RICHMON

BY RITCHIE & COOK.

☞ 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 gurantee 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 75cents—each continuance, 50 cents.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIAMOND GROVE FOR SALE.

THIS desirable place will be sold to any gentleman that may wish to purchase privately. It contains about 1200 acres, 3 or 400 of which is supposed to be River and Creek low grounds. It will be sold on a credit of three annual payments; but by paying the interest the principal will not not be demanded, or wanting in seven years or upwards. And, also, seven thousand dollars loaned the purchaser at interest. Diamond Grove has many advantages, which are not overlooked by the subscriber, such as fertility of soil, healthiness, good water, and a first rate stand for a Tavern and Store—all of which can be seen by any gentleman that may want to purchase. This estate is not yielding as much profit to my children as it should do, by want of my attention, which has been mostly directed to the Turf. Nothing would induce me to part with it, but by doing so, it will yield more interest, and leave my exertions to be rendered and directed to one object.

Land, Negroes, Horses Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, &c &c. can be had without one single cent being advanced. Any enterprizing gentleman can pay for the place by the use of the money. The progress of the farm will go on, until possession is given, which will be done at any time after the sale is made. Nothing is lost by the advanced period of the year, as every preparation for a crop has been made, that the inclemency of the weather would admit. I would undertake to describe this place, but a view of Diamond Grove would recomend it much higher than any thing I could say, admit I was gifted in eulogy, as beautifully as Burges is in abuse of our Minister to Russia. Particulars will be more fully made known on application, when the many advantages may be seen in this place.

Any gentleman that wishes to purchase had better examine it immediately.

JAS. J. HARRISON.

February 17. 91—4t.

ENGINEER.—This very fine Stallion will be in Richmond, in the course of next week, for sale. He formerly belonged to E. Brodnax, Esq., dec.—He is by the imported Eagle, out of Sir Archie's half-sister; his dam, Arch Duke, out of Archie's dam.—He is large and finely proportioned, and a good foal-getter, and will be 12 years old next Spring.—Any gentleman who may be in want of such a horse, will apply to me.

J. J. HARRISON.

Diamond Grove, Va., Feb. 17. 91—4t

TIMOLEON.—The sire of Sally Walker, Washington, Sally McGhee, Nancy Warren, Hotspur, and other fine racers, will stand the ensuing season, being the second since his return from Alabama, at Weyanoke, in Charles City, the residence of the subscriber, 35 miles from Richmond, 20 from Petersburg, or 30 to cross at Osborne's, and will be let to mares at fifty dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, with a discount of twenty per cent. to those who think proper to pay before the end thereof; seventy-five dollars insurance, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changed, with one dollar cash to the groom in every instance. I have extensive pasturage, with separate enclosures for mares and colts, which will be fed if required, with grain at 25 cents per day. No liability for accidents or escapes, though the greatest care will be used to prevent either. The season will commence the 20th February, and expire the 20th of June.

JOHN MINGE.

WEYANOKE, Feb. 8, 1831.

PEDIGREE.

Timoleon was got by Sir Archie, his dam by the imported Saltram, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated Eclipse, grand dam by old Wildair, g. g. dam by Driver, g. g. g dam by Fallow, (imported) out of a thorough bred Vampire mare.

PERFORMANCES.

He ran all distances, competing with the celebrated Reality, the dam of Mr. Johnson's equally celebrated Medley, with Coquette, Lady Richmond, Fair Rosamond, Lady Lightfoot, Optimus, and many others; wining 13 races out of 15—and it might be said he never ran a race which he could not have won.

The following certificates of Gentlemen well known on the Turf, go to prove him a horse of the first order, and well entitled to the notice of breeders of the blood horse.

CERTIFICATES.

I sold Timoleon to Col. R. R. Johnson, for $4,100 and believed him then to be superior to any horse in the United States.

WM. WYNN.

I sold Timoleon to Col. David Dancy for $4,300, and I have no doubt he is the best race horse that ever ran in Virginia, North or South Carolina, which is as far as I am acquainted.

RO. R. JOHNSON.

Copy of a letter from Wm. R. Johnson to Col. David Dancy, dated Petersburg, Oct. 3d, 1819.

Dear Sir—I find you are likely to take Timoleon to the western Country: if this should be the case, I hope most earnestly you may do as well as his real merit as a race horse deserves. I have seen him run in all the races in Virginia he ever ran—his performances from one to four miles, have been such as to do credit to the best runner, either in this country or Europe; and his stile of going is of the most superior action. His size and blood entitle him to rank first rate as a stallion. I never saw but one of his colts, which was foaled at my Father's (he had not then commenced covering.) This colt would have done credit to any horse, indeed out of 100 it would be difficult to select one his equal, and I would as soon this day enter it in a stake of from one to five hundred dollars each, as to select from this season of any covering horse, no matter how many mares he had put to him.

