and another portion their enomies? Is it be benefited by such a removal. necessary to depict the consequences of such a state of things!

than the Quakers of Pennsylvania. It was forced slaves. upon them-it had been forced upon their forefaduty to guard them from injury, and make them which recommended to this House to adopt reso

doors, and sent forth our opinions to the world without restraint. This may be cause of triumph: proven whether this discussion conducted as it has been, will be a blessing or a curse to the community. It remained yet to be proven, whether we have more wisdom, or our ancestors more pru-

The gentleman from Berkeley, said Mr. W. has thought proper to enforce abelition by arguments of strict right. He has thought proper to say that pulation, and to such place or places as to the slave holder has no right to the increase of the female slaves-that they can have no property in the after-born: If there be any thing in our charters or statutes to countenance such an idea, it proves equally another position, that the owner has no right to the existing slave.

He had not understood gentlemen, thus far to assume that position. If there be any in the House, to him he had nothing to say. That question was not open to argument in this year of our Lord he would not argue it. But the gentleman had assumed another position with some plausibili-ty, and to that he would devote a moment's attention. He set out with the old Latin maxim-Salus populi suprema est lex-which in plain English means, "that the safety of the people is the sapreme law;" and further, that every man, and more especially the Legislature had a right to abate a nuisance. That sieves are a nuisance, and ergo the Legislature had a right to abate slavery. We will examine this-and to de so correctly we must ascertain the meening of the term nuisance. It had been defined to be any annoyance produced by one citizen to the property and persons of the restand to bring slavery within this definition, you must first prove that slavery has been produced, by the present owners. It is needless to say again that such is not the fact. Then gentlemen abate that which we have not produced. But is the gentleman quite sure that it is a nuisance .-How is that fact ascertained? Under the Constitution the owner has a right to have that question tried by a jury of his county. And I doubt net, that the gentleman from Berkeley where there are very few slaves, might get a jury of twelve mento find that fact. But my friend from Mecklenburg could much more easily procure a verdict from a jary of his county in direct conflict with it. And when these contradictory verdicts are produced here, how is the difficulty removed?-how is the argument advanced? The gentleman's principle cannot avail him, without the ascertainment of the fact.

The gentleman from Berkeley had expressed a wish, that the number of slaves should not be increased in his county. Were I in his situation, or an inhabitant of a county having but few slaves, I should deprecate a rapid increase. If I were laying the foundations of a society, and had the selection of my materials, I would use none of them-and I would commend him to imp'ore and entreat his constituents not to carry them there. I should hope that they will not do it. But while approving these views, and commending these sentiments, see nothing in them which remore the difficulties by which this subject is surrounded.

While I most ardently desire a rainedy for that, devising the remedy. One of these, is that the temade for it. A third, that we must first b remove the free colored population. During this operation, or at its completion, manumission may be permitted upon condition that the State has means ready for portation of the manusitted. Under these qual. ifications he would heartily co-operate in the con, summation of this great object.

Mr. W. said, that he was unwilling to take a step so decisive upon this question, until intimation should be given, and an interchange of ideas should this view of the subject, he concurred perfectly, with his friend from Brunswick. He believed that a movement of the character contemplated, would He said no scheme could meet his approbation, that did not secure the right of property—
that the adoption of any which did not look steadily to that object, would retard the measure it—
dily to that object, would retard the measure it—
dily to that object, would retard the measure it—
dily to that object, would retard the measure it—
dily to that object, would retard the measure it—
dily to that object, would retard the measure it—
dily to that object, would retard the measure it—
dily to that object, would retard the measure it—
did not secure the right of property—
their colleges and schools. From this, splending cannot prevent their intro.

State or Territory in which slaves are held. If the
means of transportation will be made, compared
their manufactures, and beautiful manufactures, with the object to be accomplished; but out of the
villages. From this, splendid canals and rail rende,
duction by law, they will prevent it by force of
further consideration that the state of our society
is such, that a sudden and violent movement, will
appear to their meanufactures, and beautiful
york, without state of our society
is such, that a sudden and violent movement, will
appear to their colleges and schools. From this,
people of these States cannot prevent their intro.

OTIS, DUNLOP & CO.

ADIES GAITER BOOTS.—Just received by
immediate relie
ity four hoses.

