[VOLUME 3.

Richmond prices Current. Dolls. Ctr. Tobacco, Flour-innerfine, Cora Meal-per buffiel, Bicon-per !h. Bar Iron-per ton. Whitkey-per gallon,

GREET BUT THE FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25 Hhds Loaf Sugar

50 Hhds N. E. Rum 210 Calks Stone Lime (branded Knox)

2000 lbs. Pepper 20 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

100 lbs. Spanish Blotant Indigo

50 Pieces White Platillas
50 do. Brown Platillas
20 Calks Cut Nails and Brads, afforted

A few Calks of Railing, afforted on to Window Class A general affortment of Shees. HENRY HOVEY.

ITILL be expared to fale to the highest bidder. on the eighth day of July next, on the premithe GLEBE LANDS of the Parish of Trinity, the county of Louifa. THE COMMISSIONERS.

perfusince of a decree of the Superior Court of Changery. for the diffrict of Richmond.

WILL be fold on the first day of July next, at the Tavera of Mr. Zachariah Brooks in the wp of Mancheder, the LOT & appertenances in i town, lately occupied by Mr. William Robinson. The fale will be on twelve months credit, the purafer to give a bond, with fecurity, to bear interest

JOHN MINOR, Commissioner.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for fale by Thomas Nicholfon, near the Capital; THE TRIRD VOL. OF

CALL'S REPORTS.

MARSHAL's SALE.

be fold, for really money, under a decree of the court of the United States, for the lifth circuit in 13) Vivilaie Weill, between Phincas Bond, attornes for the conditions of Earliel Etwards, plaintiff, and David Roft and ethers, defendants, in order to raife the law of 11.450 bits 94 cts, due and payable on the 13 Fan. loft, that valuable and well known effate in the county of Betetourt,

FORT LEWIS.

flated by the faid Rofe to contain 2603 acres. HE fale will take place on the premifes on Mon-

day the 14th day of July next. his offere having been before advertised and the pulponed, it is decaised necessary to apprise the ne, that though the false formerly amounted were loosed, on account of oxyments received from the calant Rols, the fale last advertised would have traplace but her a militake in the advertifement. fubicriber has no reason to suppose that the one advertife i will not take place, and if, contrary verpe farion. v. Jaould again be put off, the earliwhile rouse will be given, that those who are dised to become purchasers, may not be put to any

necessary trouble. BENJAMIN MOSSY, D. M. for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. v. D.

1/1 ar

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. EING ancious to discharge all my just debts. will fell a gran burgain in two new BRICK TE--eet, on Shockue-Hill; IEMEN I's, mathe M and private families, ev are well calculate d confidered to ! for bull lefs as a. · fold feparateproperty is

in that you of or together to Tult ot fold by private cont. ay of June next, it will, ublic audion. Any perfor w

e flewn the property, and mag which will be very accommodating, the subscriber living adjoining the pressure I will also dispose of, by private contract, it tre LOTT in the reighborhood of Gen. No. which there is a two flory Brick House ere.

feet long by 22 feet wide; this house is not finite. in the infide, but can be finished to fuit the purchat. For terms apply to J. B. WINN.

May 30.

MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

A Tameeting of the Board of Directors on the Refuled, That the Stockholders be required to pay to the hands of the Treaturer, the further fund of Powh surdellars on each there, on or before the 14th of

Refuleed, That the Clerk be inflrusted to call a setting of the Scickholders, to be held at Mr. cooks's tapern, on Saturday the 14th June nest, garpose of deciding on business of consequen-Extract from the minutes,

JAMES BRANDER

O BE RENTED-The Ter I now refide, and possession

April 11. tf

WILLIA.

As just received. 10 Arels from 4 just errived on Liveryool, ent of SPRING OODS, willy his usual low prices r call or o o to punctual cuilons-May 16.

THE Scineriber seeing reling thed all idea of

removing to the Western Country, deems it steffary to inform his friends, that be intends rallifier in the courts of Richmond country, Effex, ing and Queen, and in the difficial of King and usen, nd in the Chancery Court of Williams-

JOHN HORACE UPSHAW. April 29.

TO RENT,

MIE HOUSE and LOT belonging to Mr. Wm. Dandridge's eitare, next above Mr. Price's large building. For terms apply to ATHANIEL SHEPPARD, Agent for the exec'r

FOR SALE-on the lowest terms : 2500 facks of LIVERPOOL SALT, and 90 crates of LIVERPOOL EARTHEN WARE of Superior quality & well afforted, just arrived in the fhip Merchant, Captain Jourson, from Liverpool, at Ber-

Which ship will take in Tobacco to the address of James Maury, Esq. of Liverpool. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. For terms apply to Meffrs. PICKET, POLLARD & JOHNSTON of Richmond, the Captain on board, or the subscriber, OVERTON ANDERSON.

