Richmond Enquirer.

VERITÉ SANS PEUR.

BY RITCHIE & COOK.] RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1835. VOLUME XXXII.—No. 28.

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

☞ One square, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; each continuance, 50 cents. No advertisement inserted, until it has either been paid for or assumed by some person in this city or its environs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Upper Appomattox Company, will take place in Farmville, on Thursday, the 3d day of September next. The Meeting will take place at George R. Jeffres' Tavern, at 12 o'clock. The object of this meeting is, to arrange a plan of operation in the newly authorized improvement of the river. It is wished that all the subscribers to the new stock may be present, or represented by proxy. It is also desired, that all books of subscription to the new stock be kept open until that day, when they will be wanted at the General Meeting.

RICH'D. N. VENABLE,
THO. A. MORTON,
JAMES MADISON,
NATH'L. E. VENABLE, } *Superintendents.*

August 11. 28—wtd

LAND FOR SALE.—For sale, a Tract of Land on Little Roanoke Creek, in the county of Charlotte, containing about 640 acres.

The Land offered for sale, is part of the Tract upon which Thomas T. Bouldin, deceased, resided, and lies on the waters of Little Roanoke, four miles South of Charlotte Court House, and thirty miles from Farmville, bounded by the Lands of James W. Bouldin, Wm. B. Green, and Mr. Randolph's Bushy Forest estate, &c. About 350 acres of the Tract is well timbered wood land of fine quality, and the remainder (of which 120 acres is bottom Land as rich and fertile as any in Virginia,) is in good heart, and very productive. A large Canal, averaging from 20 to 30 feet in width, runs through the low grounds, carrying the entire stream.

I may add that there is no worn out Land, nor indeed a galled spot on the Tract, nor is any part of it sufficiently rolling to render the hill-side ditch necessary in cultivation. The Land will be shewn, or any information given to persons wishing to purchase, upon application to the subscriber at Charlotte Court-house.

August 11. [28—2t*] WOOD BOULDIN.

LAND AT AUCTION.—Will be offered, at public auction, at Hart's Mill, on the 11th day of September next, a tract of land, lying in the county of Spottsylvania, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Quarles, dec'd, late of said county. The tract contains 675 acres, nearly one-half uncleared, and prime tobacco land. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing as to the quality of the land generally, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. It adjoins the lands of Waller Holladay, Esq., Doctor William Q. Poindexter, and others.—At the same time and place, will be sold, the growing crop of corn, &c. The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

DAVID THOMSON.

☞ If the above land is not sold on the day above mentioned, it will then be offered for rent.

28—w4w*

AMELIA COUNTY, JUNE COURT, [illegible].—On motion of Benjamin W. Finney—*Ordered*, That Master Commissioner Fabius Lawson proceed to examine, state, and settle the account of William Finney, dec'd, late Executor of William Gibbs, dec'd, and make report thereof to the Court. A Copy—Teste,

J. T. LEIGH, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.—The parties interested in the preceding Order of Court, are hereby notified, that I have appointed the twenty-first day of October next, for the settlement of the account therein ordered; on which day, they are requested to attend at my Office, at Dennisville, in Amelia county, at nine o'clock, A. M., with such accounts, vouchers, and other papers, as they intend to file.

FABIUS LAWSON, *Com'r.*

Aug. 11. 28—w4w

MONTPELIER CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—The next session of my school will commence on the first Monday in October, and close on the last of July next. In it will be taught the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, all the branches of pure Mathematics, Geography, ancient and modern, together with the use of the Maps and Globes, History and Natural Philosophy. As my course is preparatory for the University of Virginia, the text books are those used in that institution. In teaching the languages I do not adopt the method very frequently used, of making boys learn rules without understanding the application of them. But as grammars are made from languages and not languages by grammars, I endeavor to make them observe and classify for themselves the various constructions that occur in the best authors.

Scholars may enter at any period of the session, and will only be charged from the time of the session they enter, though none will be taken for a shorter term than 10 months.

Terms per session of 10 months: Board $100; Tuition in all the above branches except French and Spanish $40; for either French or Spanish $10. Payable half yearly in advance. HUGH M. NELSON.

August 11. 28—w8w

OHIO LAND AGENCY.—The subscriber has established at Columbus, a General Land Agency for the State of Ohio, and offers his services to his friends in Virginia, and the public generally. He is prepared to pay land taxes, to redeem lands forfeited for the non-payment of taxes, to sell or otherwise dispose of lands, and to attend to the collection of any notes or accounts due in the State aforesaid. WRAY THOMAS,

Attorney at Law.

W. T. is now, and will remain in Richmond, till the 1st September. Any business entrusted to his care will be promptly executed.

REFERENCE.—John Robertson, Esq., Genl. Bernard Peyton, Daniel Call, Esq., Thomas Green, Esq., *Richmond*—Thomas H. Bayly, Esq., *Accomac.*

August 11. 28—2t*

H. B. GWATHMEY, of Norfolk, and ROBERT B. TOMPKINS, of this City, have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of GWATHMEY & TOMPKINS, for the transaction of a General Commission business at Mobile, Alabama, to be commenced in the month of October next. They tender their services to their friends and the public generally, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may intrust their interests to them.

