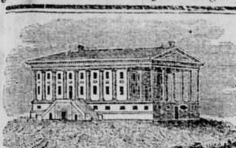
clined—but accepted, the nomination of the "friends of the administration."

The city and liberties of Philadelphia and parts adjacent, make three congressional districts. In one, the result was as above stated. In another, the vote stood thus—for J. B. Sutherland 1,303. W. Duane, 354, "democrats" and Jacksonians—and 619 for S. Breck, who voted for Adams. In the 3d district Mr. D. H. Miller, democrat and Jacksonian, was re-elected by 2,585 votes—his opponent Mr. Harrison, federalist, had only 913. So the city and liberties would appear decidedly favorable to the election of general Jackson, though it is uncertain whom those that preferred Mr. Kittera might support, in a general electoral ticket. There is no evidence yet furnished of a decline of the attachment of the people of Pennsylvania to general Jackson. [*Niles' Register*.



RICHMOND, OCT. 17.

CAUTION.

There are 20 dollar and 10 dollar Counterfeit Notes of the Bank of Virginia in circulation. By comparing them with the genuine notes, the difference is easily detected. The paper of the 20 dollar notes is of a yellowish cast; the engraving inferior, coarser and darker. The face of the female figure is badly executed. The words "Bank of Virginia" are placed in the Border *on the right*, instead of the left; and the word "Twenty" is placed in the left instead of the right hand border. They are dated on 25th March 1822.

The 10 dollar Counterfeits are also easily recognized on inspection. Both the paper and engraving are coarser and darker. The dot over the *i* in the Cashier's name, is omitted in all that we have seen. Date 4th June, 1817.

As we believe that there are many of these notes in circulation; and as we presume that a good many notes, may during the present week *rapidly and unguardedly change hands*, this caution may be of some use to parties concerned.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

"Verum parcite dignitati *Adami*, si ipse unquam *legi supremæ* pepercit.

"Ignoscite *Jacksonis infractionibus reipublicæ legum*, nisi ea vos parvi pendebatis.

"Si Mehercle peccato locus esset facile, paterer vos ipsa re corrigi. Sed non undique circumventi sumus. Res autem monet cavere ab illis magis, quam quid in illos statuamus consultare."

Such would be the language of my virtuous and patriotic, but uncompromising, nominal ancestor, were he now alive, and a citizen of Virginia. If the objections of Cicero to the Stoic doctrines can be considered universally, or even generally true, in their application to human conduct, they certainly lead to dangerous consequences in one important concern—politics. He objected to, and even ridiculed, the stern morality and unbending spirit of rectitude which characterised the Roman Stoic. "*We must be governed* by circumstances and shape our course according to them," suited the timid character of this Roman Orator, as well as the time-serving policy of mankind. Men never needed, and never will, advice to swerve from rectitude to pursue expedients, and to relax in their moral or political virtue. They are too prone to it. The danger lies on the other side. They make circumstances, call them inevitable, and then in their folly yield to them. But there are conditions and circumstances, to which men must and ought to yield, because they are the results of a will and a power, superior to the will and power of men. Humble and patient submission to these, is the highest wisdom. Had Cicero's observations been confined to these, they would have been philosophic.

Are *political* conditions and circumstances, of this kind? We do not admit them to be jure divino in their origin, or in the obligation imposed by them. They are the work of men, and cannot, from their nature, impose any other obligation, than that which man imposes on himself, or permits other men to impose. In yielding obedience to them, there can be no expediency or advantage distinct from wisdom, morality and sound policy. If they are not wise, moral and politic, it is most expedient, nay, it is our highest duty and interest to undo them, to govern them, instead of rivetting them upon us, and submitting to them as inevitable laws of a superior power. It has ever been, and still is, the false philosophy of confounding things distinct in their nature, which has led, and still leads us astray from truth, from our dearest interests and safest course of action. The present political situation of the people of the United States, in regard to the election of their next Chief Magistrate, presents a striking illustration of these remarks.

The will of God has not made Mr. Adams the President of these United States. The will of God has not brought forward General Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the next Presidency. The will of men has done both. And it cannot be proved—it is not susceptible of proof, that in either case God has had any thing to do in the matter. Were it proved to be so, submission would be wisdom. Yet we are told that there is no way of getting Mr. Adams out but of putting General Jackson in—that *we must* have one or the other for the next President. Whence arises this necessity? If it exists, the people themselves have produced it. It is not a natural necessity, and to be submitted to as such. Those who made it, ought to have the power to unmake it. Are we obliged to re-elect Mr. Adams? No. Are we obliged to elect Gen. Jackson? No. God has not by an immutable law made either of these an inevitable event, nor do I see why we should. Vox populi ought to be in conformity to vox dei, and as there is no audible or cognizable vox dei in regard to governments, except in relation to the spirit in which they should be administered, the vox populi becomes the vox dei of government. Men create it, and men can control it if they will. To say that voluntas populi is voluntas dei, is an impious and horrible falsehood. Yet God sometimes grants the foolish wishes of men, at the same time warning them of the consequences of their folly. So did he, when Israel asked of Samuel a King. "And the Lord said unto Samuel, hearken unto the voice of the people, yet protest solemnly unto them, and show them the manner of the King that shall reign over them. He will take your sons and *appoint them for himself. He will appoint captains over thousands* and over fifties, and will set them to ear his ground and to reap his harvest and *to make his instruments of war.* He will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cooks, and to be bakers. And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your olive yards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. And he will take the tenth of your seed and of your vineyards, and *give them to his officers*, and to his servants. And ye shall cry out on that day because of your King, which *ye shall have chosen you*, and the Lord will not hear you in that day. *Nevertheless the people refused* to obey the voice of Samuel, and they said, *Nay*, but we will have a King over us, that *we also may be like the nations*, and that *our King may judge us*, and *go out before us* and *fight* our battles."

