

# VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XIVth Year.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

[No. 1270.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum....paid in advance.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Mecklenburg County, March Quarterly Court, 1866.

Thomas Pritchett, plff.  
vs.  
John Bowman, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford and John M'Kee, citizens of the kingdom of Great Britain, and surviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, George Crawford, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, Thomas Hopkirk, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, John M'Kee and Andrew Johnson, late merchants and partners acting under the firm of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. defts.

UPON AN APPLICATION  
The defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy.

John Dortch, d. c. m. c.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE



WHIP, WILL stand at my stable, in Albemarle county, about 15 miles from Charlottesville, and 8 from Warren, during the ensuing season. He will be let to mares at Six Guineas the season, to be discharged by five, provided the money be paid by the 15th of September following. Three Guineas will be required by the leap, and nine to ensure a mare with foal—in either case, one dollar to the groom. Should any gentleman engage six mares, they will be accounted as five.

WHIP is a beautiful bay, twelve years old, of great size and strength, being 15 hands 2 inches and 3 quarters high; and as a foal, gaiter, in movement and in action, is thought by the best judges to have been seldom, if ever equalled, by any horse in America. His pedigree and performances on the turf are inferior to no imported horse whatever. He was got by the noted horse Saltram, by O'Kelly's Eclipse, and his dam, King Herod, as may be seen in the general stud book and calendar, which are kept along with him for the inspection of such as may wish to satisfy themselves as to his abilities. There are four excellent, extensive and well-furnished clover lots, sufficient for the support of mares without feeding, should that be required, corn will be furnished at the market price. Gentlemen may assure themselves that they will meet with every accommodation, and that every care will be taken of their mares that lies in the power of the subscriber—he will not however be liable for any accident. The season will commence on the 20th of March, and expire the last day of July. Pasturage and boarding for boys gratis.

William Tompkins.

(twist M&L 1st A)

Feb. 25th, 1866.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 7.

#### SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Debate on the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to publish the President's Message.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. JACKSON.—In consequence of the groundless & illiberal allusions which have been made to me, I have felt myself under the obligation of rising. I had hoped that an adjournment would have allowed me time to have examined the voluminous notes I have taken of the former remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, and to have presented to the people some criterion whereby to judge of their accuracy: But as I am thus called upon in such an illiberal manner, and the question is to be decided to-day—although not expecting to rise, and being totally unprepared, I have no choice left me. Sir, the assertion is untrue, that I have attempted to vindicate the character of the Secretary of State against the various charges exhibited by the gentleman from Virginia against him. I should have been deterred from such an attempt by many considerations. 1st. Because the even tenor of his well spent life is a complete answer and refutation of the malignant calumnies which disappointed ambition and prejudice have given rise to it—and secondly, for the reason that the charge of indelicacy which had been urged against the remarks of my colleague (Mr. Eppes) from the relation in which he stood to the executive would apply with equal force to me—I never deemed such vindication necessary; however competent I might be to the task, I did not consider the conduct and character of the Secretary of State as requiring any support—they have made an impression on the American people, not to be erased by declamation unsupported by fact. In relation to the principal charge made against him—his having attempted to draw money from the treasury without an appropriation by law; it is not true—no such attempt was made. I happened to see the secretary of the treasury near the door of this House, and asked him whether it was true that such