H. B. GWATHMEY,
RO. B. TOMPKINS.

Richmond, August 7, 1835. 27—12t

REFERENCES.—*Richmond*, Messrs. Rogers, Harrison & Gray, R. & T. Gwathmey. *Norfolk*, Mr. Samuel D. Rawlins. *Petersburg*, Messrs. Mordecai & Osborne. *Halifax, N. C.*, Mr. F. S. Marshall. *Edenton, N. C.*, Messrs. Haughtin & Booth, Joseph B. Skinner, Esq., Joseph H. Skinner, Esq., Dr. James Norcom. *Plymouth, N. C.*, Messrs. J. C. & W. R. Norcom. *Tarborough, N. C.*, Messrs. R. & S. D. Cotten. *Murfreesborough, N. C.*, Messrs. Southall & Johnston. *Weldon, N. C.*, Messrs. Wiatt & Smith. *Charleston, S. C.*, Mr. Benjamin R. Smith, Messrs. Cheesborough & Montgomery. *Savannah, Ga.*, Wm. Gaston, Esq., Joseph Cumming, Esq. *Augusta, Ga.*, Mr. R. H. Musgrove. *Macon, Ga.*, Messrs. Hamilton & Hayes.

RICHMOND ACADEMY.—By direction of the Trustees, I give public notice that they will proceed on the 14th day of August next, to choose a Teacher for the English Department in said Institution.

In the English school are to be taught Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the Elements of History and Chronology, Logic, Rhetoric and Composition.

The fixed compensation to the Teacher is $750 per annum, besides a reasonable fee from each pupil, to be hereafter determined by the Trustees. It is believed that the salary and fees together will amount to *not less* than $1100 *or* $1200 per annum.

The trustees announce to the public that they have engaged the services of Socrates Maupin, Esq. as Principal, and of Rowland Reynolds, Esq. as Teacher in the Academy:—the first will take charge of the school of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and the last, the school of Ancient Languages, embracing Latin and Greek, with Roman and Greek History, Geography and Antiquities.

The Trustees reiterate the confident expectation that the Institution will open on the first of October next.

The undersigned, expecting to be absent from the City, communications on the subject of the situation of Teacher in the English Department, will be addressed, post paid, to "The Trustees of the Richmond Academy."

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON,
President of the Board.

☞ The National Intelligencer will copy the above twice a week for two weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.

July 24. 23—td

TRUST SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Agreeably to the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Samuel M. Bockius, and Mary Ann R. his wife, to John G. Williams and the subscriber, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1832, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Henrico county court, for certain purposes in the said deed expressed, the undersigned, as the surviving trustee, will proceed to sell, on Saturday the 15th day of August next, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, in the county of Henrico, called Malvern Hills, lying on Turkey-Island Creek, adjoining the lands belonging to John P. Burton, at the time of the execution of said trust deed, (formerly owned by Wm. Dandridge,) and others, according to the well-known and ancient boundaries thereof, and containing eight hundred and fifty-one acres, be the same more or less.

I believe the title to the above land to be good—but, acting as the surviving trustee, shall convey only such title as is vested in me by virtue of the deed of trust aforesaid. The sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

LOFTIN N. ELLETT,

Richmond, June 30. [16—tds] *Surviving Trustee.*

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.—Will be offered for sale, before the door of the Eagle Hotel in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, that well known tract of land called Mayfield, lying in the county of Hanover, on the Mechanicksville Turnpike, and adjoining the lands of Richard Johnson, Edmund Crenshaw and others. This tract contains, according to a recent survey, 636 acres of land, 300 of which are in woods, mostly of original growth, heavily timbered, and contiguous to an excellent Saw Mill. Its vicinity to Richmond and the healthfulness of its situation render it a very desirable property. Individuals disposed to purchase, it is presumed, will first view the premises, when they will form an opinion for themselves of all its advantages. Terms accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. P. TINSLEY.

August 7. 27—tds

TRUST SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Agreeably to the provisions of a deed of trust, executed by William Hatcher to the subscriber, bearing date the first day of August, 1827, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Chesterfield County Court, for certain purposes in the said deed expressed, the undersigned, as trustee, will proceed to sell, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at the Half Way House, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Chesterfield upon both sides of the Manchester and Petersburg turnpike road, containing by estimation four hundred acres, be the same more or less, bounded by the estates of Archer Hatcher, dec'd., Peter F. Edwards, dec'd., and George Cox, being the tract commonly called Moody's.

I believe the title to the above land to be good; but acting as trustee, shall convey only such title as is vested in me by the deed of trust aforesaid. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES F. WOODSON, *Trustee.*

July 14. 20—10t*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—In pursuance of a decretal order of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Henrico, pronounced on the 2d day of June, 1835, in a suit in the said Court, between Bernard Brille, plaintiff, and William Steane, and Mary Ann Williams, Executrix of John G. Williams, dec'd., defendants, I shall, on the nineteenth day of this present month, offer for sale, for ready money, the Lot of Land, with the houses and improvements thereon, as mentioned and described in the proceedings in the said suit. The said Lot, &c. are the same which were formerly occupied by Philip Fulcher, dec'd., are situated immediately on the North of Bacon's Quarter Branch, and were conveyed in Trust to secure a sum of money due from William Steane to Bernard Brille.—The sale of the said property will take place upon the premises, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

P. V. DANIEL, *Commissioner,*

August 7. [27—tds] *appointed by the Court.*

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE TOBACCO LAND *on Willis' River in Cumberland.*—Pursuant to the provisions of the last will and testament of the late Geo. Southall, dec'd, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at Cumberland Court-House, on the 28th day of September next, (being Court-day,) that valuable tract of land on Willis' river, adjoining the lands of John C. Page, Valentine Parrish, Wm. M. Thornton, Spencer Browne, and Dr. John Trent, Esqrs., supposed to contain 1,000 acres, about 400 of which are cleared, and a large portion of the residue thickly covered with the finest oak, pine, and poplar timber. About one-third of the tract is comprised of first-rate low grounds. It is situated in the wealthiest and most desirable part of the county—is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn—and for the cultivation of tobacco, is unsurpassed, and may be said to be the best tobacco farm in Virginia.

