

PODETIEY.

[From the London Athenxum.]
1. Thoughts on Education 2. The Appeal for suf-1. Thoughts on Education. 2. The Appeal for suffering Genius. By Daniel Bryan of Alexandra, D. C.
The post, whose works are at the head of our paper, has
been known to us through his writings for some time; he
published a votome of youthful effusions called "The
Mountain Muse," which in his riper days he describes as
"the wild offspring of a rule, undisciplined fancy, and so
distigured by insperfections, that readers, unacquainted
with the circumstances under which they were written,
have looked with an eye of distrust upon his later compositions." In that volume there were manifold touches of have looked with an eye of distrust upon his later compositions." In that volume there were manifold touches of true poetry, accompanied no doubt by ill-conceived and worse expressed things; the poet has now disciplined his finey; and his muse, under the influence of improved taste, indulges us with more correct and better modulated strains; we mean, as far as regards language only, for in pure and moral feeling and kindliness of nature Bryan had nothing to amend; nay, the only fault we shall find arises from the love he bears to moral excellence, and the sympathy which he feels with suffering genius. We consider the education of youth, and the misery of a brother bard, to be subjects over which the muse cannot well pour out her full inspiration; yet it is wonderful with how much interest the poet has invested these unpromising topics. On education he has discoursed with good sense and

e our latter days. In the Introductory passage, whething which reminds us of our own Akenside:—
Not mine the power to sweep with magic skill
The golden chords of the celestial lyre
O'er which Urania shods her beams divine,
Nor vie with glorious bards by science crowned;—
Not mine in numbers fraught with mystic lore,
To wait the spirit through enchanted groves
And regions thronged with Fiction's varying forms;—
Not mine to wield the bright satiric shalt,
Whose double edge, and keen electric point,
Can pierce through breasts of steel and vanquish pride!
If aught on me of their inspiring gifts
The Muses deign confer, they breathe no hopes
That prompt my fancy's wing to daring flight;
They urge not me to scale the dizzy peaks
Where, crowned with burning light, Apolio's fame
Forbids approach to those who rashly soar—
They paint in colours rich with classic force
The headlong doom that learns befel,
And kindly pointing to the startling scene,
Warn me to shun the rash Athenian's fate.—
Admonished thus, I dare not wildly aim
To rport in Fancy's high and glittering clouds,
Where none but eagle pinious are sustained,
And dazzing splendours quench the facebe sye.

The theme to which my humble harp I tune,
Pattains to things of life—to kuman weal
And human wo.—The truly wise are they,
And only they, who seek the light of Truth
To guide them from the tempting snares of Vice—
To show forth Virtue in her native charms—
And cheer them onward in its heavenward course.

Nor is the conclusion unworthy of such a commence

The appointed cure for these, and all the ills The appointed cure for these, and all the ills That swell the catalague of moral woes, Is found within the Gospel's hely truths. Let these be early on the mind impressed, And carefully enforced from year to year, Until the character is formed mature. With their celestial doctrines deep imbued: Then man to his primeval health testored,—Where'er the hallowed process is pursuod,—Shall bear again the image of his God: For from that sacred fountain, rich with all That purities and elevates the soul, A stream, forever undiminished, flows, Inviting him to drink thereof and live.

Whene'er that blest millennial day shall cor

Whene'er that blest millennial day shall come Ia which mankind, by Gospel counsels swayed, Shall feel the listleness of human pride, And grow as meek as they themselves are frail, Sectarian strife shall cease to vex the world, And peace, and love, and charity dwine, In one harmonious brotherhood shall blend

The connection of education and morals, is a tempting matter to expatiate upon, but we can neither find room for remark or quotation; suffice it to say, that the poet feels the subject justly, and though he has not always written so clearly or so poetically as we could have wished, no one can read his work without edification and advantage. The poem called "The Appeal for Suffering Genius," was written for the benefit of Robert Coffin, known by the name of the Boston Bard, who seems to have been then on a bed of sickness, with few to relieve or console him. It is much to the honor of Bryan that he stepped forward to aid him; nor should we withhold our praise from certain good eitzens of Boston and New York, who not only subscribed largely, but made public declarations that the siting poet was a strictly moral and worthy man, and would make no improper use of the benefactions of those

lollowing lines—they apply to many poets:
By hard occessity's unyielding law,
In manual toils compelled to spend the hours
For which his struggling genius vainly sighed
To consecrate to his aspiring Muse,
That she might bring to light from her rich mines
The splendid trensures of poetic thought,
And in their polished beauty spread them foith
Before admiring and rewarding eyes;
He oft, in deepest sadness moused the doesn
That urged his fancy to etherial fights,
While on her pinions houg the leaden clogs
Of penury. But still the illusive charm
Of ministrelys around his yielding mind
Its fascinations throw, and years rolled on
Which found, and left him still a child of wo.
With feedings strong to thrill at every touch, With feelings strong to thrill at every touch, And deeply conscious of his tuneful powers, He saw the veriest clods in human form