Your Ob't. Serv't.

WM. R. JOHNSON.

Col. DAVID DANCY.

Feb. 17. 91—w4w

FEMALE SCHOOL, at Oakridge, Caroline.—Having engaged Miss E. JONES to continue with us this year, as teacher, we have concluded to take four to six Girls as boarders. The price for board, tuition, &c, including all expenses, books and paper excepted, will be $80, payable half yearly. The school will commence about the 20th inst. At the school the English Language will be taught grammatically—Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, and Natural Philosophy. Needle-work will be taught if required, for $2 additional. The situation is remarkably healthy, and being immediately on the main mail road, will afford parents an opportunity of hearing frequently from their children. Miss J. is recommended by a Miss M'Kenzie, by whom she was instructed, and I consider her one of the best teachers we have ever had.

WILSON ALLEN.

Feb. 17. 91—6* Bowling Green.

SAVING WHEAT—Valuable appendage to a Farm Yard.—The Subscriber having purchased the Right of Dr. C. Clark's Patent Wheat Thrashing Machine, for the counties of Buckingham, Cumberland, Goochland, Louisa and Fluvanna, takes this method of informing the citizens of those counties, that those machines are admirably adapted to the usages of the country, being of simple and permanent construction—not liable to get out of order—they may be attached to those horse powers, which are common in the country, by removing the old drums, with very little expense, which will be a great saving of power, and facilitate the cleaning of Wheat, or other small grain.

He will sell the Rights of three of the above counties, upon reasonable terms—and will furnish Machines to order at short notice, with or without horse powers, either portably or stationary.—Persons wishing to buy single Rights, will be accommodated—Apply at Eldridge Post Office, Buckingham Co, (Va.)

JOHN P. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 17. 91—9t

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.

INTENDING to build a flour manufacturing Mill, I wish to employ a Millwright, who has been engaged in building Mills in the city of Richmond, or some other large place of the kind. Such a one, who can come well recommended, will meet with a job worth their attention, if aplication is made early to the subscriber, living near Leaksville, Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Feb. 17. 91—w3w WM BARNETT, Jr.

NO TARIFF OF PRICES.—FREE TRADE.—

EARTHENWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

Thomas J. Barrow, & Co. Importers, 88 *Water St.*

NEW YORK.

Offer for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of *Earthenware, Glass, China, Plain and Gilt, Looking-Glasses, &c.* which the New York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices for Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends, that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business.—We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers, and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly acts in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes, will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices, were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us:—in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise, has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade, to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BARROW, & Co.

88 *Water-Street, above Old Slip.*

Feb. 17. 91—5t

The Editors of the Intelligencer at Petersburg; the Beacon, at Norfolk; the Statesman at Danville; the Herald at Fredericksburg; the Virginian at Lynchburg; the Advocate, at Charlottesville; the Republican, at Winchester; the Spectator, at Staunton; & Free Press, at Harper's Ferry, will publish the above to the amount of $5, and send their accounts to the advertisers, New York.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between L. C & B. C. Mosby, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the concern, will present them to L. C. Mosby, for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment to him.

L. C. Mosby will continue to do business at the same place, and solicits a continuance of public patronage.

LITT. C. MOSBY.
BENJ. C. MOSBY.

Feb. 17 91—3t Smith's ✕ Roads, Powhatan.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—I am authorised to offer a reward of $200 each, for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to my deputy Wm. Carter, in Richmond city, of *Leroy Jordan* and *Charles Whitely,* who were out upon bail, and have broke their recognizances, by a failure to appear at the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond, upon a charge of forging the declarations and other documents for obtaining the pay of certain soldiers of the Revolution; and against whom true bills were found by the Grand Jury, at the last term of the said court.

I am informed that the abovementioned Leroy Jordan was a resident, from his birth, of Bedford county; is from 45 to 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height, stout heavy built, full face, short neck, large round head, black hair, and heavy black beard. I am also informed, that Charles Whitely was, for the the last 20 or 25 years, a resident of said county of Bedford; is from 40 to 45 years of age, nearly six feet in height, slender and straight built, thin visage, light complexion, genteel in his appearance, and of insinuating manners.

JOHN PEGRAM, Marshal
of the U. S, for the E. District of Va.

Jan. 6, 1831. 73—2m

The editors of the Richmond Whig and Lynchburg Virginian will please insert the foregoing for two months, (unless sooner countermanded) and forward their accounts to me for payment. J. P., M. E. D. Va.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. RICHMOND, VA.—The Subscriber having leased this old and well known Establishment, for a term, of years, takes this opportunity to announce to his friends and the public generally, and particularly to the former visiters of the house, that it will be opened for the accommodation of company, on the first of October. It is now undergoing a thorough repair, and will be fitted up in a plain but neat style, with beds, bedding, and other necessary furniture, all new, and of the best kind. His Servants are attentive and experienced, and his Bar-keepers polite and accommodating. His Bar shall at all times be well supplied with the best liquors and wines, and his Table with the most choice delicacies of the season, which the city and country can afford; and he flatters himself, that by unremitting attention to his business, he will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their company.