If desirable, the land can be sold in two parcels, being well calculated for two farms.

Terms—One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving bond with good security, and a deed of trust to secure the credit payments.—Persons wishing to view the premises, are referred to Mr. Valentine Parrish and Dr. John Trent, (both adjoining,) who will show the same. JOHN MUTTER, *Ex'or.*

Aug. 7. 27—tds

ROANOKE LAND FOR SALE.—Designing to move to the South-West, I propose to sell the following valuable real estate: One tract of land, lying on the South side of Roanoke River, in the counties of Mecklenburg, Virginia, and Warren, North Carolina, 35 miles above Weldon and 16 above Wilkins' Ferry, containing 1,300 acres; of which, about 600 are bottom, of superior quality—100 in original wood, and first-rate plant land. Of the high land, about 100 acres only have been cleared; the balance is heavily timbered, and of good quality for the production of wheat and tobacco.—The improvements embrace every building necessary for a quarter plantation—mostly new, and in good order.—The tobacco barns are unusually good, built chiefly within the three years last past, and sufficient to secure a crop of 60,000 pounds. I can, with confidence, pronounce this one of the very best estates on the Roanoke, of its extent, and few, if any, are in so good a situation for immediate profitable planting. It is very convenient to the Petersburg and Richmond markets, and will shortly be equally so to that of Norfolk, by means of the Portsmouth Rail-road, now rapidly tending to its completion. Excellent springs abound in all parts of the plantation—and I know it to be remarkably healthy, having resided on it, with my family, for two years. My Physician's bills for attendance on more than 60 negroes, have not exceeded 40 dollars for the last five years.

Bloomsbury, my place of residence, lying on the waters of Smith's Creek, Warren county, N. Carolina, 8 miles West of the town of Warrenton, and 10 from Roanoke River, containing 1,500 acres. About one-half of this tract is in wood, and a fair proportion, say 200 acres, fine tobacco land. There are also 60 acres of highly-improved cotton lots, and 40 to 50 acres of creek bottom. The improvements are very extensive, well arranged, and slight repairs now being made, will put them in good order. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood agreeable.

One other tract, lying within half a mile of the Court-House of that large and wealthy county, Mecklenburg, Va., containing seven hundred and eighty-eight acres. The greater portion of this land is standing in original wood, and about one-half is of good quality, well adapted to the production of wheat and tobacco. It would furnish an agreeable and convenient residence to any gentleman having children to educate, being within a few minutes' walk of that flourishing Institution, Randolph Macon College, and a female school of high standing in Boydton.—Further description of these lands is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those persons disposed to purchase will view them. Mr. Daniel T. Hicks will treat for the tract near Boydton.—Bad health obliges me to seek a milder climate, and I am, therefore, resolved on selling.—Letters addressed to me at Warrenton, N. Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

GEO. D. BASKERVILLE.

June 16. 12—tf

GROUND PLASTER.—We expect to receive, in a few days, from the "Lubec Plaster Mills," per schooner Edward, a cargo of *seven hundred and thirty-four tierces and barrels of ground Plaster*, which will be sold, on arrival, or before, in such quantities as purchasers may require.—The Lubec Plaster Mills are situated in the midst of the plaster quarries in Maine, and select for grinding none but *the best quality*.

The demand for this Plaster, since it has been introduced into the Southern States, has greatly increased. From the convenience of transportation, saving from loss in weight, and purity of the quality, it is recommended to the notice of Planters generally.

DAVENPORT, ALLEN & CO.

July 31. 25—6t

FANNY KEMBLE.—Fanny Kemble Butler's Journal is this day received by R. I. SMITH.

Also, a further supply of new fashionable Music for the piano forte. [1—tf] May 8.

SIX HUNDRED PACKAGES DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—We have now in Store, *Six Hundred Packages Domestic Dry Goods*, consisting of brown and bleached 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 shirtings and sheetings. "Petersburg Old Factory," "Merchants' Company," and "Richmond" cotton Oznaburgs, Nos. 1 and 2, (at Factory prices.) Brown and bleached Jeans, of several qualities. 3-4 and 4-4 domestic fancy, and Indigo blue Plaids, 4-4 and 6-4 apron and furniture Checks, 3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, of the most approved makes, 4-4 and 6-4 white Cambrics, 3-4 and 4-4 col'd Cambrics.—A very large assortment Domestic Prints, white and col'd Canton Flannels, white, red, scarlet, green, yellow, and scarlet printed Flannels, white Domets, 6-4 green Baize, 25 cases Sattinetts, embracing steel, fancy, granite and Oxford mixt, brown, invisible green, lavender, blue and fancy striped. Blue, black, olive, brown, bottle and invisible green, steel and Oxford mixt and Russel brown Cloths; blue, black, fancy mixed and fawn drab, and fancy striped Cassimeres; Negro cloths and Linseys, of various qualities; shell, imitation, dressing, wire and ivory Combs; silk and cotton Umbrellas, pearl and bone Buttons, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Many of the above goods have been on hand for some months, and those more recently purchased, would now command a profit on their cost, at the places where they were manufactured.