Northern man for now uttering his denunciations shew us how from 12,000 to 20,000 can be annually a means to resuscitate, the palsied energies of Virgagints the slave-holder, when he has been reaping carried to Liberia, or to any other spot which we may the fruits of the labor himself. The slave-holder be so fortunate as to acquire hereafter? The re-solf. has been blind to permit the fruits of the labor of his slave to be gathered by others, who now wish to use it to crush him and his country.

Mr. W. said, that the profits from the com. ing to calculate how we are to avert the inevitable

Mr. W. said, that no schome had been yet sug gosted-he feared none could be suggested, which can effect the removal of this class as free-men Many must be removed as slaves, and that not by the Government, but by the owners. And he would renture to express a hope, that those gen. tlemen so anxious for remeval, instead of adopting a measure now, which may close one door, with opening another half so large, will, at the of the session, when they return home, if slave holders themselves, sell at least a portion of them, to those who may carry them State: if not slave-holders, that they will use their best efforts, to induce those who are, to do so. These are means which the people can use, without violation of others' rights. He hoped that they would do more—that they may induce the benevolent, the philanthropic, to offer slaves for transport tion by the government, and not claim compensaowner to make him free. But he believed that tion for them. They would much prefer a volun the African was as much indebted to the master tary surrender for this purpose, than the passage as the master to him. The seligation was mutu. Goutlemen mistake, who suppose that this ovil can be managed by a bold stroke of legislation. The most the government can do, is very little, with-out the hearty co-operation of the slave-holders.

Mr. W. said, that when he advocated a sale and removal to the South and West, he did not beof freedom. He had long thought it the nearest road that they could take to liberty, and all its atman can bear labour, the white man cannot: and he believed, if the light of liberty was ever destined to dawn upon them, it would be in that land. It is true, he said, that there was something pecuharly delightful in the hope, that the great and be-nevolent objects of the Colonization Society, might be ultimately accomplished. It may be a part of the grand system of the Ruler of the Universe, to provide for their transportation to the mother country, Africa. It may have been decreed, that they shall be the means of conveying to the religious and civil liberty. Their introduction into go. that the effects upon the slaves would be permicious much to inspire wonder at the greatness and good. in the extreme? Are they to be taught that the government will interfere between them and their grow out of so large a mass of ill. But I fear grow out of so large a mass of ill. But I fear While I believe, said Mr. Wood, that deporta-

tion to Liberia, or to such other territory on the But, said Mr. W., the gentleman from Berkeley western coast of Africa, as may hereafter be sosaid on 'yesterday, "that although there were leeted, is one means, and I hope a very efficient found no advocates for slavery in this House, yet one, I fear it is very inadequate—I shall look for he regretted to find there were applogists for slave. he regretted to find there were apologists for slave.

Yo." Sir, does the gentleman believe that slavory in this Commonwealth required an apology? He said he would not deign to make an apology for its it required none. The present race of Virginia were no more responsible for its existence here, the first many of them may be carried to the South-western States as

The Committee of which Mr. W. said he was thers-it came to us by inhoritance-it was our very humble member, had adopted a resolution, discharge their duty.

Mr. W. said he had heard it frequently repeated here, that we had gained a great trin oph over our ancestors, as we discussed this subject with open lutions inviting that Government to lend its aid

He said he looked also with deep interest to another measure, agitated in the same Committee, which had not yet been acted upon, but which he And he did not fear a temperate and prudent dis-cussion of the question—but it remained yet to be flattered himself would receive the favorable con-State in sending off such portion of the colored po-

The slight consideration he had given this protional power of doing so vested in that government. with such request, the funds which can be raised from such source would be greatly conducive to the great

Such Mr. W. said, were some of the views he entertained upon this subject, and the reasons and views herein set forth, had early led his mind to the conclusion, that any enactment at the present, touching slavery would be unwise, perhaps perni--Unwise, 1st, because we have not l lected for this purpose: 2nd, because no definite opinion had been formed or expressed upon this subject; 3d, because no practicable or feasible scheme had yet been devised.

But he wished in conclusion, that it should be expressly understood, that this subject should have prominent place in his mind so long as he should have the honor of a seat here-that when he should no longer be a member, the best of his humble abilities, should be devoted to it at home, and he begged leave again to repeat the idea, that more might be done at home than in this house to promote the end. That as part of the same plan, he would at this

session advocate all such measures as might seem best calculated to remove free persons of colour.