Such is the language of the present day, as easily read in its meaning and issue, by the eye of reason, as that of the Israelites of old. *We must have* one or the other of these men to reign over us, to appoint our sons and daughters for himself, and *to judge us* and *for us*, or to *appoint captains over thousands, and to go out before us*, yes; and before we want to go out to fight battles. Is there a necessity to do either of these? Is it consistent with the political principles, or for the benefit of Virginia, to further the accomplishment of either of these designs?—From the solemn expression of her wishes and sentiments at the last election, I cannot suppose she can vote for either without the loss of her virtue. Has either of these men been converted from the error of their ways? It is not so. Pause, Virginia, pause! ere you take either course. Examine well the expediency; for, necessity there is none of voluntarily venturing on this "narrow isthmus," of attempting to pass above this tremendous gulph on a cobweb. What is the great, the inestimable, the distinguishing characteristic of our system of government—the palladium of our liberties—the ark of our political salvation? It is not the mere expression in written constitutions, that rulers are the servants of the people—that they shall not concert, determine, or do what *they* may judge beneficial or injurious to the people, or may wish, or please to do, but shall, in all things, execute neither, more nor less, in their official capacities, than they are directed to do by the people, in the special written powers of attorney, the Constitutions of the States and of the United States—the highest acts of sovereign authority: but it is the solemn, punctual, inflexible and certain enforcement of this great principle of self-government by the people, whose only safeguard is taken away; whose highest act of sovereignty is set at nought; whose deliberate will is disregarded; whose rights and liberties are endangered, whenever a public servant, under any pretext whatsoever, does either, more or less, than is prescribed for him to do.

Take away this enforcing will or power from the people, and where is the limit, where is the boundary to those invested with authority? There would be none. All the minor mechanism of our democratic systems of government—elections for short periods; the separation of legislative, judicial and executive duties; the instruction of representatives; the responsibility of public servants; all restrictions and limitations, and the sanctions of these provisions, have been framed, to guard and carry into effect this principle, or to prevent, or punish its violation.

The greatest political crime that can be committed against the rights and liberties of the human race, is the violation of this principle. It is rape committed by the lust of power on the Goddess of Liberty. No matter what may be the qualifications of a public servant; no matter what may have been his services; no matter what may be his pretensions to patriotism; no matter what may be our gratitude and confidence in the rectitude of his intentions; no matter what crowns of civic or martial glory may wreathe his brow, *let no such man be trusted.* No matter what may be his expressions of devotion to the people; no matter what cant captandums of "people's candidate," or "administration's candidate," political partizans may attach to his name, should he commit this crime, though he should seek shelter beneath the shield of Minerva, or under the chariot-wheels of Mars, they should not protect him from the indignant frowns of his injured country. Should liberty be less dear to us than Lucretia to the Romans? Even the Tarquins had performed some meritorious actions, and for these deserved the gratitude of Rome. They had partizans to praise them, and good men to support their pretensions, and brave men to fight for them. But the virtuous and patriotic spirit of Brutus fixed the souls of his countrymen. The violators were expelled, and Rome was free—was free, till the splendid military achievements of Cæsar and the gratitude of Rome, bound her again to the chariot-wheels of a Warrior, who had deserved well of his country. The elder Brutus had ascended in the fiery car of glory, but his spirit, like the mantle of the prophet, descended on the younger Brutus. He also hath been translated. But on whom hath descended the mantle of his spirit to "heal the waters?"

I shall not condescend to canvass the argument of bestowing offices created for the benefit of the people, from a sense of gratitude for past services. Let the people, if they will, *reward* the public servant who has deserved well of his country, with praises and with pensions, if the consciousness of having performed his duty, and the enjoyment of its advantages, in common with his fellowmen, are not enough. But let them not offer up their liberties as a burnt offering on the altar of gratitude.—Let them not lay violent hands on their political Isaac, when the ram caught by the horns and ready for the sacrifice, is pointed out to them by a messenger from Heaven.

Am I told that *the authority* and *the example* of the venerated dead sanction the principle of gratitude to the man who raises his country's glory to its pinnacle? And that our greatest military chieftain was the first executive officer of these United States, elevated to the Presidential Chair, both by the deserved gratitude of his countrymen and his own distinguished abilities to discharge its important duties? No *authority* but that of *reason*; no example, but that *productive of good*, weighed with the mind of the Roman Cato; nor should they with that of the Virginian. However strongly *his feelings* of gratitude, of veneration, of admiration, may prompt him to respect the authority and example of departed patriots, duty to his country, devotion to truth, obedience to reason weigh still more. They compel him to call the stoic firmness of his Roman father to his aid, and solemnly to declare, that no man ought to be elected or retained in any office as a reward, or for his own benefit. The principle is wrong. It is destructive to freedom. The benefit of the people, by the discharge of duty, and not an enjoyment or reward, ought to be the object, and the only object. Consider offices, created for the benefit of the people, as an enjoyment and not a burden, as a reward and not a duty. They will be created and conducted for the benefit of their incumbents—They will become the shirt of Nessus on the backs of the people, which, not even the strength of Hercules can tear off.