an attempt was made, & he told me it was not; that it was proposed in the executive cabinet before Congress met, to instruct our minister to open a negotiation for the purchase of the Florida upon the supposition that Congress would appropriate the money when they met—but that Congress would make the appropriation—and he added that this proposition did not come from the secretary of state, but from the President himself. This has been tortured by misrepresentation into an attempt to draw money out of the treasury without the sanction of an appropriation by law—when the main charge against the secretary of state is so destitute of truth and foundation—mark the expression, I say it is destitute of truth; it is not necessary that the other should be repelled, namely that he told my colleague [Mr. Randolph interrupted—I am not the gentleman's colleague] Very well, that he told John Randolph—[the Speaker said it was out of order to call gentlemen by name.] Sir, I know of no more appropriate appellation unless it is the descendant of Powhatan—whom he told that France would not permit Spain to settle her differences with us, that France wanted money and if we did not give it we should have a Spanish and French war—Now admitting for argument what I do not admit in fact, that the prejudiced mind of the gentleman was not controlled by a determination to misconstrue what he heard; and that he was informed there was no doubt France would get the money, has he not said the same thing in effect? he repeatedly declared there is no Spain, no Pyrenees—that France would not permit Spain to settle her differences with us, and if the dispatches of the Marquis Trujillo could be drawn from his private pocket, they would be found with the signature of C. M. Talleyrand—he has declared that it is evidence of political weakness to act on things as they ought to be disregarding the knowledge of what they are. Well if all this was known, that Spain had placed herself under the protection & control of France, would it not have been preposterous to speak of Spain as if she were totally independent of her ally? Would it not have been absurd to shut our eyes to the truth? But was it ever suggested by the secretary of state—it has not even been urged on this floor, that it was—and I should not believe it if it were so urged, that we were to give this money to France to coerce Spain? The gentleman has declared that France can compel Spain to take such measures as she sees fit, and that it is dishonorable in us to take advantage of the humiliation of Spain. This is a complete vindication of the conduct of the executive and of Congress in the measures they have taken to purchase this country, which is on all hands admitted to be so important to us—as it is surely more honorable to buy than to take it by force from its infelicitous miserable owner, incapable of protecting it. Although it has been decided to be out of order to disclose the secret communications, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. J. Randolph) has declared that France said if we gave Spain one blow, she would give us two or ten in return and others have declared France threatened us with war. Sir, I assert there are no such facts contained in the secret dispatches sent to us. I regret I cannot pursue the course in which other gentlemen have been indulged by stating what are the facts in contradiction of what they are declared to be; and though this should be a violation of order, it would perhaps be proper, as a disclosure has been provoked by gross misrepresentations, to repel them, & justify ourselves to the people by stating the information itself. I will therefore undertake to say that all the information we received from the documents on this point, was in answer to the inquiry, what their conduct would be, if we declared war against Spain, to which they replied they were compelled to take part with Spain (there was here a loud call to order by Mr. J. Randolph and others.) Mr. J. continued. I shall always respect the calls to order from the Speaker and the House, but not from that person, (J. Randolph.) After some conversation relative to the point of order, Mr. J. proceeded—Sir, I wish to know whether it is in order for the gentleman from Virginia to affirm that France declared she would for every blow we gave Spain give us two or ten in return; it is not in order for me to correct the misstatement, and if neither is in order, to ask where was the vigilant vigilance of the Speaker, when he (Mr. Randolph) prostrated every rule of order and decorum. Mr. Speaker, I have said and I repeat it to-day, I should rejoice if all the secret communications could be made public, & not such parts only as the opposition wish; they would then afford to our constituents not a garbled but a complete view of our conduct, and they would then justly appreciate the assertion that France threatened us with war; and the charge of our

giving money to conciliate France. But when we perceive in the message of the President, a request that it should be kept secret, I much doubt the right of withdrawing the confidence thereby reposed in us at this time. If when the messages were received we had determined not to hear them, and withheld their contents from public view, we should have returned them with the seals unbroken; but it is too late after getting them into our possession under the injunction of secrecy to divulge them without permission. I admit there are extreme cases in which we ought to communicate what we may confidentially acquire; cases involving the destruction of the constitution itself; but this is not such a one. It may be likened to the case of an individual, who would be scouted as a dishonorable man, if when he received information in confidence, he afterwards, without permission from his informant, divulged it. This House I repeat it did not vote for the appropriation under the idea that it was intended to make use of France to coerce Spain into any measure. On the contrary instructions have been sent to our minister resident at the court of France, who is appointed envoy extraordinary, to negotiate with the court of Spain for the purchase of this country; the idea of coercion through the instrumentality of France was repelled by the gentleman himself; he declared that Bonaparte, with a revenue of 100 millions, besides what he could squeeze from his dear allies, would disdain to be bribed by a sum only equal to two weeks' expenditures. There can be nothing, therefore, exceptable in the measure, and if the assertion made were correct, and our candid opinion was that the money thus appropriated would ultimately go into the coffers of France; there would be nothing improper in it as far as we are concerned. France and Spain are connected together by a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. The one cannot go to war without involving the other. France would be compelled to take part with Spain unless she violated her faith to her; and I believe Bonaparte has never been charged with a want of faith to his allies; and this will account for the answer of our minister that they were bound to take part with Spain. Sir, this is national honor according to British doctrines, and the gentleman will admit them. The ministry frequently boasts in Parliament that their continental allies will not forsake them, and that on separate treaty will be made, no settlement of differences nor arrangement of territorial limits will be entered into without their approbation. There can, therefore, be nothing improper in Spain's consulting France in this business which relates to the transfer of a domain as large as Spain itself; and if she pleases, giving France the price of the purchase. The proposition was for the purchase of a country all important to us. So important as to have received the sanction of this House in 1802, under a declaration that we must have it by conquest, or purchase at a fair price. It was determined to pursue a pacific course then—the character of the nation required it, not only at home but abroad. For if we had determined to make interest the rule of national right, and resorted to force, because our interest dictated it, the powers of Europe justly alarmed by a spirit of ambition and aggrandizement which threatened themselves and their dependencies with destruction, would have made a common cause to crush us. The same course has been resolved on now, for the same wise reasons; and we determined to purchase such part of the Floridas as did not belong to us; for it was acknowledged by the gentleman, (Mr. R.) that we have not a foot east of the river and the Lake Maurepas and Ponchartrain. But admitting this point to be questionable, there was no impropriety in purchasing the territory acknowledged to belong to Spain, and settling the boundaries and extent of a doubtful right in the bargain. For my part I have no doubt that the measure in every point of view in which it can be placed was recommended by the soundest policy and the best interests of this nation. But we were told amongst other strange assertions, that by this vote of money we have violated our neutrality, that a neutral nation can do nothing beneficial to a belligerent, as money is the sinews of war, we cannot on any account supply it. Whether this is not advancing British pretensions under British influence, it is for the sober sense of the community to determine.

