Richmond Enquirer.

BY RITCHIE & GOOCH. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1827. VOL. XXIII...NO. 116

☞ The ENQUIRER is published twice a week generally and three times a week during the session of the State Legislature.—Price, the same as heretofore, Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Notes of chartered, specie-paying banks only) will be received in payment. The Editors will guarantee the safety of remitting them by mail; the postage of all letters being paid, by the writers.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editors,) until all arrearages have been paid up.

☞ Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers shall have the tenth GRATIS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

☞ One square, OR LESS—First insertion 75 cents—each continuance, 50 cents.

⁂ No advertisemen inserted, until it has either been paid for, or assumed by some person in this city, or its environs.

ANDERSON, GARTH & CO.

HAVE in Store and are receiving per the schooners Reaper and Magnolia from Boston, and Sea Horse, Effort & Mechanic from New-York, the following articles, which they offer for sale upon their usual terms:

63 HHDS. St. Croix, Muscovado and N. Orleans Sugars
35 hhds. assorted loaf do
230 bags green coffee, part very superior
13 do Java do
22 hhds English Island Molasses
6 do and } Whiskey
150 barrels
30 do old high proof do.
7 puncheons Antigua rum
3 do old Jamaica do
3 pipes fine old Cogniac Brandy
20 bbls apple do
1 pipe old Holland Gin
Sicily
Port } Wines
Malaga and
Rousilon
25 boxes gunpowder teas
Candles, Jackson's and Woodroof's brands
100 kegs Beatty's gunpowder
10 ton shot, assorted
40 do iron, assorted
8 do plough moulds
German, English and American Steel
Cut and wrought Nails
Bar lead
Indigo, madder, alum, copperas
Brimstone
Pepper, pimento, ginger, nutmegs
Cap, letter, and wrapping paper
Bed cords, plough lines, twine
Demijohns, Stoneware
Cotton Yarns and } From the Union Manufacturing
Indigo Plaids } Co. of Maryland.

April 24. 113—tf

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM NEALE & CO. have received per the Cumberland, from Philadelphia, and other late arrivals from New York, a part of their Spring supply:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

4-4 and 6-4 cotton cambric
Common and super prints, new style
Mull, jaconet and book muslins
Plain and figured Swiss muslins
Parician
Sattin stripe and } Ginghams
Grecian do.
Brown cambric, for bonnets
Swiss muslin, scarfs, capes, collars and hdkfs.
Elegant silk and gauze hdkfs.
Crazy Jane caps
Lace do
Bobbinet veils
Plain coloured Gro de Nap
4-4 Irish linen, florentine
Cotton cassimeres
Buff, white and fancy colored Marseilles
Blue and yellow nankeens
Ladies' kid, horseskin and beaver gloves

With many other articles, which they offer for sale at their usual low prices.

April 20. 112—tf

LEWIS WEBB & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

40 HHDS. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugars
3 hhds. and 13 boxes loaf sugar
150 bags and 3 tierces coffee, various qualities
20 hhds. prime molasses
33 hhds. 70 bbls. rye whiskey
Barrels rectified do
12 hhds. and 25 bbls. apple brandy
5 hhds. superior old Jamaica rum
9 hhds. Antigua do
25 hhds. and 50 bbls. New England do
2 pipes Holland Gin
2 pipes French Brandy
London Particular Madeira
Sicily Madeira
Marseilles Madeira
Canary, Port, Lisbon } *WINES.*
Tenneriffe, Rousillon
Colmenar, Sweet Malaga,
Muscat. and Scuppernong
New-Ark cider, vinegar
London porter, porter bottles
20 tons bar iron, American, Swedish, and English
Plough plates
6 tons blistered steel
German and Crawley steel
Wrought and cut nails
10 tons castings
5 tons patent shot
1 ton bar lead
200 Nova Scotia grindstones
600 sacks Liverpool salt
400 prime Buenos Ayres hides
200 West India do
500 sides soal leather
Morocco goat skin
30 boxes Whittemore's cotton and wool cards
Window glass (various dimensions)
Casks, tumblers, decanters, wines, &c.
Demijohns, stone ware
Tallow and sperm candles
Brown and shaving soap
Imperial and gunpowder teas
Spanish segars, snuff
Copperas, madder, allum, indigo
Logwood, brimstone, saltpetre
Pepper, pimento, nutmegs, cloves
Cassia, race ginger, ground ginger
Raisins, lemons, almonds, walnuts
Writing, letter and wrapping paper
New York prime pork
North Carolina cut herrings
Tar, Tanners' oil
Dupont's and Ætna gunpowder;

ALSO,

3000 lbs. cotton yarns, from the Union factory of Maryland
Domestic, broad cloths, checks, sheetings, shirtings, &c.
Oznaburgs and hessians
Oznaburgs thread
Bale rope, and various other kinds of cordage
Wrapping, seine and sewing twine
Bedcords and leading lines
Cotton bagging

April 10. 109—1m

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50 hhds. sugar
27 do. molasses
20 bbls loaf sugar
40 bags prime green and Java coffee
10 hhds Antigua rum
25 hhds } Whiskey
25 bbls
25 do old rye do
50 do apple brandy
10 tierces Hibbert's Brown Stout and Porter
40 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 glass
80 do tallow candles
25 do Sperm. do
16 boxes gunpowder tea
19 do Whittemore's cotton and wool cards
100 reams writing paper
50 do wrapping do
30 kegs cut nails
20 ton bar iron, assorted
Hoop iron
Half ton blistered steel
Half do plough moulds
400 lbs. English blistered steel
Quarter ton German do
60 kegs Dupont and Orange powder
3 ton patent shot, assorted
1 hhd English copperas
2 seroons indigo
150 sacks Liverpool salt
100 do ground alum do
100 sides sole leather,

For sale by WORTHAM & McGRUDER.