And had our immortal Washington, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen, when the revolutionary war was ended, and the constitution had been formed and ratified by the sovereign states; when he found that his grateful and admiring countrymen were about to place him in the Presidential Chair, said to them: "The love of my country, my devotion to her best interests, and to the cause of liberty, compel me, on this occasion to disappoint your wishes, however painful it may be, in order to set before you an example enjoined by my most solemn convictions of its necessity, to the preservation of those inestimable blessings for which we have suffered and fought and conquered, and which we now enjoy. May the example which I shall propose be followed by all future generations. The history of every nation where liberty ever existed teaches us, that the popularity of military men, and the gratitude of the people, have been the immediate or ultimate causes of the loss of liberty. Even the patriotism and rectitude of those warriors who have saved their country from foreign domination, and the horrors of civil war, have not been able to prevent this melancholy result. Sooner or later the people, in admiration and gratitude to their military benefactors, have forgotten themselves and lost their rights. Let us at once sacrifice our feelings to our safety, by placing a civil, and not a military citizen of distinction in the highest executive office. For these reasons consult your permanent interests and elect some other, and if the storm of war should threaten you while I live, I shall ever be ready at my country's call to draw the sword in her defence.

"Should your confidence and kindness have bestowed upon me this high and responsible office, I trust I should endeavour to discharge its duties by the exertion of all my powers. But in future times this example would be cited in favour of other soldiers. The field of war would be the theatre on which to display qualifications for the Presidency. Wars would be provoked to give scope to these. You would become a military nation, and your liberties would be often endangered and ultimately lost." Had he made this declaration, and some other distinguished member of that Congress, which formed and signed the Declaration of Independence, had been elected the first President of the U. S.—is it necessary to ask any Virginian how the fame of even Washington would have been exalted in his estimation? It would not only have been great, and loved, and cherished, as it now deservedly is, but would have been elevated above the limited power of mortal conception. If we admire such an example when presented to the mind, why shall we not follow it in fact? Can we not do it? What shall prevent us if we will it?

Have we none but "Cæsar and Pompey who can rule in Rome"? Are there but two men in the U. S. capable of discharging the duties of the Presidency? Are we really so poor that we must be "reduced to a choice of evils"?

Can we find no man of sufficient talents and information? Not one who has never disregarded or violated the supreme laws, the written constitutions of our country? Is this the effect of our boasted republican institutions? It is not: "*non undique circumventi sumus.*" There are in the United States many men greatly superior to Mr. Adams and General Jackson, in all the qualifications necessary to discharge the duties of the Presidency, and free from the objections to which they are liable. Must Virginia then support either? Must she abandon her principles, or yield her virtue? Let her rather die by the dagger of her father in all her unspotted innocence and purity, and leave none to weep over her—no not even—

CATO.

The Enthusiasts, in N. York seem determined to harrass us upon the question of Slavery. The N. York Commercial Advertiser of the 9th states:

"There is now in prison in Alexandria, a black, a young man, who was born free in this state, and the proofs of whose freedom have been laid before the competent authorities of that district, by whom he has been ordered to be liberated, on the payment of his jail fees. These fees amount to between eighty and ninety dollars, and unless they are paid, the poor fellow must be sold into slavery! Things have truly arrived at a fine pass, when not only are the freemen of the north, because the Almighty has made them black, seized and imprisoned while pursuing their lawful business at the south; but even after their freedom is so clearly established that there can be no dispute about it, they are still held in durance to be sold unless the benevolence of individuals at the north will raise money to line the pockets of the officers of the South, in the shape of jail fees which have been unconstitutionally accumulated. We are happy, however, to announce, that measures are in train to put an end at once and forever, to these high-handed and illegal proceedings. An extra meeting of the Manumission Society was called last week, at which resolutions were passed directing a prosecution to be commenced in the case of the young man imprisoned at Alexandria—with an understanding that the case of Horton may be prosecuted also, should it be thought expedient to select that case to test the great principle in controversy. Committees were appointed to take the business in hand, and raise the ways and means for prosecuting the suit or suits; with all possible vigor until the decision of the highest tribunal in the land is obtained. Able counsel have been consulted, and the committees will immediately enter upon the execution of their duties.—No compromise will be accepted, until the laws of the Southern States under which for a long series of years these aggressions have been practised, are repealed, or until they have been declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court. The Constitution declares that the citizens of any individual State, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

"The General Convention of the several Manumission Societies of the United States will meet in Baltimore on the 25th of October, and the following Delegates have been appointed from the Society in this City, viz: William L. Stone," (Editor of the aforesaid Com. Advertiser,) Theodore Dwight, (Editor of the Daily Advertiser, and *quondam* Secretary to the Hartford Convention,) James Palmer, Joshua Underhill, and Aaron Leggett."