(Debate to be concluded in our next.)

## FROM THE AURORA.

### POLITICAL VIEWS.

No. II.

We have assumed it as an event very speedily to be accomplished, that France would plant colonies on the shores of the Morca; and perhaps in the Islands of the

Archipelago. The disasters of Russia, in the six weeks war, will propel that power to the Bosphorus.—Her policy, which was insidious, imperceptibly accumulative, and progressive, on the power and dominion of the port, will now be active, audacious and desperate.

It was the policy of France in former times to maintain an alliance with Turkey as a counterpoise to the house of Austria. She will now be allied with the Port, as a measure of safety and counteraction of the court of Russia. The old commercial policy of Colbert is now in the most complete progression in France, that embraced the commerce of the Levant; the hostility of Russia reinvigorates that policy; and the contest between these two powers, in that quarter, will be prosecuted with all the zeal and energy of both.

These are only motives in addition to the motives which had previously existed in the policy of France; for which she undertook the conquest of Egypt, without success; but in the accomplishment of which she must succeed, if Russia does not prove too powerful for her.

Our present purpose is to exhibit the commercial riches of the Mediterranean and the circumjacent countries, to show at once that the interest, and the policy which is combined with that interest, would be sufficient to tempt a power like France, anxious for a ship's colonies and a "large" to direct her attention and to fix imperiously on that quarter. In a subsequent paper we shall show from the most authentic evidence, that France, instead of having an interest to tempt her to undertake ridiculous expeditions to this side of the Atlantic to conquer the United States, as some visionaries and others who are not mere visionaries, would meditate, will beside having ample employment in that quarter, find there ready prepared the greater proportion of those productions which the United States give to the common stock of universal commerce.

In order to show the actual importance of the Mediterranean trade, it will be preferable to state precise and well authenticated facts, even though they occupy much space, rather than to resort to general assumptions from data when the basis of the assumption might be questioned by those who could not oppose any rational argument or whose passions shut their senses against conviction.

For this purpose we shall from the authority to which we have before alluded and which might if we were at liberty so to do, call official—we shall state in a concise way the actual amount of the vessels which carried on the commerce of the Mediterranean, during the last peace; the statements and documents which we consult, are dated in 1804. After the abstract view of the number of vessels, we shall go into a more circumstantial view of the particulars.

	SAIL.
1. France (within her old limits)	2000
2. Genoa (before her union with France.)	1600
3. Britain (including Gibraltar and Malta.)	1100
4. Spain (including Minorca, Majorca and Ivica, &c.)	1100
5. Naples and Sicily.	1500
6. Greeks of the Archipelago (subject to the grand seignior.)	1500
7. Turkish vessels of the Archipelago.	200
8. The ex Venetian islands, Corfu, Zante, aided by Russians then in possession.	800
9. Austro-imperial from Venice, Trieste, and ancient Venetian, Dalmatia.	1500
10. Ragusa.	650
11. Tuscany.	95
12. Papal dominions.	60
13. Sardinia.	100
14. The kingdom of Italy (isle of Elba, &c.)	250
15. Moorish, or Barbary vessels, belonging to Tunis, Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, &c.	150
16. Russians and Greeks under that flag.	80
17. Dutch.	600
18. Danes with some from Hamburg & other Hanse towns under that flag.	400
19. Swedes (with some Hanse under that flag.)	350
20. Americans.	300
Other states and adventurers.	100
Total merchant vessels.	14 485
Fishermen's ships and chaloups	10 000
Of this latter number there are employed in the Coral fishery,	

boats 500  
in the Tunny fishery, 200  
Besides the anchovy fishery of Sardinia, and a vast number of cities and towns on the whole scope of the Italian shores.