The WASHINGTON HOTEL is situated in the most pleasant part of the city, immediately opposite the Capitol, and contiguous to all the Public Offices, and but a short distance from the Theatre, the Banks, the Basin, the Warehouses, and the offices of the principal Millers of the city; and at the same time sufficiently far removed to afford gentlemen a quiet retreat when they wish to retire from the bustle and noise of the streets. Such are the local advantages of this house, that I may venture to affirm, that gentlemen visiting Richmond, either on business or for pleasure, will find it one of the most pleasant situations in the city. In addition to what transient custom he may be favored with, the subscriber will be able to accommodate *twenty-five or thirty BOARDERS,* by the week, month, or year, on the most reasonable terms.

ROBERT C. MACON,

Sept 17 38—tf Late of Goochland Court-House.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Jacob Hull, jr. and wife, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1828, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county of Pendleton, we shall, on Saturday, the 29th of this month, 1831, in front of the Bell Tavern, in the City of Richmond, sell for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Pendleton, and conveyed or devised to said Jacob Hull by his father Peter Hull, containing from 350 to 400 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, to wit:—On the South and East by Jacob Snider's land; on the West by William Hull's land, and on the North by the lands of James Skidmore.—The title is believed to be good—but such title only as is vested in us under the deed, will be conveyed.

THE TRUSTEES.

*** The severity of the weather has prevented the attendance at Richmond of the Trustees of Jacob Hull, whose land lying in Pendleton county was advertised to be sold on the 29th ult.—The sale will now take place on SATURDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1831.

Feb. 6. 64—tds

IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, I offer for sale a Tract of Land on Crump's Creek, in the county of *Hanover,* about four miles below the Courthouse, containing 1120 acres, which are laid off into four lots, and will be sold jointly or severally.

Also, a Tract of Land in the county of *Goochland,* on the waters of Little Byrd Creek, containing 587 acres—adjoining the Lands of Mr. J. W. Payne & others.

The Hanover Land will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase, by Mr Laney Jones, who lives near it—the Goochland Land, by Mr. Payne.

For Terms, which will be accommodating, apply to me near Hanover Courthouse.

WM. F. WICKHAM,
Surviving Trustee of the Estate of Sam'l Gist, dec.

Aug. 13. 28—tf

House, Sign, Chairs, and Ornamental Painting, Gilding, &c.

THE subscriber, truly grateful for the patronage he has received during the last ten years, respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, and the public generally, that he has taken a great deal of pains to perfect himself in his profession, and invites them to call at his old stand, next door to the Compiler office, and examine his imitations of wood and marble.

Orders from the country in his line attended to.

Dec. 14. 64—tf C. W. McGINNESS.

ND ENQUIRER

150 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, in the month of May last, a Negro Woman, named MARY. She is inclined to the mulatto, tolerably long hair, a good Cook and House Servant. She was purchased by Charles L. Wingfield, Esq , then of Williamsburg—now of Norfolk, in the latter place, some time last winter, and made her escape near Williamsburg, as Mr. W. was sending her to the Steamboat, to be delivered to my agent. I will give the above reward if delivered to me in Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia; $50 if secured in any jail so that I shall get her, or $150 for the chance of her All persons are forwarned from harboring her as their peril. Letters addressed to me at the above place, will receive immediate attention.

WM. D. MARTIN.

Jan. 6. 73—tf

RICHMOND COTTON FACTORY.—The Subscribers offer for sale, at their Office, near Shockœ Warehouse, the following goods made at their Factory:

4-4 Cotton Sheetings
3-4 do Shirtings
Stout Cotton Oznaburgs, 29 inches wide
And a general assortment of Cotton Yarns.

These goods are believed to be equal in quality to any made in the United States, and will be sold as low as goods of similar quality can be purchased in the Northern Markets.

The highest price will be given for prime Cotton.

CUNNINGHAM & ANDERSON.

Sept. 24. 40—tf

SALE of lands and slaves postponed, owing to the previous inclemency of the weather, which rendered the 19th inst. an unsuitable day for the sale of the Cary's brook estates of lands and slaves, heretofore advertised in this paper.—The said sale was postponed to Tuesday the 16th day of March next when it will certainly take place on the premises and on the terms as in the said former advertisement mentioned—if no impediment by unfavorableness of weather should again occur—and in that event, the sale will be proceeded in on the first day after the said impediment shall have been removed.

W. TIMBERLAKE,
Adm'r. with the will annexed
of Wilson J. Cary dec'd.

Jan. 29. 83—tds

TOBACCO STEMMING INSTRUMENTS.—Having taken a patent for the invention of an instrument for stemming dry Tobacco, all persons wishing to purchase the instruments, or the rights for making and using the same, are respectfully informed that they may obtain them by applying to me.