FOR SALE-By the Subferiber :

20 Hogheads NORTHERN RUM, 20 Barrels do. 10 Hogsheads MOLASSES,

10 Quarter Oafks SHERRY WINE, 15 do. do. MALAGA do. 12 Tierces Prime GREEN COFFEE, 20 Barrels LIVER OIL,

153 Boxes MOULD CANDLES, 80 Ream WRITING PAPER, 100 do WRAPPINO do. THOMAS WHITE. (tf.)

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Truft executed by Archibald M'Call, of the town of Tappahannock, and county of Effex, to Archibald Dick and David Buchanan, bearposes therein mentioned; will be fold in the faid town of Tappahannech, on the 27th day of June next,

HREE LOTTS, known in the plan of the faid town by No. 1, 2, and 70

L town by No. 1, 2, and 73, whereon the faid M'Call at prefent refides; on these lotts are very valuable improvements, confifting of a Dwelling House two flory high, with three rooms and a passage below, and three rooms above flairs, three rooms in the cellar, with a fire place in every room, and feveral out-houses, confishing of a Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stable, &c. all of which are pleafantly fituated on the river bank, and command an extensive view of the river above and below. A few articles of household furniture will be fold together with those lotts and houses, &c. Will be fell on the fame day, on the premifes,

A TRACT OF LAND, the property of faid M'Call, ficuate in the county aforefaid, on Holkins's creek, adjoining the faid town of Tappahannock, conraining by estimation, five hundred and two acres, be the fame more or lefs, together with the water grift milt adjoining, which is at prefent out of repair, but may be rendered very valuable at a finall expence, being one of the most valuable and convenient mill feats in all that part of the country, having a large & convenient mill-house two flory high, built of stone, briok and wood, calculated for manufacturing on an extensive plan, situate on a never-failing stream, within one mile of tide water; belonging to this mill are two very convenient houses for the accommoda-tion of a miller, cooper, &c. This tract of land is generally of good quality, lies well and is well timbered. Will literaise be fold on the 28th day of the same month. (I me) at John Miller's Tavern, in the fail county

of Effer, A TRACT OF LAND, the property of faid M'Call, fituate near faid Miller's Tavern, adjoining thelands of Thomas Allen and Joseph Man, containing by estimation, one hundred and feven acres, be the fame more or tefs, being the land the faid M'Call purchased of Richard Jeffries. This is good farming land, lies well and is well timbered .- Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchaser or purchafers giving bond, and in every cafe a Deed of Truft on the property will be required to fecure the purchase money, by

GEORGE POTTIE, and CHARLES THOMPSON. Attornies in fell for the creditors of Arch. M'Call. Louisa, April 18.

3,000 wt. SALT PETER'D BACON, 10 gros BOTTLED CYDER. A few hothels CLOVER SEED. 150 pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

For Sale by EDWARD HALLAM.

Constantly for Hire-An Excellent Carriage and Horf-s-apply as above.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE on the Main-Screet, lately occupied by Mr. Henry M'Clatchy, and lituate besn-A HOUSE on the Main-Street Shockæ w doors below Mr. Bootwright's and nearly Mr. Benjamin Wolfe.

both Houses to be goon immediately.

TOS ALLEGO.

KD. TAVEN Q AN aw T for Negro LAD eet ten inches L about 22 lack: had on high, with very iftcoat, his pantaloons I the field lad to the in Anvr ISHAM RANDOLPS targy; he is accompared to her ie houfe.

TO ME THOMAS BRADSHA

you are not an inhabitant of this flate, and have not any agent therein, known to me, to om a notice can be given, be pleafed to take notice, out on the last Saturday in June next, I shall, at the dwelling house of Nicholas Vaughan, in the county of Nottoway, between the hours of eight in the morning and feven in the evening of the above mentioned day, that the depositions of the faid Nicholas Vaughan, of Jacob Seay, Nathan Fowikes and Peter Knight to be read as evidence in a fuit depending in the county court of Prince-Edward, wherein you, and others are plaintiff's, and I am defendant.

BENJAMIN BORUM. Prince-Edward county, April 22. ep2m.¶

FOR SALE, At public auflion, on the premifit, on Wedneflay, 10th

September next, (if not previously differed of by private FIVE hundred and fifty acres LAND, fituated in the upper end of Cumberland county, eighteen miles from the Court-House, three from Farmville,

and one from a good manufact sag mill on Appomattox, naw navigable, almoit o Peterfburg. This LAND lies handsoniely, is in good order and inferior in quality to none east of the mountains: there is 10 or 12 acres meadow, handformely fer with timothy, and about 90 acres more prepared for fowing next fpring; in addition there is an extensive bed of Coal which to a person of capital would be highly valuable; one third the purchase money will be requi-

red in hand and the balance in two annual inflalments.

