MA VICTOR WATER

Richmond Drices Current.

0000000	Mark Inches	
115	Dolls.	Ctz.
Tohacco,	5	25
Wheat,	1	1.012
Finar-fuperfine,	7	22.00
fine,	G	50
Corn Meal-per bufhel,	1	75
Bacon-per 'b.	2	12
Bar Iron-per ton,	120	
Whilkey-per gallon,	British .	58

bales at Anction.

On W. deefley the 24 of July next, will be feld by Auc-

HAT VALUABLE BRICE TENESCENT on Shoe kee hill, opposite to Man kee hill, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied by Mr. James H. Lynch. ane and two years credit, the Terms of paymers

purchaigr to give a deed of trust on the property to secure payment of the purchase money. TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'rs. (tdf.)

At a meeting of the O Scers of the 29rd Regiment of the Vogen militia, at Zachariah Brooks's in the town of Marchester, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor of the 1st of March lait, declaring what should be the uniform of the militis of this commonwealth. Colonel Thomas Branch being unanimously call'd to the chair, and Win. B. Clarke appointed fecretary .- the meeting then proceeded to take into confilleration the faid proclamation, and after mature ful menorial be drawn up and prefented to his excellency the governor, touching the fabject of ment to the fail proclamation; whereupon a committee was appointed to draft the fame, & the following was manimously agreed to:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

FITHE Officers, non-commissioned Officers and privares of the 29rd regiment of militia, refpectfully represent to your excellency that the procof your excellency of the 1st day of March 1aft directing the uniform of the Virginia milita, his produced some agitation in this and every other regiment as for as your memorialists have been informed. The old revolutionary characters are concerned at naming with an old military acquaintance; the respect the true blue, with which they were clothed and under which they fought, and their faog and their faces were prefented to the enemy with is in polletion of as good as any in this flate. The fame, they beg leave to flate, they will suppy to retain; independant of the attachment y ar memorialists to this happy and military unifirm they beg leave further to lugged to your exlency, their prompt fubraillion, to any order iffued f. in the proper fource; the orders are iffued from the corred fource, but they beg feave to remirk that mod of the officers in this regiment and ther prefume, in others also, are uniformed according en ancient curlo n. and if they be directed to disconthey will in many includes be compelled to encounter an especie which they cannot meet or defray; and thus the character of the officer may be improperly tested by his appearance. Your memorialists with great deference, beg leave to observe, that the ancient uniform (to wit, blue and red.) is much more durable and military, less liable to feil and better calculated

THOS. BRANCH, Chairman. Win. B. CLARK, Surdary. Chefterfield, Jane 11th, 1808.

JUST PUBLISHED. By Bavid Lauguarth, New Tork, and for fale at the Enquirer Book Store, THE ADVENTURES of TELEMACHUS, fon

of Unresus; from the French of FENELON, by the celebrated Jobs Hambefeworth, L. L. D. correct ed and revited by T. Gregory, with a life of the auther, and a complete index Historical and Geographical; embelished with engravings.

Alfo-HUTCHINSON'S XENOPHON, HERMAN & POZOTHEA, &c. &c &c.

FOR SALE-on the lowest terms :

2500 fakeof LIVER POOL SALT, and 90 crates of LIVERPOOL EARTHEN WARE of Superior quakty & well afforted, just arrived in the ship Merchant, Captain Jonnson, from Liverpool, at Berenuda Hundred-

Which ship will take in Tobacco to the address of James Maury, Esq. of Liverpool She has excellent accom-Richmond, the Cuptain on board, or the fubferiber, OVERTON ANDERSON.

By virtue of a deed of truft, entered into theday of ____1806, by Jacob Wood, of the county of Araberit, to fecure and infure the punctual paymen of a deht due from the fail Jacob Wood to Fifter and Lafoeur, merchants of the city of Richmond, will be fold to the highest bidder, for ready from the date. money, on Strurday the 28th inft, on the premifes : The TRACE OF LAND, with it's appertenances. on which the faid Jacob Wood at prefeat relides, in the county of Amherit, containing fixty two and half acres, be the fame more or lefs. This land is valuable in point of foil and fination; the improvements therein confift of a Grift M.H. Saw Mill, Diffillery and Dwelling House, well deferving the attention of

a purchafer. DAVID S. GARLAND, Truffer. jone 12, 1806.

FOR SALE,

TRACT OF LAND, lying on the main A TRACT OF LAND, 19th on Deep Ran road, leading from Richmond to the Deep Ran real pitts, about fix miles from Richmond, containing orehandred and tenacres, formerly the land of Orfin Kelly, adjusting the lands of Dod, Cringan, Mr. Pendleton and others; it will be fold at Public Auction, the 25th day of Jone, on the premifes, if not defeafed of by private fale, before that day-Alfo for LIKELY NI-GROES. Any perfor that is insurchase, may know the terms by appli-Catrus to the fubfcriber, at the Mandow-Bridges.

ROBERT WHITE.

TO BE RENTED.

THE brze THIMER STORY HOUSE on the Main Street call of the Market, formerly occufeel by Cohen and Muces, and lately by Capt. John S. cafries; it is a good fland for befine fe and fuirable. for the accommendation of a bigg family.

Allo, the HOUSE (formerly known by the fign of the high state of the firet leapantalons of plain purple, the fame manufacture.

Any person who will deliver the faid lad to me in der to charch hitt: to back of these tenements pardem we attache l. The terms will be moderate, and mide known nu application to James Whitelaw, ferinot of the City, or to

LACOR I. COHEN. (I aw tf

LANDS IN CUMBERLAND FOR SALE. By virtue of a Deed of Truft, bearing date the 11th April, 1601, recorded in Cumberland Court-Office, to me executed by James Deane, Francis B. Dane, and Thomas M. Deane, to secure a certain first the court of the

tain fum of money, due by them to Joseph Gallego-I will ofer for fale, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of May next, at Cumberland Court, TWO S, and have no doubt feriously engaged the TRACES OF LAND, being part of the property, councils of our government. The blockade of

Ciopton, as will appear by reference to the deed of fale on second, in the faid County Court.

One Tract containing two hundred and five acres more or lefs, fituate in Cumberland, on the fouth fide of the road, leading to the Court House, one mile distant below the fame, bounded by lands of William Beverly Langhorne, and by lands of John

The first of the above Traffe, is faid to contain prime tobacco land, and valuable timber; the other is nearly half cleared.

N. B. By the confent of all parties interested, the fale will take place on the 26th day of May nest, as above stated, and the terms of payment will be one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds bearing interest and approval fecurity.

M. B. POITIAUX.

N. B. The fale of the above property is postponed the each day of July next. M. B. P. to the 25th day of July next.

A LL persons having claims against the estate of John Hoovies, det'd; of the Bowling. Green, are requested to make them known, that deliberation manimously refolved, that a respect. provision may be made for a final fettlement .-And those indebted must make immediate pay-JOHN HOOMES, and JOHN G. WOOLFOLK,

Executors of John Hoomes, dec'd.

STAUNTON STAGE.

HE Subferiber respectfully informs the public his STAGES will regularly, during the feafon of the Springs, leave the Bell-Tavern in this city, on Tuefday's at 5 o'clock in the evening ; & on each Saturday at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive at Capt. Edmonfou's Tavern in the Town of Staunton; where paffengers, going on to the Springs. may be furnished, at all times, with Hackney Coachand other private conveyances, from thence. Much pains and expence has been taken by the pro-priesor in the felection of good horses, carriages and careful drivers- d confidently affures the public, he

RICHARD TERRELL.

BURR MILL STONES, or ALL SIZES; and PLAISTER OF PARIS, of an excellent quality PORIALE, ALVIDAS, 11 WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

near the Market. [aptf.]

MARSHAL's SALE.

To be fold, for read, money, under a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit in the Virginia different, between Phineas Band, attorney for the creditors of Exclict Elwards, plaintiff, ont David Rols and orbers, defendants, in order to raile the fum of 11,450 dols. 94 cts. due and payable on the 1st Jan. laft, that valuable and well known effete in the county of Boletourt,

FORT LEWIS,

flated by the faid Rofs to contain 250% acres. HIE fale will take place on the premifes on Mon-

day the 14th day of July next.

This efface having been before advertised and the fale pollponed, it is deemed necessary to apprise the public, that though the fales formerly announced were postponed, on account of payments received from the defendant Rofs, the fale last advertised would have taken place but for a miffake in the advertisement. The fubicriber has no reason to suppose that the one now advertised will not take place, and if, contrary to his expectation, it should again he put off, the earli eft public notice will be given, that those who are difposed to become purchasers, may not be put to any

unnecestary trouble BENJAMIN MOSBY, D. M. for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. v. D.

WILL he exposed to fale to the highest bidder on the eighth day of July next, on the premifes, the GLEBE LANDS of the Parish of Trinity in the county of Louifs.
THE COMMISSIONERS.

June S.

In purfuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery

for the diffriel of Richmond. WILL be fold on the first day of July next, a

the Tavern of Mr. Zachariah Brooks in the Town of Mancheffer, the LOT & appertenances in faid town, lately occupied by Mr. William Robinson. The fale will be on twelve months credit, the purchaser to give a bond, with security, to bear interest JOHN MINOR, Commissioner.

3,000 wt. SALT PETER'D BACON, 1,000 wr. first quality N ENGLAND CHEESE, 10 groß BOTTLED CYDER. A few bushels CLOVER SEED,

150 pieces PAPER HANGINGS. For Sale by EDWARD HALLAM.

Conflantly for Hire-An Excellent Carriage and Horses-apply as above.

TO RENT,

May 27.

THE HOUSE on the Main-Street, lately occupi-ed by Mr. Henry M'Clarchy, and fituate between Meffra Bilis & Allan and Mr. Manuel Judah. ALSO-A HOUSE on the Main-Street Shocker Hill, a few doors below Mr. Boot:wright's and nearly oppotite to Mr. Benjamin Wolfe.

