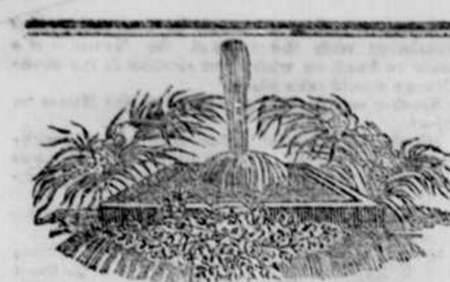

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Camden S. C. Journal.

The following verses were written by Mrs. Brooks expressly for this paper, for which that lady will please to consider us under obligations that will not be forgotten, until memory throws into oblivion, many other reasons we have for cherishing the highest esteem for herself and her accomplished husband. We will not be so unnecessarily common place as to call them beautiful. Every reader of taste and sensibility would consider *that* very unnecessary:

THE GIFT OF THE LYRE.

What though upon the laughing brow
My starry gems I've laid,
And brave and fair and lordly now
In pride and power arrayed—
Go, wean thee from the glittering shrine
And from the stirring throng,
For thine by deep and fearful sign
Shall be the Lyre of the Song!
To wake with many a passioned chord,
And many a thrilling tone,
And many a heart-wrung murmur poured
In silence and alone.
Upon thy brow, the rose would well
In its light beauty sit,
And myrth with wild and sybil spell
Thy rosy lip befit;
But hush the strange and witching gleam
That fires thy dark blue eye!
And turn thee from each idle dream
That flirts in splendour by!
For by the laurel leaves I wreathe
Around the days to be,
And by the spirit spell I breathe—
They cannot be for thee.
Yet love one little flower may bear
Upon thy breast to glow,
And thou awhile the gift may'st wear—
Woe that it should be so!
For in thy loneliness caressed
That flower so frail and bright,
Thou that for aye would'st guard it best
Will be the first to blight;
All vainly dost thou strive to tell
Why thus the doom must be,
'Tis woven with the nameless spell
That here I give to thee.
Yet aye the morning's golden ray
With joyous thoughts shall come,
And eve shall bring thee gatherings gay,
But not by hearth or home—
No heart more true or pure than thine
May by the festal stand,
Or fairer by the bridal shrine
May claim the bridal band;
But 'tis not in thy destiny
That charmed life to wear,
And with the Lyre I bring to thee
A lonely crown thou'lt bear!
So win the music from the steam
That lights the thunderer by—
And win it from the silvery beam
That warms the summer sky!
From weary dream, and watchings lone,
And many a fearful sigh—
And many a deep and burning tone
Of the heart's agony;—
For by the laurel leaves I weave
Around thine hours to be,
And by the spirit spell I leave,
Such, such are all for thee!

NORNA.

ANOTHER MEMOIR.

We published in our last No. a beautiful Memoir of the life of our distinguished and lamented citizen, WILLIAM B. GILES. We this morning publish another from another pen.—It happened, by a curious coincidence, that both of them came to our hands, last Saturday morning; and almost at the same moment of time. We have *first* published the one which was *first* received—But as they are both well written, we have determined to lay both of them before the Public—especially as they state new anecdotes, and take various views of the character of the deceased.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE GOVERNOR GILES.

The opinion that public men are, to a certain extent, public property, and that the Community have a right to a knowledge of their private history, as well as their public acts, seems to be a sentiment so generally admitted, that it is believed a brief Memoir of the late Governor Giles will not be unacceptable to your readers. To this duty the author has been impelled, not less by his own opinion of its propriety, than the suggestion of his friends; and in the performance of which, he will endeavour to avoid equally the errors of a blind eulogium, or a too rigid criticism of those foibles, from which no human being is wholly exempt.

William B Giles was a native of the county of Amelia, in the State of Virginia; and was born about the year 1762. He was the youngest son, and indeed the youngest child of his parents, William and —— Giles. He had an elder brother, John Giles, who was an officer of the Continental Army, and who died at Charleston. Mr. Giles's parents, though holding a highly respectable standing in society, were not remarkable for their wealth, but possessed, in an abundant degree, both the means and the disposition to give their son a regular education. After the usual preparation at the Country Schools, he was placed by his Father at Hampden Sydney College, under the care and instruction of the Reverend Samuel Stanhope Smith, who was then President of that Institution. He remained at Hampden Sydney for a year or two, when President Smith was transferred to Nassau Hall, in Princeton, New Jersey; and having formed an attachment for young Giles, whose ardent genius had begun to bud, he prevailed upon his Father to send him to Princeton, where Mr. Giles remained for some time, availing himself of all the advantages of that ancient and renowned Seminary, under the guidance and pupilage of his friend and benefactor, Dr. Smith. It is believed, however, that Mr. Giles never graduated in that Institution; having left there before he completed his course.—Upon his return to Virginia, he was placed by his Father at Williamsburg, to study the law, under old Mr Wythe; and was in due time admitted to the Bar as a practitioner.

It is due to Mr. Giles, as well as to the memory of those learned and good men, to state the exalted opinion he always entertained of their merits, and the deep sense of gratitude which he cherished through life, for their kindness towards him. In relation to Dr. Smith, he always spoke of him as his Benefactor; and it was doubtless to his sagacity in marking the high grade of Mr. Giles's genius in early life, and which prompted him to desire that he should accompany him to Princeton, that the public is indebted for that overwhelming display of talent, which has so often illuminated the councils of the country, and won for Mr. Giles the reputation of being one of the first Debaters in the United States.

Having obtained a license to practice, Mr. Giles settled in Petersburg, and attended the courts of the neighbouring counties, as well as the old General Court; and though his professional career was a short one, not exceeding five or six years, it was, nevertheless, a brilliant one. And the Author of this Memoir, has heard frequent anecdotes of his astonishing powers as an advocate in the court in which he practised.—But he never was a sound or learned Lawyer—owing, no doubt, to his early removal from the Bar; and, perhaps, in some degree, to the eager and towering character of his genius, which did not allow him to brook the *Lucubratio viginte annorum*, which we are told is necessary to make a good Lawyer.