April 27. 114—4t

SPRING GOODS.

HALL NEILSON, has received by the Effort, Planter and Richmond Packet, and other late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large proportion of his *SPRING GOODS;* comprising an extensive and desirable assortment of Fancy and Staple articles. Amongst which are British and German Oznaburgs, Burlaps and Ticklenburgs, Irish Linens, Lawns, Dipers and Damask, Jaconet, Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins, plain and figured, Cotton and Thread Cambricks, and Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Ginghams, Calicoes and Dimities, Drillings, Satteens and Grandurells, Gentlemen and Ladies Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Blue and Buff Nankeens, Tortoise Shell, side, neck and tuck combs, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Domestic Plaids and Checks, Bed Ticking, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, either wholesale or by retail.

March 30. 106—tf

James River Land for Sale.

THE tract of land belonging to the heirs of John Dandridge, is for sale. The above tract is situated in the county of Prince George, immediately on James river, adjoining the lands of George and William Harrison, Esqrs. and Mrs. Edloe, and contains about six hundred acres; it is in one of the best neighbourhoods in Virginia, and is inferior to none in fertility, most of it is heavily timbered; its location and quality render it the most desirable tract of land for sale at this time in Virginia. Persons wishing to purchase can ascertain the terms, by applying to Edmund Christian, Esq. or John Dandridge, in Richmond. April 17. 111—tf

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GREAT RACE

Over the Tree Hill Course near Richmond.

THE most interesting Race ever Run in the United States, will probably be run at Tree-Hill, on the 10th of May next; there are already 5 subscribers $500 each, play or pay, to be added to the Jockey Club Purse of $1000. The subscribers to this by-stake, besides those who may run for the regular Jockey Club Purse, are Wm. R. Johnson, Henry Clay, Wm. Wynne, Jno. M. Botts, Jas. J. Harrison.

The Races over this course, will commence on the 2d Tuesday in May, and continue 4 days as usual:

1st day. Sweepstakes for 3 years old, mile heats, entrance $100.

2d day. Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, $300.

3d day. Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, $1000.

4th day. Post Stake, single 4 mile heat, $500.

The subscriber calculates from the superior order of the Course and Field; the number of fine horses that are in training, and the great Race that is to be run on the Jockey Club day; that there will be the greatest number of persons ever seen at a Race in Virginia. The subscriber will do all in his power to give satisfaction to those who may visit Tree-Hill.

☞ There will be offered for sale, at 10 o'clock, at the house, on the morning of the 2d day's Race, some Mares and Colts of the best blood, and the subscriber recommends it to those who wish to buy to attend, and those who wish to dispose of any blooded Horses, Mares or Colts, to bring them to this market, as it is likely there will be persons here from every part of the Union. J. M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

April 17. 111—td

LOTTERY for the RICHMOND DOCK.

THE Commissioners appointed by the subjoined Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, to raise by way of Lottery the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the benefit of the Richmond Dock, hereby give notice, that they will receive proposals to contract for conducting and managing the said Lottery, untill the first day of June next. The proposals must be made in writing, sealed, and addressed to Robert Pollard, President of the Board of Commissioners, postage paid.

AN ACT for raising a sum of money by way of Lottery for the benefit of the Richmond Dock.—Passed 6th March, 1827.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly,* That Robert Pollard, George Fisher, Robert Gwathmey, James Rawlings, Robert G. Scott, Bernard Peyton, James Lyons, Fleming James, Robert Stanard, John Allan, and John A. Lancaster, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, with full power and authority to raise by lottery or lotteries, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; which said sum, or any part thereof, so soon as it may be raised, shall be appropriated towards completing the Richmond Dock.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or their successors, or a majority of them, to contract and agree with some fit and proper person or persons, for conducting and managing the said lottery or lotteries, taking bond or bonds of the contractor or contractors, with good and sufficient security, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or their contracts and obligations in relation thereto. And it shall not be lawful for the person or persons so contracting with the said commissioners, to sell any ticket or tickets, in the said lottery or lotteries, until he or they shall have executed the said bond or bonds in manner aforesaid.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That the sum or sums of money to be raised as aforesaid by lottery or lotteries, shall be paid by the person or persons contracting to conduct and manage the same, to the President and Directors of the Richmond Dock Company, within twenty days after the drawing of the said lottery or lotteries shall have been completed, and upon the production of the receipt or receipts of said company shall be credited by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, for such sum or sums as shall have been paid to the said company.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That in case of the death, resignation, removal, refusal to act, or any other disability of any one or more of the said commissioners, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Privy Council of this commonwealth to supply such vacancy or vacancies, by the appointment of another person or persons, so soon thereafter, as they shall be notified of such vacancy.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the person or persons contracting with the commissioners to conduct and manage the said lottery or lotteries, shall, before they have power to act in this behalf, be required to give bond with such security, and in such penalty, as shall be approved and directed by the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, with condition, that he or they will faithfully disburse in prizes, the whole amount received from the sale of tickets or parts of tickets in said lottery or lotteries, after deducting therefrom 15 per centum to be applied as herein before directed.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That, in case the person or persons contracting as aforesaid, with the commissioners to conduct and manage the said lottery or lotteries, shall fail to pay the money so raised by the authority of this act, for the purpose herein mentioned, within the period herein before specified, or, shall fail to pay within reasonable time, any prize or prizes, to such person or persons as may be entitled to the same, then, in such case, the body politic and corporate, the person or persons, thinking himself, herself, or themselves aggrieved, may, by motion in the Superior or Inferior Courts of Henrico, or in the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, ten days previous notice thereof in writing being given to the person or persons so contracting to conduct and manage the said lottery or lotteries, or to his or their security or securities, recover a judgment against any one or more of them, upon whom such notice shall have been served, his or their heirs, executors or administrators, for the whole or any part thereof which may be due.