Feb. 10. 88—3t* G. BREANT.

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.

L. HENLEY.

May 26. 4—tf

MULE LOST.—Strayed or Stolen during the Chrismast holydays, a likely young BAY MULE, shod on the fore feet, and with a rounding face. Any information that may lead to his restoration will be thankfully received, and for his delivery at the pitts a reasonable reward will be given.

A. & A. WOOLDRIDGE & CO.

February 10. 88—2aw2w

LABOURERS WANTED.—Wanted, 30 able bodied Labourers to assist in graduating a road from the Powhatan Coal Mines, to James River—The highest wages per month will be paid

N. F. DUNN,
at the Powhatan Coal Mines.

Feb. 3. 85—6t

PUBLIC SALE OF NEGROES.—On the third day of next month (March) will be sold at public auction, at Nottoway court-house, being Court day, between 40 and 50 negroes belonging to the estate of Edm'd Irby, deceased; consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among them an excellent blacksmith, carpenter and a first rate man cook. The terms of sale, will be six months credit, with approved security, or cash with the interest deducted Creditors that purchase will be allowed credit for the amount due them by the estate.

LEW. JONES,
W. R. JOHNSON,
Adm'rs. of Ed. Irby, dec'd.

On the same day, and at the same place, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, 10 or 12 likely negroes, belonging to estate of Richard E. Hardaway, deceased.

WM. OLD, Ex'or. of
Rich'd. E. Hardaway,
deceased.

Feb. 8. 86—tds

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—The following Garden Seeds, of excellent quality, are for sale at the stores of John H. Eustace and John N. Gordon, Main Street, and also at the subscriber's store, on G street, at the Garden.

JOSEPH RENNIE

Artichoke, green globe
Asparagus, large white
Snap beans, early mohawks, yellow six weeks, early china dwarf, dwarf cluster, refugee or thousand to one
Pale beans, small Lima, large Lima, scarlet runners
Beet, early blood turnip, long blood, French sugar or amber, white scarcity, mangel wurtzel
Broceli, fine large purple cape, white cape, both these succeed well in this climate
Cabbage, fine early York, large York, early sugar loaf, early battersea, late battersea, great drumhead, flat Dutch, red Dutch, green globe Savoy, yellow Savoy, large Bergen
Cauliflower, fine early, late
Celery, white solid
Carrot, fine long orange, red, lemon, cress, garden curled
Cucumber, early frame, fine long green, small girkin
Endive, green curled
Indian Corn, early golden sioux, tuscarora, new rare ripe
Lettuce—brown Dutch, early cabbage, ice, fine white Silesia
Melon—green citron, nutmeg, canteloups
Egg Plant—purple
Nasturtium
Onion—white, red Madeira
Parsnip—fine large swelling
Parsley—curled
Peas—early Washington or true May, early frame, early hotspur, Charlton, marrowfat, dwarf imperial, blue Prussian, Bishop's early dwarf prolific, a new and very dwarf kind; may be planted 4 inches pea from pea, in the row, and 2 1-2 feet between rows
Pepper—long or Cayenne, tomato shaped or squash
Pumpkins—yellow family, cheese
Radish—early scarlet short top, long salmon, red turnip, white turnip, black Spanish
Rhubarb—for tarts
Spinach or *Spinage*—round leaved, New Zealand
Squash—early bush
Salsify or *vegetable oyster*
Tomato—large kind
Turnip—early Dutch, white globe, red top, ruta baga

Catalogues of the above Seeds can be had, with the prices annexed, at the stores where the Seed are for sale.

Also for sale low—Hyacinths and Tulip Roots, Potato, Onions, and Cabbage Plants.

Feb. 3. 85—2aw6t

GOHANNA will stand the ensuing season at my Farm, nine miles from Richmond, directly on the stage road leading from that place to Fredericksburg, and known as Half Sink.

It is not saying too much, (for I submit it to the candour of every gentleman acquainted with the facts, to sustain me in the assertion.) when I *say*, that his colts are universally acknowledged, to possess as much size, strength, and beauty, as any colts that have ever been produced by any one horse in Virginia. I know several, that cannot be purchased for less than seven or eight hundred dollars; and I have, myself, been offered $1,000 for one at a year old—the estimate at which they are held by their owners, I take to be the strongest recommendation that can be offered in behalf of untried colts.

The season will commence on the 15th of February, and terminate on the 1st of July. Terms as heretofore; Fifty Dollars, to be discharged by the payment of Thirty-five, at any time during the season; Sixty Dollars insurance; One Dollar to the *Groom*, which is expected, either when the mare is brought, or taken away.

Extensive pastures are provided, and mares fed regularly, unless otherwise directed, at 25 cents a day.