Possession of both Houses to be given immediately. Enquire of JOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 30.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. R AN away from the subscriber, a Negro LAD about 22 years of age, about 5 feet ten inches high, with very thick lips, and very black; had on a checked Virginia cloth thort coat and waithcoat, his

Powhatan, shall receive the above reward. ISHAM RANDOLPH. His name is AMPRY; he is accustomed to hor-

fes and ferving in the house. April 11. tf

FROM THE NATIONAL INTILLIGENCER. BLOCKADES. The recent British orders relative to Blochades

demand the attention of every citizen of the U. a grand division of the earth fuch as the conf. One Track containing one hundred and thirty-feven derate republic of kingdoms and flates, which series, more or less, fitures in the county of Cumberland, six miles shove the Court House, being a past times. The principle of a reasonable expertact purchased by the said Deanes, from Parson tation of a reduction by force is effectial to a leasure. tation of a reduction by force is effential to a legitimate blockade. Such an expectation, fuch an object for the prefent blo kades is not in the contemplation of any man in or out of G. B --The British Secretary of State declares, that the motive of the blockade is " to flew the juft refentment of G. B. at the perfilious conduct of Prusa? On a former occasion the late fir Horatio Nellon, fince lord Nelfon, iffued a proclamation under the orders of the British government, acowing as the motive of the illegitimate blocked of April, 1797. " that it was found right that Spain found no longer have any trade!" Never was a more unwarranted atempt to effect a blockide before feen. Yet the recent measure goes in some degree on the same ground, but far exceeds it in the feale. It awaits indeed the principle of " refentment." Tis an unwarrantable refentment against Prusfia, which wounds more, and without law the peaceful supplies of food and raw materials to Britain and the greatest confumers of their manufadures. Mr. Fox fpeaks of principle. His difcerning mind will admit, that the principle of hastility to the scizers of the external dominions of King George the Third, cannot justify the ruin of the agriculture, trade, supplies and revenues of the greatest supporters of the home dominions of the fone King. The principle of Blockade, now fet up, is unknown to the laws and tribunds of Britain and America, which, as to the admiralty department, were identified in 17%. No learned, intelligent and upright admiraly judge can decree condemnations of neutral hips and cargoes of cutton and tobacco in voyages from the U. S. to all encmics ports when there is no pretence of a defign or hope of redulion by force. If the British judges could be supposed for a moment to treat the royal orders to eruifers, as law to neutrals, conscience and high judicial character must be abandoned forever, and the despotism of the Britiffi naval power must be palpable and confirmmate, The people of the U. S. will never furmit to the condemnation of their crops, without one justifying section in the law of nations, or even in British municipal law. They, will not confider their fooliators as " friends in peace." They are absolutely unable to bear the damming up of all the vents for their productions, because it has been found right, in G. B. that the test of I cope (and by consequence America,) shall no longer have any trade, or because one continental power affed, or is alledged to have acted, with unnecellary hostility. Is the correct neutrality of America to be pretended to be punished at the pleafure of the British crown? Is that correctness to secure her no exemption from injuffice and injury? I. Britain authorifed certainly to ruin us, becaufe the alle iges that fie apprebends ruin ? Can Britain expect the repeal of our " Nicholfon's law," if the acts thus? If we are to fend no goods to the continent of Europe through England, nor directly to the ports of Europe, what is to become of B. to afcertain. before it fail be too late, that we cannot endure the fituation into aubich thefe un procedented and illegitimate blochades will inevitably caft us. We shall be compelled by imperious necessity to

alter the state of things, by systematic legislation.
The naval disposition of G. B. and the support of our agriculture will store us to commence banges in our interior economy, subich will be

fatal to ber manufaBures. We cannot buy of her, if we are despotically interdicted from the exportation of productions, not pretended to be contraband of war, to all ports not lawfully blockaded. Already have but had no meaning, and he again utterly renounced the Irifh and other British linnens, the fine them. cloths & hardware of Britain been facrificed to insupportable impressments. America saw the right of fearch perverted to the breach of written contracts with the foreign paffengers and failors, and even with our native failors. The posvers, subich made that last, muft confered the rights and interfls of the American people. We have not made the prefent necessities of G. Britain. We have not influenced the councils or conduct of Pruffia. We have often regretted, which preceded the prefent state of things.

Let G. Britain, accusing others of the dere liction of principle, adhere to principle with thofe, who have not deviated from principle. It is the pride of America, that the has profested and practifed morality in politics. It will inspire her with firmness in the trials, which Providence may diffienfe.

We have a right to trade and to manufadure. We are not entirely an agricultural country. So far as we are deprived of our just share of external trade, we shall be led, nay, compelled to manufacture. But more imperious circumftances compel us to promote manufactures. Our crops will rot en our bands through the interruptions of our exports. Those crops are our only ways and means to pay for foreign manufactures. If illegitimate blockades keep them on our farms, we miss recur, more and more, to boufebold manufactures, to manufacturing machinery, to mills and flight, to increased duties on decrease imports, to reduced consumption, to prohibitions of fuch goods as are not made of our own raw materials, and to a thoufand other devices, which an ingenious negeffity (created by illegitimate blockades) will, from day to day fuggeft. The middle and northern states are disposed to manufactures. The interruption of their navigation and trade will render manufactures necessary to the support of the inhabitants of their feaport towns. for thern flates will be ready to agree, that no woollen cloths or blankets firall be imported from Great Britain, that cotton goods of Am :rican and foreign manufacture may be only ufed. The Americans must facrifice the whole woollen manufasture of G. Britain (not to "re-fentment of British blockades," but) to the calm support of their own agriculture. We must and will fell our crops or we must and will ccase. to deal with those, who illegitimately prevent the fales of our crops. This is no light or ima-

fenre or intricate nature. It is not now thought

question in America. It concerns Louisiana | a few days croffed the left bank of the Rhine, and Maine; the coasts of the Atlantic, and the has re-croffed it at Mentz and advanced into feel that we must export and fell our crops, ir we must manufacture and confume our crops. We alk favor of no foreign power. We re- fill at Ulm. Yet an article from Stutgard of fufe juffice to no foreign nation. We can and the 12th fates, that the inspension upon the rehe industrious and to exist. Let England take been taken off; which would feen to frew rities. If the defires that we thall fupply her wants and confirme the fruits of her industry, let ber aid, by all the means in her power, the fales of these productions abroad, with the net proceeds of which we are alone enabled to pay

A FRIEND OF PLACE.

Bigcellann.

COMMUNICATION

To remove and keep clear of bed-bugs. Aloes of the Succotrina kind, to be had from moli ruggifts and apothecaries, divolved in any kind of spirit to the consistence which may be applied to the ints and crevices of the bedfearls, or elfewhere, with a feather, will certainly kill and remove them. about an ounce of aloes, in a gill of spirit, will clear feveral bedfleads, and the coft he but a few cents. It

is a good method to mark the breadth of a finger with the folution round each foot of the bed-pofts. Balt. Gaz.

From the Beauties of the Evangelical Magazine.

ANECDOTE OF THE CELEGRATED VOLNEY. The late Samuel Forreiter Baneroft, efq. accom. nied Mr. Ifauc Weld, junr. in his travels facough North America, and the two Canadas, a very inte-reiling frarrative of which is published. As they were traverting one of the extensive lakes of the northern flates, in a veffel, on board of which was Volcey, clebrated or rather notorious for his atheiftical printciples, which he has o often avowed, a very heavy from came on, fo that the vellel which had repristedly fruck with great force, was expected to go down every in-frant, the mast having gone by the board, the helm quite ungovernable, and confequently the whole feene exhibiting confusion and horror. There were many females as well as male paffingers on board, but no one exhibited fuels ftrong marks of fearful defpair as Volney, throwing himfelf on the deck, now imploring, now imprecating the captain, and reminding him that he had engaged to convey him fafe to the place of his destination, varily threatening in case any thing flould happen. At last, however, as the probability of their being lost encreased, this great mirror of nature, human or inhuman, began loading all the pockets of his coat, waiff coat, breeches and every place he could think of, with dollars, to the amount of fome hundreds; and thus, as he thought, was preparing to fwim for his life, should the expeded wreck take place. Mr. Bancrofe remofflirated with him on the folly of fuch acts, faying, he would fink like a piece of lead, with fo great a weight on him; and at length, as he became fo very noify and unfleady as to impede the management of the Thip, Mr. Bancroft pushed him down the harchways Volney from came up again having lightened him-felf of the dollars, and in the agony of his mind, threw himself upon the deck, exclaiming with uplifted hands and fireaming eyes... "Ob! men Dieu, men Dieu, men Dieu, men God, Dieu, geleft je ferai?" "Oh my God, my God; what shall I do? what shall I do?" This our produce. It is well worth the while of G. fo much furprifed Paneroft, that notwithflanding the moment did not well accord with the flashes of humor, ver he could not refrain from addrefling him a God now?"-To which Volney replied with ti-most trembling a viety-" Ob ! evi ! oui! O yes! O yes f"-The thip however got fafe, and Mr. Dancroft made every company which he went into, echo with this anecdote of Volney's acknowledgement of

A CURIOUS PRYSIOLOGICAL FACT.