7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, to examine the scheme of the said lottery or lotteries, and ascertain, whether the same is fair, correct and proper, prepare all the numbers and prizes, which they themselves shall put into the wheel, and appoint suitable persons to draw the same.

8. This act shall be in force, from and after the passing thereof.

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer, the Morning Chronicle of Baltimore, the United States Gazette of Philadelphia, the Commercial Advertiser of N. York, and the Boston Patriot, will publish the above twice a week 'till the 20th May, and forward their accounts to the Richmond Dock Company for payment. April 13. 110—120m

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Medical Institute of Philadelphia.

THE *Summer Course of Lectures will begin on Monday* the 9th day of April, and end on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of November. The month of August is a vacation.

Nathaniel Chapman, M. D.—On the Practice of Medicine.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.—On Midwifery.
Thos. Harris, M. D. Surgeon U. States Navy.—On Operative Surgery.
Saml. Jackson, M. D.—On Materia Medica.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D.—On Anatomy.
Jno. K. Mitchell, M. D.—On Chemistry.
John Bell, M. D.—On the Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence.
Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.—On the Principles of Surgery.

April 10. 109—2m

Executor's Sale of Real Estates.

IN compliance with the last will and testament of Littlebury Moon, dec. we shall, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, offer for sale in the Town of Scottsville and county of Albemarle, to the highest bidder, upon a credit of one, two and three years equal instalments, the following real estates, viz: One lot in the town of Scottsville and county aforesaid, upon which is erected a large and convenient Store House, at present and for several years past, occupied by Moon & Perkins; one other lot believed to contain one-fourth of an acre, and upon which is built a large Tobacco Warehouse, completely enclosing the whole lot; the inner part of said house has been fitted up at considerable expense for the reception of grain and every other species of produce; also, one undivided moiety of fifty acres of land, lying in the county of Fluvanna, bordering upon James River, nearly the full extent of what is called and known by the name of the Seven Islands, and upon which said tract or parcel of land as above described, stands the Mills called and known by the name of the Middleton Mills, a very large and extensive establishment, working four pair of large Burrs, with all the necessary machinery, upon the latest and most approved plans; also, an excellent Saw Mill, Coopers' Shop, Miller's House, &c. Should the one moiety of this tract of land together with the one moiety of the premises not to be sold on the day above named, they will be rented for one year. Bonds with approved personal security, together with trust deeds upon the property before sold will be required.

JOHN D. MOON.
SAMUEL O. MOON.

April 17. 111—tds

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro man slave, by the name of *JIM,* (who calls himself *Jim Page,*) of a brown colour, common stature, likely, and has a pleasant countenance, about 30 years of age; he is well known in Richmond and the Dover Coal Pits, the latter place he has worked at some years past. I had been impressed by my agent, that he was hired last year to Mr. Richard Whitfield of Richmond, (who had hired him the year before,) but was not. I am informed he was last year engaged in boating of coal from the Dover Pitts, and the last account I had of him, he was going in a boat from Lynchburg to Richmond, to the latter place he was seen a little before Christmas. I have no doubt but he is either about the Coal Pitts or Lynchburg, I think it likely he has obtained free papers. The above reward will be given with all reasonable charges, for the delivery of the said slave to me, living in Chesterfield county, 6 miles South of the Courthouse.

April 10. 109—8t ARMISTEAD HILL.

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately at the Penitentiary, 4,000 seasoned White Oak *WHEEL SPOKES.* The highest price in cash, will be paid on their delivery there by

THOMAS NELSON, P. A. P.