Two or three days after this publication, the aforesaid Deputy of the Manumission Society comes forward with a "*Correction*," and states that "it is in Petersburg, Virginia, and not Alexandria, where the young man is yet imprisoned for his jail fees, although his freedom has been proved. *So much the better* (quoth Mr. Stone.) Prosecutions will be commenced both in the District of Columbia and the "Ancient Dominion." The wrongs of the oppressed in both places, *shall* be redressed, and illegal legislation be *made* to yield to the wholesome provisions of the constitution. *And when done the work shall be thoroughly done.*

If this Fanatic had not been absolutely *Stone blind*, he would not have used such peremptory and arrogant language upon such an occasion. The "Ancient Dominion" is, we suppose, to be humbled; the wrongs of those whom she has *oppressed* "*shall* be redressed"—and the vague and general threat winds up the paragraph, that "when done, *the work shall be thoroughly done*:" Yes, Virginians, "thoroughly done." Is this important Deputy really blinded by the dignity of his station, or the excess of his zeal? "*Shall be redressed!*" "The work shall be thoroughly done." And this menace is thrown out against a whole district of country; and touching one of the most delicate and difficult subjects, which relate to its whole internal police.—"*Shall be thoroughly done!*" Why, what is this infatuated man after? And is he so certain, that the Constitution of the United States is on his side? Does he mean to contend, it is so very clear that a citizen of the State of N. York is to stand on better grounds in Virginia, than even her own residents? that they are to enjoy greater *privileges*, and to be exempt from those disqualifications, which attach *ceteris paribus* to her own inhabitants? That a white citizen of N. Y. is to vote in Virginia without a freehold, or that a free man of colour in New York is to have more immunities than a free man of colour in Virginia? Does he contend that similar circumstances are not to produce similar consequences? Is this the construction which he puts upon the clause of the Constitution of the United States on which he relies?—One would suppose that more modesty of language, a less lofty, peremptory and insulting bearing, would better become a case, which involves the most delicate interests of a large section of the United States—and upon grounds so flimsy as those which he has assumed.

We would repeat in the words of the National Intelligencer that "these gentlemen are doing irremediable mischief by their thoughtless interference in a matter which they are not qualified to comprehend, in all its aspects, from their being ignorant of the nature and bearing of the relations which they seek to disturb. We say to our friends Eastward now, as we have often said, in different terms: 'Beware in time!' We shall keep an attentive eye upon this Congress of Visionaries."

ELECTIONS.

The quotation we have made from Niles's Register gives an impartial account of the elections in Philadelphia.—Notwithstanding the warmth which had preceded the election, the Democratic Press asserts that not many more than one half of the voters of the city gave in their votes.—Governor Shulze is re-elected without opposition.—Mr. Duncan, federalist, is re-elected to the Senate from the city in opposition to Dr. Povall, by a small majority.—The Aurora asserts that, "it will be strikingly manifest in the general result, that Pennsylvania not only continues faithful, but even advances in her attachment to Gen. Jackson."

We have no additional returns of the Elections in Georgia except from the county of Baldwin, where the vote for *Congress* was, Dr. T. Fort 362, Col. A. Cuthbert 333: for State Senate, John Williams (elected) 359, Gen John Clark (ex-Governor) 320.

The Norfolk papers state, that the N. E. gale on Thursday produced a very heavy swell and overflow of the wharves at Norfolk; but no damage in the warehouses. The steamboats Norfolk, Philadelphia and Hampton were prevented by the violence of the wind from starting on their respective trips. Four or five new cases of fever had occurred since Monday and some deaths; but "we augur favorably (says the Beacon) of the effects of the gale in this particular."—"A letter received from Surry county, near its junction with Isle-of-Wight states, that much sickness by Bilious fever, prevails in that part of the county."

Isaac B. Desha's case was continued, some witnesses being absent and the prisoner too feeble to attend. Much offence has been given by the determination of the Judge to bail him in the sum of 1000 dollars for himself, and of 1000 for two securities each. He has been conveyed to his father's house. Physicians differ about the possibility of his recovery.

A letter from Turks Island of the 7th Sept. (says the Norfolk Herald) states corn at $6 per bushel; salt abundant at 10cts., &c.

The N. Y. American states, that the Adams Ticket for members of Congress has prevailed in N. Jersey by a large majority.

New Corn is selling at Salisbury, in this State, by the quantity, at two dollars per barrel. Does this look like a famine in the land?

[*N. C Register.*

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer have made extracts from a circular, part of which we find published in the Louisville Advertiser, and calls for the proofs. This is all fair and proper; no man should speak of those high in office without his proofs. Yet, as we have to deal with "principalities and powers," we must be permitted to manage this weighty matter after our own way. We stand pledged to demonstrate that the late election was the result of a corrupt understanding between the leading parties to it. The facts referred to in the circular, and noticed in the Enquirer, are only part, a small part, of the *proof* we intend to lay before the public. We take Mr. Clay at his word; we meet his defiance, and will soon enter the LISTS. [*Wash. Telegraph.*

As was to have been expected, the Journal of yesterday contains Mr. Clay's denial of the statement made in our Circular, an extract from which was published from the Richmond Enquirer. We repeat that what we said was said upon good authority, and after much reflection. If we make good our assertion, by proofs satisfactory to the people, we shall deserve and receive their approbation—if we fail, innocent or guilty, it will strengthen the Coalition. All that we ask of the people is, to read, compare the proofs, and judge for themselves. We do not fear the issue.

We stand pledged to demonstrate that the late election was the result of a *corrupt* understanding between the leading parties to it.—And that their secret motives and hidden movements may be rightly understood, we will soon commence an examination of this subject. In the mean time, we give the Circular alluded to, and also an extract from the Circular Letter of Mr. Clay's champion, Mr. Trimble. We give these documents without the comment which it is intended hereafter to make, and only remark that we do not believe the Committee named by the Journal will *all* verify the statement of that paper. They were the friends of Mr. Clay, who lent him the use of their names in his time of need, and are, no doubt, ready to do him justice now.