During Mr. Giles' residence in Petersburg, and when he was about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, a vacancy occurred during the last year of the first Congress, in the representation from that District, by the death of Col. Bland, (according to the author's present recollection) at which time he became a candidate, and was opposed by a Col. Edmonds, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, who was very popular, and who had in reserve the advantage upon such an occasion, of a disabled limb, which he had acquired in battle. The District at that period was large, and extended nearly to the North Carolina border. The canvass was an animated one, and the party distinctions at that time, were Federalists and Anti-Federalists, in reference to the then recent adoption of the Federal Constitution. Those were called Federalists who had been in favor of its adoption, and those opposed to it Anti-Federalists. Mr Giles belonged to the former, and his opponent to the latter party. Thus circumstanced, they commenced the canvass; and the author received from Mr. Giles himself, the history of an incident to which he always ascribed his success upon that occasion. The anecdote was as follows:—In one of the largest counties in the District, and which lay contiguous to the North Carolina line, Col. Edmonds was very popular, and Mr. Giles comparatively but little known. North Carolina, which had refused at first, to adopt the Federal Constitution had just a short time before the Election, come into the Union. In this large county there lived a Mr. J.****, a man of much influence, and who did not hesitate to inform Mr. Giles of his determination to exert that influence at the polls against him; and also informed him that he should demand of him publicly, on the day, an avowal of his political opinions, to which, in the language of Mr. J.****, he should expect "a categorical answer." This was the intimation of a purpose of which Mr. Giles was extremely glad to hear, as the habit of public speaking upon the hustings, was rare in that day, and never resorted to without some imposing necessity, or upon some great political occasion. Mr. Giles immediately determined to turn the incident to the best account, and accordingly prepared himself in the best manner for the occasion. The threat was, accordingly, executed, and the demand publicly made, just as the polls were about to be opened; when Mr. Giles, under all the advantages of a man publicly defied, and who seemed only desirous to meet the necessity imposed upon him, rose and made one of those great displays of popular eloquence for which he was remarkable; and which, I have heard him say, was one of the most successful efforts of his life upon such an occasion. In this address he did not fail to avail himself of all the popular topics in support of his side of the question; and especially, the circumstance that the neighboring State of North Carolina had surrendered her opposition and acceded to the Union. He exhibited in glowing colors all the blessings and security resulting from a union of the States, and opposed them in lively contrast with the horrors attendant upon dis-union, anarchy, and bloodshed. The consequence was, that he set the whole multitude in a flame, and the Election in that county was carried almost by acclamation.

Mr. Giles did not, however, take his seat in pursuance of this Call-Election, as Congress adjourned before he could reach the Seat of Government. He was, however, returned for the District at the ensuing Election, without opposition; and took his seat for the first time, in the first session of the Second Congress; which was his first *entre* upon political life. That session proved to be one of great and peculiar interest; for, independent of the many important questions relating to the finances and commerce of the country, which came up for discussion, it was during that session that the celebrated debate upon the United States' Bank Bill occurred: an occasion which will long be remembered in the political annals of our country, not only because of the important consequences which have grown out of the policy then adopted; but because it was the first subject, upon which the two great political parties which afterwards divided the country, became fully organised and arrayed against each other. Mr. Giles did not hesitate; but, with his characteristic ardor upon political subjects, he threw himself into the current, and ranging himself by the side of Mr. Madison and other votaries of the Constitution, he bore off the palm of eloquence from most of his associates, and extorted the confession from his opponents that he was among the first debaters in America. From this period until his retirement from the Senate, in 1815, his name and history became identified with the History of his Country; and it may be safely affirmed that, with the exception of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, there was no Politician in Virginia, and few, if any, in the Union, who had as large a share in developing the principles of the Federal Constitution, and giving to that instrument a practical operation, as Mr. Giles. I shall, designedly, therefore, pass over many important incidents of his political life, and refer the reader to the History of his Country for fuller information. It may not, however, be improper to say that, during the remainder of General Washington's administration, and that of the elder Adams which followed, he was always found upon the great constitutional questions of that period, heartily co-operating with Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and the other distinguished Republicans of that era.

In 1795, Mr. Giles being then a Member of Congress, contracted matrimony with Miss Martha Peyton Tabb, the eldest daughter of the late John Tabb, Esquire, of Amelia, a lady who is said to have possessed the highest personal attractions, and who carried with her to the altar a splendid fortune. This, with his own paternal inheritance, which fell in about that time, gave Mr. Giles the command of wealth, and enabled him to pursue his political career disencumbered of his professional engagements.

In 1798, the political horizon having been clouded by the usurpations of the then administration, it became necessary for the Republicans of that day, by a movement among the States, to recal the Federal Government from the fatal goal of consolidation to which it was obviously approaching.

The famous Alien and Sedition laws of Mr Adams' Administration were at that time in full force. And Mr. Giles, true to his principles, and following the example of Mr. Madison, resigned his seat in Congress for a time, and was returned a Delegate from Amelia, in 1799 to the Legislature of Virginia, for the purpose of giving the powerful aid of his talents to the support of the Resolutions of Virginia of the preceding year; and co-operating with Mr. Madison, Col Taylor, and others, procured the adoption of that celebrated State Paper, known as "*Madison's Report;*" in which the true principles of the Federal Constitution were vindicated, and the Government saved possibly from consolidation. This celebrated Report has long been regarded in Virginia, as the text book of her Politicians; and from recent indications is operating as a beacon of light to other parts of the Union.

Immediately after this service, he was again returned to Congress by his old District, when in the early part of 1802 we find him engaged in the great debate upon the repeal of Mr Adams' midnight Judiciary Bill. In this debate, Mr. Giles had to encounter the splendid talents, and the profound logic of Mr. Bayard, whom I have often heard say, next to Mr. Gallatin, he considered the strongest man he had ever met with in Congress. Shortly after this, he was elected by the Legislature of Virginia to a seat in the Federal Senate, where he continued until his resignation in 1815, after the close of the late war. It is impossible to pass over this long period of his public service in the Senate, without bestowing upon it the encomium which a course so brilliant and distinguished necessarily calls for. It was during this period that, as one of the constitutional advisers of the President, and a member of the Senate, he had to encounter the various perplexing and embarrassing questions, with which our Government was involved, growing out of the commercial regulations of the two great militant powers of Europe, and especially the English orders in Council and the decrees of Napoleon. And when our country was unhappily involved in a war, no man in the United States devoted himself with more zeal, or gave a more powerful assistance in Congress, to all those measures deemed necessary to its vigorous prosecution and effectual termination.—During this latter period he was confessedly the leader of the Republican party in that body. Upon the termination of the war, he voluntarily resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to his farm in Amelia.