Also, in Store,

A good assortment of British and Irish Dry Goods, (of our own importation direct from this place) and French, German, Swiss, Italian, Russia and India Goods. It will, we hope, be remembered by the merchants of this State, that we stand pledged to sell as cheap as goods can be obtained in the same quantities in any market in the United States, and that this pledge was given under the full conviction, that it would be our interest to redeem it, and if we did not, the wholesale business, *upon which we have thrown ourselves exclusively*, must be given up to the North. F. & J. S. JAMES & CO.,

Market Bridge.

N. B. Our large importation of Fall Dry Goods, from England, is expected direct to this place, in all this month. F. & J. S. J. & CO.

August 4. 26—16t

Lancaster, Denby & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFER for sale in store:

400 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and New Orleans Sugar, part prime,
50 tierces clarified do.
200 boxes and bbls. double, single, and No. 1 steam-refined loaf do.
1200 bags
100 bbls. } Porto Rico, Laguira, Havannah, Rio, and old Mocha Coffee,
20 tierces
150 hhds and tierces N. Orleans Molasses,
600 sides sole Leather,
1000 bags Shot,
20,000 lbs. cotton yarns, "Clarke's" Manchester Factory,
250 5 and 10 catty-boxes, gunpowder, Imp. and Y. hyson Teas.
50 bags cloves and race Ginger,
100 half boxes 8 X 10 Glass,
10 bales Glue,
1500 kegs Western Lard,
200 barrels No. 1 cut and family roe Herrings,
250 do. prime Pork,
300 kegs cut Nails,
500 quarter boxes Cigars
250 boxes Soap and Candles,
10 hhds. Stone Ware,
1 do. Madder,
20 half pipes pure Cognac Brandy,
1 pipe Champagne do.
3 do. Holland Gin,
10 puncheons Jamaica and Antigua Rum,
300 barrels Creole do.
5 pipes,
3 half pipes } Fine old Madeira Wine,
5 qr. casks
2 pipes,
5 half pipes } [illegible] do. do. warranted pure,
10 qr. casks
5 casks Claret do.
5 do. Port, very superior,
100 hampers Champagne, imported direct
20 cases old Hock,
20 do. superior Madeira.

And have afloat, daily expected,

3000 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
25 bales old Mocha do.
160 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
110 boxes and bbls. Canby & Lovering's and Beehler's steam refined loaf do.
250 packages Louisiana steam-refined loaf, and clarified ditto,
500 sacks Liverpool filled Salt,
5 pipes,
15 half do. } prime, old, Sicily, Madeira Wine.
80 Indian bbls.

Aug. 4. 26—10t

SNOWDEN FOR SALE.—For sale, the Tract of Land called Snowden, in the county of Goochland, on which Mrs. Nancy Harris now lives, lying on James River, and adjoining Goochland Court-house. In this Tract there are, according to a survey made a few days since, nine hundred and six acres, of which one hundred and forty-nine and a half acres are River, and thirty acres Creek low grounds, and one hundred and seventy-five acres woodland. Any person wishing to purchase will, of course, examine the land; but, for its quality as well as for terms of sale, reference may be had to Messrs. Richard Sampson, of Goochland, and William Finnie, of Powhatan, or to myself.

July 3. [17—tf] GEORGE W. HARRIS.

WOODLAWN FOR SALE.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his Farm lying on Appomattox, in the upper part of Chesterfield county, on both sides of the road, immediately at Goode's Bridge, about thirty miles from Richmond, and the same distance from Petersburg; containing between 750 and 800 acres, nearly 300 of low grounds, a small portion of which is yet to clear; about 200 acres of the high land in woods, well timbered, the whole of which is prime tobacco land. The quality of the land is fully equal to any in the neighborhood, the situation handsome and the improvements good. The body of the dwelling-house is 32 by 20 feet, two stories high, with two 18 feet wings, making 11 good rooms, all of which are well finished, besides which there are 6 or 7 good closets, with all the necessary out houses—an ice house that never fails to keep ice, an orchard of about 450 trees, with 30 different kinds of choice apples. The whole of this tract of land is probably better watered than any tract of the same size in this section of the country.—There are more than 20 good springs on it, and they are so situated, that no spot on the land is more than a quarter of a mile from a good using spring. The Farm is *now cultivated under* the four shift system; about 70 acres of the low grounds are well situated for standing pasture, and is first rate grass land; about 20 acres of the high land is well set in clover. The whole of the low land is thickly set with white clover, and the largest portion of it so situated that ordinary freshets may easily be kept out by damming and trunks, which has already been done. And although, I have not had sufficient trial, yet I am entirely certain of success, as there is nothing but back water to keep out, and no stream running through it except what arises from the springs.

I should like to sell with the land, the whole of my stock of every description—plantation utensils, furniture, and every thing which cannot be conveniently moved, including my crop, and will give possession in time to seed a crop of wheat this Fall. Persons [illegible] chase, are invited to view the growing [illegible] August.

A further description of the land, and terms of sale, will be given by application to my son, D. S. Wooldridge, of Manchester, or the subscriber, living on the premises. SPENCER WOOLDRIDGE.

July 17. 21—wtf

A BOARDING HOUSE, *near the University of Virginia, for Rent.*—A large and commodious building, of twenty-three rooms, besides apartments in the basement, with cellars and out buildings, calculated to accommodate such boarders (to the number of 25 or 30,) as are permitted by the enactments to reside beyond the precincts—the House being situated upon the confines of the University, within 500 yards of the Rotunda.—Possession to be given on the 4th September next, the time at which the course of studies at the University will recommence. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near Winnsville P. O., Fluvanna county, or Alexander Garrett, Esq. in Charlottesville, who will show the premises, and is authorised to bargain for the same.