We believe the truth to be, that the letter was manufactured by Messrs. Clay and Crittenden, and that the names of some, if not all, the other members of the Committee, were procured upon trust, without their knowledge of the extraordinary use intended to be made of them. Such, we are assured, was the fact, so far as two of the Committee were concerned. We make this explanation in justice to those gentlemen, who must feel deep mortification at seeing their names to such a document. [*Ib.*

John W. Taylor.—We learn that Mr. Taylor will be vigorously opposed in his District. Certain transactions last winter at Washington, of no honorable character, will, it is said, be referred to; and it is also understood that the friends of Mr. Clinton will not aid him. If this is so, he will lose his election. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Greek Frigate HOPE, sailed this day. May the God of battles watch over and protect her, and enable her to contribute effectually to that glorious cause with which the hearts of free and Christian men in all countries, beat in unison—the emancipation of Greece from Turkish thraldom.

Of the causes which have so long detained this frigate here, and which rendered necessary the sale of the other, it is not our purpose now to speak. Pledges have been given that all the facts relating thereto shall be developed; and we wait for that result.

In Delaware, for the office of Governor, Charles Polk has a majority of 105 votes, and Louis M'Lane one of 680 as representative in Congress.—The legislature is composed of seventeen federalists and thirteen democrats.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Fall Races over the New Market Course commenced on Tuesday last, with a contest for a Sweepstakes for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats. Three started; and the purse was taken by Mr. Anthony's filly by Sir Archy, beating Mr. Johnson's Pirate and Mr. Winn's Timoleon. The second heat was a close struggle between Mr. A's filly and Mr. J's colt—and was gained only by about *twelve inches*.

Wednesday being very wet, the Course was extremely heavy, and but few spectators attended. The Proprietor's Purse, three mile heats, was run for, and was won with ease by Mr. Johnson's La Fayette by Virginian, beating Mr. Harrison's Lady La Grange, Mr. Wynn's Restless, and Mr. West's Lady Greenville.

Yesterday, the Jockey Club Purse, value $500, four mile heats, was run for, and taken by Mr. Wynn's Ariel, distancing the first heat, Mr. Irby's Betsy Archer, and beating with ease the second, Mr. Bott's Phillis. [*Petersburg Rep.*

[*Communicated.*

DIED]—On the 13th August, at his residence in Lawrence county, Alabama, *Martin W. Richardson*, formerly of Cumberland county, Va. In his last and trying moments he gave to all around him the consoling assurance of his happy transit from this our earthly tabernacle, to a mansion not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

——, Another of the patriarchs of our town is no more. *Robert Taylor*, Esq. the venerable parent of our distinguished townsman, Gen. Robert B. Taylor, breathed his last yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, after an illness of only twelve hours from a violent attack of spasmodic cholic. He was in the 80th year of his age, yet blessed with health, and possessing a degree of energy both of mind and body, far beyond the generality of mankind at that advanced age. On Monday he walked out as usual, and took perhaps more exercise than he was accustomed to; returned to dinner, of which he partook sparingly, and soon after rising from table was struck with the mortal pang which in a few brief hours consigned him to the tomb. During the more active period of his life, Mr. Taylor bore a leading part in the public concerns of our Borough, and contributed much to its prosperity and respectability. Nor was he less estimable in private life, as the high consideration in which he was ever held by all classes and conditions of his fellow citizens, has testified. His frank and liberal disposition, and the natural benevolence of his heart, while they fitted him for the enjoyment of social intercourse, endeared him to his immediate associates, and insured him, during the long period of his life, the warm esteem, respect and confidence of the community.

[*Norfolk Herald, Oct. 11*

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers, on the 30th day of November, 1818, by Thomas Lewis, (and duly recorded in the office of the clerk of Buckingham,) for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Edmund Winston, admr. with the will annexed of Edmund Winston, senr. dec. we or one of us, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on the 14th day of October next, the tract of land in said deed mentioned or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the balance then due on said debt, and the costs and charges attending the sale. This tract of land lies on the main Buckingham Road, about one mile and a quarter below the New Store, contains about six hundred and sixty-four acres, and is a part of the tract owned by the late Edmund Winston, senr. dec. and that part upon which he resides. We believe the title to be good, but as trustees we shall convey such title only as is vested in us by the deed under which we act.

SAML. BRANCH.
Sept. 8. 33—tds WM. REDFORD.

☞ The above sale is, for the want of bidders, postponed until Saturday the 4th of November; at which time it will certainly take place, upon the terms and at the place above mentioned.

SAM. BRANCH,
WM. REDFORD.
Oct 17.

FOR SALE, French and Nova Scotia plaster.
150 tons French plaster
100 do Nova Scotia.

The above will be ground and always kept in readiness for delivery. Our Customers may rely upon the quality being pure and genuine.

Also for sale a large supply of cut and clinched Nails of various sizes, from 3d to 30d in Kegs of 50lbs, 100lbs, 150lbs and 200lbs made from the very best Swedes and Russian Iron.

Iron of any description rolled to order.

P. HAXALL & CO.
Oct 17. 48—w4w

TO STAMMERERS.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has returned from New York duly qualified and empowered to CURE STAMMERERS on the plan adopted by Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates of the New York institution. He has been entirely cured of an inveterate stammering which had annoyed him from his infancy, and has no idea that he will ever fall back; indeed he could not stammer if he tried to do so. The single fact of his being entirely cured, is sufficient in his estimation to give confidence to the efficacy of the invaluable discovery of Mrs. Leigh, though if more proof is wanting, he is prepared to exhibit numerous certificates from persons cured, and from gentlemen of the first respectability and standing in the city of New York.