It is perhaps proper to notice in a sketch of this kind, an incident which occurred during his service as Senator from Virginia; as it was the first instance in the course of nearly 20 years previous service, when those by whom he had been employed had expressed a sentiment of dissatisfaction with his course. I allude to what has been familiarly called his denial of the right of the Legislature to instruct her Senators in Congress. In the winter of 1810, the Legislature of Virginia foreseeing the probability of an effort to renew the Charter of the United States' Bank, by a resolution of both Houses, instructed her Senators to vote against it. This instruction Mr. Brent flatly disregarded and voted against the instructions. Mr Giles, in debate, denied the right of the *Legislature* to give *mandatory instructions* to a Federal Senator; but voted in accordance with the instructions given. The Legislature, at its ensuing session, passed a vote of censure upon the conduct of the offending Senators, accompanied by a lengthy preamble, in which all the reasons for the right were ably and eloquently set out: to this preamble and resolutions, Mr. Giles made a formal reply in the form of a letter to the Legislature, in which were presented all the various arguments and reasons for the opinion he held upon this highly debateable topic. This reply of his, whether we consider the ability of the argument, or the interesting character of the subject, will always rank among the most valuable productions of his mind. The author has always differed with Mr. Giles upon this subject, and has often debated the question with him; but he knows that his opinions were conscientious, and remained unaltered to the period of his death. And, whether right or wrong, it is one of those great constitutional questions upon which an enlightened community alone can decide.

After Mr. Giles' resignation in 1815, he felt it his duty to turn his attention to his own private affairs, which from absence and the neglect incident to his complete absorption with public duties, required his attention.—He was admonished to this course, too, by other considerations. The affectionate partner of his bosom the first Mrs. G. had died about the year 1805 or '6, and he had again contracted matrimony with Miss Frances Ann Gwynn, of Prince William, a lady of the most interesting person and character, but greatly his inferior in years, and by whom he had the prospect of a large family. Mr. Giles devoted his attention, from 1815 to 1826, to his private affairs, whenever his health would admit of it. For in 1816 he was overtaken by a disease, from which he never recovered, and which continued to undermine his health until the period of his death.

In 1826, however, regardless of all private considerations he again turned his attention to Federal Politics. The political horizon at Washington had become darkened, and those principles of the Constitution jeopardised, for which he had so nobly struggled in the civil Revolution of 1801: that he could no longer remain inactive. He became a writer in the public prints, and though perhaps less qualified as a *writer* than falls generally to the lot of persons of his grade of talent, he is believed to have contributed in no small degree to sound the alarm to the American people, and to wrest from the hands of the then Administration, the violated charter of our country. About this period too, there prevailed in Virginia a strong disposition on the part of many of her Politicians to reform her State Constitution through a Convention to be called by the Legislature.—To this Mr. Giles was known to be opposed, and the people of his county according with him in sentiment, drew him from his retirement, and placed him in the Legislature, with a view to arrest that measure, and also, to take any step in the Legislature which might become expedient in relation to Federal politics. He did not take his seat in that body until the Convention Bill had passed to its third reading in the House of Delegates; at that stage of the proceeding, Mr. Giles appeared in the House, and in a speech replete with argument and political lore, threw his whole weight against it. The vote was taken, and the bill lost only by about half a dozen votes. The next year, however, the proposition was renewed, and the bill carried, when it was obvious that no opposition could, or probably ought to have prevailed against it, as the subject had assumed the character of "*Vox populi vox Dei.*"

It was during this session of the Legislature, that Mr. Giles was called to preside over the Government of his native State as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, which office he continued to hold until the 4th day of March last, when he became ineligible by a provision of the old Constitution. This was the last office that Mr. Giles ever held, and though broken by age, and worn down with disease, no Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth was ever more assiduous in the discharge of his duties, or more devoted to its service; or, as it is believed, gave more general satisfaction to those who had business with the Department.

It ought not to be omitted also, that while acting as the Governor of Virginia, he was elected one of the Delegates to the late Convention for amending the State Constitution. In this body also, Mr. Giles sustained his high character for talents; though not able to encounter the laborious exertions which fell to the lot of his more youthful associates: he ranked there with Madison and Marshall; and many there are, who will long remember the Debate between himself and the venerable Chief Justice, upon the subject of the tenure of Judicial office. In relation to his opposition to a call of a Convention, no man who knew him well could ever question the honesty of his convictions. For, independent of the many powerful arguments, which he gave to the public in 1816, under the title of "General Reflections" upon this subject; he had been reared to manhood under the old Government—he loved Virginia, and every thing connected with her Institutions; and even *venerated* the old Constitution which he always characterised as the "first *written Constitution* in the world."

In passing in review the life of this distinguished politician, it were impossible not to come to the conclusion that few men have ever loved his country better, or rendered more service in her councils than Mr. Giles. As a man of talents, he stood in the first rank; and was unrivalled in many of the attributes of his mind. His genius was of the first order, and he possessed a range and fruitfulness of thought, a promptitude and acuteness of perception, and a volubility of speech, that I have never known equalled; and all this was accompanied by a degree of easy politeness and blandishment of manners, that rendered those striking qualities almost invincible. His judgment, though good, bear no proportion to his genius. The latter like the solar blaze shed its refulgent rays upon every object around it, and warmed and enlightened his audience upon every topic: and frequently in the progress of a set speech, was so creative as to expose him to the censure of being too diffuse. But when closely encountered, there were few propositions that his genius did not enable him to sustain. He was great in colloquy. And his social disposition, and love of conversation, made him always a prominent man, in every circle in which he was thrown. In his domestic relations Mr. Giles was affectionate, and humane, a good master, a kind parent, and the most devoted husband I have ever known. To say that he was free from foibles, would be unjust; as that belongs not to mortal man.

Such is a brief memoir of the late Governor Giles who died at the Wigwam, his seat in Amelia county, on the 4th day of December 1830, in the 69th year of his age. The author knew him most intimately: and though he had not seen him, for a month or two, before his death, had the melancholy satisfaction of being present, when his mortal remains were laid among the tombs of his Fathers, and paying to his memory the "mournful tribute of a tear."