He saw the veriest closs in human lorm Enjoying riches, tuxury and ease; And stupid brows with brilliant honors crowned, While indigence, obscurity and toll, In ruthless league, his happiness assailed, the middle of his poem, he introduces, touching way, the following ode from the works of Boston Bard," who, we are assured,

"Has oftimes poured his soul in strains like these,

as offimes poured his soul in strains like these When Freedom, 'midst the battle storm, Her weary head reclined;
And round her majestic form, Oppression fain had twined;
Amilist the dia-beneath the cloud,
GREAT WASHINGTON appeared:
With daring hand rolled back the shroud,
And thus the sofferer cheered:

And thus the sufferer cheered:

Spurn, spurn despair! be great, be free!
With giant strengtharise:
Siretch, stretch thy pinions, Liberty!
Thy flag plant in the skies!
Clothe, clothe thyself in glory's robe,
Let stars thy banner gem:
Rule, rule the sea—possess the globe—
Wear Victory's diadem.
Go, tell the world, a world is born,
Another orb gives light;
Another sun illumes the morn,
Another star the night;
Be just—be brave!—and let thy name
Henceforth Columbia be;
Wear, west the oaken wreath of feme—
The wreath of Liberty!
He said—and lo! the stars of night

He said-and lo! the stars of night

He said—and lo! the stars of night
Forth to her banner flew;
And morn, with pencil dipped in light,
Her blushes on it drew:
Columbia's chieftain seized the prize,
All gloriously enfurled:
Soared with it to his native skies,
And waved it o'er the world.
We must conclude; the poetry of America is fast rising into eminence, and several of her bards may take their place when they please among the poets of Britain. Their country abounds with scenes of natural magnificence and sublimity, and with tribes of men who have yet been partially pictured by the muse. We advise all Transatiantic bards to forget the strains of their ancestors in this little isle, and awaken their souls to subjects all their own, trusting to inspiration to clothe their conceptions in the lan-guage of truth and originality. We mean not to say that guage of truth and originality. We mean not to say that any of them are imitators: but we think that they allow eir spirits to be rebuked too much by the memory of the livine poems of Milton, Spenser, and others; and assuredly they are too sensitive respecting criticism. When they write without remembering the one, or festing the other, they will give us something of a loftier mood than they

DOMESTIC.

out her full inspiration; yet to the set unpromising topics, interest the poet has invested these unpromising topics. On education he has discoursed with good sense and teeling, and with a devoutness of heart not common in these our latter days. In the introductory passage there is something which reminds us of our own Akenside:

Not mine the power to sweep with magic skill

The golden chords of the celestial lyre

O'er which Urunia sheds her beams divine,
O'er which Urunia sheds her bea

Our readers may remember that, during the last winter, the Legislature ordered a survey of the Nottoway river, from its highest navigable point to its intersection with the Petersburg Rail Road. We published some weeks ago, the report of a party of gentlemen, who had explored the river in a large boat, and whose experiment afforded proof of the entire practicability of removing all obstructions to its navigation. Since that period, an intelligent Engineer has been engaged, under the authority of ligent Engineer has been engaged, under the authority of the Board of Public Works, in making a critical survey of the river, to whose politeness we are indebted for the annexed results of his labors. Mr. Thompson has described so clearly the advantages of this improvement, and the facility with which they may be realized, that we cannot believe that the planters on the Nottoway, will any longer hesitate to take the necessary steps to ensure the completion of a work in which they have so deep an interest pletion of a work in which they have so deep an interest PETERSBURG, Aug. 21, 1833.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:
GENTLEMEN:—It is with pleasure I comply with the request, to furnish you with the result of the survey and estimate, for the contemplated improvement of the Notto-way River, from the Great Falls to the Rail-Road, a distance of 66 miles, 613 yards: In which distance, it flows through one of the richest and most fertile sections of country in the State of Virginia—and, from the smallness of the amount required to open a useful navigation, and al-ford the Planters in that section an easy, cheap and expeditious mode of getting their produce to market, would lead to the hope, that the work would be immediately and vigorously commenced, the advantages of which are almost incalculable, when compared with their present tardy mode of transportation over a wretched road, requiring twenty per cent. of the actual value of the article to land