Gentlemen who sent mares last year, by the season, to Gohanna, that did not prove in foal, (if any there be) are informed that they can be sent again; and no charge made for the services of the Horse, unless they should prove in foal; or, in other words, the mares will be insured at the price of the season.

Jan. 15. 77—2aw8w JOHN M. BOTTS.

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust from John S. Taylor, bearing date the 23d of December, 1828, of record in the County Court of Lunenburg, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be offered for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Lunenburg Court House, on Monday, the 14th day of March next, being court day, a Tract of Land, containing 848 1-4 acres, more than one-fourth of which is wooded, lying on both sides of Big Nottoway River, part in the county of Lunenburg, and part in the county of Nottoway, adjoining the well known *Falls Mills*, on the said river. This Tract of Land may be very advantageously divided into several tracts, and will be so divided, if found necessary, to suit purchasers, the Trustee being authorized to do so. It is useless to say any thing about the land, as those wishing to purchase will, of course, view the premises. The land will be shewn by Benjamin W. Fitzgerald, Esq., who resides adjoining it.

The sale will be on a credit of 12 months. Bond and security, to be approved by me, will be required for the purchase money, also a lien on the land itself. Possession will be given the first day of January next, with the privilege of seeding a crop of small grain next fall.

LEW. JONES, Trustee.

Feb. 10. 88—2awtds

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.

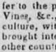
He will give the most satisfactory attention and dispatch to Revolutionary Claims, and where the quantity of Land is of justifiable magnitude, will attend in person, and locate Soldiers' and Officers' Lands—all of which will be done by the Subscriber, for a portion of the Lands, or proceeds of any business 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 setting 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,
Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Nov. 19. 56—w6m

CHERRY VALE NURSERY.



The subscriber having devoted himself for the last six years to the establishment of a Fruit Nursery, between the Westham Turnpike, and Old River Road, about one mile above the City of Richmond, is now enabled to offer to the public a selection of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., embracing the best varieties known to our culture, with those of highest reputation, recently brought into notice, by distinguished Horticulturists of other countries. Among the Fruit Trees are—

Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries
Pears, Plums, Nectarines, Quinces, &c.

And he has now upwards of fifty varieties of native and foreign Grape Vines, selected with particular regard to our latitude, and embracing, as he confidently believes, the very best kinds, both for wine and the table, which have been found to suit our climate. Among his native varieties are the—

Catawba, celebrated for wine
Isabella, Schuylkill, Muscadell
Cooper's Wine Grape, &c.

Cuttings of the various descriptions of Grapes, will be furnished to those who, at the usual difference of price, may prefer them to rooted vines.

He has also a regular supply of Asparagus Plants—All of which will be sold at comparatively moderate prices, and so packed as to reach the purchaser without the hazard of injury, almost unavoidable from more distant Nurseries. Catalogues will be furnished to applicants at the Nursery.

JOHN CARTER.

Dec. 16 65—wtf

MARSHAL'S SALE of Chesterfield Land.—Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on the 26th day of January, 1831, in the case of Harrison vs. Harris, I shall, on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1831, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, in the county of Chesterfield, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 4, 8 and 12 months—the tract of Land, of 325 acres, in said decree mentioned, and described in the bill as the tract of Land sold and conveyed by Joseph R. Royster to Ann W. Harris, and lying on the waters of James River, in said county, and adjoining the lands of Maj. John Clarke and others. Bonds and security, or endorsed negotiable notes required, and the title retained.

J. GUERRANT, M S C C R D.
or one of his Deputies.

Another Tract of Land, adjoining the above mentioned tract, immediately thereafter, will be offered for sale at public auction, one-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the other half in twelve months; and as security for the payment of that half, bond and security, and a deed of trust, will be required.

This Tract belongs to the Estate of Ann W. Harris, dec., contains about 220 acres, has on it a good dwelling house and out-houses, and adjoins also Maj. Clarke's land.

EDW. H. MOSELEY, Ex'or
of Ann Harris.

Jan. 29. 82—wtds

WINTER ARABIAN

THIS beautiful and true Arabian Horse, will stand again at my stable, in the county of Brunswick, about fifty-five miles South of Richmond, and thirty three South of Petersburg—fifteen North-east of Brunswick Court House, Lawrenceville, and eighteen North-west of Belfield, and be let to mares at thirty dollars the season, to be discharged by the payment of twenty dollars at any time during the season—ten dollars the leap, and fifty dollars the insurance, and one dollar, in every case, to the Groom. The season will commence the 15th of February, and terminate the 10th of July. Good pasturage for mares gratis—and those who wish, can have them well and strictly attended to, at a reasonable price; but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

For more particular information of this beautiful Stallion, gentlemen are referred to my advertisement of the last spring, which will be re-published in time for those who have not seen it.

Feb. 10. 88—wtf JOHN TUCKER.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas W. Powell, dec. late of Nottoway county, are desired to make them known without delay, as I am about settling up my administration, and delivering the property over to the distributees, who will remove from this State about the first of March next.