And he hoped that he would be excused by his this House from the West, in addressing a few words to them especially. He took this privilege because his county was a sert of middle ground between upper and lower Virginia—

as not ranked with eastern or western Virgnija, Her members in this House did not vote exelurively with eastern or western men, sometimes the advocates of eastern and sometimes of western measures. And upon this occasion her members were divided: If he might be permitted he wished to say this, that he most earnestly implored, that this might not be treated as a party measure. wished not to see the West arrayed against the East, or the East against the West. It was a question of toe much delicacy to be managed in that manner. He hoped that Western men would not permit their zeal in this cause, to precipitate them into legislation. He hoped they would not even desire to legislate upon it with a small majo-rity. He believed the public mind was in motion, was marching on. By another session of this Assembly there was reason to think it would be decisively formed. And perhaps some head more lucky than the rest "might shape a scheme" to free

even the slave from bondage. He would further express a hope, that even his which I acknowledge to be an evil-yet there are friend from Brunswick and him from Mecklenburg, certain principles which must be held sacred, in might at that time co-operate with us in executing a feasible scheme. The difficulties to be suymount nure by which this property is held must not be ed require the energies of every patriot in the land. shaken. Another that no man's property must be taken without his consent, unless compansation is patient till it is added. If the public mind cannot e awakened to its importance, our offorts are vain

Mr. W. concluded by saying, that he hoped the East and the West would work together as of brothers, That he was firmly persuaded that if the immediate de. the West should sugged in passing a law, unac. ceptable to a large number of siaveholders, in the eastern part of the State, that if any step should taken which should destroy the tenure by which this property was hold, he feared it would not onbe resisted, but from indications manifested here, he feared it might not only divide this State take place, between this and our sister States In but if the same dectrines should be maintained elsewhere, it might sever this Union, upon the preservation of which so much depended. catastrophs of this kind, more injury would probabe tell by our southern and south western brethren as an electric shock. If Virginia passes acts for happiness and of human life would be witnessed in abolition, her influence cannot be resisted by other one day, than will be produced by insurrections in States. She holds more than any other State. She one hundred years. And he would here repeat, has nearly one fourth of all the coloured people in the had before said, that any scheme which the Union. The unavoidable effect of such a might be devised to accomplish this end, must nemovement must be a total prohibition of the re. cessarily operate very gradually. This necessity moval of a solitary slave from Virginia, to any arises not only out of the consideration, that our

[DESATE TO BE COFTINUED.]

JOSHUA J. FRY

200 Bags Rio and old white coffee 2) hads prime St. Croix and N. O. sugar 20 do molasses 10 qr. casks S Madsira wine £25 do sweet Malaga do 150 casks mails, sea rted sizes 200 sacks L verpool filled salt

10 tons country iron Also on consignment, 50 bels mountain family flour 40 fikins butter, part roll 700 lbs white bleached wool 500 lbs. bees wax Er Cash paid for Whest.

ja 12-ta SIR CHARLES. THIS beautiful, distinguished, thorough-bred racer, and getter of racers, will stand the ensuing season, at the residence of my son George W. Johnson within one mile of Moody's The Journal will be sent for any length of time niles from Richmond and Petersburg; and is on Saturdays. the single leap, and \$30 the season, payable on let August next, when it will expire; \$100 insurance, payable as soon as the mare is known to be in foal or parted with o be in foal or parted with; one dollar cash to he groom Mares that fuled to Sir Charles ast year, will be insured this year at the price f the sesson. A company of six mares may go \$50 the season, each; and one gentleman put ing five mares, shall have the same privilege. Mares furnished with pasturage, which are very extensive and excellent, and servants sent with mures boarded gratis. Lets are laid down, in

health as a horse can be, and is a remarkably sure foal-getter. His colts are very beautiful, minds of their benighted brethren, the blessings of very successful, and are winning wherever they They are selling at very high prices indeed this land, may have been one of the inscrutable and are in very great demand. Should the colts ways of Providence to confer blessings, Leting of any other distinguished betse run and win, and win very often, and were to sell, and sell very often, and at high prices, they then would only be equal to Sir Charles's.

W. R. JOHNSON. jan 20-Cti6thMar

GOHANNA

Will, for the next scason, occupy his old stand, at Half Bink, nine miles from Richmond, and three from the Merry Oaks. He will stand at fifty dollars the research which may be discharged by the payment of forty dollars, when the mares are taken away, or refase the horse; otherwise a note will be expect-

ed for fifty de lars, payable on the first of January next-sixty five dollars insurance and one dollar o the groom.

the horse, for feeding, &c.
Gohanna's colts have not yet made their appearance on the turf, and it is with great diffidence and hesitation that I undertake to speak

of their performances in a full training, least par iality and interest may have misled me, and I might thereby mislead others; suffice it to say that, as far as they have been tried by me, and heard of from others, they have fully er more than equalled expectation; and I feel the most confident assurance that those who may desire tice to say that they are well made, and of good to breed from this fine horse, will not be disap pointed or dissatisfied with the result.