There are 25 miles of slack water navigation on the ri

easy to make satisfactory extracts from the work, inasmuch as yet made public declarations that the niling poet was a strictly moral and worthy man, and worthy moral and worthy man, and make no improper use of the benefactions of those who admired his genius. This we confess we like. In the United States, it is still necessary that virtue should belong to genius. The Appeal is some seventy pages long, and is written with a natural readiness of language, and an occasional vigour of expression. The difficulties which low-born genius has to encountre, are not ill expressed in the following lines—they apply to many poets:—

By hard occasions, which does not wish as young down the strict of the form that set in the event of the river being made navigable, from that section of country alone they as affording some insight into American manners; taking it for granted, that when any thing which doesn the form door of the court-house of this country. On the terror considers the work in another point ble investment of application of the court-house of this country. On the therefore considers the work in another point ble investment of application of the court-house of this country. On the therefore considers the work in another point ble investment of application of the court-house of this country. On the therefore considers the work in another point ble investment of application of the court-house of this country. On the therefore considers the work in another point ble investment of a power in the front door of the court-house of this country. On the therefore considers the work in another point ble investment of application of the court-house of this country. On the therefore considers the work in another point ble investment of application of the court-house of the front door of the court-house of the fort door of the court-house o bacco, and on wheat in a much greater proportion.
Your ob'd servant, W. B. THOMPSON.

NEWCASTLE AND FRENCHTOWN RAIL-ROAD .-This road has been in operation since the 2d of February, 1832. In September, 1832, locomotive engines were permanently employed on it, and the use of horses for the transportation of passengers entirely dispensed with. The first locomotive used by the Company was called the Delaware, and was used seventy days consecutively, without losing a trip, although a considerable portion of the time it conveyed the passengers of two lines per day across the road both ways-sixty-six miles. This fact is striking, in asmuch as it confutes an erroneous idea which has obtained too generally in this country, that locomotive engines are frequently disabled, and of course do their work at a great expense. The Company has imported all is engines from England; they are from the factory of the celebrated Robert Stephenson & Co. of Newcastle upon-Tyne .-There are now, and have been all this season, them in use on the Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail-Road -a fourth has just arrived, in the ship Delaware, from

The Company was a good deal annoyed, for a time, by the emission of sparks from the smoke-spipes of their engines; but that evil has been entirely overcome by the ingenuity of their engineer, (of locomotive power,) Edward A. Young, a native of Virginia, who has procured a patent for his invention. Thus the great desideratum in this country of huming weed in learners. this country, of burning wood in locomotive engines, has

It is estimated that one hundred and fifty thousand persons have been transported across this road since it was put in operation, to not one of whom has the slightest accident occurred; and it is a remarkable fact, that in the whole progress of this work, from the commencement of its construction to the present day, not a single human being has suffered the loss of life or limb.

The arrangements of this Company for the transporta-tion of their business are nearly perfect. The precision as to time with which the passengers are daily conveyed across their road, is a matter of wonder; the variation is rarely, if ever greater than five minutes-the time fixed being from 55 to 60 minutes; the distance is 16 1-2 miles. Guards are placed slong the road at convenient distances. and signal staffs erected, by means of which, information can be tran-mitted from one end of the road to the other in three minutes. This is a great security as well as comfort to the traveller; for, it is the duty of these guards to keep all horses, cattle, &c off the road; and in case of detention, from any cause, the telegraphic announcement of it would bring immediate succor. It is believed, however, that with the exception of a delay caused by a snow storm, there has been but one instance of detention upon this road worthy of being mentioned, and that was when the engine passed over a cow. The recurrence of such an accident—(no injury was sustained even then by any passenger)—is rendered almost impossible by the judicious

precautions above mentioned.