J. T. LEIGH, Adm'r. of T. W. Powell, dec.

Amelia County, Jan. 29, 1831. 82—2aw1stM

VOL. XXVII...NO. 91.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, January 31

DEBATE ON THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

Remarks of MR GIBSON, *on the Resolutions on the subject of the Judiciary—delivered in the House of Delegates, February 1st, 1831.*

[DEBATE CONTINUED.]

Mr. Gibson said, he should offer no apology to the House, for the short time he should occupy its attention, in assigning a few of the reasons that would induce him to support the Report of the Committee.—The good people that he in part had the honour to represent, both feel and have expressed a great anxiety for the contemplated change. Indeed, he believed it was the general wish of the citizens of this ancient Dominion. It is not a sudden feeling—It has grown with time, and has taken such deep root in the hearts of the people, that it now overshadows the land. The echo of the public voice has been heard from county to county, and there are few who reside out of the large towns where Chancery Courts are now held, that have not heard its sound. For himself, he felt instructed, and he should obey those instructions the more *cheerfully*, as his own opinion harmonized with the wish of his constituents.

Mr. G. said he belonged to that class of politicians, who believed that the voice of public sentiment, when uninfluenced by party excitement, was the voice of wisdom. He knew (he said) as to manner, that he had nothing to offer, that would captivate, and he feared, as to matter, not much that would interest or instruct.—He should, however, freely offer the widow's mite; and without farther preface, he would at once go into the argument of the question.

The gentleman from Henrico, (Mr. Leigh,) in his very able and eloquent address, had specified, with his usual ability, innumerable objections to the proposition of the Committee, most of which are as applicable to the present system, as to the one proposed. One of the first that he should notice, was the one, that no increased accommodation would be afforded to the suitors of the Court, by carrying Chancery into each county; because, if that were true, there would be an end of the question.

If the people gain nothing on the score of accommodation, the change would be of no value to them.—Is that so? The gentleman tells you, and truly too, that in most Chancery suits, all the defendants do not reside in any one county—and branch the Courts as you may, you cannot carry the suit to the County of each party. That is an objection to the present district plan. It is not unusual in a Chancery suit, for some of the parties to reside out of the District—nay, out of the Commonwealth—yet they have to be convened by some process or operation of law. Let us see if that cannot be effected upon the county plan, as well as that of the District. The member from Henrico states, that if the proposed plan is adopted, Marshals will have to be dispensed with, and the Sheriffs of the counties substituted in their place; and that the Sheriffs will not execute the process, and return it to the proper County. The first branch of the proposition is certainly correct. We shall have to substitute Sheriffs for Marshals; but it is not conceded that they will not be as punctual as the Marshals themselves—nay, he believed more so, for reasons that he would presently assign. Marshals are generally strangers to most of the party defendants who reside in their District—and although they receive three times as much for the execution of any original precept as a Sheriff—yet, in point of fact, they generally attended the County Courts to serve such precept; and if they meet with the parties, it was all well—the *business was done, if not, it was not attended to*—and it not *unfrequently* happened, that *from want of acquaintance in the county*, parties actually at Court, were permitted to go away, without being discovered by the Marshal or his Deputy. This objection does not apply to the Sheriffs of any county. The counties are laid out in Districts and the Deputies generally knew every man in the County, each of whom may be said to be a neighbour to one or the other of them. But it has been said, that the Sheriffs will not return the process thus confided to them, and that there is scarcely any means to prove the reception on the part of Sheriffs, of such process. Mr. Gibson said, he did not know why the Sheriff and his Deputies, would not feel as much disposed to attend to their duties, as a Marshal and his Deputies.—He did not doubt but that they had that disposition—and sure he was, that with the other advantages only, already noticed, they would be more prompt in their duty. As to the difficulty of proving the reception of any papers sent them, in case of delinquency, it could be readily obviated, by making it the duty of the Clerks of County Courts, to deliver to the Sheriff of their respective Counties, any papers enclosed to them by mail or otherwise, for such purpose, taking a receipt for the same. This duty might be imposed on the Clerks without difficulty, as the office of Clerk is *now* completely under the controul of the Legislature. Nor would it be burthensome. It is not probable that more than 8 or 10 such communications would be made in any one year from other counties.—But, upon the score of economy, much would be gained to the suitors of the Court, by substituting Sheriffs for Marshals. From the increased distance that the latter have to travel, it has been usual, and it is proper, to give a larger compensation to them, for the execution of ordinary process than to Sheriffs. They now receive about treble compensation. This, however, is not the most material saving. To keep up the office of Marshal, the Chancellors generally refuse, where any property is decreed to be sold, to suffer Commissioners in the county to effect a sale; the Marshal must do it and receive his commission.—Dispense with that officer, and the same reluctance will not be felt to the appointment of a friend of the parties, who would often act without reward. Upon this subject, he spoke knowingly, as cases had fallen under his own observation, to prove the fact. He did not consider that he should speak extravagantly, if he said, that in some years, thousands would be saved to the suitors of one county. But as to the objection, that all the parties to a suit could no have the same brought home to them: It has already been stated, that upon the district plan, all cannot be accommodated. Some reside even out of the Districts.—The county plan *has this* advantage over the other, that *it is not less convenient to any*, and to those who *reside* in the county where the suit is instituted, it is much more so; and surely that plan should be adopted, that would give *some* increased facilities, provided others were not incommoded by it. But he would contend, for all substantial purposes, the suits should be carried to the county of each defendant. Many of the parties to a Chancery suit, were generally nominal as to interest, and much oftener so as to any active agency in the management of the suit. Most usually, some one or two at most, were selected to attend to the management of the suit whilst in Court—require the plaintiff, if his demand is a personal one, and against a dead man's estate, and his Executor or Administrator is to be sued, with the heirs to institute the action in that county, where the Executor or Administrator resides. In 99 cases out of a hundred, he is the acting agent, and it is generally in such county that the evidence is to be found. If the suit should be about Land or other property, require it to be prosecuted where the land lies, or where the property is to be found. There the evidence of title is generally found recorded, and those in possession, feel a deeper interest, and will be the active and efficient agents.—The Member from Henrico has brought to the view of the House, some cases of bulk and difficulty—and has asked, how could a County Chancery Court, in the limited term of its session, dispose of such cases as Brown and Rives? The answer is a ready one: Such cases are rare.—[Here Mr. Leigh rose and said, he could name many such.]—If cases of that description do occasionally appear, they constitute but a small proportion of any docket, and comparatively speaking, occupy a small part of the time of any Court.—Courts, like general laws, are intended for the convenience of the great mass of the citizens, and not for the especial benefit of the few.