STAUNTON, Dec. 10.—It becomes our melancholy duty to record the death of one of our most distinguished citizens.—DANIEL SHEFFEY is no more! He died on Friday evening last, at the house of Mr. John M'Clung about six miles this side of the Warm Springs, on his return from the Greenbrier Chancery Court. The circumstances attending the decease of Mr. Sheffey are truly affecting and impressive.—He, too, like Pinckney, Emmet, Harper, Webster, and some other eminent members of the bar in our country, was suddenly summoned away at such an hour as he thought not. Mr. Sheffey, we understand, dined late in the day on which he died at the Warm Springs, and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits.—On arriving at Mr. M'Clung's he complained of being unwell, but was not so much so as to induce him to lie down. He took a seat at a distance from the fire—when, apparently, feeling some oppression at the stomach, and in an effort which nature made to relieve herself, he fell over and expired immediately.

Major Sheffey, it is generally known, was one of those prodigies which now and then start up in the world, unaided by the advantages of a liberal education in early life, and rise to the first eminence in any profession which they may please to adopt. He was for some time a distinguished member of Congress; and for many years, he has occupied a high standing as a practising Attorney in the Courts of Virginia, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the latter court, a year or two since, we recollect that in one case he was matched against the great Daniel Webster.

As a citizen, Mr. Sheffey was always among the first in a good work—whether for charitable or public purposes, his subscriptions were ever generous and liberal. His loss is truly a public grief, and will long be felt in this community: But to a widow and five children it is irreparable. May the God of mercy minister to their consolation.

Mr. Sheffey's remains were brought to this place on Sunday evening, and interred on the following day with the usual masonic and civic demonstrations of respect and regret.

The following eloquent remarks were made by the gentleman who moved the order which was entered on the minutes of the Chancery Court, in relation to this mournful event, and are furnished for publication by request:

We have again assembled to discharge our relative duties—but, there is one place vacant. We look around, in vain, for him who shared so largely in our confidence, our esteem, and admiration. *Daniel Sheffey* is no more! He, whose genius threw a lustre over this forum—who stood here pre-eminent—the pride of our village—an ornament of our country—has been hurried from us forever. While he lived, his acts of public utility and private beneficence were the familiar incidents of the passing day—it was not until his death that we could fully estimate his worth. But I have not risen to speak his formal eulogy—such is not the language of grief. Here, however, on this field where he gained so many triumphs—we could not shut out, if we would, the recollection of his rapid, comprehensive and powerful mind; his zeal, fidelity and manliness; his liberal sentiments, and his unaffected kindness.—And may I not, on this occasion, be permitted to offer a momentary tribute of friendship to the memory of him, with whom I have enjoyed so many hours of free and unreserved social converse—from whom I have received so much instruction, and who honored me with his kind regard at a time when friendly sentiments were in themselves important benefits? *That can I ever forget!* But what are our regrets compared with those of his mourning family, stunned and prostrated by a blow so fatal and sudden? You know, sir, that after an absence of many weeks, he was hastening back to the home which he so much loved, to meet around the domestic hearth the affectionate hearts his love had cherished, then beating high with fond expectation. They met. But what a meeting! Stricken by the mighty hand of Him whose ways are inscrutable, we saw him borne through the wintry storm, to his cheerless hall, received with funeral tapers, and greeted with shrieks of anguish—the warm, welcome home, forever frozen in the cold arms of death. But I forbear; and will not withdraw too far the veil from sacred sorrows. Let us rather turn to the rich legacy which the good man has left his children—a fair and honest fame—a proud name enrolled on the records of his country, and in the hearts of his countrymen.—The entry that I now propose, is an humble monument for our friend, which, however frail and rude, may last among the archives of the court, longer than the tomb-stone.

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at Staunton, on Tuesday the 7th of December, 1830

It being announced that *Daniel Sheffey*, Esq. a member of this bar, has departed this life, and the court taking into consideration the great public loss sustained in the death of that distinguished and excellent man, doth direct this memorial of its profound regret and sympathy with his mourning family, to be entered on the record—and postponing all the business of the day, doth order and adjourn until to-morrow

The court expressed its approbation of the step proposed in terms of great force and feeling, and directed the entry to be made.—*Spectator.*

At a meeting of the Staunton Bar, on Tuesday the 6th of December, Gen. Samuel Blackburn was called to the chair, and Thos. J. Michie appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, entertaining the most profound respect for the memory of our departed friend and brother *Daniel Sheffey*, Esq. and the sincerest grief for his sudden and untimely loss, deem it proper to express to the world, our admiration of his distinguished talents and many virtues, and our deep regret for the sad occasion which has now called us together.

Resolved, That as an evidence of our sorrow, and a tribute to departed worth, we will go into mourning, and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to communicate to the mourning family of our deceased friend, our sympathy with their sorrow, and to tender them the consolation which may be afforded by the assurance that his memory will be always held in kind, respectful and grateful recollection by the members of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Staunton Spectator.

Signed, SAMUEL BLACKBURN, Chairman.
THOMAS J. MICHIE, Sec'ry.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 2d of December, by the Rev. Edward Bentlet, *Hilary Harris*, Esq. to Miss *Phabe Anne*, daughter of Josiah Hobson, Esq. all of Powhatan.

——, on the 25th ult., by the Rev Joseph Jenkins, Mr. *Joseph Golding* of Cumberland county, to Miss *Sarah A.*, eldest daughter of James Brown, Esq. of Buckingham.

——, on the 18th ult, by the Rev. Thomas Adams, Dr *Henry May*, to Miss *Julia Ann* only daughter of Maj. Peter Jones, all of Lunenburg.

——, on the 17th Nov by the Rev. Wm S. White, Dr. *James H. Gregory* of Lunenburg county, to Miss *Eliza Glenn*, youngest daughter of the late Col. Tyree G. Bacon of Nottoway.

——, on the 2nd ult., by the Rev. Thomas Adams, Mr. *James Blackwell* to Miss *Mary R. Williams*, all of Lunenburg county.

——, at Spring Garden, in the county of Amherst, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. S. Reid, *Fayette Henry Norvell*, esq., to Miss *Mary Corinna*, daughter of Wm. R. Roane, esq.

Love, is that delightful transport they can feel,
Which painters cannot paint, nor words reveal,
Nor any art we know of can conceal;
Can'st thou describe the sunbeams to the blind,
Or make them feel a shadow with the mind?
So neither can we by any description show
This first of all felicities here below. [COMMUNICATED.