A single locomotive has frequently conveyed over this road upwards of two hundred passengers, with their baggage. The train of cars is often thirteen or fourteen in number, and the sight of them, all in motion, conducted by the gallant little steamer, highly picturesque and in-

PETERSBURG AND ROANOKE RAIL-ROAD.
The following is an extract of a letter from a friend in Petersburg, dated 22 instant:

"I went yesterday evening to see the Locomotives and Cars come in from the Roanoke, on the Petersburg Rail. Road in the store, on the Petersburg Rail. Road is seen, imparting new life to the whole town. Our Norfolk and Portsmouth eithey had previously levellad. Shortly after, an opening could but see the spirit-moving effects of this rapid communication, and new source of trade to this place. I was particularly struck a seeing some of the Cars loaded with find to be mostly Pipe, and gotten at a distance of some ten and twenty miles from the Rail Road, by a company formed here, who have bought up some Timber lands in Southampton and other counties, for the purpose. These Staves are sold here at about the same prices as in Nortolk, by which market they seem to be regulated; and I believe that a considerable parcel has been contracted with stumps and forming a hill: it has now risen several feet with stumps and forming a hill: it has now risen several feet by 100, was rising up and forming a hill: it has now risen several feet with stumps and roots of trees about 58 dellars per M. delivered at life them, that they are not to believe implicitly all that Mr. Rush, it appears, that they are not to believe implicitly all that Mr. Rush is morked they had previously lest lad the safe in this town, over a piece of low spungy ground a short distance of a letter from a friend in this town, over a piece of low spungy ground a short distance of a letter from a friend in this town, over a piece of low spungy ground a short distance of a letter from a friend in this town, over a piece of low spungy ground a short distance of the make they are not to believe implicitly all that Mr. Rush is mistaken in the following statements, namely—that Holian facts on the same price of Lord Holian facts on the most distance of Lord Holian facts on the whole town in the following statements, namely—that the kings is mistak

Rush's "Residence at the Court of London." It treats the American Minister, contrary to our expectation, rather cavalierly. So well disposed was Mr. Rush to look at the bright side of every thing in England, so charmed does he appear to have been with the splendor of the Court of St. James and its imposing ettiquete, so delighted with the refined courteey and magnificent hospitalities of the English nobility, and so ready to make the kindest possible allowances for every thing that appeared to him wrong, and in so agreeable and entertaining manner had he set down the sum of his observations, that we had no doubt the Quarterly Review, of all publications in the world, that resolute apologist of all established usages and institutions of England, would have welcomed the appearance of such a witness in their favor with a show of the highest respect, in order to give the greater weight to his testimony. More especially did we look for this, as the author of the character and social institutions of which the Quarterly has laboured so diligently to bring into unfavorable comparison with those of England. The reviewer, however, while complacently admitting the truth of all he says in behalf of England, insinuates that after all Mr. Rush's judgment in such matters is not much to be relied on. First, he quarrels with the author, for that being a minister accredited from one power to another, he has, contrary to all precedent, published a professed account of his

creet he admits the author to be, as he doubtless is, but then—

"His book is, as he himself seems to have suspected, rather trivial. It certainly does not strike us as the production of a superior intellect—his views do not seem to be very wide, nor his obversations very deep—he appears to be somewhat credulous—and rather too easily amused with objects because they were new."

Great allowances, however, the reviewer admits are to be made for the astonishment and enthusiasm of an American who visits, for the first time, "that celebrated and once glorious country whose language he speaks,"—and

once glorious country whose language he speaks,"—and while he allows that British readers will "smile at many things that excited Mr. Rush's admiration, and at some of the terms in which he expresses it," yet that on the whole, the spirit in which he visited England is so traternal that the critic is disposed to pass over his mistakes and make him his acknowledgments "for some entertainment and a good deal of kindness."

and a good deal of kindness."

Notwithstanding this, the critic professes not to find it easy to make satisfactory extracts from the work, inasmuch on arriving at the English Court, from which the critic concludes that there are no such rocks in the country Mr. Rush left. He next makes himself merry with Mr. Rush's description of "a machine of stupendous structure and dimensions," a vast heavily loaded vehicle drawn by ten horses of enormous size, with shaggy tails and pasterns, and which turns out to be the Portsmouth heavy wagon. In relation to the remark of Mr. Rush, that he is "tempted to ask how the English became so great with so little day-light, since it seems not fully to come out until nine in the morning, and to go out immediately after four," the writer suggests, that although this is true of the month of December, yet, that "perhaps Mr. Rush might have remarked during his residence in England the day-light lengthens considerably at cerific to the county of Amelia, on Tuesday the first day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, and continuing from day to day, until Friday the tered as evidence in a suit in Chancery, depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Amelia, on Tuesday the first day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, and continuing from day to day, until Friday the total the county of Amelia, on Tuesday the first day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, and continuing from day to day, until Friday the touch day of the same month, unless sooner finished, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Amelia, on Tuesday the first day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, and continuing from day to day, until Friday the day, and continuing from day to day, until Friday the found that day, and continuing from day to day, until Friday the found the same month, unless sooner finished, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, depending in

gy for this waggery, he observes:

"We should be indulgent to any peculiarities which the Americans may exhibit; and on the other hand, if we do betray any surprise the Americans should not be the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we do the sansitive of a species of censure which we do the sansitive of a species of censure which we do the sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we exercise on the sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive of a species of censure which we can be sansitive or a species of censure which we can be sansitive or a species of censure which we can be sansitive or a species of censure which we can be sansitive or a species too sensitive of a species of censure which we exercise on one another, [i. e. upon the Scotch and Irish,] and which we really exercise on the Americans because we look upon them as a portion of ourselves—somewhat remote in place—somewhat different in interest—but still our own flesh and blood. John Bull may be allowed to droll a little with the course in the state of the state o tle with his cousin Jonathan, as he does with his brothers Sawney and Paddy: and let it be recollected, John himself, while he deals so largely in horse-play towards others, has, least of all men, any disposition to quarrel with a reci-

This is the sum of the "American sketches," collected by the industrious critic from Mr. Rush's work. After quoting what he says of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool, and his account of his presentation to the Prince Regent and Queen Charlotte, with the description of her Majesty's drawing room, all which have been copied in the newspapers here, the writer of the article proceeds—
"Our readers will probably have already perceived that

Mr. Rush exhibits a good deal of—to call it by the softest name—simplicitly. He is prone to wonder—rather cre-dulous—and if he did not, what we think likely, altogether misunderstand his informants, he has often received and recorded as literal truth, statements which could in fact

recorded as literal truth, statements which could in fact have been only irony or persiflage."

He proceeds to give a few examples of these blunders, in order to warn his "transatlantic brethren," as he calls them, that they are not to believe implicitly all that Mr. Rush may tell them about England. Mr. Rush, it appears, is mistaken in the following statements, namely—that Holland House was possessed by the ancestors of Lord Holland in the time of Charles I.—that Lords Pelham, Bollingstone and Hillshorough frequented Carlton House in

THE MERCHANTS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY have now their Factories so far in operation
as to be able to supply any numbers from 4 to 30 of Cotton
YARNS. Their Yarns are of excellent quality. If they
prove not good upon trial, the purchaser may return them
at our cost and receive his money again. We shall sell
at wholesale only, at moderate prices, and a liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. Orders
from any part of the United States, will be promptly attended to, and the Yarns forwarded as desireed, by addressing a line to NELSON & STOCK DELL, Agents.
Petersburg, June 28.

plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for eight weeks successively, and another copy posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

Copy. Teste,

L. NUNNALLY, D. C.
August 20.

VALUABLE LANDED ESTATE FOR SALE.—In in England the day-light lengthens considerably at certain seasons—for instance, in June it lasts from half past

Amelia, we, the undersigned, Commissioners, or three of three in the merning till a quarter past eight in the ever us, appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of year is respectably large—and the "phenomenon that surprised Mr. Rush is fully explained." Next, the milding the county of Amelia, we appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, on Appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, on Appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, we also have a suppointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, we also have a suppointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, we also have a suppointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, we also have a suppointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, on Appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, on Appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, the tract of land in the county of Amelia, on Appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on the sell of the county of Amelia, and the sell of the county of Amelia, on Appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on the sell of the county of Amelia, on Appointed by the decree aloresaid, will proceed to sell on the sell of the county of Amelia, and the sell of the county of Amelia, little etiquettes of the reception and the table, at his first dinner at Lord Castlereagh's, is taken notice of by the reviewer, who remarks, "We should have thought that they would not have been novelties!" As a delicate apology for this waggery, he observes:

The name of Moryen. The sad tract of land is situated on the river, adjoining the Stony Point Mills, contains about 500 acres, with the necessary buildings for taking they would not have been novelties!" As a delicate apology for this waggery, he observes:

There are belonging to this tract about 150 acres of wood

THOS. WILEY, ALLEN JETER, JONES WOOD 28-2aw2w&wtds

August 13.

has, least of all men, any disposition to quarrel with a reciprocity of raillery."

How well John bears horse-play, may be seen by the manner in which he received the work of Prince Puckler Muskau, whom the Quarterly Review calls a coxcomb in this article, and all sorts of ill names in a previous one.—
There is no use in denying the fact, that the Americans are sensitive on the subject of their national character, often times ridiculously so; but their sensitiveness is a family trait—John Bull has to the full as large a share of irritability on such points as Jonathan, and it is the silliest vanity in him to pretend otherwise.