April 20. 112—tf

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond District, pronounced on the 7th day of March, 1827, in the case of Edmund Bailey vs. Alexander M'Kim and others, I shall on the 9th day of May next, on the premises, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, all the right, title, and interest of Robert McKim, dec. in and to the following property in the city of Richmond, to wit: The brick tenement at the intersection of E and 10th streets, in which the Post Office is now kept—One other brick tenement adjoining the above—One other brick tenement on 10th street, now occupied by Mr Wm. M. Harris, and separated from the two first described by a seven feet alley common to all four of the lots of the said Robert. Also, one other lot, piece or parcel of land, fronting an alley in the rear of the above described property, and adjoining ——— thirty-two feet, running back 42 feet, being part of lot No 414, thence parallel with said alley 32 feet, thence 42 feet to the beginning—Also a small piece of ground on South side of seven feet alley, extending 22 feet parallel with 10th street—Also a work shop formerly occupied by said McKim, adjoining the tenement occupied by Mrs. McKim, as per deeds of 17th Sept. & 23d Jan., 1821, and 12th Jan., 1822, filed among the exhibits in said cause, will more fully appear.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Wm. McKim and Elizabeth his wife, in and to the following property, to wit: The house and lot at the North East intersection of F & 3d Streets—All that lot of ground on the North side of G street, near David Bullock's, containing 264 feet front on G street and extending back about 154 feet to an alley of 13 feet—Four houses and lots, to wit: The houses and lots occupied by John Dolton, Lewis Convert, Mrs. Dandridge, and Miss Clarke, on the 15th Sept., 1821; all fronting on F street, between 3d & 4th streets, and extending back on said 3d & 4th Streets 120 feet, to an intended alley of 12 feet, to run through the square from 3d to 4th street—Eighty feet of ground at the corner of E and 4th streets, and extending back on 4th street, 120 feet—Also the house and lot occupied by Elisha Turpin, on the 15th Sept. 1821, containing about 62 1-2 feet, fronting on 4th street, and extending back 70 feet, in which last mentioned lot the reversionary interest only will be offered, it being subject to the life estate of Mrs. Elizabeth McKim. Also, one moiety of a half acre lot numbered in the plan of the city of Richmond 731, taken up as a stray lot by Wm. McKim and Wilson Bryan, and divided between them, but to be surrendered whenever the real proprietor might apply for it.

And at the front door of the Eagle Hotel, in the city of Richmond, I shall in like manner, offer for sale, at 12 o'clock, of the 4th day of May next, a tract of land lying in the county of Rockbridge, containing 673 acres, purchased by said Wm. McKim of John Glynn, as per his deed, bearing date 11th January, 1803, and recorded in the office of the General Court. All which will more fully appear by deeds filed in said cause.

Sale of the lots to commence at 10 o'clock, on the premises, occupied as Post Office, and adjourned from lot to lot, and from day to day, if necessary, until completed.

J. GUERRANT, m. s. c. c. r. d.

April 3. 107—tds *Or one of his Deputies.*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on the 24th day of June, 1826, in the case of Cocke vs. Bentley, I shall on the 12th day of May next, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Lucy Bentley, the tract of land in said decree referred to; being the tract of land, whereon Mrs. Bentley now resides, and containing eight hundred acres, lying in the county of Powhatan, as mentioned in the deed from William Bentley to his son John Bentley, bearing date the 16th of April, 1808: Terms, one third cash, for the balance a credit of one and two years, bond with approved security and the title retained, 'till they are paid; also, at the *same* time and place, under the same decree, will be offered for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, some few articles of house hold and kitchen furniture, consisting of Beds, Tables, *&c. &c.* mentioned in the deed above recited.

J. GUERRANT, m. s. c. c. r. d.

April 6. 108—tds *Or one of his Deputies.*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on the 13th day of January, 1827, in the case of Hall and others vs. Bottom, I shall on the 14th day of May next, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, a tract of land, lying and being in the county of Chesterfield, on James River, bounded by the lands of Thos. Stratton, Samuel Clay and others, containing fifty acres, being the same tract of land on which Thomas Bottom lately resided. Terms, a credit of twelve months, bond and security and the title retained until the purchase money is paid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

J. GUERRANT, m. s. c. c. r. d.

April 6. 108—tds *Or one of his Deputies.*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on the 28th day of Feb., 1827, in the cases of Pleasants vs. Mitchell, and Mitchell vs. Pleasants, I shall on the 7th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called *SPRING HILL*, in the county of Henrico, and of which William Mitchell died seised and possessed; which said land will be sold entire or in lots, as may be deemed best. And on the 4th day of May, I shall in like manner, offer for sale, at the front door of the Eagle Hotel in the city Richmond at 4 o'clock P. M. ninety acres of land in the county of Henrico; also, one thousand acres of land in the county of Mason and state of Kentucky. Terms, a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months: notes negotiable and payable at the bank of Virginia, with approved endorsers, and the title retained as a further security.

J. GUERRANT, m. s. c. c. r. d.

April 6. 108—tds *Or one of his Deputies.*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on the 27th day of February, 1827, in the cases of Goddin vs. Taylor and Taylor vs. Goddin, I shall on the 4th day of May, 1827, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the house and lot in the proceedings mentioned, it being the house and lot, situated on the south side of Bacon Quarter Branch, lying in the city of Richmond, and a part of the lot purchased by the said John Goddin of Philip Fulcher, senior and Jane his wife: Terms, a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months: negotiable notes with approved endorsers, required of the purchaser. Sale to commence about 5 o'clock P. M.

JOHN GUERRANT, m. s. c. c. r. d.

April 6. 108—tds *Or one of his Deputies.*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on the 8th day of June, 1825, in the case of Carter vs. Anthony, I shall on the 4th day of May, 1827, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the lot of land in the proceedings mentioned, being lot No. 734, in the city of Richmond. Sale to be made on the premises, at 4 o'clock.

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

April 6. 108—tds

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for business heretofore confided to him, and begs leave to inform them that he will give his attention hereafter regularly, to receiving and selling all kinds of country produce. He will undertake also, to buy labourers, horses, mules or other property for farmers in the country; according to order, and send the property to them after it is purchased.—His office will be kept at the auction and commission store of Mr. Henry W. Moncure, opposite the Bell Tavern.

JOSEPH F. PRICE.

April 17. 111—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Brigade Inspectors—other Militia Officers and Musicians.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *March 24*, 1827.

THE following abstract of the law passed on the 27th Feb. last, is published for the information of all persons concerned.