Although the Com has been univerfally confidered, and classed among the graminiversus Animals, the following fact, which can be attested by three Gentlemen of respectability, who were eye witnesses will at least form an exception to that rule of claffification. They were riding through a large pasture field in Baltimore county, in which a number of Cows were graging, when their notice was attracted by the fcreams of young birds, and on a more minute attention, they discovered a brace of young Larks barely fledged, which had been driven from the parent's neft, by one of the Cows, by which they were instantly purfued, and after the hesitation of a mo ment, feized, and actually devoured alive.

forcign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

The thip Charleston, captain Hall, arrived at this port last evening in 28 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 3d of May, and brings London papers of the first, two days later than our advices by the Fanny. To the politeness of captain Hall the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser is indebted for the London " Courier" of that date, which excepting the articles that follow, is filled with parliamentary debates on Mr. Windham's New Military Syftem. The trial of Lord Melville was progressing

It had reached the third day; and when the Courier was put to press Mr. Plummer, of council for his Lordship, was addressing the court after the examination of witnesses.

LONDON, May 1.

By the Prevoyante flore ship, arrived in the Downs, the following letter is received, dated Gibraltar 31ft of March-" This day's letters from Spain flate, that a war between that counry and Portugal is certain, and that 50,000 reach troops are on their march to Portugal. His Majefty's thip Po spee, Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, cap', Ducres, arrived here on the 27th inft. with a fleet under convoy from Fal-mouth, in 25 days paffage."

This morning we received Paris papers to the 20th and Dutch to the 26th. The return of the French troops who were evacuating Germany, has not only been fuspended, but Marshal of for the first time. It is not a locator party Leschvre's corps, 20,000 fire , which had but

hanks of the western rivers. We all know and Darmstadt. Great preparations are making to place Brainau in a respectable flate of defence, and the head quarters of the French army are will, under Providence, maintain our right to turn of the Auftrias prisoners to Auftria had care, no illegitimate conduct, on her part, gives that fome arrange wat of the difference be-" the name of a lion" to our indifoutable capa- tween the two powers had taken place .- The following are the principal contents of the French and Dutch papers, which are of contiderable importance. Upon the motion for the fecond reading of

the bill for the repeal of the additional defence act, an interesting differsion took place in the Hause of Commions laft night, in which Mr. Canning diffinguished himfelf by one of the most argumentative and eloquent fpeeches we ver heard; be it faid with all due deference to the Mimftetialifts who def ribes themfelves as coucontrating all the talents, all the penius, and all the patriothin of the country. More of the minifers rock any part in the difeuffion ; a cir-

cumflance of a fingular nature. Mr. Canning proposed as an amendment to the motion for the freend reading of the bili, that it be read a fecond time that day three weeks. A division took place, and 119 divided for Mr. Canning's amendment 255 againft it. The amendment was of course loft, but the ministers did not feem to be at all prepared to exped that the opposition would divide to large a number. It doubles the amount of what the concentration of all the talents, genius and patriotism of the country were in the habit of dividing during the greater part of Mr. Pitt's ad-

PARIS. April 20. Upon being continued in the office of Prefilent of the Tribucate, M. Pabre de L'Aude, after expressing blagrateful fense of the favours conferred upon him by the Emperor and the Tribunate, felt "Junior tequires us, gentlemen, to proclaim this truth, with which we must be all impress d by our official communication. cations with the Emperon .- The necessity of preferring to France her freedom and independence of rectulting her navy, of opposing firong Armies to the Continental Powers which migth fill think of weaving new plots, and new coalitions, by violating the faith of treaties, could alone have induced his majefly to increase the direct contributions,"

The expenditure for the year is flated to be 894 millions (between 58 and 39 millions fter-

Baron de Gravenreuth, the King of Bavaria's Minister of War, and Entroy Extraordinary to the Emperor of the French, is arrived at Pariz. Admiral Villenuve is also expedied from Mor-

Letters from the Banks of the Rhine announce the entire fuspention of all the orders relative to the evacuation of Germany by the Prenchis to be fortified more frongly we the French.
All the troops of the grandarmy has fopped in their march towards the Rhine. Topped in corps has even repassed to the right Bink. byre's

FRANKFORT, April 11. General Kalkreuth has been ordered by his Sovereign to take ilitary poffession of Pomera-nia and the Isle of Rugen. - Refissance is expess-

Since the invalion of Dalmatia by the Ruffians, freth clouds have darkened the political horizon, and Germany, which had already fuf--" Eh lim ! More. Volney, was over done un Dieu fered fo much, is once more deprived, for the prefent." - Well, Mr. Volney, what you have moment at leaft, of the hope of being releafed from the butthen of Foreign troops. Marshal Berthier has ordered the troops to halt, and Brannau is not be evacuated. Lefebvre's corps has refumed its cantonments in Darmftadt, Yet fince General Leopold Berthier has fet off God. Volney for a confiderable time was fo hurt at from Vienna for Paris, it is faid that all difficulties are removed between Auftria and France, his weakness, as he calls it, that he was afhamed of thewing himself in company in Philadelphia, &c. but on the subject of Casaro, and that till that place is forrendered to France, the latter will continue afterwards like a modern French Philosopher, feid that thefe words escaped him in the inflant of alarm, to occupy Brannati.

> HAMBURGH, April 9. Some fermentation is faid to exist in Sweden, The Chamber of Commerce of Stockholm having been revoked lately, a letter was read from the king, in which he demanded a contribution to enable him to fit out 15 fbips of the line or frigates, to protect the Swediffs fbips against the French privateers, which had taken a great number .- The difcuffion en bled fome members to depict the miferies to which Sweden was fullected by her fital alliance with England. It was unanimoufly decided that no fum should be granted to the king .-- (We do not believe a word of this article.)

> A fhort but fharp debate took place after the division.

To aquestion put by Mr. Canning, Mr. Windham replied, that he had no intention of making any alteration in the new Military Plan which he proposed before the recess.

Ten transports arrived in the Downs yellerday from the River with troops on board. Their deflination is a profound ferret.

" Admiralty Office. April 30, balf paft one P. M. " The Donnegal man of war arrived at Spithead this morning, and the following Meffage has been received by the Telegraph: -Captain Malcolm paffed Cape Maze with Admiral Duckworth on the 20th of March. The Donnegal and the Braave parted compa-

ny with the other flips on the 8th off the Weltern Iffands. On the moraing of the 12th, the Braave's main mast went over board, and she began to open very much. The crew were therefore removed, and in the course of the day the foundered. She had been very much cut up in Admiral Duckworth's action.

The Jupiter, one of the other prizes, arrived at Spithead laft night.

It is mentioned in a late London paper, that the Duke of Suffex, (the fixth fon of George III.) will go out Governor General of Jamaica.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Printing,

IN ALL ITS VARIETY, EXECUTED OFFICE OF THE ENQUIRER.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbadoes) April 29. There appears frong fulpicion that the enemy is forming fome project at Guadaloupe to attack fome of our illands. Accounts from thence mention that great numbers of troops (miferable vagabonds) are collecting in and about Baffeterre, and an extensive depot of ammunition, and provisions made both there and at Point-a-Petre. It is thought by fome that it is for the purpole of co-operating with Victor Hughes in an attack upon Sutinam, which it is fairl, be meditates from Cayenne ; but the moft probable intention of those demonstrations is a tlefign upon fome more configuous object.

May 13. The Cork fleet which arrived on Sunday, confided of 67 fail, four having previously proceeded under convoy of the Cygnet to the fouthera coionies. The whole of those for the other iffands have proceeded yer rday and to-day.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. filled this day for Antigua.

ExtraB of a letter from a gentleman in King flon (Jamaica) dated the 15th of May, to bis friend in this city :-

" I may, I think, venture to fay for your information, and that of your Infurance Offices, that it is my opinion, British cruizers will bring in, for adjudication, all American veffels found coming from the parts of St. Domingo, not under the authority of France, as in an illicit trade, contrary to the laws of the U. S. and, in that case, I should suppose the Courts of Admiralty will make fhort work of it."

Domestic Intelligence.

Election of Governor .- Yesterday morning : meffage from the Senate was received in the House with the report of the Election Committee, which was read.

Mr. Mafon moved that the confideration fhould be noftponed to this afternoon, 3 o'clock. Mr. Dickenson, of Amhert, and Mr. Bangs, of Worcefter, appoind the postponement.

A gentleman from Palmouth, was in favor of the postponement, in the hope, that the mem bers would endeavour fo to inform themselves in the interim, as to render unnecessary long arguments and foreches.

The motion was carried by a confiderable

Afternoon .- They again took up the report respecting the votes for Governor.

Mr. Bigelow, after giving a view of some of the confequences which would refult from the rejection of votes for a trivial error in spelling, and denying that any precedents existed to justify the report of the committee in this refpect, moved that the votes for Cileb Stoon thould be Placed on the schedule for Caleb Strong.

Mr. Tast read a number of precedents in

which the names of candidates materially miffpelt, had been allowed to the candidates in-The inflances of mifpelling in the times of Hancock, Bowdoin and Adams were

Mr. Bacon denied that there was any contefted election in those times.

It was answered, that in one case there was no choice by the prople.

Mr. Adams complained of the course of dehate, the funic a was taking. The Senate had for flores. She be decided on the react, and fent it for concurtence, if it was amended, it would have to go from Barbadoes.

to that boy again, and they might not agree he produced. PMr. M'Farland was willing members thould freak on the fubject, but if the friends of the

report thought as he did, they would make no has been found on board a prize vessel lately Poply. His mind was made up, their argu- fent into Kingfton, (Jam.) from which the fol- leads us to prefer an examination of the influence of menta would not affect him. Mr. That ther fpoke in favor of the motion.

He conceived the bufiness must be understood, the report having been printed, and been thoroughly discussed in the Senate. Every member, he thought was now able to decide for sand ammunition of all kinds, and warlike flores temelf without the aid of lawyers. Mr. Upham replied to Mr. B. and comment-

ed on the observations of Mr. M'Parland. A quellion of order arole, and occasioned fome debate ; in the course of which Mr. Bigelow mentioned there was one of the returns which had no year alded to the date. [This error may prove fatal to the report, and confirm Mr. Whitham, in confequence of the dicision

of the Speaker on the quellion of order, made a new motion fomewhat fimilar to that of Mr. B. and offered many reasons in support of it. At 7 o'clock the House adjourned to this

morning. 10000

MIRANDA's EXPEDITION.