This is the sum of the "American sketches," collected by the industrious critic from Mr. Rush's work. After acres, and is situated in a most desirable neighbourhood.— Cash will be required to an amount that will defray the expenses of the sale; and a credit of one, two and three expenses of the sale; and a credit of one, two and three years for the balance of the purchase money; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and the title to be reserved until the purchase money is paid.

August 27. [32—wtd] SAML. JONES, Trustee.

DETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.—Early in August next the Rail Road will be opened for Transporta-tion between Petersburg and Blakely on the Roanoke Ri-ver, a distance of 60 miles. Planters and Merchants are informed that the arrangements of the Company for carry-ing or storing all kinds of produce and merchandise are of the most ample kind. Large brick warehouses are rapid-ly erecting at Belfield and Blakely; and there is a large and commodious warehouse in Petersburg for the recep-tion of produce. From 3 to 4 engines can be started dai-from Blakely, capable of carrying to Petersburg in 5 or from Blakely, capable of carrying to Petersburg in 5 or 6 hours, from 600 to 700 bales of cotton, or 130 to 150 hogsheads of Tobacco.—Every thing will be carried on the Rail Road under cover and well secured against the

The Company have provided a Steamboat and Lighters other

HENRY D. BIRD,
Agent for Transportation.

A Copy. Teste,
August 6.

Cly Dual. I also are West on the Combounds in the Combounds of the Combound of the Combounds of the Combounds of the Combounds of the Combound of the Combou

WALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—On Monday, the 21st day of October, will be sold at Public Auction, 220 Building Lots and 80 Out Lots, in the flourishing town of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Portsmouth, the chief town of Sciota county, is pleasantly situated on high ground on the bank of the Ohio River, near the mouth of Sciota River, which at Portsmouth approaches within half a mile of the Ohio, and about midway between Marietta and Cincinnati. The water is good, and the town has always been considered remarkably healthy. Its scite is high and places the population beyond the reach of the highest floods.

The Ohio and Eric Canal, which was finished last October, intersects the Ohio at that place, and brings there for

wife, and the dotted communication before, and which they minter has no complete, but the conversations by which they are production of a superior discovery and the comments merely and formal footone with him for publishing an account of his negotiations, as a producted, or which took place in the interval—matters which he was not produced, or which took place in the interval—matters which they mister has no or included, or which took place in the interval—matters which the uniter to be very wide, nor his obversations by which the winter of the details. Good-natured, and discovery the place of the production of a superior intellect—his view on the state of Benjamin Hawkins, by the conversations by the conversations by which they mister has no or included on the production of a superior intellect—his view do not seem to be very wide, nor his obversations by other his obot is, as he himself seems to have suppected.

**Hawkins and Hawkins, Vincent Philips and Harriet his place and ferce the body of the production of a superior intellect—his size of Benjamin Hawkins by Rich'. All the subject of the production of a superior intellect—his view on the subject of the production of a superior intellect—his view of the production of a superior intellect—his view of the production of a superior intellect—his view of the production of a su the Ohio at Portsmouth, and Lake Erie at Cleaveland. For the year 1831, the tolls on this Canal, which was completed only from the Lake to Chilicothe, amounted to \$64,864—and from the tolls already received, it is estimated that the receipts for 1833 will exceed \$185,000. It now forms an uninterrupted channel of communication between the Lakes and Ohio, and tends directly to increase the business of Portsmouth. That town has now 1750 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. In the immediate vicinity are extensive quarries of free stone, which furnish the chief ornamental building stone for Cincinnati and Louisville. There are also valuable beds of iron ore almost in proximity with the bituminous coal which is so abundant in that part of the country. The Henry Cheatham and Lawson P. Forsee, administrators of Thomas D. McGary, deceased, Joseph McGary, Hardin McGary, Henry McGary, Susan McGary, Mary McGary, Henry McGary, and Zachariah McGary, the three last of whom are infants,

The defendants, Joseph McGary, Hardin McGary, and Susan McGary, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: on the motion of the plaintiffs, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on or before the second Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith in. at that place their cargoes of Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, &c. and receiving in return, the Flour, Perk, Whiskey, &c. of the interior, brought there by the way of the canal. The commerce of the town is rapidly increasing under the influence of these favorable circumstances, and in a few years, it must become one of the most important places on the Ohio River. The lots offered for sale are situated in the Ohio River. The lots offered for sale the principal streets of Portsmouth, and present an op-