Before we enter into the detail of the above heads, it may be worth while to point out the new relations and commercial interests which France has acquired by the wars commenced against her in three coalitions.

The French ancient commerce.	Sail.
Genoese, (now federalised!)	1600
Spain,	1100
Dutch, (federalised!)	600
Naples, do. (say without Sicily, one half.)	700
Istria and Dalmatia, (do.)	1500
Tuscany (do.)	85
Italian kingdom,	250
	7835

Making more than one half of the whole Mediterranean trade, carried on too from the coast's bays and harbors within the pillars of Hercules.

The result of colonization in the Morea, would necessarily be the strengthening and augmenting and protecting of this vast preponderance of commerce;—and the successful resistance of the Russians in that quarter would necessarily give France the absolute command of the whole of the Mediterranean and Levant—the fleets of England might burn and destroy—they might bombard Constantinople and harass the Archipelago, but the commerce which does not go in exchange for shot and cannon, would remain at the discretion of the prevailing and directing power—more effectually under the energy of France, than under the more relaxed despotism of Turkey or the unrelenting brutality of Russia.

Already the commerce of the Mediterranean, independent of the fisheries, employs 14,000 sail of merchantmen; this trade alone employs nearly as much as the whole commerce of Great Britain—the ships of Great Britain in the same year employed in all parts of the world being as follows:

	Sail.
England,	13,401
Jersey,	69
Guernsey,	54
Isle of Man,	275
British colonies,	2,562
Scotland,	2,549
Ireland,	1,003

Total British ships, 20,080

Containing tonnage, 2,078,361

Making each ship to average only 200 tons, which on the same average for ships in the Mediterranean would make the tonnage of

Old France, 400,000  
And of France (federalised) 1,560,000  
And the whole Mediterranean, 2,000,000

However, though these general averages may not be exact and the tonnage of vessels employed on long Asiatic voyages are usually of heavier tonnage, than those which pass between the ports of the Mediterranean, yet after a reasonable deduction on that account the amount is so enormous as to determine at once the vast importance to France, and the peculiar interest which she has in securing so near home the vast resources which are before her, and the possession of which by any of her rivals must operate in a full proportion to her disadvantage both commercially and politically.

With a view to render these considerations more satisfactory to those who do not seek delusion to deceive and be deceived; we shall give a general idea of the commerce and connexions of the several powers and states, as they stood during the last short peace. This shall be the subject of our next; and as we have taken the topic up with a view to political events, we apprehend that it will be seen that the interests of France are too momentous in Europe, and particularly in the Mediterranean, to countenance any projects of her on the U. States, either probable or prudent, even if she were to be supposed as blind to her true interests as Austria and Russia.

Just received at this office, and ready for delivery to subscribers,  
VOL. FIRST, PART FIRST OF  
DR. REES'S  
NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

The subscription is still open.

For Sale, as above.  
Sidney on Government  
Toller's Law of executors and administrators  
A general assortment of Carey's Family Bibles  
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a new edition, containing the life of the author  
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Abbe Maury's principles of Eloquence



# VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1806.

During the summer establishment of mails, the days of publication of the *Argus* will be changed to Wednesday and Saturday in each week.

## IN COUNCIL.

June 14th, 1806.

GEORGE WYTHE, Judge of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, a citizen not more venerable for his great age than illustrious for his patriotism, pure republican principles, inflexible integrity, great learning and sound judgment, and his long and faithful services to his country, having departed this life on the 8th instant, the Governor and Council thinking it highly proper that the sorrow sincerely felt by themselves and by the public for the loss of that eminent patriot and sage, should be manifested by some outward sign of respect to his memory, do resolve unanimously, that they will wear in honor of the deceased, a black Crape on the left arm for one month.

Extract from the Minutes,  
DANIEL L. HYLTON,  
Clerk of the Council.

It is feared that ere this a battle has been fought between the Americans and Spaniards at Nachitoches. What will be the result we know not—but have understood, great preparations are making by the citizens to aid and succor the efforts of their countrymen against the Spaniards.—*Ohio Herald.*

A Lexington (Ken.) paper of the 20th ult. contains the following important paragraph—"Report says, that orders have been sent to Gen. Wilkinson, to descend the Mississippi immediately to Fort Adams, with all the troops stationed at St. Louis, in consequence of apprehensions from the Spaniards."