That he is of the purest and most genuine race horse stock, is attested by the fact, that there has never been a member of his family that was not a race nag of distinction, either of the present generation or as far back as it can be traced. position induced him to think that the constitu- with the exception of the imported mare, and she was never tried, being purchased at two set I have ever seen, and the opinion is concurears old, exclusively for breeding.

It is not a little encouraging to those who have heretefore bred from Gohanna, as well as hose who may desire it in future, to be informed, hat a challenge has been made to run one of his colts over the Norfolk course, next Spring, against any colt in the United States, for five housand dollars. This circumstance is mentioned because it merely is one well calculated to increase the public confidence in him as a stock HORFE.

Gohanna served one hundred and fifty-seven mares last year, having the celebrated horses Sir Charles and Timeleon as his competitors, which furnishes the best evidence of satisfaction with the appearance and promise of his colts.

There is unother recommendation that may with propriety be offered for breeding from Gohanna, which is that his colts are so large & fine as universally admitted) that such as should not prove to be race horses, are sure to compersate their owners for the troub'e and expense of raising, a circumstance which should not be overlooked in breeding, as in the nature of things, it is not likely that all can make race norses.

Gohanna, it is believed, is now standing low er than any other horse of distinction in Virgi nia: this does not proceed from a disposition to underbid other horses, nor is it because his prepristor thinks he ought not to stand as high as any other whatever; but he does not feel justified raising to a level with others, until there has been some public exhibition on the part of his

colts. Mares will be served at any time during the year, and such as did not prove in fael from the las: season, may be sent again, and no charge made for the services of the horse, unless they should prove in foul, JNO. M. BOTTS.

12:6 For sale, a fine bred STAL-LION, rising five years eld, six-toen kands high. For terms, pe-digree, &c. apply to J. J. Harri-son, or Bichd. Asams, Esgra JAMES F. MAURY. En 13-20 w9'e

Fredericksburg UST RECEIVED-Keepsake and other En. glish Annuals, R. D. SANXAY.

R, I. SMITH has received, THE Keepsake, (Landon,) 1832, with sev. enteen engravings, by the most eminent ertiste

Brunch's Sophocles. Cresswell's Maxima and Min'ma. Economical Atlas, for the use of families and ung persons; containing twenty four maps. Newton's Works, complete, 2 tals.

A superior Piano Forte, Chickering's manuicture. Just received, for sale. B. I. SMEET INTER PRESSED OIL, Thirty casks new London winter pressed oil, of superinguality, landed yesterday from schr. Fairfield, reale by OTIS DUNLOP & C&.

25 Doz. Grecim, Fancy, Rosking, and other Chairs doz. Water Pails-landing from brig

Lowel, for sale by ja 9-St LANCASTER, DENBY & CO.

to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

THE AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and 'put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octave pages of G ENERAL Commission Merchant, on Cross three columns each The selections, upon the Street, near the United States Bank, offers for sale, Europe and America, and will be occasionally ilhistrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improve. ment-giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon ings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS AND NEWS matter of the NEW-YORK AMERICAN, as prepared for that paper, omitting all political subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are THREE dollars per annum, payable in advance; and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount; shall have a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dellars, it will be sent for \$2,50 each per annum. Tavern, in Chesterfield, and about twenty desired, if paid in advance. It will be published

No. 35 Well-street, New York.

By The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Satur. day of each following week. The parabers from the communicement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the first half year.

. Vew York . Interiean, Tri-

The NEW-YORK AMERICAN is now published THREE TIMES A WEEK, in addition to the marcs boarded gratis. Lots are laid down, in both wheat and grass, for marcs and celea, and fed, if required, at 25 cents a day. Care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no accountability for any that may happen.

Sir tharles has been as often advertised, that Sir tharles has been as often advertised, that willing to encounter the expense of subscription willing to encounter the expense of subscription. and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at one half the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements both of the Duily and Semi-weekly papers, will appear in the Tri-Weekly American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on Tucsdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at FIVE dollars per annum in advance, to subscribers out of the city. of New York, and ferwarded according to their order, and for any length of time.