May 23,

JOHN KELSO.

BLANKS. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sales at Anction.

On Wednesday the 2d of July next, will be fold by Aue-

HAT VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT on Shock kee hill, concern and the koe hill, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied

tien on the premifes, if not previously disposed of at pri-

by Mr. James (H. Lynch. Terms of payment—one and two years credit, the purchaser to give a deed of trust on the property to

fecure payment of the purchase money.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'rs.

Sales at Auction.

On Tuefday the 10th infl. will be fold without refereve, at the office of the subscribers :

12 hhds. excellent St. Kitts' RUM, at 60 ds. 3 chefts Imperial TEA, An invoice of Chintz, Musics and coloured Cambricks,

Negotiable notes, with approved endorfers, TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'rs. June 6.

Dr. FENDALL, OPERATOR UPON TEXTH,

S just arrived in this City and may be consulted e very day during his flay at the Eagle Tavern. As Dr. Fendall's continuance in this City, is uncertain. those Ladies and gentlemen who wish to employ him will please to make immediate application. request, he will wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen, either in the City or its vicinage, who do not find it convenient to attend him at his lodgings.

Dr. Fendall cures the fourty in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, in a short time, fastens look teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful ; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so from becoming worse, even to old age; fills up those that are hollow with gold or lead, which will not only render them useful, but prevents their aching and further decay, extracts teeth and flumps with eafe; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antifcorbatic Dentifrice for preferving the teeth, gums, fockets, &c. and superior he thinks both in elegance and efficacy to any other, is fold by

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of or was stolen from a lot near Maj. Benj. Wolse's, a small Bay MARE, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a ftar in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, a fmall wart infl below the throat-latch of the bridle on the right fide; trots very thort and carries her head low; had a fwitch tail and freth shod before. Whoever will deliver the faid mare to Thomas Stanton in Richmond, fhall receive the June 6. above reward.

STAUNTON STAGE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public his STAGES will regularly, during the feafon of the Springs, leave the Bell-Tayern in this city, on Tuelday'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. Edmonson's Tavern in the Town of Staunton; where paffengers, going on to the Springs, may be furnished, at all times, with Hackney Coaches, and other private conveyances, from thence. Much pains and expence has been taken by the pro-prietor in the felection of good horfes, carriages and careful drivers-and confidently affures the public, he is in possellion of as good as any in this state.

RICHARD TERRELL.

LANDS IN CUMBERLAND FOR SALE. DY virtue of a Deed of Truft, bearing date the D 11th April, 1801, recorded in Cumberland Court-Office, to me executed by James Deane, Francis B. Deane, and Thomas M. Deane, to secure a certain fum of money, due by them to Joseph Gallego-I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of May next, at Cumberland Court, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, being part of the property,

thereby conveyed, viz. One Tract containing one hundred and thirty-feven acres, more or lefs, fituate in the county of Cumberland, fix miles above the Court House, being a tract purchased by the faid Deanes, from Parson Clopton, as will appear by reference to the deed of

fale on record, in the faid County Court. One Tract containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, fituate in Cumberland, on the fouth fide of the road, leading to the Court House, one mile diffant below the same, bounded by kinds of William Beverly Langhorne, and by lands of John

The first of the above Tracts, 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 next, as above flated, and the terms of payment will be one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds bearing interest and approved fecurity.

M. B. POITIAUX.

April 15.

B. The fale of the above property is postponed M. B. P. 11 2 28th day of July next.

A I.L persons bawing claims against the estate of John Hoomes, dec'd. of the Bowling-Green, are requested to make them known, that provision may be made for a final settlement .-And those indebted must make immediate pay-JOHN HOOMES, and JOHN G. WOOLFOLK,

Executors of John Hoomes, dec' 1.

THE fubscriber has removed his Broker's Office to the middle tenement, in Doctor Ternan's new building, the first door above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston, and the fecond below the Post-Office; where he will attend particularly to all bufinels confided to him.

THOMAS NORVELL. For fale, 10 SHARES in the JAMES RI-VER COMPANY. June 6.

NEGROES FOR SALE. ON Thursday the 14th instant, will be offered at public fale for Cash, in the town of New-Canton, feven likely NEGROES, the property of William Cannon of the County of Buckingham, to fatisfy a debt due from faid Cannon to Samuel Jones of the County of Amelia, affiguee of Wade Mofby. WILLIAM CANNON, WADE MOSBY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States, on the following Post-Reads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the first day of August next, inclusive.