The Governor of the State of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to convene at Knoxville on Monday the 29th of July. It is presumed that this extra meeting is to be held for the purpose of acting upon the act lately passed by Congress "authorizing the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same."

Capt. Ritchie, of the St. Andrew, arrived at Barbadoes on the 30th ult. informs, that on the 12th of April, he fell in with the brig Union, 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, bound home with Dutch prisoners, the master of which informed him that a French squadron was cruising off St. Helena, supposed to be under the command of Jerome Bonaparte.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Miranda's expedition—A letter from a respectable Merchant at Curacao, to a gentleman in this town, dated May 6, 1806, says—"Miranda's scheme of making a revolution on the Spanish Main, is entirely frustrated; and he only escaped by the superior sailing of his ship. Two of his tenders, laden with all kinds of ammunition, and 60 men of his troops, have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards; he himself fought for a quarter of an hour, with a Spanish armed brig, near Porto Cavallo; but was obliged to cut his cables, and run. After touching at Jacmel, to solicit assistance from the blacks, which he could not get, he came to Aruba ten days ago, gave 1000 dollars for a pilot, and went from thence to Honore, where he remained two days to prepare himself for action, and proceeded farther to the Spanish coast, in company with two schooners. He fell in with two Spanish armed brigs near Laguna, who engaged him and captured the two tenders. Every individual there is under arms, and well prepared to receive him. He fought without success.—This information was received by our government here; and it is since confirmed from every part of the Spanish Main."—*Bost. Chron.*

In speaking of the bill lately before Congress, respecting the impressment of American seamen by British ships of war, a French official journal contains the following observations:—

"We may here remark the energy of a nation that is conscious of its own dignity. America has no navy, compared with England—she is weak; yet she is resolved to exert her utmost efforts, even to risk the perils of a war—nay, to perish! if it must be, in order to support the honor of her flag, and to assert and maintain her rights. With what shame must not such a conduct confound that other power, who, under the canon of Nelson, betrayed the cause of nations, renounced the charter of sovereigns, and acknowledged as legitimate the tyranny of the English over the sea. Such are not the deeds that lead to glory. From that moment all the weaker states have been delivered over to the oppression and vexations of England, whose caprices are laws to which they must submit. What a marked difference does there exist between the successors of Catharine and that great empress."

"Prussia is the only power that has not adhered to these principles so dishonorable to sovereigns. Denmark has defended herself in her capital, which was bombarded, and exposed herself to every kind of danger, but she was at length compelled to yield to the influence of her neighbors. It now belongs to America to raise her voice, and loudly to reclaim the rights of all nations, and to vindicate a cause, which the intrigues of England which her threats and her money have introduced the powers of Europe to betray."

Capt. Adamson, arrived at Boston from Leghorn, (which place he left the 17th A-

pril) informs, that a proclamation would soon be received there prohibiting the importation of all articles the growth or manufacture of Great Britain; and that the port would be blockaded by the British.

## NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY.

Our good friends at home and abroad having circulated an account of the members of our next assembly, in which they very kindly to themselves class them as "41 Lewisites, 40 Clintonians, and 19 federalists;" we take the liberty of giving them our list as it stands, allowing them all they have any plausible claim upon—it stands thus: republicans 50, Lewisites 32, federalists 16, and federal republicans 2. We are safe in this calculation, although our neighbors, to keep up appearances, have been under the necessity of borrowing a few of our members. We are assured that from 10 to 20 of those elected for Lewisites are correct republicans.—*Hudson Dec.*

The first half volume of the American edition of Dr. Rees's Cyclopaedia, published in Philadelphia, by John Conrad, & Co. has just been received by Mr. Morford, Bookseller of this city. It always affords us pleasure to be enabled to speak respectfully of the American arts, and particularly when connected with literature.—The present work, so creditable to our country, is by far the most splendid performance of the kind we have ever seen. It is superior to the London edition both in subject-matter and execution, and the succeeding volumes will be more so, from being printed with ink, which Mr. Watts has lately brought to perfection, and which is said to be superior to that in common use, as it is more brilliant, and its color unchangeable. The engravings are executed in a style of superior elegance, and cannot be excelled in any country.