1. The pay of *Brigade Inspectors* is reduced to *six dollars* per day, for attending the trainings and regimental musters—*Its* Inspectors are not authorised, hereafter, to employ drum and fife Majors, to attend them through the Brigades.

2. The *drum* and *fife Majors* of every regiment, are required to attend the *trainings* and *regimental* and *battalion* musters; and shall receive the sum of *two dollars* per day, for each day's *service*; as the act does not change the pre-existing *mode* of compensation, their allowances must be certified as heretofore, by the Regimental Courts of Enquiry. If from any cause the drum and fife Majors fail to attend the *trainings* or *regimental* and battalion musters, the commanding officer is empowered to employ a Musician, to perform the duty and receive the compensation.

3. One *drummer* and *fifer*, only, shall be employed at each *company muster*; and one bugler and trumpeter at the muster of each troop of cavalry, to be allowed for their services respectively, *one dollar* each per day, and *no more*. *No other compensation shall be allowed to any Musician or Musicians.*

4. The pay of the *Clerk*, for attending each Regimental and Battalion Court of Enquiry, is reduced to *five dollars* per day for each day's attendance, except the clerks of the 19th, 39th and 54th regiments. The allowance for each list of fines remains as heretofore.

5. The pay of the *Provost Martial*, for attending each Court of Enquiry, is reduced to *one dollar* per day.

6. The pay of the *Adjutant*, for attending the *regimental* and *battalion musters*, is reduced to *three* dollars per day, and hereafter he is not required to attend, nor will be paid for attending the *trainings*.

7. The *Sergeant Major*, will be entitled to nothing hereafter for his services; nor will he be required to attend the *training*.

8. The compensation to *expresses* employed by *any* militia officer, to transmit *any* orders, is fixed at *four cents* per mile; but none shall be employed to transmit *regimental*, *battalion* or *company* orders, except in *time of war, invasion, insurrection, or imminent danger thereof.*

JAS. E. HEATH,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

March 27. 105—tf

TRUST SALE OF WAKEFIELD.

BY *virtue of a Deed of Trust from the late Col. Heath J. Miller, to myself and George Toler, dec., recorded in Goochland Court, I will offer for sale, upon the premises, on the 28th May, 1827, to the highest bidder, for cash, Wakefield, the late residence of said Miller, in order to satisfy the calls of said Deed. Wakefield lays in said County, on the waters of the Little Birds' Creek, and contains 533 1-3 acres.*

WILLIAM TOLER, Surviving Trustee
of George & William Toler.

April 27. 114—ts

NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL.

LIBERAL wages and constant employment will be given by the subscriber to a few first rate *CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND BLACKSMITHS.*

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

Building Site, Fort Nelson, opposite
Norfolk, March 27, 1827.

April 24. 113—8t

FOR SALE.

THE Poplar Forest, Home Tract, or all that part of the estate attached to the Mansion House, containing by recent survey one thousand and seventy four acres, and three quarters; of this land never before offered to the public, about 500 acres are already cleared, the rest in woods heavily timbered, and the greater part tobacco land of the first quality. The cleared land with the exception of about 50 acres is all in good heart, & capable under judicious management, of producing fine corn; the exhausted portion might be soon reclaimed. This plantation distant one mile from the turnpike and eight from Lynchburg, is well watered, being intersected by many branches, heading within its limits and therefore not so subject to overflow, affording not less than 50 acres of branch and bottom land, well adapted to the culture of Timothy and other grasses, and to the purpose of standing tobacco lots; about one half of the branch land is still in wood. On the plantation, besides other improvements, there is a large framed wheat [illegible] with a good threshing machine. The Mansion house is roomy, convenient, handsome, and situated on an eminence commanding nearly the whole of the arable land of the farm. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low, for cash or credit, and I feel no hesitation in asserting, that to a tobacco planter few estates are more desirable.

FRANCIS EPPES.

Bedford, April 13. 110—tf

Navy Commissioner's Office,

12th March, 1827.

Live Oak frame and promiscuous Timber, for Ships of the Line, Frigates and Sloops of War.

THE commissioners of the Navy will receive proposals until the 31st day of July next, for furnishing live oak timber, cut to moulds, (which they will furnish,) for ships of the line, frigates and sloops of war, and the proportion of promiscuous live oak, cut to dimensions that may be required—say 6000 cubical feet for each ship of the line: 3000 for each frigate: and 1000 for each sloop. The timber must be cut from trees grown in situations not more than 25 miles from the sea, deliverable at the following Building Yards, viz:—Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, during the years 1828, 1829, and 1830—say on or before the 1st November of each year.

Persons offering, will be pleased to state particularly, their terms per cubical foot, for any one of the frames, with the proportion of promiscuous timber required; also, (should they be disposed to offer for more,) their terms per cubical foot for *three* frames collectively, (one of each class, that is, a 74, a 44, and a sloop,) with the promiscuous timber, designating, in all cases, their prices for the frame of a ship of the line, of a frigate, of a sloop, and for promiscuous timber; the offers can be made deliverable at any one or either, or all of the yards above mentioned; *but* the terms per cubical foot, deliverable at each, (if a difference be made by the bidder,) must be distinctly stated. It is to be understood, that the Commissioners will select such offers, and assign to each bidder such portion of the timber required (not less than one entire frame,) and designate such yards for the delivery, as they may judge expedient for the public interest; and further, that no money will, at any time, under any circumstances, be advanced, and that none will be paid until an actual delivery of timber; that bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of any contract, will be required; that the amount of such bond will be one-third the estimated amount of the contract; moreover, that, as additional and collateral security, ten per centum of the avails of each cargo will be reserved and withheld, until the contract shall be fully complied with, to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners; and that, in all deliveries of timber, a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frames shall be delivered, otherwise, it shall be at the option of the Commissioners to withhold such amount in addition to the 10 per cent. above mentioned, as they may judge expedient for the public interest, until such deficient proportion of such difficult timbers shall *be* delivered; and it is further to be understood, that all payments will be made at the places of delivery.