A letter from a respectable merchant at Curracoa, to a gentleman in Bofton, dated May 6, 1806, faya-" Miranda's febence of making a revolution on the Spanish Main, is entirely fruftrated; and he only escaped by the superior falling of his thin. Two of his tenders, laden with all kinds of ammunition, and 60 men of his fromps, have fallen into the bands of the Spanis ridsy himfelf frught for a quarter of an hour with a Spanish armed brig, near Port -Cavello, but was obliged to cut his cables and run. After touching at Jaemel, to folicit affi tance from the blacks, which he could not get, he came to A. ibates days ago, gave one thouland dollars for a pilot, and went from thence to Bonaire, where be remained two days to prepare himfelf for action, and proceeded further to the Spanish coast. is company with two febooners. He fell in with two Spanish ar ned brigs, near Liguita, and well prepared to receive him. He fought plirates." without colors. This information was received by our government here; and it is flare confirmed from every part of the Spanish Main."

-NEW-YORK, June 10.

Extra 9 of a letter from Aruba, to a merchant in Kingflou, Jam. duted 31 Mar, 1806.

"The celebrated Miranda, a native of Caraccas, hatarrived here with a large American thip, therein, in using the name of the collector of and two armed schopners, having on hoard 280 the port, instead of the naval officer. men, deftined to kindle the torch of Revolution upon the Continent. They have a confiderable number of arms and ammunition, 10 Colonels. a I the Officers of a New Administration and Minisipality. An Embargo was immediately laid on here for 3 days. The greatest part of his propleare Frenchmen, who feem to be pretty certain of their undertaking, and who begin here also as well as every where to grafp after the wealth and property of others. It is truly a very bezardous undertaking, for if they make a Faux Pas, they will furely not be spared.

This morning arrived a febooner from Cut racoa, with the intelligence that they are at an-

ent their Millionaries to preach the new pro- his official duty to notice the representation." paganda, and wait for answer, fifty thousand men are faid to be already collected for this enterprize, which, it is not known yet, where it will begin."

Another letter from a gentleman of fame date " I have to acquaint you, Dear Brother, with my arrival here yefterday. I am very forry that I was not here a fortnight ago, elfe I should have had the pleasure of seeing the Conqueror of the Main Don Miranda, with his Staff and Adminiftration; he is convinced of the fuccess of his enterprife, I wish it for Jamaica's fake with refpect to the great Commercial relation, which it we be furnished with.—He is now at Bonaire, from whence he has fent his deputies to prepare his party to receive him. -He intends to acquaint your Government immediately to open an intercourse as from as possible. - He promises protection to all those that intend to settle themfelves in this Country, either as merchants or as planters."

June 12.

The piratical depredations of the British fquadron "on the American flation," as it is termed by the British ministerial prints, are still continued, and with as much ardour as if the two countries were at open war. The annexed articles will shew that this port is not alone fubject to their depredations.

The schooner Morning Star, Capt. Oldridge, of Providence, failed from thence on the 10th ult. for Washington, North-Carolina. On the 15th, between the Capes of Virginia and Hatteras, the fell in with a British cruising thip, which either carelefaly or willfully ran foul of her. An officer boarded the schooner and impressed one man, an American citizen, with a regular protection. Capt. Oldridge remonstrated againft the taking the man, informing him that he was fhort-handed, having in all but five men, officers included, one of them fick below, and a veffel of 61 tons to navigate, but his remonstrances were in vain. The ship parted from the schr. and the people on board the latter discovered, that in confequence of the blow the received from the flip, flie leaked very badly. Having fpent the night in pumping, flie was found to have three feer water in her hold, and bing then off Ocracock bar, and blowing a gale, it was thought most fafe to attempt going in, even without a pilot; but in attempting it, the ftruck on the bar, and immediately foundered. The officer from the flip refused to tell her name, or that of her commander, whose conduct reflects to much bonour on the British navy.

Daily Adv.

We learn that a British 14 gun brig is now cruifing quitbin our bay. A veffel arrived at Salem on Friday laft, was boarded on the same day by this privateer, and had her letters and papers opened and firietly examined. The commander of the brig informed the Salem captain, that he should keep a good look out for a number of thips (of which he faid he had a lift) homeward bound to this and the neighbouring ports from diffant places. A letter has been received at Ruffell's infurance office, which had been broken open, and endorfed on the back, "examined by one of His Majeffs's privateers. June 6, 1806."

It appears, from this article, that they have their Scouts in every port on the continent, who no doubt come in for a share of the pro-

The British frigate Chichester, captain Stopford, mounting 44 guns, put in here yesterday for stores. She belongs to Admiral Cochrane's fquadron, and has had a passage of 18 days ingenquiries.

A letter from the Marquis Cafa Yrujo, dated Philadelphia, the 4th February, with a polifeript of the 11th of the fame month, addressed to the to perceive how policy and war operate in the course Governor General of Venezeuala and Carraceas.

Mr. Bangs thought the motion out of order, he had been for a few weeks, he received information that the traitor Miranda had failed from New-York the day before, in the thip Leander, mounting 18 guns; that the had merchandize on board, fuch as lead in fheets, iron, balls, muskets, and particularly a large quantity of pikes, the greater part without handles, for the be closed by either power, against the rival power. convenience of their being concealed, that a three mafted schooner went in company with him; previous to this, a captain Lewis failed two schooners for Port-au-Prince, near which place there was a polition occupied by 2500 mulattoes, who on a former occasion, had promifed him to thip themselves in a body, if he would procure a country for them to go to, as they were afraid of being maffacred by the blacks : the mulattoes are under the command of one Pichon or Petion. Lewis had with him powder and ball, fome hundred fland of arms and 1600 pikes; there were two veffels fitting out on the same expedition from Boston, one of which had failed, but he could not tell her name, that the ship Louisiana had failed, mounting 16 guns, with 20 field pieces and 13 mortars on board, a confiderable quantity of arms and ammunition, and a complete equipage for mounting a regiment of cavalry, that the refult of his inquiries is, the

Indoftan and Emperor had cleared and failed for St. Marc's and Jacquemel.

Leander, for Cirraceas. Louisiana, cleared for Port-au-Prince.

Two veffels from Bofton. Captain Lewis with two fchooners.

And a three mafted schooner that failed in company with the Leander.

" From the best information he could obtain they carried about 1200 men for difembarkath on, taking as many as they could in each veffel, foras not to give rife to fuspicion ; that he has no doubt but they are destined against the Ca-

From the Evening Post.

Mr. COLEMAN. SIR.

Observing that you have published, in the Evening Post, our memorials read in Congress on the twenty-first of April last, we think it our duty to correct an error which is contained

The particular paragraph alluded to is as follows, to wit.

"That the extraordinary equipment of the this Leinder though made with fome appearance of fecrecy, was a matter of general converfation and of great notoriety, in New-York for a long time before the filled .- That feveral officers of the government of the United States were acquainted with it-that in particular it was well known to the collector of the port of New-York, to whom a formal representation was made by an officer of high rank, under the government of the flate, and the collector was will proceed incentives to route thefe passions which of an absolute tyranny over these flates. To laws, of removing from their councils the difby him called upon to notice the fact, but the never fail to influence war—from that Sparts, colonies prove this let facts be submitted to a candid turbers of our barrows, they have by their first

At the time our memorials were prefented we did believe the facts as flated in the above paragraph to be correct, and the memorials were drawn under a conviction that they had been to communicated to us by Major General Ebenezer Stevens, who is the officer of rank under the flate government there alluded to; but from Subsequent conversations with general Ste-

vens we find that there was a mistake in giving the name of the collector as the perfon to whom he made the communication respecting the Le-

He now informs us, that 'fome time previous o the filling of the Leander he called at the Custom-House with an intention of making a communication relative to the faid thip, and finding the collector at the moment occupied on other bufinels. he went into the office of S1muel Ofgood, efquire, the naval officer, and there communicated to him the facts within his knowledge, as to the extraordinary equipment of the thip Leander, o'sferving to him, that he conceived the collector, naval officer, diffrict judge and diffrict attorney, could form a com-petent hoard to demand of General Miranda, Colonel Smith and Mr. Ogden, an explanation of thenature and intention of the expedition.

The paval officer replied that as the ship was cleared for Jacquemel, there was no law to prevent her failing; and no notige it appears was afterwards taken of the representation .- Whether it was communicated or not to the collector, Mr. Ofgood can bell inform.
We request those printers, who have thought

proper to publish the memorials, to republish the above.

WILLIAMS. SMITH. SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

New-York, June 10, 1806. P. S. We are authorifed and defire to add that the above has been submitted to General Stevens for his inspection, and has been approved by him.

EDITOR OF E. POST.

FROM THE AURORA.

POLITICAL VIEWS. No. 1.

In former papers we have fretched without a flu lied attention to flyle or manoer, fuch political confiderations as appeared to arife naturally out of the contemplation of the present state of European nations and the changes which must ineritably arise out of events fo extensive and extraordinary as have arisen in Europe, fince the wars of the tonvention at Pil-

We have endeavored to fathers futurity, and to anticipate political revolutions of a momentous kind in the north and in the east of Europe. We propose taking the fame fubje 2s up, under a different form, though the operation of events which we have furnished, we deem consentaneous and inseparable from the new point of view in which we propose to examine the fubied.

Our former speculations embraced only the militar ry and the governmental transactions and their confequence. The discussions which we now propose, embrace the commercial confequences, and the commercial incitements which have given direction to the combined operations of war in the Mediterranean and the Baltic

The principal commercial confequences that muft arife from the revolutions which have taken place, and that are to follow, would embrace the internal communications between the nations of Europe and the interior navigation of the continental flates. These are no doubt the most important to the people of the populous and commercial nations of that fedion of the globe, and afford ample foope for interest.