The subscriber's agency will end in six months: he therefore advises all those disposed to embrace the opportunity of placing themselves under his care, to make speedy application. Letters directed to Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va. post paid, will be promptly attended to.

He resides in Powhatan county, ten miles from the Courthouse, the same distance from Cumberland Courthouse, and nine miles from Cartersville. Board can be had in his family for $5 per week. The stage passes four times a week by Dickerson's store, five miles from his residence.

L. H. MOSBY,
Agent for Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates.

Powhatan, Oct. 17. 46—w8w

VIRGINIA: *At a superior court of chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 13th day of January 1826:*

Edwin Dangerfield, eldest son and heir at law, Bathurst Dangerfield, William Dangerfield, Bland Dangerfield, Henry Power Dangerfield and —— Mosely and Hannah Bassett his wife, which Edwin, William, Bathurst, Bland, Henry Power, and Hannah Bassett are children and devisees of Wm. Dangerfield, dec., and Wm. J. Dickenson adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed of the said Wm. Dangerfield, dec., unadministered by Alexander Spotswood, dec. *Pltffs.*

Against

Wm D. Wren, adm'r de bonis non of Wm. Claiborne, dec., John H. Peterson and Polly H. his wife, Daniel C. Batts and Elizabeth his wife, Ann Carter Claiborne and John C. Cohoon, coroner of Nansemond county, and adm'r de bonis non of the estate of Charles Harrison, unadministered by Matthew Murry Claiborne, *Dfts.*

This cause came on this day to be further heard on the papers formerly read, and the verdict certified to have been found, before the Supreme Court of Law for the county of Henrico, pursuant to the order of the 6th June, 1815, and was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that unless the defendants, or some one or more of them, or some person in behalf of them, or some one or more of them do, within six months from this day, pay to the plaintiff, William J. Dickenson, adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed of Wm. Dangerfield, four hundred and thirty thousand weight of merchantable crop tobacco of any of the inspections by law established in this state, with interest thereon after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the first day of January, 1783 till paid, the said defendants and each and every of them and their heirs be forever barred and foreclosed of all equity of redemption in and to that part of the tract of land situated in the county of Newkent, in the said deed of mortgage mentioned, that remained after taking therefrom the six hundred and forty-two acres in the bill mentioned as conveyed by William Claiborne to William Dangerfield, by deed bearing date the third of January, 1783, the part of said tract in the said mortgage mentioned, after deducting the said six hundred and forty-two acres, being nine hundred and fifty-two acres, be the same more or less, and that the Marshal of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Williamsburg District, after advertising the time and place of sale for four weeks, in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, expose to public sale for Tobacco of the description aforesaid, payable on the day of sale, the said part containing nine hundred and fifty-two acres of land, more or less, and that out of the proceeds of sale, pay, in the first place, all the charges and expences attending such sale, and the residue of such proceeds he pay to the said William J. Dickenson, adm'r de bonis non of William Dangerfield: and report his proceedings herein to the court, in order to a final decree.

A copy. Teste, W. W. HENING, c. c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN pursuance of the above decree I shall proceed to sell publicly, at Newkent courthouse, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, [being court day] between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, the land in the decree mentioned, on the terms therein specified.

WILL: M'CANDLISH, m. s. c. c. w. d.

Sept. 22. 39—tds

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The above sale has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the weather. It will take place on the 9th day of November, Newkent court day. W. M'CANDLISH.

Oct 17. 46—tds

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, made in the case of Carlton against Eubank, on the 17th day of January, 1826, I shall on the 15th day of November, 1826, offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder for cash, the tract of land whereon Warner Eubank, dec. lately resided, or so much thereof, as will satisfy said decree, subject to the dower right of Catharine Eubank, widow of the said Warner Eubank; the aforesaid tract of land lies about four miles north of King and Queen Courthouse, in the county of King and Queen.

J. GUERRANT, m. s. c. c. r. d.
Or one of his Deputies.

Oct 17. 4—tds

A most desirable Dwelling House and Lot for Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Frederick Pleasants to the subscribers, on the 18th day of April, 1816, and admitted to record in the office of the Court of Hustings for the city of Richmond on the 30th day of the same month and year, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 15th Nov. ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, that most desirable and advantageously situated dwelling house and lot, in the city of Richmond on Shockoe Hill, near the Capitol, lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Pleasants and now in the occupancy of Mrs. Heth, to raise the sum of $7,403 25 cts. the balance due on the said Frederick Pleasants's bond to Wm. Moncure; the interest thereon from the 5th March last, and the charges attending the said deed of trust and intended sale.

A. PLEASANTS, jr. } trustees.
J. ROBINSON, }

Richmond, October 17, 1826. 46-tds

The above sale will be made with my entire approbation.

FREDERICK PLEASANTS.

Richmond County Jockey Club.

AT a meeting of the club at Mr. Waller's Tavern, on the 12th Sept 1826:

Augustine Neale, Esq. was elected President,
Dom. Brenehan, Esq. Treasurer.

It was determined this club should be governed by the rules of the Washington City Jockey Club and the races over the Mount Airy Course, commence on Thursday the 9th day of November.