The American reader, will find this work to possess many superior advantages, and to lay claim to the best feelings of his heart. The American department of every European publication of the kind is defective. The biography of Washington, of Franklin, of Rittenhouse, of Hamilton, &c. excites in our breasts, the most lively interest. This subject will be particularly attended to. We are well acquainted with the gentleman, who is entrusted with this department of the work, and we do not hesitate to pronounce, that from his well known learning and talents, we have just grounds for believing that he will render the AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, peculiarly interesting, while he is discharging the debt of gratitude which we owe to the illustrious memory of our departed countrymen.

The improved arrangement of the articles, on a plan between that of a Dictionary and of Treatises, is well calculated to facilitate reference, and consequently, to promote the general usefulness of the work.

It is unnecessary for us to point out to the readers of the *Courier*, the extensive utility of works of this kind; it will be sufficient to say, that the present very elegant and highly improved edition, affords the most complete exposition of the whole circle of the sciences, and constitutes a library in itself.—*Charl. Courier.*

## A CURIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.

Although the Cow has been universally considered, and classed among the *gruminivorous* 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 classification. They were riding through a large pasture field, in Baltimore county, in which a number of Cows were grazing, when their notice was attracted by the screams 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 nest, by one of the Cows, by which they were instantly pursued, and after the hesitation of a moment, seized, and actually devoured alive.—*Balt. Pap.*

## FROM THE ALEXANDRIA EXPOSITOR

### THE CATERPILLARS.

This pest, which has so suddenly burst into existence, is the subject which now absorbs the general attention. Our accounts from the head waters of the southern branches of Potomac, from the borders of James River, Culpepper and Orange counties, in Virginia, and the state of South Carolina, are truly alarming. In this vicinity they seem to attack only particular spots of earth, and to confine their ravages principally to wheat and grass. In a very beautiful wheat field near this town they have stripped the leaves entirely from the wheat, eaten the three or four lower grains from the ear, and seem apparently to have absorbed the milky substance from those more exposed to the heat of the sun. Several gentlemen in Alexandria are preparing to watch the transformation of this animal, whose

natural history merits, and will no doubt receive attention. An idea, however, prevails which we can but deem fortunate, viz.—that the wheat will ultimately prove not to be injured by them.—We shall not enter into the physiology of Plants, nor enquire into the truth (which, however, is believed) of the assertion, that leaves are necessary to the nourishment of plants, but content ourselves with observing, that such an idea is productive of indifference, and where it is believed that these caterpillars are innocuous, no attempts will be made to get rid of them. Impressed with an opinion that they are destructive, the Editor of this paper procured some powdered Plaster of Paris:—on some of them he let fall small quantities of it, others he surrounded with it, and he placed some of it immediately in the path of others; the result of these experiments gave room to hope that this valuable substance may be usefully employed, if not altogether to destroy them, at least to preserve our fields from their ravages, as it appeared almost instantly to kill some on whom it was placed, and occasioned others to eject a quantity of greenish matter; those that were surrounded seemed to search every passage to escape without passing over it, and those in whose path it was strewn took a different direction. Upon the whole it evidently appeared as if all disliked it, but the small scale on which these experiments were made will justify no positive assertion, &c. it is therefore hoped that some of our intelligent agriculturists will give their attention to the facts stated.

## FROM THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler—Agriculture being the employment of a great part of mankind, the grand question is how we may cultivate our lands to the best advantage. Having the last year made an experiment by putting Plaster of Paris on Potatoes, I have thought it might be advantageous to the interest of agriculture to communicate it through the medium of your paper.

The experiment I have made by putting about a table spoonful of the plaster to each hill of potatoes, which was put on the latter part of June, on about every fourth row. I soon found the vines of those that were plastered, to assume a different colour, and the stalks to grow much larger and in greater quantities. When I came to pull them in autumn, I had more than double the quantity. The potatoes were of a much better quality and much larger. As potatoes are of great use to farmers in fattening swine and beef cattle, I would recommend it to those people, who use the plaster, to make the experiment for themselves, by plastering the potatoes soon after the first hoeing.

## JUN. 1806.

Baltimore, May, 1806.

## A method of draining natural FLOWERS in

Winter, fresh blown any day you please.

Choose some of the most perfect buds of the Flowers you wish to preserve, such as are latest in blowing and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem about 3 inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and withered, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper, perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting.

In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over night, and cut off the ends of the stem round with Spanish wax, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt has been infused, and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expand themselves, and the flowers display their most lively colors and breathe their agreeable odours.