Could there be no mode pointed out, under the county plan, to dispose of such suits, although but few in number, the objection would be entitled to great weight; but he considered that a remedy was to be found for such cases in a special term—such terms are known to our present system. It frequently occurred in our Circuit Courts of Common Law, when, from the multiplicity of suits, or from the difficulty of some, time would not permit the disposal of all. We have even a Special Court of Appeals, for the trial of cases which cannot be disposed of by the ordinary court, in cases enumerated by law. In such cases, then, as Brown and Rives, the Judge could appoint a Special Court for their trial. Nor can it be objected that the time of a Judge would not admit of such a term; twenty Judges would dispose of every suit in this Commonwealth, both at law and equity. We have now nineteen, including Chancellors, and the addition of one would be a trifling expense. Dividing the labor between twenty, would give in the larger counties no more than four counties of the larger class to any one. Take, for instance, the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, and Fairfax, which have on this floor seven representatives for one district, and that would be fully the share for any one Judge: for upon that proportion we should have 140 representatives, and we have actually only 134. And who will pretend to say that one active Judge could not dispose of every suit in those counties? He did not pretend to say that he wished those counties put together, under the proposed arrangement: he took that case merely by way of illustration. But the gentleman from Henrico seems to think that, under the proposed plan, that whenever a court is held, the Judge is to be engaged in the alternate trial of law and equity cases, and builds a strong argument from the confusion that would ensue—the difficulty that the bar would labor under, in the preparation and understanding of the Chancery records, under such circumstances. He felt, himself, the full force of the objection to an amalgamation upon such principles, and was no advocate for it, nor had he understood that the friends of the plan generally, were for such a system. They wished the terms, although held by the same Judge, and at the same place, to be at different periods, so that the suitors at Common Law would know when to attend with their witnesses, and the suitors in Chancery would know when they could be heard. The gentleman from Henrico, however, contends that proper Commissioners could not be procured upon the county plan, and that efficient officers of that description, are as necessary as Chancellors. Their importance is readily admitted. But why cannot such be procured under the proposed system, as well as the existing one? We have Commissioners now in almost every county, and if the suggestion of the member from Henrico should be adopted, of having a salaried officer, for a certain district of country, it would be as easy under the county plan as the other, to do so. Let that Commissioner take, for instance, a Judge's district, and require him to go occasionally from county to county, to take testimony, and make all necessary notes, to enable him to compile at home his accounts. To this plan he saw no insuperable difficulties. It was easier to make that officer go to the people, than to make the people go to him. It is, however, urged that our Common Law system is defective—that we must have two Judges to ride the circuit, to guard against sickness and other casualties, and that two minds could not be brought to bear with effect, upon a Chancery cause. Concede, if you please, the latter objection, it does not follow that the first is well founded. Our present Circuit Courts have been in operation for years, in this Commonwealth, and as far as he could ascertain, the people were pleased with its operation, except in circuits where the Judge is worn out with age or infirmities. Evils growing out of such causes, will be cured under the new Constitution. The vote of two-thirds will be a sovereign panacea.