1st day. The Colts' purse, mile heats. (3 are entered.)
2d day. Jockey Club purse, 2 mile heats.
3d day. Jockey Club purse, to which will be added the tolls from gates, &c. &c., 1 mile heats.

Members of the club may dine at Mr. Waller's Tavern during the races free of charge. To the convenience of strangers the course has been removed within half a mile of Richmond courthouse, where there are good accommodations.

WM. H. TAYLOE, Sec'ry.

Oct 17. 46—6t

A. G. Shymanski —PRACTICAL DENTIST.

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general, throughout the state, that he has taken his residence in Richmond for the ensuing winter.

Mr. S. has been a regularly bred Dentist in Europe, and for more than ten years, practitioner in the principal cities of the U. S. The public is respectfully invited, to come and see the many improvements made by Mr. S. in the line of his profession; particularly in the operation of supplying the loss of *HUMAN TEETH.* His room, exclusively for the reception of his professional visitors, above *Dr. Abraham's* Apothecary Store, on E st. entrance in 13th st.

Hours of attendance, from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., and from 3 until 5 p. m.

Oct 17. 46—tf

NEW SHOE STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, that they have this day opened, and offer for sale, at the Store on E or Main street, three doors below 15th street, an extensive and select assortment of fashionable *BOOTS & SHOES;* embracing almost every variety:—also, servants' shoes of every kind. As their stock was manufactured expressly for the Richmond market, and within a short period prior to this date, they entertain a confident belief, that in point of beauty, fashion, durability and cheapness of their goods, very general satisfaction will be rendered.

Being connected with one of the largest and most fashionable manufacturing establishments in the United States, from which frequent supplies of every kind of fashionable Boots and Shoes will be received, affords to the subscribers advantages fully equal (perhaps superior) to those of any similar establishment in this city, of rendering that satisfaction in quality, fashion and price, which they cannot but hope, will induce the extension of a liberal patronage, from the public, to this establishment.

GRANNISS, SON & BROTHERS.

Oct 17. 46—tf

GORDONSVILLE.

WE offer for Rent the Tavern at this place for the ensuing year. If not rented before the 20th of November, it will on that day be offered for rent to the highest bidder.

CHARLES BEALE.
NAT: GORDON.

Oct 17. 46—w20thN

Stone Masons and Laborers Wanted.

IT is probable that the Upper Appamattox Company will wish to employ immediately, a number of Masons and Laborers to rebuild the arch, &c., near the Locks, carried away by the late freshet. Application to be made at Petersburg to

S. D. MORTON, agent U. A. company.

Oct 17. 46—4t

Land and Negroes on long credit.

WILL be sold, in compliance with the will of James Hardaway, dec., late of Nottoway county, on Wednesday, the 22d of November next, or the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, the *well established* and *Valuable Tavern* known by the name of *Jenning's Old Ordinary,* to which are attached 60 acres of land, more or less. The buildings are in good repair, and there are all the appendages necessary for a public house. It will be sold on a credit of 2, 3 and 4 years, the purchaser executing his bond with good security and a deed of trust on the property. Possession given immediately. At the same time & place will be sold, 14 valuable negroes, of various descriptions, on a credit of two years. Also, every species of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, corn, fodder and stock of every kind, on a credit of 12 months for sums over $10, under that cash. Also, will be rented for the ensuing year, a small farm in the neighbourhood. A bond with approved security will be required in every case. Those indebted to the estate of James Hardaway, dec., will please make payment, and those who have claims will present them.

BY THE EXECUTORS.

Nottoway, Oct 17. 46—wtds

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading, or contracting in any way whatever, for a bond executed by William J. B. Bedford and Stephen Bedford to John S. Feild of Mecklenburg county, Va., for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, or thereabouts, payable on the 1st day of January, 1828, as the said bond belongs to me by contract. WM. MARSHALL.

Oct 17. 46—w4t*

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next General Assembly to pass a law divorcing me from my husband Charles Gay, for reasons which will be stated in the said petition. MACY GAY.

Sussex, Oct 17. 46—w1stD

COTTON GINS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and is now making at his shop near the dock, Cotton Gins of superior make, which he will warrant to perform as such. The price is two dollars and fifty cents per Saw, for all Gins of 25 to 50 Saws: for all Gins over that number of Saws, two dollars and twenty-five cents will be charged. Orders from the country requiring Gins of any description will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed, and when completed, if not approved of, the person ordering them, shall not be bound to receive them.

RITCHIE AYRES.

Oct 17 46—1t*

THOMAS COKE.

THE Subscribers have in press and and will shortly publish, a Systematic arrangement of Coke's first institute of the Laws of England, on the plan of Sir Matthew Hale's Analysis, with the annotations of Mr. Hargrave, Lord Chief Justice Hale, and Lord Chancellor Nottingham; and a new series of notes and references to the present time; including Tables of parallel Reference, Analytical Tables of Contents, and a Digested Index. By J. H. Thomas, Esq.

The publishers propose to incorporate with the above, the additional notes of Mr. Butler.

To be composed in 3 large volumes, royal 8vo. printed on a fine paper, with a new type.

Extract of a letter of the late Mr. Jefferson.

"You ask what book I would recommend to be first read in law. I am very glad to find, from a conversation with Mr. Gilmer, that he considers Coke Littleton, as methodised by Thomas, as unquestionably the best elementary work, and the one which will be the text book of his school. It is now as agreeable reading as Blackstone, and much more profound."