Those who may offer to supply any part of this timber, are further requested to state particularly, their own residence, the names and residence of their sureties; to forward letters from such persons, stating their willingness to become sureties; and also, to forward evidence of the competency of such persons as sureties, to the amount for which they may become bound. All offers are to be sealed, and directed to the Commissioners of the Navy, and endorsed with the following words, viz: "Offer to furnish live oak, under the advertisement of 12th March, 1827."

The timber is to be inspected and measured according to the rules established by the Board—copy of which may be obtained, on application to the Navy Agent, either at Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, S. C. Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Portsmouth, N. H.

Any bid, not made in conformity to this advertisement, or that may not be received within the time herein limited for receiving bids, cannot be considered.

March 20. 103—t31J

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

THE New York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, is well organised and prepared to instruct those who are deprived of hearing and speech. The two instructors who can hear and speak, (one male and one female) are well qualified to teach the Deaf and Dumb, having had eight years practical experience. They are assisted by two mutes, one of each sex, who have been taught in this Institution, and are highly useful in the school. The system of instruction pursued is that of the French, and the same as is pursued in other schools for the Deaf and Dumb in this country. Pupils over eight and not exceeding 25 years, will be received at all times, for any period, at the rate of 150 dollars a year, including board and tuition, books and stationary, washing, mending and medical attendance. There will be no extra charges, but pupils are required to find their own clothing, bed and bedding. There is one vacation during the month of August in each year, when pupils may visit their friends or remain in the Institution at their option. The male and female pupils, are provided for in different buildings, some distance apart, and are not allowed to associate out of school. Those interested may obtain further information, by addressing a letter (post paid) to the Secretary of the Institution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, President.
SAMUEL AKERLY, M. D. Sec'ry.

74 Leonard St. New York, Dec. 14. 64—[illegible]

ROBERT SHAPARD,

TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, as a Commission Agent, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage: he will sell all kinds of country produce, such as Tobacco, Flour, Cotton, &c. He may generally be found at the Tobacco Warehouses, during the hours of Inspection Office (east side) fronting Shockoe Warehouse.

☞ The Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer, Raleigh Register and Lynchburg Virginian, will publish the above advertisement 10 times, and forward their accounts to R. S.

April 17. 111—10t*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE tract of Land called Hill Grove, containing above 2,800 acres, lying in the lower end of Amelia county, formerly advertised, is still for sale. It would make an excellent cotton plantation. It will be sold all together or divided into parcels. The terms will be accommodating.

Wigwam, march 4. 99—tf *WM. B. GILES.*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN *pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the district of Williamsburg, pronounced on the 29th day of January, 1827, in the case of Anderson, ex'or of Stith vs. Tazewell, Randolph and others, I shall, on the 4th day of June next, on the premises, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, the tract of land lying in the county of Henrico, mentioned in the deed bearing date the 7th day of December, 1812, from Richard Randolph to John G. Mosby and N. Sheppard, now in the possession of the defendants, representatives of Francis Lewis—and, at the same time, I shall offer for sale, in like manner, a negro man named Dick, [now in the possession of Richard Randolph] if delivered to me on or before that day.*

TERMS.—For the land, a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months the purchaser executing bonds with good personal security; and a deed of trust on the land to secure the purchase money. For the slave, cash will be required. Should the above named day prove to be unfair, the sale will be made the first fair day thereafter. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

J. GUERRANT, M. S.C C. R. D.

May 1. 115—tds *or one of his Deputies.*

China, Glass, and Earthenware.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Gill, 3 doors above the Bell Tavern, Main Street—where they offer at moderate prices, by wholesale and retail, a general assortment of Earthenware, Glass, and China.

S & E. PLEASANTS.

May 1. 115—2aw2w&wtf

RACES over the BROADROCK COURSE.

WILL commence over this course the 3d Tuesday in May next, (the 15th.)

1st Day an elegant sweepstake—six entries of $200 each.
2nd Day Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats—Purse $300.
3rd Day Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats—Purse $500.
4th Day Handy Cap. JAMES CLIBORNE, Proprietor.

The Petersburg Republican will please insert this notice twice and send their account to this office.

April 27. 114—td

Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Susan C. Ligon to the subscriber, dated 6th day of April, 1826, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Henrico County, for the purpose of securing a debt therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 7th day of May next, before the door of the Courthouse of Henrico county, a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the lower end of said County, adjoining the lands of William Willis and others, containing 390 acres; and is the same land on which the said Susan C. Ligon resided at the time of the execution of said deed. I shall convey only such title as is vested in me as trustee. LOFTIN N. ELLETT, Trustee.

April 27. 114—tds

Lunatic Hospital, Williamsburg.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the cells in this institution are occupied, and that no more patients will be received until some of the said cells are vacant; due notice of which will be given. By order of the Court of Directors.

May 26 [illegible] L. HENLEY, c. c.

SELECTIONS.