## NATURAL HISTORY.—There is now a cat in

Laurel street that is nursing two mice which she caught, with the same care she would bestow on kittens.—This very peculiar circumstance is attributed to her own kittens having been taken from her a few days before, and drowned. The extraordinary propensity of the cat in question, may, perhaps, have originated in the cause thus assigned; but we have known an instance of a cat which had no kittens, having manifested a similar attachment to mice. In the case just alluded to the cat had only to mew at the holes leading to the retreats of the mice, and she was instantly surrounded by a whole family of them. If any stranger entered the apartment where this singular scene occurred, the cat showed the utmost anxiety to hasten and protect their retreat. [Lan. Pap.]

## GOOD ENCOURAGEMENT, FOR NEW BEGINNERS.

Extract of a letter from Port-Elizabeth, Cumberland County, dated May 28.

"Yesterday morning Mrs. Cobb, wife of Mr. Paul Cobb, of this neighborhood, presented her husband with three healthy living daughters at one birth and likely to do well."—*Balt. Ev. Post.*

It was observed of a gentleman, who possessed great learning, but was extremely silent in company, that his mind was a library of the most valuable information, upon which a sprightly female wittily remarked, that if it was a library, it was not a circulating one.

An Irish Gentleman wrote a piece of Poetry on the victory off Trafalgar, which he prefaced, by saying, "This, I hope, will be considered a good impromptu, as it has taken me many days to write it."

## (By Authority.)

### AN ACT

Respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the registers and receivers of public monies of the districts of Vincennes and Kaskaskias, respectively, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to lay out one or more tracts of land, in their respective districts, for the purpose of locating therein, tracts of land granted by virtue of any legal French or British grants, or of any resolution or act of Congress: Provided, that the tracts thus laid out shall be whenever practicable, adjoining the tracts which, in conformity with former laws, had been laid out for similar purposes by the governors of the north west or Indiana territories; and the

tracts thus laid out shall not be otherwise disposed of unless by order of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons entitled to grants of land by virtue of any former resolution or act of Congress, which are not specifically designated in the patents issued by the governors aforesaid, or which have not yet been located, shall have a right to in presence of the register of the land office, with whom the location shall be entered: and the surveyor general shall cause the same to be surveyed at the expense of the parties: Provided, that all the lands thus located, shall, in each tract laid out for that purpose, be laid out in a body with out leaving any intervals of vacant land, and shall each be surveyed in the form of a square or of a parallelogram, the length of which shall not exceed three times its breadth.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers aforesaid shall compile and transmit their reports to the secretary of the treasury before the first day of December next. Each of the said officers shall be allowed an additional compensation of five hundred dollars; and each of the clerks of the respective boards, shall be allowed an additional compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full for his services as such in relation to such claims.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public monies in the district of Cincinnati be, and they are hereby authorized to grant certificates of a right of preemption to any person residing on any reserved section (other than section No. 16.) for the tract on which he resides, on the applicant's producing satisfactory evidence that his claim was within the provisions of the seventh section of an act intitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes:" Provided that the person shall exhibit the evidence of his claim, and shall have paid at least one twentieth part of the purchase money, on or before the first day of August next: And provided also, that such certificates shall not be granted for any lands previously granted or sold, or for a larger tract than a quarter of a section, nor for any other tract than that on which he resides, and such land shall be granted at the same price, and on the payments being made, as for other public lands sold at private sale.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate Pro tempore.

April 21, 1806.—APPROVED.

TH. JEFFERSON.

## AN ACT

Making a further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States, towards completing the south wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington, which said sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH, President

of the Senate, Pro tempore.

April 21, 1806.—APPROVED.

TH. JEFFERSON.

## RAPPEE SNUFF,

Of an excellent quality, just received and FOR SALE, by

John Strobia.

Richmond, June 19, 1806.

## LAND FOR SALE.

ON the second Saturday in August next, will be exposed to sale, at public Auction at John Anderson's Tavern in the Town of New Canton,

## SIX LOTS OF LAND,

Being parcels of a tract formerly held by Col. Samuel Jourdan, which was lately divided by the subscriber, into several smaller tracts. Three of the lots are situated between James and Slave rivers; and the other three on the south side of Slave river, adjoining the lands of Mr. Robert Nicholas, and Mr. Stephen Geurant. The land is well timbered, and is favorable for the culture of tobacco and wheat; and no part of it is more distant than three miles from an excellent merchant mill; and the whole is convenient to good navigation. Plots of the land will be left with Mr. Walter Irvine, of New Canton, and the lines will be easily traced, as they are very generally known in the neighborhood.

One fourth of the purchase money will be demanded on the delivery of the deed; the balance to be divided into two equal annual instalments, secured upon the property, by deed of trust.

JOHN ADAMS, wids

June 6.