DIED—on Monday the 6th inst., in the City of Williamsburg, at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Sands, of an illness of short duration, *Mrs. Eliza Mathews*, consort of Mr. Charles H. Mathews. The unexpected bereavement of one, who had just attained the full vigour and bloom of life—being but a few days over her 19th year—will prove truly afflicting to her fond and affectionate parents, whose grief can only be obliterated by the lapse of time, and the hope of her having gone to a happy eternity. It was but a few weeks ago, that the writer of this humble tribute of respect to her memory, saw her led to the Hymenial Altar—the interesting and youthful bride—by a then ardent and happy lover—but now, alas! dejected and inconsolable husband!

——, on the 4th December, *John Anderson*, of the Forks of Hanover, in the 64th year of his age. The character of the deceased exhibits, in an unusual degree, the affectionate husband—the tender parent—the kind neighbor—the indulgent master, and the Orphan's friend.

New Factories at Lowell.—The Lowell Journal states that the Suffolk Manufacturing Company has been organized in that town with a capital of $500 000 and that they are already preparing to erect two mills, which are to be completed the next year, with thirty or forty tenements for the accommodation of the Boston Workmen.

From the Charleston Courier.

MR. EDITOR:—As a friend of Col. Watts, you will oblige me by publishing the annexed letters.—An opinion has gone abroad that Col. Watts was recalled from the Legation at St. Petersburgh, when, in fact, his conduct met the entire approbation of the Government, whilst in that service, and was reported as Secretary of Legation to Mr. Randolph, by Mr. Van Buren.—Mr. Randolph had the appointment of his Secretary, and he chose a personal friend and god-son. Colonel Watts, I am aware, had many difficulties with Mr. Middleton, the Minister then resident at the Court of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia; but I am also well informed upon the point, and believe no censure ever attached to him. The conduct of Mr. Middleton to Col. Watts, may, possibly, yet be the subject both of public scrutiny and a private demand for injured feelings.

A FRIEND.

Mr Watts, late Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburgh, to Mr. Randolph.

SIR—The Government will, doubtless, communicate to you the relation in which I stand to our Legation at St. Petersburgh. In April, 1824, I was appointed Secretary of Legation to Bogota; in March, 1827, Charge d'Affaires; and in May, 1828, I was transferred to St. Petersburgh as Secretary of Legation at that Court.—The correspondence in the Department of State will explain the cause of the unfortunate difference between Mr. Middleton, our Minister to St. Petersburgh, and myself. The President and the Secretary of State, have informed me that I had given no offence, thereby, to the Government. The President has made similar declarations to the Honorable Senator Hayne, and to the Honorable George M'Duffie, of South-Carolina.

I am informed by the President that you will have the privilege of naming the Secretary of Legation, and that my continuance in the Legation at St. Petersburgh, depends on that issue. I can only add, and I have the honor to state, that I shall be most happy to continue in the Legation

I have the honor to be, Sir, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient servant,

BEAUFORT T. WATTS.

To the Hon. John Randolph.

ROANOKE, JUNE 3, 1830.

SIR—By the last mail I received your letter of the 27th of May. The very great propriety with which it is expressed, enhance my regret that I cannot accede to your request; but it will at once occur to you that I must feel the strongest inducement to use the privilege which has been accorded to me by the President so as to fill the Secretaryship of the Russian legation by selecting a gentleman who is personally and intimately known to me. The delicacy of the relation between the Envoy and Secretary of Legation, renders such a measure, when practicable, highly desirable.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. of Roanoke.

To BEAUFORT T. WATTS, Esq

Dangerous Counterfeits.—The following circular from the Bank of the United States gives notice of some dangerous counterfeits of their notes—

Bank United States, Dec. 8, 1830.

Sir—I lose no time in apprizing you of the appearance at our counter, yesterday and to-day, of three most dangerous imitations of our $100 Branch Note, Washington and Franklin heads in the margin, two purporting to have been issued by the Washington, and one by the Savannah Office. The impressions are fainter, and the notes longer and broader than the original, but the filling and signatures are well executed.—I send you annexed our Engraver's description of the minuter differences.

I am very respectfully, your obd't serv't.

WM. M'ILVAINE, Cashier

The scroll at the top of the denomination dies is imperfect, and the white lines of those dies are less distinct than in the original. There is a marked difference between the two fancy heads of the marginal dies and those of the original notes, also in the heads of Washington and Franklin, the former appearing in the counterfeit more like an outline than a finished engraving. There is a want of uniformity in the marginal die work surrounding the heads, &c. The words "Bank of the United States," in the body of the note, are much less bold than the original. The same remarks will apply to the general appearance of the counterfeit.

[*N. Y. Amer.*

Outrage.—The brig Elizabeth, Capt. Sanborn, arrived here on Saturday last from Matanzas, and reports the particulars of a wanton and cruel outrage committed on his vessel and crew, while sailing out of that harbor. It appears by the protest of Capt. Sanborn, (a copy of which been shewn us by Col. Williams, a part owner of the vessel,) that having regularly cleared at the Custom House, obtained his pass, and deposited the same, as usual, in the Fort, he made ready for sea, and on the night following, while passing the Fort, returned the hail, which was made from the Fort in Spanish, by answering—"American brig Elizabeth, for Bath,"—that the hail was several times repeated, and as often answered by Capt. Sanborn, as above; that a blank shot was then fired from the Fort, when Capt. S. ordered the crew to let go the chain cable and anchor as soon as possible, which was done accordingly, and the sails all lowered to the masts; this proceeding must have been heard, as well as observed in the Fort, still the hailing was continued, and to the usual answer, Capt. S added—'my vessel is at anchor.' Notwithstanding all this, a 24 pound round shot was almost immediately after fired into the vessel, and passed through the bulwarks, steerage and cabin, doing considerable damage, and wounding the mate (Jesse Holbrook) and two seamen. On receiving the shot, Capt S. hailed the fort, saying—'for God's sake fire no more, or you will sink me,' which he also requested a fisherman near the vessel, to communicate to the fort. After which Capt. S procured a Surgeon from the shore, had the wounds of his mate and seamen dressed, and the former removed; and on the following day, made an authenticated complaint, to the proper authorities, of the outrage committed on his vessel, leaving the prosecution to the management of our government agent at that place. [*Bath Eng.*

[At the last accounts Capt. Newton, of the U. S ship Natchez, was at Matanzas, investigating the facts in relation to the above outrage.] [*N. Y. Mer Adv*

LITTLE ROCK, (Arkansas,) Nov. 24.—A Delegation from the Choctaw Nation east of the Mississippi passed up through the Big Prairie, last week, for the purpose of exploring the lands belonging to that Nation west of this Territory. They are under the direction of Maj. Gaines, (formerly U. S. Factor in the Old Choctaw Nation) who accompanies them as the Agent of the Government, and who visited this place, last week, for the purpose of procuring such supplies as the Delegation stand in need of, to enable them to prosecute their long and arduous journey.