BOSTON ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Our fellow-citizens in Boston have broken up the old political parties, just as the ice in our rivers breaks up—and the fragments have floated down stream into the gulf of oblivion. In the genuine spirit of a free government, the ancient Democratic and Federal parties have mutually agreed to concede, each to the other, the right of private judgment on public affairs; they heve at length concluded that "it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg" to *believe* that the embargo was a foolish measure or the Hartford Convention a treasonable plot. It is unquestionably practicable to form a union of all who prospectively have the same views and feelings, however widely they may differ as to past measures and retired statesmen.

At the meeting in B[illegible] in Friday's Gazette to take place on that evening, resolutions were passed unanimously, "to support by all fair and honorable means 'the present National and State Administrations"—and "that it is expedient that the city of Boston should be represented by such men as will consult the great interests and welfare of the State and Nation, regardless of all party distinctions and local prejudices." These resolutions are based, according to the preamble, upon the belief that "the candid and just will now admit, that of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, both have contributed spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, in the formation and administration of our Government; and that, although we have called by different names brethren of the same principles, yet we are all Republicans, we are all Federalists;" that being "citizens by birth or choice of a common country," and "that country having a right to concentrate our affections, we have every inducement to sympathy and interest"—and that "the name of American must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations," or "temporary divisions of sentiment."

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Webster and several other gentlemen. The Daily Advertiser furnishes the following report of Mr. Webster's speech: [*Salem Gaz*

Mr. Webster said, there were many and obvious reasons, why he might have wished to forbear taking any part in the proceedings of this meeting. Nevertheless, as the object of it was one which he entirely approved, he felt it his duty, to express that approbation, and to take his part in the responsibility belonging to the occasion. Notwithstanding the odium which some attempted to attach to what they were pleased to call *amalgamation*, he entertained the belief that the time had come, when it was important, and indeed indispensable for those who entertain similar opinions and sought to promote similar objects to act with united counsels, and united force. The resolutions which had been read, by his friend in the gallery [Mr. Child,] expressed the opinion that it was expedient for those who approve the general course of the government, to unite without reference to former party in the election of members to the legislature favorable to that government, and inclined to give it a sincere and hearty support. As bearing on this question, it might be proper to look a little on the actual state of things.

The last President, Mr. Monroe, had been elected for his second term of office by a vote almost, or entirely unanimous. The course of his administration, generally speaking, was satisfactory and acceptable. But with this gentleman, the list of candidates for the office of President, whose claims rested on revolutionary merits and services, terminated. An election was next to be made from a new generation of men; and that happened, which was quite natural, and should surprise no one, that several candidates were proposed and supported by their friends. The east and the west, the north and the south, put forth their respective favorites. In a country so extensive, it need be no cause of wonder, when the class of revolutionary patriots was gone, that opinions should not unite on any one candidate, or even be divided between any two candidates for the highest office. We had no Cæsars, to bestride the land like a colossus. Our Rome encompassed many men, distinguished for talents and services, and who, in the circles where they were best known, were respectively deemed worthy of the highest honors. In this state of things, the late election came on, and no candidate received a majority of all the votes. The ultimate election of course devolved on the House of Representatives, and the choice fell on a distinguished citizen of this Commonwealth. But ere he had well entered on the duties of his office, a thorough and determined opposition was commenced. It did not wait to guide its judgment by the measures of the new administration, but founding itself entirely on the choice that had been made, and complaining only that another choice had not been made, it seemed disposed, not to allow even the common privilege of standing or falling according to the merits of their conduct. For his own part, he had no hesitation to say, that he looked upon such a principle of opposition, as dangerous to the very being of the government. It must sometimes, and may often happen, that a majority of the electors do not agree in the choice of President. The choice, then, of necessity must be made by the House of Representatives; and if all those whose favourite candidate has not succeeded, were for that reason alone, to array themselves in determined hostility to the measures, right or wrong, of him who does succeed, what had we before us, for ourselves and our children but a prospect of perpetual strife & dissension—perhaps of commotion & civil war? He held it the duty of every good citizen, to acquiesce in the will of the whole, as constitutionally expressed, and he feared that we should prove ourselves unworthy of a free government, and, indeed, unfit for it, and unable to maintain it, if when disappointed in the election of a particular favorite, we gave ourselves up to an angry and undiscriminating opposition to the more successful competitor. Without some forbearance from pressing our personal preference to so extreme a point—without some degree of that charity, which does not allow us to deny any virtue, or any ability to honorable rivals—without a disposition to abstain from rancour and animosity towards those who have no fault but their greater favor with the public, he did not perceive how our free and popular institutions were to be maintained. Certainly he thought the present President was entitled to a somewhat kinder treatment than that which he had received. He was a citizen of Massachusetts, a state not unknown or undistinguished in the history of the country. She had manifested no exclusive regard to those who belonged to ourself. She had at no time withheld her vote or her support from distinguished individuals, citizens of other States. Virginia, for example, had given four Presidents to the Union, and for three of these, at least, Massachusetts gave her vote, and when she had not given her vote, as in Mr. Monroe's first election, her support of the President was sincere and zealous, because she found no occasion to complain of his measures. It was not, therefore, unnatural to expect, that when a citizen of Massachusetts had been elected, in a constitutional manner to fill the same high office, he might at least have experienced the common candor of being judged by his acts. He wished to speak with great respect of Virginia. He remembered that there was a time when she and Massachusetts had stood together, shoulder to shoulder, the leading champions of independence and liberty. But it could not escape observation, that during the whole period, now near forty years, in which the present government had existed, Virginia had never once given her vote for the office of President, to any but a native of her own State. There was another thing not altogether unworthy of observation. The ground of objection to the election of the present President was, that he was not the leading candidate before the people—that another received more votes than he, and that that other, as approaching nearer to the choice of the people, ought to have been elected. Now, it is somewhat curious [illegible] most loudly made, by those who supported not the highest, but the lowest candidate; by those who gave their own votes for him who came with the least recommendation from the people, and who having endeavoured in vain to elect him to the presidency, now charge disrespect for the public sentiment, an absolute effrontery on those who voted for a candidate, who had received twice as much support in popular elections as their own.