July 21. [22—w5w*] JOHN H. COCKE, Sen.

WANTED, a Miller, who can come well recommended for his qualifications in grinding good corn meal, and making first-rate flour; who is sober, honest, attentive, and industrious, will meet with employment in a Mill about 35 miles above Richmond, on James River. A single man is preferred. An early application is requested. *Enquire at this Office.*

Aug. 7. 27—3t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—Will be offered for sale, on Thursday, the 20th day of August, at the town of New Market, in the county of Nelson, Va., 2 very valuable tracts of land lying in said county, belonging to the estate of Zachariah Nevil, deceased. One tract, "Bonair," the former residence of Dr Geo. Cabell, jr., deceased, lying on James River, about one mile from the town of Warminster, containing 940 acres, a large proportion of which is *low-grounds* of *first* and *second* quality, well adapted to the culture of *tobacco, corn* and *wheat:* about one half of this tract is still in woods, and well timbered. The other tract, "Locust Grove," the former residence of the late Zachariah Nevil, deceased, lying on the main road leading from Thomas' Ford, on Rock Fish River, to Lovingston, about nine miles from the latter place, five miles Northwest of Warminster, and about the same distance from New Market and Variety Mills. This tract contains 668 acres, about 200 acres of which are cleared; a large portion of the balance is fine tobacco land, and well timbered.

About one-third of the purchase money will probably be required, and the balance made to accommodate the purchasers; but the terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale. Those inclined to purchase will of course view the premises previous to the day of sale, (and are respectfully invited to do so.) They, or either of the above tracts of Land, will be shown at any time by Jas. L. Nevil, residing on the "Bonair" estate. Possession will be given to the purchaser or purchasers immediately after the sale, for the purpose of seeding a crop of wheat in good time, and full possession of the whole premises on or before the first of January next.

BY THE LEGATEES.

August 4. 26—tds

BULLSKIN FOR SALE.—The subscriber is authorised to sell the above valuable Tract of Land in Jefferson county, Virginia, belonging to the heirs of Bennett Taylor, deceased. This desirable property is situated in the most fertile part of the Valley of Virginia, on both sides of the Shenandoah River. The Bullskin, a never-failing stream, passes through it, and affords an immense water power, which can be readily applied for milling or manufacturing purposes. The above tract contains about 1250 acres, more than five hundred of which, are heavily timbered, and a large portion of the remainder is now in clover. It is but 12 miles above Harper's Ferry, and five from Charlestown, the county town of Jefferson, between which place and Baltimore, there will be in a few months a direct communication, by means of the Winchester and Potomac, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Roads. The improvements on the property consist of a commodious overseer's house and kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, barn, corn-house, close stables for sixteen horses, sheds and negro houses. The land will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by Mr. William Jenkins, on the premises. Application by letter to be made to the subscriber. The title is undoubted, and in all respects satisfactory.

J. C. R. TAYLOR,
Near Berryville, Frederick County, Va.

June 16. 12—tf

KEYSVILLE FOR SALE.—Anxious of leading a retired life, I offer for sale this eligible and healthy situation, 10 miles east of Charlotte Court House, 80 miles from Richmond, 60 miles from Lynchburg, 60 from Petersburg, and 80 below Danville, situated at the junction of 5 public roads, which makes it as good a stand for public business as any in Virginia. The Tract contains 455 acres, most of which is in wood, having on it a large Tavern house, with the advantage of a most excellent well of water, so constructed with a pump as to make it convenient both to the Tavern and stable. On the premises are several private houses, suitable for mechanical and professional men, together with a good store house, it being a first rate stand for mercantile business. Also, two wheelwright shops and two smith shops. There can be no better stand found for either of the above occupations. The stand as a Tavern is well known to travellers and western traders, and on the whole there can be no situation more desirable than Keysville for any gentleman wishing to engage in public business. There are also on the premises a Wool Carding Machine and Cotton Gin, well fixed in a spacious house, and in good order. Both of these machines can always get employment during the season for carding. For the last 3 years, this machine has carded 5000 lbs. wool each season.

A parcel of land included in the above, running up to Keysville, having on it a dwelling house, wheelwright and smith's shop would be sold separately, if desired. The terms of sale will be made accommodating, as I am disposed to live a private life. If not sold privately on or before the 15th day of October next, it will be offered on that day publicly. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.

THOS. F. MERRYMAN.

July 24, 1835. 25—2m

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.—For the purpose of relieving myself once more from debt and embarrassment, and of discharging heavy obligations imposed by the kindness of friends, who generously relieved me from difficulties which I had unexpectedly to encounter, and which a sense of justice and propriety teaches me I should remove without waiting for compulsion, I shall sell, during the week of the Tree Hill Fall Races, which will commence on Tuesday, the sixth day of October next, my whole stock of Horses, embracing by estimation, something like fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth, including Gohanna, in whose praise it is needless to speak, since his produce proved winners last Spring, over nearly every race course of distinction where they appeared, viz: at Fairfield, Tree Hill, Washington, Baltimore, and at both meetings over the Union Course, Long Island, and whose colts are in greater demand, and are selling at higher prices, than any other horses known to the subscriber—As for example, Julian, the winner of the Jockey Club purses, 4 mile heats, at Washington and New York, for whom Col. Johnson several times refused $4,000, last Spring; Lucy Ashton, that is held at, and expected to be sold at $5,000; Veto, the winner of the New York stakes, that could not, I apprehend, be bought for less than $5,000, besides many others, that large offers, varying from $1,500 to $4,000, have been made for, and in most instances refused—also, La Fayette, Rolla, Douglass, and many other stallions, brood mares colts, fillies, &c., which there is neither time nor space here to specify. It is sufficient to say that such a Stock was never offered before at public sale; together with my whole stable now in training; including Tobacconist, the most splendid looking Stallion I ever beheld, Reuben Glenroy, Rosalie Somers, Richmond, Ariadne, Molly Wad, a 3 year old Filly of great promise, full sister to Rolla, and Reuben Glenroy, now engaged in a sweepstake in Baltimore, 12 subscribers, $300 each, $100 forfeit, and another of similar character in New York, and whose chance would not be exchanged for any other in either stake.