Maj. Gaines was present when the late treaty was concluded with the Choctaws; and we understand from him, that no intimation was given them that land would be given to them within the limits of this Territory, and that they do not expect any addition to the vast country which they now own beyond our western boundary, and which the present Delegation are about to explore, preparatory to a general removal of their people from the lands which they have recently ceded to the U. S. on the east side of the Mississippi.

[*Gazette.*

A SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, who is a graduate, and has had considerable experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a good public or private school. The most satisfactory testimonials of character can be given, and also of ability to instruct in the various branches of a Classical and English education, usually taught in our Colleges

Reference may be made to Col. Bernard Peyton of Richmond city, or the Rev. Dr. Semple of Fredericksburg, Va.

Letters addressed to J. P. Somerville, Fauquier Co., will receive attention.

Dec. 7 61—2awt1stJ

EDUCATION.—The Subscriber's School for the instruction of boys, not over 14 years of age, will open on the 15th of January, 1831, and continue until the 15th of December following, with a vacation of one month in the Summer.—The course of instruction will comprise the Latin and Greek classics, English Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and Mathematics.

TERMS:

For Board, including every necessary, $95 00
For Tuition, - - - - 25 00

One half payable in advance, the balance on 1st Nov.

Pupils that have been with me, although past 14 years of age, will be received if desirous of returning.

CARTER BERKELEY.

Edge-Wood, Hanover, Nov. 16 55—w8w

AS my father and his family will move to Wingfield to live next year, I shall, therefore, teach school the ensuing year, in his present dwelling-house. I shall teach the Greek, Latin, and English Languages. My school will commence on the *second* Monday in January next, and terminate on the first Friday in December following. There will be a vacation of one month in the Summer, commencing on the *second* Friday in June. My price for tuition will be $20 per Scholar, payable one-half at the expiration of each Session. Board may be had for $60 per scholar.—Scholars entered will be considered as entered for the whole term.

JOHN G. NELSON.

Nov. 19. 56—w6w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT.—On Wednesday, the 22d instant, we shall as the Trustees of the late William Thilman, dec'd., offer for rent, to the highest bidder, on the premises, that well known and established stand called Hanover Court House Tavern, together with the lands and other out buildings attached thereto—The rent will be for one year, to wit: 1831, commencing from the 1st of January

THOMAS PRICE, Jr.
JAMES B. SUTTON,
Dec. 14 64—w3t* *Trustees*

WHITE MARSH FOR SALE.—The Subscriber is authorised by the heirs and distributees of Mary M. P. C. Rootes, dec'd. to make sale of that valuable estate in the county of Gloucester and state of Virginia, called WHITE MARSH, supposed to contain about two thousand acres, 1209 of which are first rate Low Grounds; and the Hills of the best quality in that section of country. A minute discription of this Estate is unnecessary, as it is certain that persons disposed to purchase will examine it particularly: they are invited to do so, and Mr. A. Smith the Manager, residing on the premises, is instructed to show any gentleman who desires it, every part of the Estate. I will only add, that these Lands lay between Ware and Severn Rivers, and extending to both, affording navigation to vessels of large burthen, and furnishing fish and oysters of the best quality, and in great abundance. The improvements consist of a large brick Dwelling House, with four rooms on a floor, nearly new, and finished in the best style; all necessary out houses, some of them brick, and most of them new. The Low Grounds lay in one compact body, immediately in front of the house, without a single break, and every part to be seen from the dwelling at a single glance of the eye: they are finely calculated for the production of Barley, Wheat, Indian Corn, Cotton, &c.; in fact, this Estate is generally acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be the best of the same extent, and one of the handsomest in Va.

The time of payment will be made to suit the purchaser, and the necessary number of hands to cultivate the Estate, together with the stock of every kind, farming utensils, &c. will be sold with it, if required.

May 11. 1—wtf JOHN TABB.

TRUST SALE OF NEGROES AT GOOCHLAND COURT-HOUSE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James B Ferguson, to Nicholas M. Vaughn and William Bolling, Trustees, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1823, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Goochland county court on the same day will be sold at Goochland Courthouse, on the 20th day of December, 1830, that being court day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following negro slaves, and the increase of the females, if any, since the date of the deed, to wit: Dennis, Ben, Joshua, Little Betsy, Amey, and Albert and Jack, children of Amey, and so many of them as may be necessary to satisfy the purposes of the trust deed, and the expenses attending the execution thereof; it is believed it will be necessary to raise about $1800—such title as is vested in the Trustees, and that only, will be conveyed to the purchasers of the slaves by the Trustees, or Trustee, that may act.

THE TRUSTEES.

N. B.—By request the above Sale is postponed until the 17th day of January, 1831, when it will take place at Goochland Courthouse, being Court day—and at the same time and place, and on the same terms, three other negroes, late the property of J. B. Ferguson, Esq will be sold—to wit: Tom, Dennis and Judy.

Goochland, Nov. 19 56—wtds

EDUCATION.—The subscriber intends to continue his School the ensuing year; in which will be taught English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, various branches of Mathematical Science, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, and the French Language.—The School will commence on the 15th of January, and terminate on the 15th of December following—making a term of ten months, after deducting one of the summer months for vacation.—The price of board, tuition, washing, lodging, and candles, will be one hundred dollars; for board and tuition alone, ninety dollars, payable, in each case, the one half on the 1st of June, and the other half at the end of the term.—The subscriber pledges himself to pay strict attention to the manners and morals of the scholars entrusted to his care, and to use every effort to promote their advancement in their studies.

J. D. G. BROWN.

Hickory Bottom, Hanover, Nov 19. 56—wt15thJ

HUMANITY HALL ACADEMY.—In this Seminary, situated in the lower or eastern end of Buckingham county, Va. will be taught every thing necessary to prepare young men for College, or fit them for active and useful life. The exercises of the school will commence on the 10th of January next, and be continued for a term of ten months.