All letters relating to the TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN may be addressed to the Publisher

and part Proprietor,
D. K. MINOR, No. 35 Wall-st. N. York. 37 The New-York American is published DAL-LY at \$10 per annum, in advance, as herotefore, at No. 35 Wall street, New-York. 12t

To Clerks of Courts.

CLERKS OF COURTS are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with Orrion Books of every description, reled and bound in the most particular and durable manner, and of such materials as to render full satis-Good pastures are provided, and a charge of faction. The proper heading or caption of every twenty five cents a day for all mares lest with the horse, for feeding, &c.

Gohanna's colts have not yet made their spthat their orders will be well executed, the following statements of a few gentlemen, Clerks of Courts, and the Auditor of Virginia, are hereto annexed.

"Mr. Frederick A. Mayo has furnished all the books (except one) for my effice, as Clerk of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery paper, and entirely to my satisfaction.

J. ROBINSON. Richmond, Dec. 14, 1831."

Extract of a letter from J. Baptist, Esq. Mecklenburg C. H. Oct. 20th, 1831, to F. A. Mayo. - I am much pleased with the books for my-office, and say in truth, that they are the best red in by the court and bar, and every person who has seen them. The faithful manner in which you have executed this job, will insure you my future orders."

Extract of a letter from N. C. Kinney, Esq., S.aunton, Sept. 23, 1831, to F. A. Mayo. The books for my office have at last arrived. and I am well satisfied with all, except the Conmon Lew Execution Book; I should have preferred it of larger paper, and my old pattern of ruling,"

Extract of a letter from John Foster, Esq., Wythe C, H, Oct 18, 1831, to F. A. Mayo. I am extremely sorry at not having received those books for my office before the sitting of our pourt, as I was compelled to use an inferior or. der book. Your books are of good paper and well bound. I wish you to send me a complete Record for the Chancery Court, as this book will make my set complete."

Extract of a latter from John D. Christian, E-q., New Kent C. H Sept. 17, 1831, to F. A. Maye .- Above you have an order for the amount of your account, I am much pleases with the books sent for my office-as soon as practicable, forward me these for the County Court.'

Extract of a letter from H. J. Gambil', Esq., Harrisonburg, Rockingham, Sept 23, 1831, to F. A. Mayo - The books you sent me came safe to hand, and in good order - at of which I am well pleased with. I shall went some more books, for which I shall send you a memorandum,

Extract of a letter from S A. Mckeland, Beg. Northumberland C. H. Sept. 26, 1934, to Fi A. Mayo -1 have received in good order the books for the Superior Court of Law and Changcery of this county, agreeably to your accounttransmitted. I am entirely satisfied with the execution of the books -- their materials and excellent style of binding and rating,

HAUDITOR'S OEGICE, & 22d Dec. 1831, "Mr. Frederick A. Mayo has furrighed many of the books used in this Department for several, years past, some of which, the Ledgers, are atleast equal, if not superior, to any I have ever seen. JOS. JACKSON, C. of A." "I concur in the above. JAE. E. HEATH;

Asaditor of Public Accounts. If Should no special disaction be given, the names of Record Books mentioned, for any of the Courts in this State, will be sufficient, as the size of pager, patterns of ruling, form and style of binding, are practically so well known by the subsziper, that each Book ordered, is warranted to spawer the parpose, in every respect, PREDERICK A. MAYO.

Book Binder, & Blank Book Manufacturer, Richmond. Va, or e door below the Eagle Hotel.

WHITING BURWELL & Co.

AVE just received, Dr. Smith's infellible
remedy for the PILES. This medicing prepared from a vege shie, and will be found a radical cure for that distressing disorder the Piles, Since its discovery, (which was by mara. accident,) numbers have been cored after having been afflicted for the space of twenty years. The first application affords a great relief, and, a perfect cure is effected in a few days. onvince the public it is a sovereign remedy, this. following certificate is subjusted.

CITY OF NEW YOUR, Aug. 15, 1231. "Having been selected with the Piles two. years, and having applied for medical aid in, Philadelphia, Baltispire, Albany and Newder tea, of extra fine quality; landing for by OTIS, DUNLOP & CO. To try Dr. Smith's mislible repeals, which gave to try Dr. Smith's mislible reneraly, which gave immediate relief and proved a cure within two