As it is expected that this advertisement will draw a large concourse of gentlemen from distant States, whom it would be highly improper and ungenerous to disappoint, the subscriber pledges himself that the sale shall be peremptory, and no postponement, except on account of weather, need be apprehended; for, although he parts reluctantly with his property, which has already proved so profitable, (as much of it has,) and which is daily increasing in value, yet, his mind has been brought conclusively to the sacrifice, rather than continue under the obligations which have rested on his shoulders for the last several years.

The terms will be cash; but any gentleman can be accommodated with a reasonable and liberal credit, by making the paper satisfactory, and paying interest on the amount for the time. JNO. M. BOTTS.

August 4. 26—w5w

BELL TAVERN.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the Bell Tavern, which will be opened for their reception on Monday the 6th July; and knowing the merited and invidious character universally imputed to it, they are admonished that they will have to use untiring perseverance and judicious management to counteract the prevailing prejudices, and to afford comfort and satisfaction. They take a vast deal of pleasure in mentioning that the hitherto uninviting and comfortless condition of the Bell and its appurtenances, which promised so much dissatisfaction, and withheld and embarrassed that prosperity its locality so eminently merits, has been superseded by many desirable and valuable improvements, indicative of better times, and which will almost enable them to pledge entire satisfaction to those with whose company they may be favored.

We have experienced ostlers—Our stables will be well supplied with all kinds of grain and forage

WILLIAM WASHINGTON,
WILLIAM TALIAFERRO.

July 5. 19—tf

NOTICE.—F. W. KNAPP and A. B. PRESTON have associated with them in business, Samuel P. Christian, jr., from and after the 15th inst. The firm will be conducted as heretofore, under the style of Knapp, Preston & Co.

F. W. KNAPP,
A. B. PRESTON,
S. P. CHRISTIAN.

Richmond, July 29, 1835. 27—tf

POLITICAL.

ADDRESS.

To the Democratic Republicans of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have already been apprised of the fact, that a National Convention of Republican Delegates was recently held in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of ascertaining and representing the wishes of the Republican party, and giving it effect in the ensuing Presidential Election. This Convention was collected from various parts of our Union, and was both numerous and respectable. Among other duties, it was pleased to assign to us the important one of addressing our Republican brethren upon the present interesting crisis of our political affairs, and enforcing upon them, in the manner we might deem best, the urgent necessity of harmony and union, in the approaching contest. The subject upon which it has thus been made our duty to address you, is not only one which deserves to be attentively considered, but is, in our opinion, intimately connected with the existence of the Republican party of the Union, and the efficacy of popular elections. Feeling, as we do, the importance and delicacy of the trust which has thus been confided to us, we shall proceed to discharge it in the manner we deem the most respectful to you, and the best calculated to meet the wishes and approbation of those by whose authority we act.

The high and exalted station of President of such a Nation, the power and patronage of the office, and the number of competitors, (who according to the genius of our Institutions, will always aspire to the station,) cannot fail to subject the People of the United States to all those agitations which have, in all ages, marked the progress of every elective Government on earth. Indeed, ambitious struggles for political power of this character, with all the bad passions they necessarily engender, were not only regarded by our political Fathers, as one of the most formidable evils which threaten our free Institutions, but probably the severest trial to which they would be exposed. Hence the obligation and duty which they so strongly inculcated upon the people, of guarding against and mitigating those evils, by vigilance, moderation and caution.

The interesting question of, "Who is to be our next President?" is now fairly before the Nation, and considered in connection with all its probable consequences, may justly be regarded as one of the most important which has been agitated in our country. In its issue, are not only involved the fate of Democratic Republican principles, but the whole course of our national policy. Nay, more, it will comprehend in its result, not only the judgment of the present, but a direction of the future course of the administration of our National Government; and that, too, pronounced by the highest authority of the Republic, the sovereignty of the People. Such a contest, at such a time, cannot fail to produce the deepest political and party excitements; and the more attentively the subject shall be considered, the deeper will become the conviction of its importance, and the necessity of vigilance and caution on the part of the People. It must, moreover, fellow-citizens, be now very apparent, that in a country like ours, of such vast extent and diversified interests, it can seldom happen, in the course of human events, that any citizen will possess such pre-eminent qualifications and popularity, over all others, as to command the votes of a decided majority of the People; and consequently the best manner of concentrating the popular will, and giving it effect, in relation to the Candidates for those high offices, will not only attract a large share of public attention, but will be regarded by the whole Nation as a subject of absorbing interest. Such has already been the case, in relation to the approaching election. The People feel it the more sensibly, too, inasmuch as the evils which must flow from filling offices so much sought after, and of such vast responsibility, with men who are neither the first nor second choice of a majority, are greatly aggravated by the defects of our Constitution, which devolves the election, in case no individual has received a majority of the electoral votes, upon the House of Representatives. It was to prevent the mischiefs which might result from having a Chief Magistrate thus imposed upon the Nation, contrary to its wishes, that the Democracy of the Union (following the example of their Republican fathers,) have lately united in a National Convention, and agreed to present to their country candidates for the two high Executive offices of the Government.