Tuition, board, &c. (inclusive) will be furnished at the very reduced price of $85 the term—the discipline of the school will be mild and parental. The society and health of this neighbourhood are not surpassed by any in Virginia. Those disposed to patronise this school will make it known as early as convenient, by personal application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber near "Physic Springs," Buckingham Co.

Dec. 7. 61—w4w* ELIJAH G. HAWES.

A RUNAWAY HUSBAND.—Ranaway from the subscriber's habitation, in the county of Nottoway, Virginia, on Monday, the 20th of September last, a certain JOHN C. CLAY, who had intermarried with my daughter Judith Robertson, the Thursday evening preceding his elopement, and has not been heard of since, except soon after his departure, expressing every epithet of abuse and calumny towards a part of the family, to which he had associated himself as a member; and amongst other expressions, he said he would never again return to his wife. I therefore wish to notify the public to be guarded against such a *nefarious scoundrel*, as the said John C. Clay is since known to be, in this neighborhood; and for fear he may impose on some other respectable female, and change his name, as he may have done by this time. I will endeavor to give a description of his person. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, sallow complexion, dark hair, black eyes, has a mole on his left eye-brow and eye-lid, a scar on the left side of his nose and lip, and has a mark on the left hand, in the form of a heart.

It is believed he has gone to the State of Georgia, where a brother of his lives. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOTTOWAY COUNTY, Dec. 3d, 1830.

Dec. 14. 64—w4w.

THE FREDERICK'S HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, conducted by Miss Boggs, will be opened on the 15th of January, and will close on the 15th of December, with a vacation of one month from the 15th of June to the 15th of July. The pupils will be instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, and the rudiments of Astronomy.

The price of board and tuition will be $120 one-half payable in advance, and the balance at the end of the year. Each pupil will bring with her a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a coloured counterpane and four towels, all marked, or, if it is preferred, they will be furnished by me for an additional charge of $5. Such young ladies as remain in my family during vacation, will be charged at the rate of $10 per month. Such of them as may choose to be instructed in Music, will be charged at the rate of $20 per quarter of 36 lessons There are a few vacancies yet to be filled.

Letters addressed to me, Gardner's X Roads, Louisa, will be promptly attended to.

FREDERICK HARRIS.

Frederick's Hall, Dec. 7. 61—wt15thJ

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver to me, or secure in any Jail, a negro man by the name of Harry Jackson, of a copper colour, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and about 32 or 3 years of age. When he absconded, had on a domestic coatee and grey pantaloons; he has a wife at Mr. Frederick Clark's, Manchester, Chesterfield County. He is expected to be desirous to make his escape down the James River, and was, when heard from last, near Turkey Island. Information will be directed to

CHRISTOPHER T. BROWN,
near Bowlee's Post Office, Essex County, Va.

Nov 26 58—w4w*

VIRGINIA:—At Rules, holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the *Richmond* District, the 1st day of November, 1830—

George W. Trueheart, Bartholomew Trueheart, and Wm. Trueheart, Plffs.

against

Gervas Storrs, and Martha his wife, Littleberry H. Mosby and Louisa P. his wife, and other Defdts.

The defendants Littleberry H. Mosby and Louisa P. his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing, by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is Ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next January Term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in the said City.

A copy. Teste, WM. G. PENDLETON, D. C.

Nov 5. 52—w8w

IN CHANCERY.—Northumberland County Court, 8th November 1830:

Edward Anderson, Plff.

against

Willis Anderson, James Anderson, Lindsey Anderson, John Pearson and Nancy his wife, who was Nancy Anderson, and Charles Fallin, son and only heir of Alice Fallin, dec., who was Alice Anderson, Defdts.

This day came the Plaintiff by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lindsey Anderson, is not an inhabitant of this State, On the motion of the Plaintiff, It is Ordered, That the said defendant appear here on the second Wednesday in February next, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively, in some newspaper published within this State, and also posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this County. A copy. Teste,

M. B. CRALLE, D. C.

Dec. 14 64—w8w*

NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of Amelia county, on the 5th day of September last, as a Runaway, a negro man who calls himself Ben—is about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 7 1 2 inches high, of yellow complexion, and has a large scare on the right side of his head, occasioned by a scald, and says he belongs to a Mr. McClinton, a negro trader, who bought him in Richmond, Va., where he was sold by David Overly of Granville, North Carolina.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

Nov 9 53—8w WM T EGGLESTON, Jailor.

WAS committed to the Jail of Norfolk Borough, as a Runaway on the 15th of February, 1830, a negro man, who states his name to be THOMAS EVANS, and that he was born free in the City of Philadelphia. Thomas is of a light complexion, five feet five inches high, between twenty-one and twenty-two years old.—The owner of the above negro, if any, will come forward and comply with the law in such cases, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Oct 26. F. CURRIER, Jailor.
49—w12w

EDUCATION.—My school will be continued the ensuing year. My course of instruction will comprehend the Greek and Latin Languages, English Grammar, English Composition, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Mathematics and Arithmetic. The school will commence on Monday the 24th of January, 1831, and terminate on the 10th day of December following. There will be a vacation of four weeks, commencing on the 10th day of June. The charge for board, tuition, washing, lodging and fuel, will be one hundred and ten dollars, payable one-half, on the 1st day of June, 1831, and the other half on the 1st of December following.

The discipline of the school will be parental, and as much care and kindness will be extended to boys confided to my instruction, as to my children.

My residence is remote from the haunts of vice and immorality, and remarkably healthy. It is situated in the county of Louisa 38 miles from Richmond, and the like distance from Fredericksburg. The stage from Fredericksburg to Cartersville passes by my residence, and that from Richmond to Harrisonburg within a short distance of it.

Letters to me, should be directed to "Gardner's X Roads, Louisa." WM. NELSON, Jun'r.

Nov. 9. 53—1stf

LAND OFFICE TREASURY WARRANTS.