6. FROM Washington City by Alexandria, Colchester and Dumfries, to Fredericksburg, fix times a week.

APRIL 15 TO DECEMBER 1.

Leave Washington City every day at 4 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 5 A. M.; leave Alexandria at 6 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 11 A. M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 5 P. M. in 18 hours.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, at 4 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 9 A. M.; leave Dumfries at 10 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 2 p. m.; leave Alexandria at 3 p. m. and arrive at Washington by 5 p. m. DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Washington City every day at 4 A. M. ar ive at Alexandria by 6 A. M.; leave Alexandria at 7 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 1 P. M.; leave Dumfries at 2 P. M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 7 P. M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A. M. arrive

at Dumfries by 9 A. M.; leave Duntfries at 10 A M. arrive at Alexandria by 4 g. M.; leave Alexandria at 43 g. M. and arrive at Walhington Ciry by 55 g. M. 7. Fredericksburg by Bowling Green, White Chimnies, Hanover c. u. Richmond and Ofborne's to Pe-

terfburg, fix times a week. APRIL 15 TO DECEMBER 1. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A. M. & arrive at Richmond by S P. M.; leave Richmond at 4 P

M. and arrive at Peterfburg by 9 P. M. Leave Peterfburg every day, Sunday excepted, at : A. M. arrive at Richmond fame days by 6 A. M. and leave Richmond at 6 A. M. DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Sunday excepted t 5 A. M. and arrive at Richmond by 6 P. M.; leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 4 A. M. & arrive at Petersburg by 10 A. M. RETURNING.

Leave Petersburg every day, save Sunday, at 2 P. M. & arrive at Richmond by 8 P. M.; seave Richmond every day, fave Sunday, at 4 A. M. and arrive at Frederickthurg by 8 P. M. 8. From Richmond to Fraziers, New-Kent c. II.

Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton, to Nerfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednefday and Friday at 4 a. M. & arrive at Hampton by 9 P. M. & at Norfolk on Tuefday, Thuriday and Saturday by 10

RETURNING.

Leave Norfolk every Tuelday, Thurlday and Satur-day at 3 r. m. & arrive at Richmond the next days by

9. From Petersburg by Cabbin-Point, Smithfield, Surrry c. 11. & and Sleepy hole, to Portfmouth, three times a week.

Leave Peterfburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Sleepy hole by 2 r. M.; leave Sleepy hole at 3 r. m. and arrive at Portfmouth

Leave Portinouth every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at 5 A. M. arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 A. M.; leave Sleepy hole at 10 A. M. and arrive at Peteriburg

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15. Leave Petersburg every Sunday, Tuesday & Thurs day at 11 A. M. and arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 P. M. Leave Sleepy hole every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Portfmouth by 8 A. M. RETURNING.

Leave Portfmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. & arrive at Sleepy hole by 7 P. M. Leave Sleepy hole every Tuefday, Thurfday & Sa.

orday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Petersburg by noon. From Lynchburg by Eethell, Pedlar mills & Wininton, to Lexington, once a week.

Leave Lynchburg every Saturday at 6 A. M. and rrive at Lexington by 6 F. M. Leave Lexington every Sunday at 6 A. M. & arrive

t Lynchburg by 6 P. M. From Waterford by Snicker's gap, R. Braden'sflore, Janny's store, Uppervill and Ifrael Janny's mill, to Waterford, once a week.

Leave Waterford every Wednesday at 6 A. M.

rive at Upperville by 6 P. M. Leave Upperville every Thursday at 6 A. M. & ar-

ive at Waterford by Gr. M. From Wythe c. H. by Tazewell c. H. Ruffell c. H and Lee G. H. to Robinson's mills, once in two weeks Leave Wythe c. 11, every other Thursday at 6

Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Wythe c. u. on Thursday by

NOTES. 1. The Post-Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts he previously flipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned

thereby. 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening & cloting the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents accepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue untill the de parture of any depending mail, whereby the maildeflined for fuch depending mail lofe a trip, an addi-tional forfeiture of five dallars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be fent in the mail; and if any person, making proposals, defires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what furn he will carry it with that emclument, and for what fum without that

emolument. 5. Should any perfous, making proposals, defire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations defired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals, are defired to flattheir prices by the year. These who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the mouths of February, May, August and November, one month after he expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail. 8. Where the propofer intends to convey the mail

in the body of a stage carriage, he is defired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen, which amount to the loss of a

10. The contracts for the routes numbered 1 to 4, are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue in force for two years, from that time; for the routes No. 15 to 57, are to commence at the same time, and continue in force one year; and for the routes No. 58 to 77, are to commence at the fame time, and continue in force until the 31ft of March, 1809.