In the early history of our Confederation common dangers produced concert of action, and in the two first elections of President the pre-eminent merits of Gen. Washington, made harmless this defect in our political system. For long, meritorious, and well-tried services, the Chief Magistracy was bestowed upon this illustrious citizen, unsought and unsolicited, by the unanimous voice of his country. So, too, at the third election, which was, no doubt, essentially influenced by the opinions and administration of that great and good man, and his associates, it was not materially felt. At the fourth election, however, the defect was made evident, in the strongest colours. Then was displayed, one avenue at least, through which ambition and Party might successfully triumph over the People's will; and, although the particular point from which the danger rose, was immediately seized on, and guarded by subsequent amendments of the Constitution, the radical defect which enabled a President to be elected (in case of no popular choice) by the Representatives of a small minority of the People, was left wholly untouched. The contest which then took place, as violent as it was alarming, was fruitful, however, of the soundest admonition to the leaders of the Republican Party, at the head of which stood the great apostle of Liberty, *Thomas Jefferson.* To avert the mischiefs and danger of an election by the House of Representatives, and to secure unity of action amongst the Republican Party, they undertook to devise means to concentrate, in all future elections the votes of that portion of the People who adopted their creed, upon a single candidate. For that purpose recourse was first had to *Congressional caucuses.* The system was then resorted to, and justified, as one of necessity. Its avowed, and real object was to secure the election of a Republican Chief Magistrate, and prevent such a collision as might transfer the choice to the House of Representatives. It was in this way, and through the agency of the Republican members of Congress, making nominations, in Caucus assembled, that *Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison* and *Mr. Monroe*, were presented as Candidates to the American People, and were elected, and re-elected, by large majorities of the popular suffrages. Thus far, one of the great objects of the Constitution, (an election by the people in their primary colleges,) was believed to be guarded and secured. But this system was attacked and overthrown in the memorable contest of 1824-5; and the failure by the Republican Party on that occasion to elect its candidate, was followed by the election of a Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives, in utter disregard of the popular will, and under circumstances which produced the deepest excitement. Indeed, so strongly impressed was the distinguished individual who was the object of that choice, of the importance of an election by the People of their President, that, in his answer to the Joint Committee who announced to him his appointment, he declared: "*That could his refusal to accept the trust delegated to him, give an immediate opportunity to the people, to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, he should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of the eminent charge, and submit the momentous question again to their determination.*" What less than the deepest conviction of the danger of an election by the House of Representatives, instead of the People, could have induced him, in the moment of triumph, to hold such language? What stronger avouchment, of the importance of a clear expression of the popular will, and this defect in our Constitution, could have been given, than this? This election, however, and the state of things to which it gave rise, soon roused the People, and the elements of the *Old Republican Party* rallied around General Jackson as the individual, in whose person popular rights and power were to be vindicated. After a very violent and embittered contest, they succeeded in placing him in the Presidential Chair. Of the election of 1824-5, and the scenes which then occurred, it is not needful, nor would it be proper, here to speak. They form a prominent and interesting part of the history of those times of our Republic, and will long be regarded by every friend of Representative Government, as a political *beacon*, rather than a *precedent*? This election, however, did more; it satisfied the friends of Popular Sovereignty, of the necessity of again resorting to some mode, for the purpose of securing this important election to the People, and preventing the recurrence of those scenes of intrigue and ambition, which were presented on that occasion, and may be expected invariably to be presented on an election of the President by the House of Representatives. In the case of General Jackson, owing to the peculiar circumstances, no step was deemed necessary to concentrate their power, and embody the popular will, as it had been sufficiently indicated in the previous contest. Besides his great and signal military services, he had become so much endeared to the Republican Party, by the bold and determined manner in which he had resisted the principles and doctrines of the previous administration, that no measure of the sort was deemed necessary to insure his re-election. He accordingly came in, by an overwhelming vote of the American People. But the Republicans were not so fortunate, in relation to a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and danger was apprehended from the number of candidates, and at the conflicting claims and divisions of different sections of the Union. To obviate these, the Republicans of New Hampshire, with a disinterested patriotism worthy of themselves, came forward and proposed a *National Convention*, as the best means of healing divisions, and securing the triumph of Republicans; and it was accordingly held, with the happiest effect. This Convention, no doubt, gave rise to that which has recently been held in Baltimore, and whose proceedings are now submitted for your approval.