The President had received the vote of the people of this State, and the vote also of their Representatives in Congress. He had been chosen principally by the northern and western States, and since an organized and extensive opposition had been raised, for no reason that he (Mr. W.) knew of, except simply *that he had been chosen*, it seemed the duty of those who had placed him in office to give him a fair and just support.

If it were the general sentiment then, as he believed it to be, that the administration ought to be supported against personal or groundless opposition, the question was, how should that support be rendered. Speaking in reference to parties that had heretofore existed in the Commonwealth, were these parties to unite, and to act with concert and effect, or were they still to preserve towards each other an attitude of coldness and distance, if not of hostility, although their sentiments and objects were now acknowledged to be the same? For his own part, he thought such a question answered in the very stating of it. Could there be a case, in which union was more necessary, or disunion more senseless? It was said indeed that parties had existed in the Commonwealth for thirty years—that they had differed on leading public questions—that these differences had gone deep and wide—and that therefore it would be impracticable now to reconcile them. If the premises be true, let not the conclusion be too hastily admitted. What was the nature of these differences? On what did this distinction of parties rest? They were not distinct orders in the state, with separate and unequal plivileges. They were not the Patrician and Popular parties of Rome, nor the feudal or landed interest, arrayed against the mercantile and industrious classes, as in some modern states. In these last instances, there were permanent grounds of difference, arising from opposing interests. Our differences, on the contrary, have been mere differences of opinion, upon questions of government, and on its public measures. The rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, the powerful and the feeble, were found on both sides of these questions. Now, if the subjects which caused these differences, still exist—if there still be ground for conscientious opposition of opinion, then of course it ought to continue. Men were not to be persuaded to go where, if they did so, they must leave their honesty behind them. He would be the last to sacrifice himself or invite others to sacrifice a conscientious opinion. But what was the fact? Did these grounds of controversy still subsist? Most assuredly they did not. The two great parties which had so long divided the country had their origin almost contemporaneously with the constitution itself. The French revolution, and the part taken in relation to it by the government of the U. S.—our own unhappy differences with the revolutionary governments—then the misunderstanding with England, and the general embarrassment of our foreign relations, leading to a commercial non-intercourse, embargo, and finally to war—these were the great topics on which parties had been divided. It was quite obvious that as practical questions all these had ceased to exist. Should we not expose ourselves to some degree of derision, if forgetting the things which are around us, and before us, and which immediately concern us, we should employ our tongues, our pens, and our presses, upon any one of the topics to which he had alluded. And was it any more wise in us, because we had differed on those topics, to resolve, that we would not now unite, in a regard to those objects in respect to which our sentiments, our wishes, and our hopes were the same. It was quite obvious to him, that the administration could only be supported on its own principles. When the President came into office, he stated frankly and honestly, that in his opinion, a sacrifice of party feeling and party prejudice was to be made. His sentiments had been full, and his words, emphatic: setting out upon this basis, how could it be said that the administration was supported by those who, while they professed friendship for it, denounced and proscribed others, who felt as much friendship for it as themselves? For his own part he thought it no want of charity to distrust such pretensions. How was it to be expected of men, who had no more interest than others in the matter, that they would be willing to breast the opposition with which the administration was assailed, if at the same time they and their friends were to be held out as objects of distrust and jealousy, and made the subjects of a narrow, selfish and exclusive policy? Had we not seen enough of the result of such a course? In alluding to the inaugural sentiments of the President, he did not mean to say, that they were any other than might have been expected from either of the other candidates. Most of them if not all, he believed, had expressed similar sentiments. Certainly the distinguished citizen who is a candidate in opposition, had expressed such sentiments. They were the necessary result of events. Differing in many other things, all parties had agreed in welcoming the peace of 1815. The French revolution with all its sympathies and its antipathies was then at an end. Our own foreign relations were amicably adjusted, and the aliment of party was consumed. So apparent was this, that he recollected to have heard a gentleman, equally distinguished for quick perception and forcible expression, say, at the moment of peace, alluding to the manner in which corporations are sometimes dissolved, "each of the two parties will now break its common seal."

It was said to be lawful to learn from an enemy, and the admonition might be applicable to the present subject. If Mr. Chairman were to imagine two leading gentlemen in the opposition, to be conferring in Washington on the mode of so influencing the course of two different States, as to bring them to be parties to the opposition; if he should suppose them, to suggest to one of these States, having a majority of one political party, that it was impossible for the present administration ever to treat that party with kindness or respect, and by the same post to urge in the other State, a dangerous partiality on the part of the administration, for that same party, and press the necessity of crushing both it, and the administration together—if, he said, Mr. Chairman were to imagine such an occurrence, he doubted whether his fancy would very much outrun the facts. It