## LAND FOR SALE.

ON the second Tuesday in July next, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, at Bath Courthouse (Warm Springs):

## A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 340 acres, lying between the Warm and Hot Springs, but nearer to the latter; the land is of good quality, and may be so divided as to accommodate several families who might desire a residence contiguous to those valuable waters. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected on the delivery of the deed; the balance in two equal annual instalments, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and to be secured by a deed of trust upon the property.

JOHN ADAMS, Attorney in fact,

For the distributees of R. Adams.

June 6.

Buckingham County, May term, 1806.

William Brown and Company,

Against Elisha Rakes and Jacob L. Abrahams, Defendants.

ON the motion of the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of court that the defendant Elisha Rakes hath removed himself without the jurisdiction of this court, to parts unknown, It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant Rakes, shall appear here on or before August term next and answer the bill of the complainants, that the court will then proceed to decree the matter according to the prayer of the said bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and another copy be posted up at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Rolfe Eldridge, Jr. D. C.

The happy morn of Love, has been sung by many a rustic bard; but alas! how gloomy often in its evening termination. Even the facetious Peter Pindar "fell the charm;" and in the following, lines has portrayed those sensations, which are the characteristic of a noble mind.

## THE HAPPY MORN OF LOVE.

BY DR. WOLCOT.

How happy was the morn of love  
When first thy sighs engaged my heart;  
Ah! guiltless of a wish to rove,  
I deem'd it more than death to part.

When e'er from thee I chanc'd to stray,  
How fancy dwelt upon thy mien;  
That spread with flowers my wearied way,  
And shower'd delight on every scene.

But fortune, envious of my joys,  
For thee select's another's charms;  
From me thy vow of love decoys,  
And gives thee to a rival's arms.

In secret let my sorrows flow;  
Be every happiness thy lot;  
If fortune shields thy heart from woe,  
Her wound to mine shall be forgot.

## \*\* TICKETS in the Second

Class of the William and Mary College Lottery, are for sale at this office.

## MAP OF VIRGINIA.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Map of Virginia, are respectfully informed, that the work will in a short time, be ready for delivery. The delay has been occasioned by circumstances, which could not be controlled; but it is hoped, that superior accuracy in the delineation, as well as elegance in the execution, will be a sufficient atonement.

Specimens of the work may be seen at the office of the Enquirer and Argus.

## THE PROPRIETORS.

Richmond, 19th June, 1806

Richmond, 19th June, 1806

In Henrico County Court.

Between Elisha Liggan, Complainant.

And Robert Robinson and Polly his wife, who was Polly Liggan, widow of Samuel Liggan, dec'd. H. may Liggan, an infant child of the said dec'dent, and Robert Franklin and Mary Franklin, Wills Liggan, and Sherwood Liggan. Defendants.

THE defendants Wills and Sherwood Liggan, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of a county in such case made and provided, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the complainant by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in September next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and post at the courthouse door on two successive court days.

Geo. Chisman, D. C.

## VIRGINIA:

At a Quarterly Court continued and held for Pittsylvania County, the 21st day of May, 1806.

Anthony Holloway and Anne his wife, John Yeaman and Mary his wife, & Henry Pell and Sarah his wife, Plaintiffs.

Against Elisha L. Williams and Presley Williams, Defendants.

TWO defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the plaintiff, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this state for eight weeks successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse on some court day.

A copy—Teste,

Will Tunstall, C. P. C.

## RICHMOND ACADEMY LOTTERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees have appointed the 1st day of August next, for the payment of prizes drawn in the second 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,

Acting Trustee.

Richmond, June 17, 1806.

Manchester Turnpike Company.

## SALE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all shares upon which the tenth requisition shall remain unpaid, will be offered for sale, at Mr. Brooks's tavern, on Saturday the 19th of July next—the sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

## GENERAL MEETING.

AS a sufficient number of members to constitute a meeting, did not attend on Saturday the 14th current, I am therefore authorized 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 the members will be punctual in their attendance, which business of importance to the interest of the company, particularly requires.

JAMES BRANDER, Clk.

Manchester, 17th June, 1806.

## LAND FOR SALE.

AGREEABLE to a decree of Gloucester County Court, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 17th of July next, a valuable TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the estate of John Howlett, dec'd. containing 400 acres: there is on the said land, a good brick dwelling house, in good repair, and all necessary out houses, with an excellent apple orchard. This land is situated about four miles from the Courthouse, and about the same distance from navigation. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security.

THOS. BAYTOP, Esq'r.

June 19th, 1806.

## Bail and Delivery Bonds

For sale at this office.