Is there one liberal and disinterested Republican who considers the provisions of our Constitution in relation to this subject, the efforts that are making to carry the election to Congress, and who is opposed to such an election, who can fail to perceive the necessity of adopting some plan to unite the Democracy of the country, and give effect to its will in this all-important election? We think not. The only alternative then presented, is a National Convention, springing immediately from the People, and representing the various parts of the Union, or an abandonment of the expedient for concentrating the national will, substituted for that of Congressional caucus nominations, and an election by the House of Representatives. Of the evils of such an election, you require, Fellow-Citizens, at this day neither argument nor admonition from us. Few, it is to be hoped, if any, now doubt, that the wise men who framed our system, intended to secure to the People, the choice of the Executive branch of their Government, and to render it wholly independent of the Federal Legislature. The choice by and responsibility of the President to the People, was one of the vital principles of the system. Is this not manifest from the manner in which the Confederation itself was created? In its organization, are not the House of Representatives and the Executive, alone regarded as the popular branches of the Government, and immediately responsible to the People? But not so the Senate. There the equitable principle of representation, founded on contribution and population, was as a matter of compromise disregarded. In that Branch of the Government, each State on the score of its sovereignty, has equal rights. Its legislative powers are co-extensive with the popular branch, with the exception of money bills! No laws can pass without its concurrence; the most important proceedings of the Executive are subject to its revision; all important appointments require its assent. There is the power to ratify treaties, and try all impeachments of the high officers of the Government, Executive and Judicial!—There the small State of Delaware, with a population of 75 thousand, has a representation equal to New York, with more than two millions! There four States, with a population of more than five millions, are only entitled to a representation equal to the four smallest, with a population of less than four hundred thousand! There one half of the nation, residing in four or five of the largest States, has a representation only equal to about the thirtieth part, residing in the four smallest States! There one half of the whole American People, residing in four or five States, are represented by eight or ten votes only, whilst the others are represented by thirty-eight or forty! Would the Convention have been willing, or would the people ever have consented to give such powers to one branch of the Government, and that too constituted as the Senate is, unless it had been intended to leave the others to the immediate action of the popular will, and especially one so important as that of electing the President? Besides, the Constitution, in its letter as well as in its spirit, shews that this was the case, and that it was never intended to give Congress any control over the election of President, save only where the people should fail to make a choice in their primary colleges, which, it was then believed, would rarely, if ever occur. Hence, the only duty assigned to Congress by the Constitution was to count the votes in a Convention of both Houses, and declare the result. The Constitution, moreover, it will be recollected, contains only two disqualifications upon this subject: The first and most important of which, is, that no Senator or Representative in Congress should be appointed an elector of President or Vice President of the United States. For what purpose was this disqualification, but to exclude Congress from any participation in the appointment, and to guard against the possibility of intrigue and corruption? The men of that day were too sagacious not to know, that in deciding so important an election as that of President of such a nation, especially at periods of great political excitement, intrigue and ambition would have their influence, if they did not govern the decision; and that individual interest might prevail over the general good, especially as it would always be known, before the election took place, that a few individuals in Congress would hold in their hands the power of deciding the question.—Besides the objections springing from ambition and intrigue, there was another and stronger still to an election by Congress; and that was, that in this mode you strike a fatal blow at representative government itself, by giving the power to elect the most important officer of the republic to a minority of the People. Can there be an evil more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union, and which ought to be more dreaded by every friend of free government? It has been justly remarked, and it cannot be too strongly and often repeated, that one of the greatest evils which can threaten public liberty and our happy system, next to revolution and disunion, *is an election of President by the House of Representatives!* In this sentiment we are quite sure a large portion of the American People will concur, and it is therefore against the dangers and evils of such an election, that the liberal and enlightened of all parties should be most anxious to guard. Nor is this view weakened by the fact that such an election by Congress is authorized by the Constitution! It may be asked, we know, as it has been asked, why the sagacity of the wise framers of that instrument did not foresee these alarming consequences, and provide some other remedy? The answer is a plain one: they never imagined the occasion would arise when its exercise would be required. Indeed, so remote was believed to be the possibility of an election of President by the House of Representatives, that the celebrated triumvirate of '87, (with James Madison at their head,) in defending the various provisions of the Constitution and recommending it to their country, omitted to offer one reason in favor of this provision, or to defend such a mode of appointment—a negative argument, to be sure, but one entitled to great consideration. But, fellow-citizens, whatever may be the mode or means of concentration which the Republican party shall adopt to avoid these evils, they must expect to be assailed by the enemies of their principles, with all the artifice of ambition and the ingenuity of party. Their motto is, "*Divide and conquer.*" They know that, united, the Democracy of our country is, and ever will be, invincible: That to govern it, its opponent's must distract and divide it. By destroying the means of union, they prevent that union by which only the Democracy can conquer. The Opposition is a smaller body, and has more bonds of union. In their systems of corporations and exclusive privileges; in the partial legislation of the States, as well as of the U. States, which enable the rich to become richer, and render the poor poorer, its members have a common interest, which will generally induce them to act together. If, to the power of union of wealth and general intelligence, they are enabled to add the advantages of division among the Democracy, they are certain to govern the country, to *mould* all its laws, and direct their administration. It is against such division, therefore, that the Democracy should ever guard with sleepless vigilance. All the means of preserving union should be cherished by them with almost the same tenacity, as those principles, which, without such union, can never have practical effect.—To these advantages, which our political enemies expect from our divisions, are to be ascribed all the *attacks* which have been made, and will continue to be made, upon the Republican party and the Convention recently held by them in Baltimore. The objections to it are as various as the Protean shapes which the Opposition themselves assume, who, having failed in their attempts to defeat the Convention with the People, will now assail it and its proceedings with renewed vigor. It becomes, then, not only proper, but a matter of duty in us, to examine some of the most prominent of these objections, and we shall proceed to do so in as brief a manner as possible.

The first is that against the character of the Convention itself.—It is denounced in strong and unmeasured terms by the whole body of the Opposition, not only as a mere instrument of party and a gross assumption of power, but as a system of dictation by self-organized and irresponsible individuals, intended to control and bias the popular will, and in violation of the true principles of our Constitution: That it is the will of the individuals only who compose these assemblies, and not that of the People, which gives the fiat.

Without yielding up for a moment what we conceive to be among the soundest Democratic doctrines, that in relation to public affairs any number of citizens, however assembled, have a right, in a respectful manner, to offer their opinions and express their wishes; and in so doing, are entitled to be respectfully heard, we insist that the late Convention held in Baltimore, was no voluntary and unauthorized assemblage of individuals; but