But they do not fo immediately belong to the views we have already taken; it must be acceptable to those who have leifure to fludy fuch topics to find an abstract view taken of the subject in this form; and dire Sion of univerfal commerce. There is another confideration, and that is a ftrong one, which lowing relation is taken respecting Miranda, &c. the exiting tate of things on the distribution where the existing flate of things on the external commerce of red and the indired effects which may the commerce, of the U. S.

The commerce of the United States may derive pecuniary advantage from changes in the Baltic, by the enhancement of the prices of commodities of which the like are produced here-our iron, timber, lumber bemp, pitch, tar, Ge. Ge, may find a more ready and advantageous market in Europe, if the Baltic should

But the most important consideration, and it comprehends reafonings and confequences both of policy nd commerce, is what relates to the trade of the Mediterranean-the whole of the Levaut trade, and its incidental commerce with Afia, and Egypt, and Africa.

It is well known, that young as we are among nations, the commerce of the Mediterranean, has been deemed of the atmost consequence, by successive legislatures. To the commercial nations of Europe generally it has been deemed of the highest impor-. It is to fultain and to fecure this commerce that Gibralta and Minorea, and Malta, have been fo often taken, and made the oftentible causes of war. It is the commercial riches derived from this great refervoir that has ftimulated the ambition of Ruffia, of Austria, of England and of France, at different periods.

From these obvious truths, it is reasoning in dired line, to infer that France, while the aims at the reduction of British power, by shutting her commerce out from the ports of Europe, will not if practicable leave her unmolefted in the enjoyment of the Levant and the Mediterranean trade.

" France wants flips, colonies and commerce," fo faid Bonsparte. On the thores and illands of the Archipelago, in the femi-barbarifed foil of the once claille Greece, on the ancient theatre of the fciences and the arts, philosophy, eloquence, arms, are to be found feites for colonies, prepared with a hardy but feattered race of men to receive the impression which Brench vivacity and comprehensive ambition may be desirous of making; where the furplus of its forty millions of population will find new dwellings and new fields for adventure, the novelty which is the national characleriftic to feek, and without those delays or difcouragements with which long voyages are fo apt to blast the enterprizes of an ardent, and versatile peoples "France wants thips," and in the forests which

fliade the flores of the Propontis and the Euxine, from Moldavia and Wallachia, is to be found the bairy cupped out and the cluffer out, (Quercus, Orientalis Latafolia, &c. and the Quercus Orientalis, glands cylindrifurmis, of Tournefort) and which are to be found in their forests, together with the Quereus cerris) Turkey oak, in the forests from the Trebifond throughout Aua, Minor and Syria; where the Pinus pinea, (or Stone Pine) and the farico, (or Corfican Pine) are likewife abundant, and every species of wood and timber known in the naval arfenals of Eu-Long before the revolution, the French govern

ment had procured malls, spars, yards, and heavy timber for ships equal to those brought from the Baltic, in the Levant, and from the ports of the Euxine and Moldavia-from Galos and Sinope-from Cattaro and the Gulph of Ladrina, from Darazzo, Janina, and the Cephalonian Straits, from Patros and Lavidia, from the Gulphs of Salonica and Contella the officere, or the power of France may draw materials for thipse for war or for commerce, and cargoes to load them. In Polypennofus, now called the Morea which once contained the celebrated Spartage, and from whom

to it, properly appropriate to a second

chorattheil ind of Bonaire, from the neethey have collector refused to to do, faying, it was not of which were the progenitors of the modern Confident, I world, for the tenth of sublich such called the fall hand for the tenth of sublich such called the sublick such called the sublick such called the sublick such call prejudices which want but some such affimilation to ender them fearcely objects of convertation; feeing the glory which Garfiess genius has fied upon France, genius edge sted and affinitated at once by habit and by glory, to her lame an I definies.

In the Morar there will be founded those colonies which France wants-there are ports, harbors, materials for naval equipment and the most ample refources that now exist, for universal commerce. every flep claffic example and emulation, furnith incentives to enterprize and to fame ; Achaia, Lycaonia, Corinth, Argos, Tigala and Lacedemon, Mellenia, and an hundred other places memorable in classic history, give interest and importance to the antient Pelaponnelus, the modern Morea; and on the adjacent flores formed by the Saronic and Corinthian gulphs, Achaia and Attica-Athens and their fame -Megara and Thefnia, Theber and Beotia, and their thousand affociate nations, Theffaly, Macedon and Epirus fluih upon the mind-here the fpirit of a nation proverbially vivacious and elevated by glory and triumph unexampled, find a theatre to fatiate their ambition-and refources already prepared to gratify the most coveraus cravings of commerce. In a word, there exist at once the means of temp-

tation and gratification superadded to a political necaffity, arising out of the meditated defiruction of France by the compirators at Pilaitz - which compels Pance to rule and to countered all those who would have deftroyed, and would fill deftroy her.

Notwithstanding that the Mediterranean was once the centre of universal commerce, and although even fince the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it has been the chief mart of Europe, the knowledge of its immense resources and riches-has been by the fpirls of mercantile monopoly, and felfiffinels, confined to a few companies and a few adventurous merchants in different countries, who have ever comudered it their best policy to keep within themseives that knowledge, which if diffused might excite competition, and over trade the market.

Knowledge on this as well as all other fubjects, always yields to enterprizet the American merchants have penetrated the remotest bays and inlets-the iffands and gulphs of the Levant-Syria and Egypt, Cyrene and the African shores have fent' their winds to fill the American canvas and to display the colors of the new world.

Through the industry and liberality of an American, well acquainted by a long residence and a studious attention to the commerce of the Levant, the Italian and Barbary coasts-and the channels of the Propontis and the Euxine, we are possessed of abundance of facts from which the difpallionate and difcerning reader will be able to determine with what degree of reasonable probability, we have formed many of our anticipations and conclusions on those political relations of the powers of Europe which we have constantly discussed. These data shall be the basis of suture

The discussion will enable men who think correctly. to discover the millakes of those who declaim from passion, rather than consult common sense; it will thew that even ambitious men are not fo indifferent to common fense or to the superior and more splendid incitements of their particular interests than superficial writers are willing to allow or capable of difcerning; and in proportion as these truths are rendered clear, intelligible and incontrovertible, will be able to fmile at the fantalies with which we are fometimes amused by those who for want of data or sober reflection, refort to the imagination to supply the places

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, 20th JUNE.

Among the literary reliques of the venerable George Wythe, were found the following rare and curious papers in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. The first is a copy of the original Declaration of our Independence, as it came from the hands of its author: The other is a plan of a Bill of Rights and of a Constitution for Virginia, composed by Mr. Jefferson. For the permiffion to peruse and publish these papers, we are indebted to the politeness of Major Duval, the fole executor of the

The federal affertion that Mr. Jefferson was not the author of this celebrated declaration, has long fince been refuted, or elfe thefe papers would have furnished the most abundant resutation. What now will become of the no lefs unfounded affertion, that this paper as it was adopted by Congrefs, owes much of its beauty and its force to the committee appointed to draught it? The world will fee that not only were very few additions made by the committee, but that they even ftruck out two of the most forcible and striking passages in the whole composition. For what reasons, yet remains to be discovered. The passages omitted in the original composition are

printed in Italier. This Bill and Conflitution as we have them in mann

feript, are without any mark to note the date of their production. It is prefumed however, that they were written in 1776. The conflitution, written by Mr. Jefferson, in '83, is already publifted in the appendix to force of the Editions of his " Notes on Virginia,"

(No. I.)

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the course of human events it be omes necessary for one people to diffolie the political bands which have connected them with another, and to affume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they flould declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold thefe truths to be felf-evident : that

all men are created equal; that they are en-

dowed by their creater with inberent and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to fecure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the confent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying it's foundation on fuch principles and organifing it's powers in fuch form as to them shall feem most likely to effect their fafety and happines. Prudence indeed will dicate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes. And accordingly all experience bath thewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are fullerable, than to right themselves by abolifhing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, begun at a diffinguished period, and pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a delign to reduce them under absolute defpotifm, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off fuch government, and to provide new guards for their future fecurity. Such has been the patient full rance of thefe colonies; and fuch is now the necessity which constrainthem to expunge their former fyflems of govern ment. The history of the prefent king of G. Britain, is a hillory of waremitting injuries and ufurpations, among subich appears no folitary fall, to contradid the uniform tenor of the reft ; but all have in direct object the establishment

The second

fome and necessary for the public good: He has forbidden his povernors to pals laws of immediate and preffing importance, unless

inspended in their operation till his affent fhould be obtained; and when to suspended, he has neglected utterly to attend to them :-He has refused to pals other laws for the accommodation of large diffricts of pronte, unless those people would relinquish the right of

representation in the legislature, a right inchtimable-to them and formulable to tyrants le has called, together legislative bodies at places unufual, uncomfortable, and diffant

from the depolitory of their public records, for the fole purpose of fitiging them into compliance with his measures. le has diffolved Representative Houses repeat-

edly, and continually for opposing with man. ly firmness his invalious on the rights of the people: He has refused for a long time, after fuch diffoln.

tions, to canfe others to be elected; where-

by the legislative powers, incapable of anni-

hilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invalion from without, and convultions with-Ie has endeavoured to prevent the population of thefe States ; for that purpose obfiruating the laws for naturalization of foreigners; re-

fuling to pass others to encourage their misgrations lither, and raifing the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has fuffered the administration of inflice : :tally to cease in some of these states, refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary

powers : Ie has made our judges dependant on his w?! alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their falaries:

He has erected a multitude of new offices by a felf-affuned power, and fest hither fwarms of officers to harrafs our people and cat out their fubftance :