THE Subscriber is under the impression, that there are yet out-standing, in the possession of individuals who purchased, or with their representatives, *Virginia Land Office Treasury Warrants*, issued upon the old *Continental Funds*, that remain unappropriated according to law, especially to the benefit of the Proprietors:—Notice is hereby given, to all persons who hold any such *Warrants*, whether they have been *located* or even *surveyed*, that they can be made available, if grants have not issued thereon.—He, therefore, suggests to persons, and the representatives of such persons, who have had interest in such *Warrants*, to search their old papers—and if they find any *Warrants*, or even *entries* and *surveys*, which have not been *patented*—and communicate the fact at Fredericksburg, Virginia, (post paid) they may rely on it, that they will be made available. He continues to receive *Agencies* for the restoration of Western Lands, that have been sold for the *State* and *United States Tax, forfeiture, &c.*—to identify Lands by re-survey, for a portion of the Land, or a specific compensation to be paid after completion—pay taxes, procure tenants, make sales, collect debts, negotiate business transactions, furnish information, procure evidence—and mature suits for hearing in the different Chancery District Courts in Virginia.

He will give the most satisfactory attention and dispatch to Revolutionary Claims, and where the quantity of Land is of justifiable magnitude, will attend in person, and locate Soldiers' and Officers' Lands—all of which will be done by the Subscriber, for a portion of the Lands, or proceeds of any business confided to him. He invites those who have business, to communicate with him at Fredericksburg, (Va.) and make proposals, coupling duties for him to perform, and the promise of a specific or contingent compensation, to be paid after the completion of the business.—Notice to those who address him after November: To direct to Lewisburg, Greenbrier, (Va) for the next three months thereafter; or until he gives notice of his return to Fredericksburg. Lewisburg is nearly the centre of his Western Virginia Agencies—in his absence, to any other section.—Letters will be, by his order, forwarded.

Those who have not seen his reference in former advertisements, are directed to this paper, the Whig of Richmond, and the National Intelligencer of September and October past. He adds the most positive assurance, that business of any nature confided to him, will have his unremitted personal services. If it is land business, he will go on the soil—if business with persons, he will visit the individuals, and not trust to the chance of half-doing business, by settling in an office, and corresponding. The forest will be his office—and horse-back the medium of his correspondence.—He will not trifle with business, nor mock the expectation of employers—neither will he send, but go and do the business—and give an early account of the stewardship.—His employers and correspondents in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, may feel assured, that he will visit them once a year at least. HENRY O. MIDDLETON,

Nov. 19 56—w6w *Fredericksburg, Virginia.*

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE VINE.—A Loubat in 1828, planted a Vineyard of forty acres on Long Island, six miles from New York, and on the Road leading to Fort La Fayette.

His stock consists of 65,000 Vines, and a nursery of 50,000 of 62 different varieties of Grape, selected in Europe, between the 40th and 50th degrees of North Latitude. The present year he had sufficient grapes to commence making wine, and to satisfy all doubts respecting the success of the vine in this country.

A. Loubat proposes to furnish Roots three years old, carefully labelled, packed with wet moss, and delivered on ship board free of expense, on the following conditions, to wit: For 1,000 or more roots 12 1-2 cents each root, for 50 a 1,000 at 15 cents each, and for less 50 vines, 25 cents each.

A. LOUBAT,
26, Exchange Place, New-York.

Orders will be received and the Roots promptly furnished by the subscriber in Richmond.

JOHN O. LAY, Agent for A. L.

Nov. 30. 59—w10t

MRS. WILLS, is now opening a Millinery and Mantua-Making Establishment, on the Main Street, opposite Messrs. Binford & Brooks,—where every description of work in the above branches, will be executed in the best manner, and most approved style. Dresses, Pelisses, Riding Habits, Cloaks, &c., made to order on the shortest notice.

She personally selected in New York and Philadelphia, a most splendid assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:—Elegant Winter Hats and Bonnets, Turbans, Caps, Capes, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Hair Curls, Puffs and Braids.

Also a large supply of Leghorns and Dunstable Straw Bonnets. She will receive additional supplies every fortnight from the Northern Cities.

Leghorns Bleached, Dyed, and altered, in the most fashionable manner. Nov. 19. 56—w6w

MR *John Martin, and Sally Martin, wife of said Martin*:—Take Notice, that I shall, on the third Friday in December next, between the hours of 10 in the morning and sunset of same day, at the house of John W. Minor, in the County of Amelia, and State of Virginia, proceed to take the depositions of Maj. Rodophil Jeter and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, now depending in the County Court of Amelia, in which you are Plaintiffs and myself and others Defendants: At which time and place you may attend, if you think proper. Should all the depositions not be taken on that day, I shall continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) to take the same until the whole are completed.

Yours, &c.
WILLIAM WOOD.

Nov 26. 58—w4w

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES FOR SALE.—On Thursday the 6th of January next (if the day is fair) I shall offer for sale, at Surry Court-House, on a credit of 6 months, 100 likely negroes, most of whom are young; consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children—The sale will be made without reserve, and be continued from day to day till effected. *All persons* desirous of buying slaves may meet on this occasion with such as will suit their demands.

J. N. FAULCON.
Adm'or of John Faulcon dec'd.

Surry Court-House, Oct. 12. 45—8 &2mtl1stJ

NEGROES FOR SALE.—I shall offer for sale, at Aylett's Warehouse, on the first day of January next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, (Sundays excepted) for cash, eight or ten likely negroes, men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the Legatees of Gregory Baylor, dec. JOHN ROBINSON, Agent.

Dec. 7. 61—w3t*

NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of Chesterfield county, on the 27th August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Sam, is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, most of his teeth out before, colour black, no particular marks or scars, and says he belongs to the estate of John Walton of the county of Surry, in the State of North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. JOHN B. GOODE, Jailor.

Oct 29. 50—w12w

NOTICE.

ON the 14th of June last, my wife Delilah Tinsley, eloped from my bed and board without cause. I forewarn any person or persons, from harbouring, of giving comfort, or crediting the said Delilah Tinsley on my account, as they will be dealt with as the law directs. WILLIAM TINSLEY.

Dec. 14. 64—3t*

THE CELEBRATED HORSE TIMOLEON, the sire of Sally Walker, Washington, Sally McGhee, Nancy Warren, Hotspur, and many other fine Racers, will stand the ensuing season at Weyanoke in Charles City, 35 miles from Richmond, and twenty from Petersburg: other particulars in time. JNO. MINGE.

Dec. 14 64—w2w*

EDUCATION.—My school for instruction in languages will be continued the next year at my residence, within half a mile of the University of Virginia The session will begin on the 15th of January. THOMAS W. MAURY.

Dec. 14 64—wt15J

A CARD.—The subscriber intends visiting Petersburg, on the 13th Inst. on professional business and will remain a few days only.

Dec. 14. 64—1 P. HOUSTON, *Dentist.*