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.—A. M. HATCH & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, 140, Water Street, New York, have on hand an extensive assortment, which they will sell on liberal terms-

which, are
20,000 pair men's thick pegged brogans
14,000 do. do. russet do. do.
10,000 do. do. thick do. shoes
2,500 do. boys' do. do. brogans
1,000 do. do. do. do. shoes
20,000 do. men's kip do. brogans
1,000 do. boys' do. do. do.
5,000 do. men's do. sewed do.
2,000 do. boys' thick and L. & B. shoes 1,000 do. boys' do. do. do. 5,000 do. men's do. sewed do. 2,000 do. boys' thick and L. & B. shoes 1,500 do. men's fine calf sewed boots 1,000 do. do. do. do. pegged do. 1,000 do. do. do. do. pegged do.
800 do. do. seal sewed do.
800 do. do. pegged do.
1,000 do. do. do. nailed do.
2,000 do. do. thick pegged do.
500 do. boys' do. do. do.
10,000 do. women's leather sewed & pegged shoes 5,000 do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. and sho 1,000 do. misses' 7,000 do. ladies' morocco walking shoes ,000 do. do. do. boots 500 do. misses' do. do. 1,000 do. do. 500 do. do. do. shoes 1,000 do. ladies' lasting boots

500 do. do. 5,000 do. do. do. walking shoes
do. spring heel slips
do. do. do. 5.000 do. do. do. do. 1,000 do. do. morocco spring do. do. 500 do. do. do. do. do. 1,000 do. misses' do. and lasting do. 5,000 do. children's do do. and leather boots: ALSO,

2,000 reams wrapping paper 200 nest seal and hair trunk N. B .- Orders will be promptly executed, and with

TOTICE.—The subscriber being anxious to close his

claims against the estate of said Downey, are requested immediately to bring them forward properly authenticated, and established as vouchers; and those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES HAMILTON, Adm'or. Aug. 27. [32-w3w] of John Downey, dec'd.

MPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.—I have for sale eight or nine Bulls, from 18 to 20 months old, by a half Durham short horn of the stock of J. H. Powell of Philadelphia, out of my fine Hereford cows—of the stock imported by Henry Clay, Esq., which he selected in England as deep milkers—thus combining the two rival breeds; and five or six rams by one of Mr. Meade's favorite stock. Application to be made by the 1st day of October next, to me, or, in my absence, to Mr. Hargrove, my manager.

JAMES M. MORRIS.

P. O., Poindexter's Store, Louisa co., Aug. 1. 27-12t N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA .- At rules holden in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Henrico county, the first day of July,

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, Pltffs. against Thomas M. Randolph, jr. and Susan his wife, and

The Company have provided a Steamboat and Lighters to be placed on the Roanoke, and have made arrangements with Mr. J. H. Crocket to receive Produce, and deliver Goods in the Basin at Weldon. Produce and Goods will also be carried to and from Hslifax.

Travellers are informed that a daily Line of Coaches, carrying the great Southern Mail and Passengers, will run on the Rail Road; and those wishing to go either North or South will meet no delay, either at Halifax or Petersburg. Persons wishing to go north by the James River, will always find in Petersburg regular conveyances to join the Steamboats. There will also be several Branch Lines of Stages, connecting the Rail Road with the interior of N. HENRY D. BIRD.

Defendants.

Administrator of Mr. Amelia county, July 19, 1833.

Administrator of Mr. Amelia county, July 19, 1833.

Administrator of Mr. Amelia county, July 19, 1833.

Amelia county, July 19, 1833.

HAVE now on hand, from one to two hundred cord of superior Hickory and Oak Wood, for sale at Miller's country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Capitol, in the said court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this superior Hickory and Oak Wood, for sale at Miller's country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Capitol, in the said court, at the Capitol, in the said county, July 19, 1833.

HAVE now on hand, from one to two hundred cord of superior Hickory and Oak Wood, for sale at Miller's country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear nesses and and the capitol, in the said court, at the Capitol, in t

quainted with the Greek and Latin Languages, which he translates with a facility and accuracy not often found even in classical scholars. He translates the French Language with considerable ease, and has acquired some knowledge of Spanish and Italian. He is familiar with the branches of Algebra and Geometry generally taught in classical schools and academies; and in addition to these acquirements, he possesses the important advantage of an excellent English education, in which many of our Greek and Latin scholars are deficient. I am confident that he will perform the part of a faithful instructor, and I would recommend him to parents and guardians as one whose precepts and example will improve the character of the pupils entrusted to him, no less than his instruction will contribute to the cultivation of their minds. ontribute to the cultivation of their minds.

ALBERT L. HOLLADAY, Professor of Languages at Hampden Sydney College May 10th, 1833.

NEW MARKET RACES-FALL 1833.