He has kept among us in times of peace flanding armies and /Lips of avar, without the confeat of our legiflatures; He has affected to render the military indepen-

dant of, and superior to, the civil power : He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his affent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

for protecting them by a mock-trial from purishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of thefe flates ; for cutting offour trade with all parts of the

for imposing taxes on us without our confent; for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jufor transporting us beyond feas to be tried for

pretended offences : for abolifhing the free fyllem of English laws in a neighbouring Province, eftablishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, fo as to render it at once an example and fit inftrument for introducing the fame abfolute rule into thefe flates :

for taking away our charters, abolifting our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cafes whatfoever. He has abdicated government here, quithfrow-

ing bis governors, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection: He has plundered our feas, ravaged our coafts,

burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people : He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works

of death, defolution and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation : He has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the mercilels Indian lavages, whose known rule of warfare is an undiffinguished destruction of all ages, fexes, and

fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeitureand confifcation of our property:
He has constrained others, taken captives on the high feas, to bear arms against their cour-

le bas incited treofouable infurre Tions of our

conditions of existence :

try to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hande. He bas awazed cruel apar again? binnan na-

ture itself, violating it's most facred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended bint, captivating and carrying them into flavery in another bemisphere, or to iscur miserable death in their transportation this-This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the christiat king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and fold. be bas profituted bis negative for suppressing tvery legislative attempt to probibit or to refrain this execrable commerce : and that this affemblaze of borrors might want no fall of diffinguifhed dye, be is now exciting those very people to rife in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of aubich he bas deprived them, by murdering the people upon cubom be alfo obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the libertles of one people, suith crimes subich he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

In every flage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redrefs in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people wie mean to be free. Future ages will feare be-lieve that the bardiness of one man adventured within the Bort compass of twelve years min to build a foundation, fo broad and undifguifed, for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Britist brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislafure to extend a jurifiliction over thefe our flate. We have reminded them of the circumflances of our emigration and fett'ement here, no ons of which could warrant fo frange a pretenfion : but thefe were effected at the expence of our own blood and treasure, unaffified by the wealth or the Arength of Great-Britain : that in conflituting indeed our Several forms of government, we bad adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and amity with them; but that fubmiffion to their parliament aver no part of our conflication, nor ever in idea, if billary may be credited t and we appeared to their native justice and magnanimity, as well as to the ties of our common kindred, to difvow thefe usurpations, which svere likely to interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice, and of confangainity; and when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their countels the dif-

at Hoad, but [Scotch and] foreign mercenaries pirrede and deftroy us. Thefe falls have given will lab to aconizing affection; and manly port hils us to renounce for ever thefe unfeeling We must endeavor to forget our former for them, and to hold them, as we hold the not of mankind, enemies in war, in peace ends. We might have been a free and a great elegativer; but a communication of gran-I wand of freedom, it feems, is below their die-Bit fa. fince they will bowe it : the road iconincis and to glory is open to us ton; que diab it apart from them, & acquiele in the Try which denounces our eternal feparati-

W therefore, the Representatives of the Uend States of America, in General Congress and, do, in the name and by authority of to god people of thefe flates, rejest and re-I allegiance and fubjection to the kings Beitain, and all others cobo may bere den by through or underthem ; we utterly er I p litical connection which may bereto. have fub filed betaveen us and the parliament of Great-Britein; and finally ave do afthefe colonies to be free and independent ers, and that as free and independant flates, ther have full power to levy war, conclude eur, contrad alliances, eftablifh commerce. and to deall other acts, and things which independent flates may of right do. And for the fupport of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our faered honor.

(No. II.)

A PILL for any modelling the form of Government and for Mallifang the Fundamental Principles thereof in

WHEREAS George of Great-Britain and Ireland and Elector, of Hannyer, heretofore entrufted with the exercise of the kingly office in this government, hath endescribed to pervert the fime into a detellable and inhapportable tyranny-

By nutting his negative on laws the most wholefime and necessary for the public good :

By draving to his governors permission on nafa lors of impediate and prefling importance. unless suspended in their operation for his affent, and, when fo folgended, neglecting to attend to them for many years; .

Be refufing to pals certain other laws, unless the perfors to be benefited by them would relinsuch the ineftimable right of representation e legiflature ;

By diffilling legiflative affemblies repeatedly and continually for opposing with manly firmrefe his invalions on the rights of the nearle When diffolved-by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the po-Brical feftem without any legiflative bead :

By endeavoring to prevent the population of our country, and for that purpole obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners and railing the condition of new appropriations of lands:

By keeping among us, in times of peace, flanding armies and thips of war; By affecting to render the nilitary in lenendent

of and function to the civil power : By combining with others to fubie 9 us to a fa-

reign jurisdiction, giving his affent to their pretended alls of legiflationquartering large hodies of troops among us;

for cutting off our trade with all parts of the for imposing taxes on na without our confent;

for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury ; for transporting us beyond feas to be tried for pretended offences; and fuspending our own legisstures and dechr-

ing themselves invested with power to legishite for us in all cases what foeser ; By plun fering our fer-, raraging our coafts,

burning our towns and deftroying the fives of our people : By coting inforcedions of our fellow-fubjets

fire to bring on the inhabitants of

and the mercilels Indian favages, we rele of warfare is an undiffingu the liteffen from of all ages, fexes and con-By transporting at this time a large army of for

rein mer across to compleat the works of death, defolation and tyranny, already begun with circu afterces of cruelty and perfitly fo towarthy the head of a civilized nation;

By atfacting our sepeated petitions for redrefts with a repairing of injuries; and, finally, By shindernamble helm of government and destiring to out of his allegiance and protec-

By which ferral als of mifrule, the faid Guelf has forfeited the kingly office, and has replaced it necessary for the prefermion of the people, that he thould be imme tirely design for from the fame, and divelted of dies privileges, nowers and precogatives.

And for af nuch as the public liberty may be mare certainly secured by abolishing an office which all experience hath thewn to be invetetately inimical thereto, and it will thereupon became further necessary to re-establish fuch a tiest principles as are friendly to the rights of the people, and to declare certain others which may co-operate with and fortify the fame in fu-

Be it therefore enalled by the authority of the people. That the faid George and he hereby is deposed from the kingly office within this government, and absolutely divested of all its rights, powers and prerogatives; and that he and his defeendants, and all perfons chiming by or through him, and all other perhea whit hever, thalf be for ever hereafter incapable of the fame : and that the faid office shall hereeforth he abolished and never more either in name or fubflance be re-established within this colony.

And he it further enacted by the authority afaid. That the following fundamental laws and principles of government shall henceforth beeftabiifhed.

The legislative, executive and judiciary offree shall be kept for ever feparate; and no Person exercising the one shall be capable of ap-Pentment to the other, or to either of them.

I. LEGISLATIVE. Legiliation shall be exercised by two separate

of Representatives and s it safe of Sanators, which shall be called the General Affembly of Virginia.

The faid House of Representatives shall be tompoled of perfors cholen by the people anhealty on the [18 day of October] and shall neet in General Affembly on the [18 day of December of the lift day of Horember] following, and fo from time to time their own adjournments, or at any other time when furamoned by the administrator, and fluit continue litting to long as they fluit think the public fervice requires.

Vacancies in the faid House by death or dif-

re-gablified them in power. At this qualification that he filled by the electors under inferior jurifilletions shall be appointed by the regard of the feelings of others, and carelement at the are permitting their chief ma- a warrant from the Speaker of the faid House. administrator, subject to the negative of the the moment, he embroiled himself on that occasion. aving a freehold estate in Jone fourth of an acre] of land in any town, or in [25] acres of

land in the country, and all persons resident inthe colony who shall have paid scor and LOT. to government the last [two years] shall have right to give their vote in the election of their respective Representatives, and every person so qualified to elect thall be capable of being eleced, provided he shall have given no bribe eity in his office, before he enters on the exercise

The number of Representatives for each the number of it's qualified electors that the defined from time to time by the legislature. whole number of Representatives shall not exceed [300] nor be lefs than [125.] For the present there shall be one Representative for e-] qualified elector in each county or borough : but whenever this or any future proportion shall be likely to exceed or fall short

adjusted by the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives when met shall be free to all according to their own judgment and conscience.

of the limits beforementioned, it thall be again

The Senate shall confist of not less than [15] nor more than [50] members who shall be appointed by the House of Representatives. One third of them shall be removed out of office by lot at the end of the first [three] years and their places be supplied by a new appointment; one other third shall be removed by lot in like manner at the end of the fecond [three] years and their places be supplied by a new appointment ; after which one third shall be removed at the end of every [three] years according to feniority. When once removed, they shall be for ever incapable of bring re-appointed to that house. Their qualifications shall be an oath of fidelity to the flate, and of duty in their office, the being [31] years of age at the leaft, and the having given no bribe directly or indirectly to obtain their appointment. While in the Senatorial office they shall be incapable of holding any public pention or post of profit either themselves, or by others for their use.

The judges of the general court and of the high court of chancery shall have session and deliberative voice, but not fuffrage in the House

The Senate and the House of Representatives that each of them have power to originate and amend bills ; five only that bills for levying money shall be originated and amended by the Representatives only : the affent of both Houfes shall be requisite to pass a law.

The General Affembly shall have no power to pale any law inflicting death for any crime, excepting murder, and those offences in the military fervice for which they fliall think punishment by death absolutely necessary : and all capital punishments in other cases are hereby abolished. Nor shall they have power to preferibe torture in any case whatsoever : nor shall there be power, any where to pardon crimes or to remit fines or punishments; nor Gall any law for levying money he in force longer than (ten years) from the time of its commencement,

(Two thirds) of the members of either House shall be a quorum to proceed to business. II. EXECUTIVE.