But if a remedy is required, does it follow that we must have two Judges for every district? The expense would be enormous. If the evil must be remedied, would not the appointment of two additional Judges in the State, afford a sufficient remedy? Locate one in the Western and one in the Eastern part of the State, so that one could be convenient, in the event of a sudden call, growing out of any casualty. He did not mean that this or that Judge should be called a supernumerary: that distinction might be odious, and for want of practice, the Judge might become rusty; *but as long as all remain well, let them change and* change about, so as to *relieve* each other. *Mr. G.* said he did not intend to propose this plan, but only to suggest it as a cheaper and better one than to have two Judges for every circuit. The gentleman from Henrico says that, under the old district system, although the Judges were neither abler or better men than the Judges of the present general court, yet their decisions were more respected. That may be so, and doubtless is, but was it not owing in a measure to the pomp of office? The Judges were more of strangers to the people, they were not so commonly seen, and a kind of reverence encircled their characters. In olden times, in Catholic countries, the very ceremonies of the Church gave an influence and control to the Priests, that is unknown now to our republican ministers. Yet he had never heard that the religion of those times was purer and better than now. Mr. Speaker, if the possibility of a Judge's failing to attend, from indisposition, is an objection to the proposed Chancery plan, do no gentlemen see that it is as strong an objection to the present district system? Cannot Chancellors become sick? Have they the power, in addition to other jurisdiction, to enjoin the progress of disease in the land, or to exempt themselves from its influence? They too must be sick, and such indisposition would stagnate the streams of justice, as well as that of a circuit Judge—nay, on a larger scale, as they have more counties to attend to. But it is urged that the new plan would impair the talents of the bar. How it is to effect that, he was at a *loss* to *perceive*. The effect may be to break down that aristocracy of talent which gathers around the courts in the larger towns; but in doing so, it would send more light in the counties. Carry the courts into each county, and many would be engaged in Chancery suits, that never would attend the district courts; knowledge would be thus diffused, that cannot be imparted under the existing *system*. The operation would be like that of our *statute of descents*, which breaks down aristocratic *estates*, but destroys *no wealth*; it divides that possessed by a *few* among many, and it might be well to ask if, in a Republican Government like *this of ours*, where all act, if it is not better that the light of the bar should be thus divided? It has been urged that, should the report of the committee be adopted, and carried out into a law, that the Court of Appeals would be so clogged with business, that it could not keep it down. Believing himself, that the decision of a Judge, in the counties, would be as correct as in the towns, he could not perceive why appeals should multiply. He was persuaded that, if the law was repealed, giving a preference to interlocutory decrees, and confining the attention of the court to matters of law, and not facts, that court would keep up with the business of the State, and the Judges would have spare time. He had learned from *those* who had every opportunity to know, that the effect of the preference given by law to interlocutory decrees, was to make that court one of original jurisdiction.

Suits are brought in Chancery and hastened on to an interlocutory stage, expressly to bring them here to the Court of Appeals, and get instructions to the Chancellors how to proceed. The consequence is, that in all important cases, the Court of dernier resort has to decide in the first instance, how Chancellors ought to proceed. It is this that choaks up the business of that Court almost to strangulation. As to the project submitted by the member from Henrico, to the friends of reform, for himself, he could not say it was acceptable. He looked upon it only as a *palliative*, hardly calculated to mitigate the disease. Upon the plan thus proposed, not one suit in fifty could be tried in the counties, as it would rarely be found that all the parties to a Chancery suit would reside in the same county; and such as were disposed of, must be under the disadvantages, so forcibly depicted by the member from Henrico, of going from Chancery to Common Law, and *so vice versa*. The number of suits would be too few to justify the expense of sending around a Chancellor to dispose of them. And the whole *expense* and evil *of* the present district plan would be entailed upon us. In every view he could take of *the subject*, he was impelled to conclude that the report of the Committee should be sustained.—Whether we regard the convenience of the *people*, economy, or the despatch of its business, the *proposed* change should be effected.

REMARKS OF MR. MACFARLAND *of Petersburg.*

Mr. Macfarland commenced by observing, that the resolution contemplated a *wide and radical* departure from the existing system, and *that it* ought not to be acceded to, until it was shewn to furnish the best remedy which was attainable for the evils complained of. The expenses and delays which had been adverted to, indicated the necessity of reform; but furnished no argument in favor of *the* proposed measure, unless it would provide against their recurrence, and lead to no bad consequences of its own.

The whole country complained of the delays of the Courts. And certainly, there were few greater evils than unnecessary delay in the administration of justice. If the complaint was confined to the Courts of Chancery, and that was in truth the only part of our Judicial polity, in which the evil was found to exist, the resolution would seem to suggest the remedy. But such was not the state of the case. Loud, and not more