SECOND DAY - Proprietor's purse \$300, entrance \$15-2 mile heats.

Third day-Jocky Club purse \$600, entrance, \$20-4 mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—the New Market plate—consisting of two beautiful Silver Pitchers, with tops and waiters, and will cost about \$300.—Two mile heats—free for all

ages.
The Proprietor will be prepared, as usual, to accommo date gentlemen at the course.

O. P. HARE, Proprietor.

THE JACKSON RACES over the Silver Hill Course, will commence on Tuesday, the first day of October next, and continue three days.

First Day.—A post sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heals, fifty dollars entrance p. p.,

to close the evening previous to the race. Also the same day, the corn sweepstake for two year old colts and fillies, mile heats, twenty barrels entrance, will come off. Six subscribers.

SECOND DAY .- Proprietor's Purse one hundred and fifty dollars, two mile heats, fifteen dollars entrance.

THIRD DAY.—Jockey Club Purse three hundred dollars, money up without discount, three mile heats, twenty dollars entrance. All entries to be made with the Pr tor by eight o'clock, the evening previous to each day's race. Stables and litter furnished race horses gratis, where

the owners board with the Proprietor.

JOHN WHITE, Proprietor.

Jackson, Northampton, N. C., Aug. 20. 33—td

Jackson, Northampton, N. C., Aug. 20. 33—td

Notice.—The subscriber having purchased that old and well known stand formerly cafled Groomses, lying on the Three Chop road, 52 miles from Richmond, 30 from Charlottesville, and from thence across the Blue Ridge, &c. &c.—and having located himself at this place about Christmas last, has been very much engaged in repairing and preparing the place for the accommodation of his customers. He is now prepared with good lots of every kind, to receive any kind of stock, with good pastures. He has also good stables, kept in fine order, for the reception of horse drovers, or travelling customers—all of which he wishes to furnish on as good terms as others in the same line.

JOSEPH B. GLENN. JOSEPH B. GLENN.

OTICE.—I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond executed by me to Robert Stith, bearing date about the 25th of March, (perhaps Siith, bearing date about the 25th of March, (perhaps later) 1828, and payable two years after date, for the sum of (\$1248.) twelve hundred and forty-eight dollars, it being for the purchase of a certain tract of Land, containing (156) one hundred and fifty-six acres, as will fully appear on reference to the records of the county court of Dinwiddie. Finding recently that the said Robert Stith had not a legal right or title to sell said Land; therefore, I am determined not to pay one cent of the said bond. I know not in whose hands the said bond is lodged; I have been anxious to hear from it; but since I have discovered that said Siith has not the power to make me a proper right to said Stith has not the power to make me a proper right to said land, I give this public notice, in order that no one may be put to any inconvenience by taking an assignment of said bond. Signed, this 19th of August, 1833. August 30. [33-41] HENRY C. THWEATT.

Also,
2,000 reams wrapping paper
200 nest seal and hair trunk
100 cases wool hats.

N. B.—Orders will be promptly executed, and with
re.
New York, August 1st, 1833.

27—8t

VOTICE.—The subscriber being anxious to close his
accounts as Administrator of John Downey, deceas,
late Constable of Henrico county—all persons having
tims against the estate of said Downey, are requested
mediately to bring them forward properly authenticatand established as vouchers; and those who are inbited to said estate, are desired to make immediate paytot.

JAMES HAMILTON, Adm'or.
Aug. 27. [32—w3w] of John Downey, dec'd.

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July 26. [23—tds] GEO. WOODSON PAYNE.

[T To the Creditors and Heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Randolph, dec'd., of Amelia county, Virginia.

[AKE notice that I shall on Friday, the 6th day of September next, at my residence in this county, proceed before commissioners duly appointed by the county to the estate of the said Mary Randolph, dec'd., so far as the proceeds of the said Mary Randolph, dec'd., so far as the proceeds of the said estate has come into my hands for the payment of debts and distributions among her heirs. The creditors of the said Mary Randolph, dec'd., are hereby notified, that unless they present their claims, properly authenticated for payment to the undersigned, on or before the 6th day of September next, that this notice will be plead in bar, of payment of any claim not presented on or before the said 6th day September, as a division of the assetts remaining in my hands, will take place among the heirs on the said day. WILLIAM EGGLESTON, Administrator of Mrs. Mary Randolph, dec'd. Amelia county, July 19, 1833.

22—td

HAVE now on hand, from one to two hundred cord of

Woods × Roads, Gloucester co., Aug. 10. 30-13t