The executive powers shall be exercised in manner following :

One person to be called the (Administrator) thall be annually appointed by the florie of Representatives on the ferond day of their first fellion, who after having acted (one) year, shall he incapable of being again appointed to that all the world. office until he shall have been out of the same (three) years.

Under him fliall be appointed by the fame house and at the same time a deputy administrator to affid his principal in the discharge of his office, and to forceed, in case of his death i der any pretext whatever. before the year shall have expired, to the whole

giff store ;

He stall be liable to action, the' not to perfonal reftraint for private duties or wrongs; He thall not poffers the prerogatives Of diffolving, proroguing or adjourning ei-

ther House of Allembly ; Of declaring war or concluding peace :

Of iffying letters of margie or reprifal; Of railing or introducing armed forces, building armed veffels, forts, or ftrong holds ;

Of coining monies or regulating their value; Of regulating weights and measures : Of erecting courts, offices, boroughs, corpo-

rations, fairs, markefs, ports, beacons, lighthouses, seamarks. Of laying embargoes, or prohibiting the ex-

space than (40) days. Of retaining or recalling a member of the

state but by legal process pro delicto vel contractu. Of making denizons :

Of creating dignities or granting rights of precedence. But these powers shall be exercised by the legislature alone, and excepting also those powers

which by thefe fundamentals are given to others, or abolified. A privy council shall be annually appointed by the House of Representatives, whose duty it thall be to give advice to the Administrator when

called on by him. With them the Deputy Administrator shall have fession and fuffrage. Delegates to reprefent this colony in the American Congress shall be appointed when necelluy by the House of Representatives. After ferving [one] year in that office they shall not

be capable of being re-appointed to the fame during an interval of [one] year. A treasurer shall be appointed by the House

of Representatives who thall iffue no money but by authority of both houses. An attorney-general shall be appointed by

the House of Representatives. High-sheriffs and coroners of counties shall be annually elected by those qualified to vote for representatives : and no person who shall have ferved as high-sheriff [one] year shall be capable of being re-elected to the faid office in the fame county till he shall have been out of

office [fire] years. All other officers civil and military shall be appointed by the administrator; but such appointment fliall be subject to the negative of the privy council. Saving however to the legiflature a power of transferring to any other persons the appointment of such officers or of any of them.

III. JUDICIARY. The judiciary powers thall be exercised. First by county courts and other inferior jurifdictions:

Secondly by a general court and a high court of changery :

Thirdly by a court of appeals.

The judges of the county courts and other penceof the gentleman, with whom by his habitual dif-

privy council. They shall not be fewer than and they shall be removeable for misselfavior by the court of appeals.

The judges of the general court and of the high court of chancery shall be appointed by the administrator and privy council. If, kept united they thall be [5] in number, if feparate, there thall be [5] for the general court and ther directly or indirectly to any elector, and [3] for the high court of chancery. The application of fidelity to the state & of dupointment shall be made from the faculty of the law, and of fuch perfous of that faculty as thereof. During his continuance in the faid thall have actually exercised the same at the bar office he shall hold no public pension nor post of some court or courts of record within this of profit, either himself, or by another for his colony for [seven] years. They shall hold their commissions during good behavior, for The number of Representatives for each breach of which they shall be removeable by the county or borough shall be so proportioned to court of appeals. Their jurishistion shall be

The court of appeals hall coulift of not lefs than [7] nor more than [11] members, to be appointed by the House of Representatives: they thall hold their offices during good behavior, for breach of which they shall be removedble by an act of the levillature only. Their jurisdiction shall be to determine finally all caufes removed before them from the general court or high court of chancery on fuggestion of error: to remove judges of the general court or high court of chancery, or of the county courts or other inferior jurifdictions for mifhehavior : to try impeachments against high offenders lodged before them by the House of Representatives for such crimes as shall hereafter be precifely defined by the legiflature, and in view, and when his hopes of fuccels were for for all fines and amercements thall be affeffed. and terms of imprisonment for contempts and missemeanors shall be fixed by the verdict of a

All process original and judicial fluall run in the name of the court from which it iffues. Two thirds of the members of the general

court, high court of chancery, or court of appeals shall be a quorum to proceed to bufiness. IV. RIGHTS PRIVATE AND PUBLIC.

Unappropriated or forfeited lands thall be appropriated by the administrator with the confent of the privy council.

Every person of full age neither owning nor having owned (50) acres of land, shall be entitled to an appropriation of (50) acres or to fo much as shall make up what he owns or has owned (50) acres in full and absolute dominion. And no other person shall be capable of taking an appropriation.

Lands heretofore holden of the crown in feefimple, and those hereafter to be appropriated thall be holden in full and absolute dominion, of no superior whatever.

No lands thall be appropriated until purchafed of the Indian native proprietors; nor shall any purchases be made of them but on behalf of the public, by authority of acts of the general affembly to be paffed for every purchase specially.

The territories contained within the charters erecting the colonies of Maryland, Pennfylvania, North and South Carolina, are hereby crded, released, and forever confirmed to the people of those colonies refre tively, with all the rights of property, jurifdiction and government and all other rights whatfi-ver which might at any time heretofore have been chimed by this colony. The western and northern extent of this country fhall in all other respects frand as fixed by the charter of

until by act of the legislature one or more ter-ritories shall be laid off weltward of the Alleghany mountains for new colonies, which colonies thall be established on the fame fundamental laws contained in this inftrument, and shall he free and independent of this colony and of

Descents shall go according to the laws of Gavelkind, fave only that females thall have equal rights with males.

No perfon hereafter coming into this country shall be held within the fame in flavery un-

All perfons who by their own oath or affirwith the allurements of forfeiture and confit- powers thereof during the refidue of the year. mation, or by other testimony shall give satis-The Administrator shall possess the powers factory proof to any court of record in this co-formerly held by the king: fave only that, he long that they purpose to reside in the same (7) formerly held by the king: fave only that, he long that they purpose to rende in the same among that the bound by acts of legislature that not ex-versat the least and who shall subscribe the street only honorable weapon, where there was such personal equality as the case afford-

All perfors shall have full and free liberty of religious opinion; nor shall any he compelled to frequent or maintain any religious inflitution. No freeman shall be achaired the use of arms (within his own lands or tenements.)

There shall be no standing army but in time

of actual war.

Printing preffes shall be free, except so far as by commission of private injury cause may be given of private action.

All forfeitures heretofore going to the king, shall go to the flate; fave only fuch as the legiflature may hereafter abolith.

The royal claim to wrecks, waifs, ftrays, treasure-trove, royal mines, royal fish, royal portation of any commodity for a longer hirds, are declared to have been usurpations on common right.

> No falaries or perquifites shall be given to any officer but by some future act of the legislature. No falaries thall be given to the administrator, membersof the legiflative houses, judges of the court of appeals, judges of the county courts, or other inferior jurifdictions, privy counfellors, or Delegates to the American Congrefs: but the reasonable expences of the administrator, members of the house of representatives, judges of the court of appeals, privy counfellors and delegates, for fublishence while acting in the duties of their office, may be borne by the public, if the legislature shall fo dired.

No person shall be capable of acting in any office civil, military [or ecclefiaftical] who thall have given any bribe to obtain fuch office, or who shall not previously take an oath of fidelity

to the flate. None of these fundamental laws and principles of government shall be repealed or altered, but by the perfonal confent of the people on fummons to meet in their respective counties on one and the same day, by an act of legislature to be paffed for every special occasion : and if in fuch county meetings the people of two-thirds of the counties shall give their fuffrage for any particular alteration or repeal referred to them by the faid act, the fame shall be accordingly repealed or altered, and fuch repeal or alteration shall take it's place among these fundamentals, and stand on the same footing with them, in lieu of the article repealed or al-

The laws heretofore in force in this colony shall remain in force, except so far as they are altered by the foregoing fundamental laws, or fo far as they may be hereafter, altered by acts of the legillature.

> 30000000C COMMUNICATION.

The Enquirer of the 17th June, contains a flatement of the sifair between Mr. Thomas Mann Randolph and Mr. John Randolph, on the evening of the latt day of the fellion of Congress; which is as incorrect and unjust, as it is haughty in its language and extra-vagant in the endeavor to exalt Mr. J. R. at the ex-

The ftatement, it is manifest, was neither made nor in number. Their jurisdiction hall be corrected by a person who had been actually present defined from time to time by the legisliture; at one even of the interviews and conversations which took place. It is an account which wears the appearance of being drawn up ex-parte, with the view to make those not acquainted with the character of Mr. T. M. R. believe, that a triumph was obtained over him by Mr. J. R. through intimidating means; which all who are acquainted with the former know to be impossible. Can Mr. J. R. have a with; can be even confent to wear a laurel which he is confcious he did not acquire, and which he knows well, it is utterly impolible he ever thould obtain the right to wear?

The pacific conduct of Mr. T. M. R. was pro duced by a conviction, that he was militaken in suppofing Mr. J. R. had addressed offensive words to him, and by the most decided belief that Mr. J. R. was more hurt in mind than irritated at the occurrence, and had a fincere and cool defice for accommodation The first belief was produced by the language of Mr. Garnett to himfelf : the fecond by the conduct of that gentleman at the different interviews, which demonfrated that accommodation was not only his acdent with, but his object throughour, and by the tenor of the message from Mr. J. R. which was not a challenge under his hand; the thing expected, and which would have instantly stopped all discussion; but fuch as is flated in the Enquirer.