R. H. SMALL, Philadelphia.
M. L. HURLBUT, Charleston, S. C.

Oct 17. 46—3t

VIRGINIA LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

DISMAL SWAMP

CANAL COMPANY,

Fourth Class,

To be drawn on Wednesday, 6th December next, in Richmond.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE,
MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	20,000	Dollars
1	do		10,000	Dollars
1	do		6,000	Dollars
1	do		5,000	Dollars
1	do		4,000	Dollars
1	do		2,910	Dollars
12	do		1,000	Dollars
18	do		500	Dollars
24	do		200	Dollars
186	do		50	Dollars
186	do		20	Dollars
1488	do		10	Dollars
13950	do		5	Dollars
15870	prizes		171,360	Dollars

This is the most brilliant scheme which is now offered to the public.

Tickets and shares for sale at the

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Under the Eagle Hotel.

Whole tickets 5 dolls.—Half 2 50—Quarters 1 25.

Certificates of packages may also be had at the following rates:

A certificate of 12 whole tickets for	$38 75
A certificate of 12 half do. for	19 37 1-2
A certificate of 12 quarter do. for	9 69
A certificate of 12 eights do. for	4 84 1-2

Orders from the country enclosing the cash, or prize tickets will be promptly and punctually attended to, as if on personal application, if addressed to

J. B. YATES & A M'INTYRE, Richmond.

Sept. 23. 41—tf

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM—CLASS 8.

Most Splendid Scheme in the United States.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, }
Sept. 11, 1826. }

☞ Under authority of the General Assembly, the following Brilliant Scheme is presented to the public, to be drawn on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, in consequence of its unrivalled popularity—the whole in ONE DAY, and will take place in the city of BALTIMORE, under the superintendance of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, on the

15th November Next.

GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Md. The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at *least* One prize and may draw *Three!*

HIGHEST PRIZES:

50,000, 30,000, 20,000, &c.

SCHEME:

1	prize	of	$50,000	is	50,000	dollars
1	prize	of	30,000	is	30,000	dollars.
1	prize	of	20,000	is	20,000	dollars
1	prize	of	10 000	is	10,000	dollars
1	prize	of	6,000	is	6,000	dollars
1	prize	of	4,000	is	4,000	dollars
10	prizes	of	1,000	is	10,000	dollars
10	prizes	of	500	is	5,000	dollars
50	prizes	of	100	is	5,000	dollars
100	prizes	of	50	is	5,000	dollars
125	prizes	of	20	is	2,500	dollars
250	prizes	of	12	is	3 000	dollars
17500	prizes	of	9	is	157,500	dollars
18051	prizes amounting to				308,000	dollars

☞ The whole of the prizes payable in *CASH,* which as usual at *Cohen's Offices,* can be had the *moment they are drawn.*

Tickets	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd & Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, *Market street,*
BALTIMORE;

Where both the great and magnificent capital prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Each, were sold in the late Grand State Lotteries, in Shares, all to *Distant Adventurers,* and where both the great capitals of Thirty Thousand Dollars and Ten Thousand Dollars, drawn in the last Grand State Lottery were also sold—☞ and where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, [post paid] or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette & Lottery Register,*" will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of Prizes.. it will be forwarded *gratis,* to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

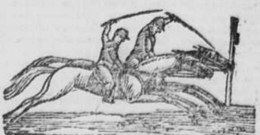
Sept. 19. 35—11stNif

BERNARD PEYTON,

OFFERS for sale, on accommodating terms, Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop & co's choice old Madeira *Wine,* in quarter casks, prime *Green Coffee, Loaf Sugar,* of various qualities, *Family Flour,* of the best quality, made of white wheat, *Mackarel,* No. 2. *Alum, Cotton Yarns,* best Liverpool filled *Salt,* 100 sides well tanned *Upper Leather,* live *Geese Feathers,* in fine order, *Shoe thread, Bees'-wax, Nails* assorted, from 3d to 20d, American, Swedes, and English *Iron* assorted, German and American blistered *Steel,* and French Burr Mill-stone blocks, of the best quality.

Oct 10. 44 w2tf

The Richmond Jockey Club Races, over the Tree Hill Course,



WILL commence on the *Third Wednesday in October,* and continue 4 days as usual.

1st day. The proprietor's purse, 2 mile heats, for $300.

2d day. Jockey Club purse, 4 mile heats, $1000.
3d day. Post Stake, a single 4 mile heat, $500.
4th day. A Handy Cap, and a match race $400.

The Proprietor has in compliance with his understanding with the Club, *erected a handsome and commodious Pavilion,* especially for the accommodation of the Ladies, and such gentlemen as may be invited into it by members of the Club, where they may have a full view of the whole race. The following gentlemen, Members of the Club, have politely offered their services, to act as Managers of the Ladies' Pavillion:

Col. *Bernard Peyton,* Mr. *Robert G. Scott,* Mr. *James Lyons,* Col. *John Armistead,* Major *Wm. Finney,* Mr. *Thos. N. Page.*

The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that the course and field are in far better order than they have ever been, and from the number of superior horses now in training, (among them *Arab, Ariel, Gohannah, Shakspeare, Phillis,* &c.) fine sport may be expected.

J. M. SELDEN, *Proprietor.*

N. B. A full meeting of the Club is earnestly requested, on the evening preceding the 1st day's race, at Tree Hill house, at 5 o'clock, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our lamented President. J. M. SELDEN, Tr.

Sept. 22. 29—8t