The evidence of the correctness of the first

belief will, no doubt, be given, to the public as the company particularly requires. fron as the note beneath meets the eye of Mr. The fecond must rest upon the memory & the candor of Mr. Garnett, if not fully supported by the circumstance flated here. That gentleman certainly made all possible exertion, to bring about an accommodation; he kept it fleadily moment damped, which happened at the conclusion of the first convertation, and about the middle of the fecond, he shewed not only the strongest fensibility, much amotion and even great diffress of mind. No meffages were delivered by him in that spirit, which is endeavored to be rendered in the communication. That in the feventh period of it, which is faid in the eighth to have been given to Mr. . M. R. at the fecond interview, was never delivered to him under any fuch form or manner, nor did Mr. Garnett fay that Mr. J. R. would expect reparation or a meeting more than once, which was at the first interview, when the latter was inflantly accepted by Mr. T. M.R. who was not then fusiciently fatisfied that Mr. J. R. did not mean for him the offentive expressions which he had used in the house. Mr. Garnett, upon being told by Mr. T. M. R. when he demanded an explanation from him at the first interview, that what had been faid in the house by him, was addressed to Mr. J. R. and was intended to retaliate for infuiting language directed to him by that gentleman, immediately ob-ferved that what was faid by Mr. J. R. was not intended for Mr. T. M.R.; upon which Mr. T. M. R. replied, that, if fo, he had done Mr. J. R. an injury for which he should blame himself much, & would be ready to make any reparation which a man of honor ought to make. The word "culpable "wasnot used at all by Mr. J. R. Mr. Garnett's authority for fuch an affertion was not demanded by Mr.T. M. R. for although he came without a line he could not fail to be fufficiently accredited to him. Mr. Garnett may have transcended his authority: his motive and apology, if fo, will perhaps be found in his charader.

Mr. T. M. R. was confirmed in this belief too, by plain and natural inference that a call for explanation implied a delire to procure peaceful fatisfaction for ashe remembered well, that when he asked leave of the house to reply to the gentleman, Mr. I. R. cried out, helioped leave would be granted, in a tone and with a manner which produced the excellive warmth, not before felt by Mr. T. M. R. from which his siolent language flowed. It did not occur to him that Mr. J. R. could have supposed his expressions to be meant for any other than himfelf, as it has fince appeared he did. Those sentiments operating on the mind of Mr. T. M. R., not counteracted by any prewous aninofity against Mr. J. R. and greatly ftrengthened by the regret he felt at the indecorum he had committed before the house, in which he had before maintained a character of moderation, not checked in the least at the moment by any anticipation of the injurious mifreprefentations which have been fince made of his conduct; those reflactions dictated his last observations. The delire on the part of Mr. J. R. to have a hostile meeting that evening or the next morning, was never hinted to Mr. T M. R. by any one. The leaft infinuation of the first would have put fire to every nerve in his ed, and a defire to use that weapon alone could have dictated fuch an offer at a late hour, between 10 and It o'clock of one of the darkest nights of the whole year. Mr. Coles gave no hint of fuch a propofal, nor did he fay a word of any arrangement at all between Mr. Garnett & himself. Mr. T. M. R. left that gentleman after the convertation, immediately previous to his last observations in the house, with his mind fully convinced that he had been miltaken, and that the most honorable as well as most honest course he could purfue was the one he did; for he had, just before Mr. Coles came to him, confulted feveral friends and other felect members, not those accidentally feated near him, as the communication states, and had been affured by all that he was miltaken. He had not Mr. R's words at all in his recollection,

but the impression only they had made on him-The melfage, faid in the 16th period of the communication to have been fent to Mr. T. M. R. was never delivered. If it had been, when, as it is faid the House was rising, the subsequent misrepresentations would perhaps have been completely prevented, by a termination of the affair on the spot, in a way which, altho' Mr. T. M. R. never courts, he has formerly proved himself to be and is still as ready to awhen necestary, as Mr. J. R. ever can be, It is much more probable that the medlage which was really fent, has been fince rendered in that language, in a moment of passion, than that it was given so at that time to Mr. Garnett, who is incapable of bearing one so absurd, or that it should have been suppressed by Mr. Coles, if Mr. Garnett had confented to carry it-Certainly Mr. Colessaid no more to Mr. T. M. R. than that he had been informed by Mr. Garnett, that Mr. I. R. expressed perfect fatisfaction at the justice which had been done him, to which Mr. Coles added, " you have done what your duty to yourfelf and the house, as well as justice to Mr. R. required of you."

Mr. Ifaac A. Coles, of Albemarle county, Virg. is requested to give answer to the following question, for the fatisfaction of the public :- Did not Mr. Garnett affure you that Mr. J. R. did not intend for Mr. T. M. R. the observations he made in the H. of R. on the evening of the 210 April?

THE Subscriber, offers for sale, twenty-five aone mile from this City on the main-road leading to Williamsburg—pleasantly fituated, and convenient to good water. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOHN GLYNN. (oaw 3w.) June 20.

RICHMOND ACADEMY LOTTERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Truftees have appointed the 1st day of August next, for the payment of the Prizes drawn in the 2nd Class of the above LOTTERY, at which time they will be

paid by the subscriber on application.

All persons holding money on account of the said Lottery, are requested to make immediate payment to one of the Trustees or to deposit the same in the Bank of Virginia.

GEORGE TUCKER, Ading Trofler. (oswtlftA.) June 20.

Sales at Auction.

Will be fold, positively, on the 27th day of this month, June, on the premifes, at 11 o'clock A.

THE TENEMENT known in Wm. G. Payne's plan by the No. 214, containing two acres, more or lefs-for cash, PROSSER & MONCURE v. M's.

tdf. MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY

SALE OF SHARES. TOTICE is hereby given, that all fhares upon which the tenth requisition shall remain un-paid, will be offered for sale at Mr. Brooks's ravern, on Saturday the 19th of July next. The fale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

GENERAL MESTING. As a fufficient number of members, to conflitute meeting, did not attend on Saturday the 14th current ; I am therefore authorifed to give notice that a meeting of the company will be held at Mr. Brooks's tavern, on Saturday the 19th of July next, when it is expected, members will be pundual in their atten dance, which bufiness of importance to the interest of

JAMES BRANDER, CIL Mancheffer, June 20, 1806.

SECOND CLASS. SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE, C lichete that drew blanks in) Dollare the firft clafe & may be renew-59,380

Ced in this at ten dollars each, Tickets at fifteen dolls. each, 70,275 10.693 129,655 Dedud lofs on 2000 tickets, that drew pri-

zes of fifteen dollars each, in firft clafs, and may be renewed in this, at 21-4 doilars each, 4.500

Dellars 125,155

12,500

2,500

The number of prizes and order in which they fland, VIZ.

To fleat in the wheel, and come out ar chance may dire?.

of

2 prizes 5,000 each 2,000 8,000 1,000 16,000 8,000 200 6,400 100 16,000 252 50 Stationary Prizes are ticket, firft drawn after 1,000 tickets are out of the wheel. 500 do 3,000 do 4,000 do 5,000 500 do do 500 do do do 7.000 do do 8.000 500 9,000 500 do the last drawn ticket, a prize of 20 000 1,223 prizes. 125,153

Dolls 10.000 The Superiority of this Scheme, to the one first preofed, is fo obvious, that little need be faid in recommendation of it. Those inclined to adventure, will fee, that their chance for obtaining prizes, is greatly encreased; that pending the drawing, their obtenti-on of small prizes, may by renewal, instantly give them feveral chances for a prize of confiderable mag-

The prizes subject to a discount of only 10

Expense of drawing,

To those who have drawn PRIZES of fifteen dollars, in the First Class; as well as to those who drew BLANKS, INFORMATION 15 NOW GIVEN, by tickets in this clafs-and their BLANKS, at ten dollars each; Provided fuch PRIZES and BLANKS with the CASH, is remitted, FREE OF POSTAGE, to Rosert Greentow, merchant in Williamsburg, Agent and Treasurer; or William Newson, Post-Mafter in Notfolk, previous to the commencement of the drawing; after which period to renewal will be made When to the profped of individual advantage, that may result to each adventurer, is added, the patrirtic reasons, which induced the legislature to authorise this lottery, it is ardently hoped, that the disposition of tickets will foon enable the commissioners to certify that the drawing bar commenced-Which event the agent affures the public, shall be expedited by every means in his power. ROBERT GREENHOW.

Williamsburg, June 10, 1806. (ownt.) "." Tickets may be had of Robert Greenhow, merchant in Williamsburg : and William Newsum, post-master in Norsolk : who will, as opportunities offer, give them more extensive circulation, by placing them in the hands of others for disposition.

R APPEE SNUFF, of an excellent quality, just received, and for fale by-JOHN STROBIA.

BRANDY & CLARET. Fresh supply of best 4th proof COGNIAC BRANDY, and a few cases MEDOCK CLA-RET, of the Vintage of 1800-just received, and SAMUEL MYERS. for fale by-(oaw tf.)

STRAYED OR STOLEN. O'N the 17th inflant, from the fubscriber on Shocker-Hill, two HORSES, one a large chefout. forrel about fixteen hands high, floor nicked tail, has a brand on the left floulder thus, O. and has a white flar in the forehead. The other a finall dark bay horfe, no particular marks recolleded. I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will bring them to Mr. Vanet, (Richmond) or ten dollars for either. JOHN F. ESMENARD.

NOTICE. THE partnership of John Buller & Co. at Carrers-ville, is this day dissolved by mutual confent. The collection of all debts due to that concern, is committed entirely to William M' Kenzie the acting partner of William M'Kenzie & Co. and to him alone or to any one he may appoint is payment to be made. JOHN BUTLER, Wm. M'KENZIE & Cq.

June 20.

All persons indebted to the late concern of Joba. Batler & Co. are requested to make payments to Afr. Robert Athinfon, as he alone I have authorised to grant discharges for the same.

Wm. MKENZIE. FOR SALE,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying in the County of Fluvanna, one of them lying on Hardeways river, and within one & an half miles of James river, containing 385 acres, one on Caries creek, and within one mile of the north fork of James river, containing 364 acres. A further description is deemed unnecessar; as it is prefumed that no person will purchase without viewing the same, which will he shown by the subfcriber living in Albemarle, WILLIAM MOON. June 20,