GIDEON GRANGER, POST-MASTER GENERAL

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Washington City, April 26, 1806.

foreign Intelligente.

From French papers, received at the office of the Philadelphia Register, by the brig Lydia, Webb. in 36 days from Bordeaux, and from Englist papers received by the Ship Fanny.

EMPIRE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, April 1.

Yesterday at three o'clock, P. M. the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire repaired to the Senate, which had been affembled by order of the Emperor. After being received with the usual ceremony, his ferene Highness caused the fecretary of the Senate to read the decree, which authorised him to prefide at the present fession, and he then pronounced the following address : GENTLEMEN,

hishing a system of hereditary government, and of confirming it by institutions analagous there.

Your wifees are partly accomplified, and they will be fill more so by the several acts, which His Majesty the Emperor and King, has directed me to place before you.—And receiving with gratitude these new testimonials of his considence in the Senate, and love for his people, you will hasten to cause them to be transcribed into your Peristers.

The first of the acts, which I come to communicate, is a statute containing the dispositions, which result from the 14th article of the constitional acts of the 28th Floreal, (year 12.) This statute regulates whatever concerns the civil establishment of the Imperial family, and de-fignates the duties of the Princes and Princesses.

happiness of France, and fulfil the elevated hopes of which it is the object. It is above all interesting to the people that the Princes should be raifed above other men .- The honors which

It is also necessary to the accomplishment of their high definies that they should be placed, from their birth, under the eyes of the Father of the Empire, in order that his superintendances should direct their thoughts to the interest of the State, and that the most rigid morals should parify and ennoble all their attachments.

re-union of the Venetian provinces to the king-dom of Italy, whereby that part of his Majefty's estates will receive the increased importance and luftre, which the glory of its founder gave reafon to expect.

By the third decree, his Majesty confers the throne of Naples, on his imperial highness Prince Joseph, and his legitimate male issue-It referves to the Prince all the rights affured to him by the conflitutions of the empire-declaring always that the crowns of France and Naples shall never be united on the fate head. This glorious reward of Prince Joseph's services, and of his constant and pious attachment to the chief of his family, will be to you, gentlemen, a fubject of lively fatisfaction, which will be increased on learning that this elevation of a Prince, the object of your veneration and love, will not interfere with any of his relations to us, and that the new king of Naples preferves, with his crown, the title of Grand E

the cession in full forceignty to his Imperial highness Prince Murat, of the Duchies of Cleves and Berg. The other confers, with the fame title, the principality of Guaftalla on her imperial highuefs the Princefs Pauline, and on here hufband the Prince Borghefe.

The military glory of Prince Murat, the imlic and private virtues, will interest every Frenchman in the just recompense which they have obtained, and will endear his authority to his new subjects. Prince Murat will be charged with the defence of an important part of the frontier of the empire-nor could his majefly confide it to worthier hands.

ralifed him among us-his conduct in the laft campaign gives him addition! claims to your efteem, and the public confidence.

benevolence to his ancient companion in arms, to an intrepid and enlightened co-operator. cannot fail to interest the sensibility of all good hearts, and to furnish cause of gratulation to intelligent minds. The fixth decree operates the re-union of Lucca, Maffa, Carrara, and Garfagna.

the splendor will be supported by considerable arrangements which have been made in thefe countries by order of his majefty. By the effect of timilar referves contained in the decrees relative to the flates of Venice, the

The emperor intends that these titles shall become the property of those who shall receive them, and who shall have the right of transmit-

This great conception, Gentlemen, and the fecondary measures which accompany it, wil make known to Europe, the value which he attaches to the brave exploits, that have seconded his labours, and to the fidelity of those, whom he has employed in the direction of important affairs. This disposition also presents political advantages, which cannot escape your discern-ment—The habitual splendor, which surrounds men of eminent dignity, gives an authority of precept and example over the people, which the monarch fometimes advantageously subfli-

At the moment when France, uniting in opinion with you, affured ber happiness and glory, by favoring afferiance to our angust strength. your wifdom prescribed the necessity of estab-

cribed into your Registers.

who compose it, towards the Emperor. The principles, which conflitute that impor-tant family flatute, announce how dear it is to the heart of his Majefty that the dynafty, of which he is the founder, should perpetuate the

furround their cradle, are founded in the wifh of giving additional authority to the example of fubmiflion and virtue, which are their first debt towards the country.

It is also necessary to the accomplishment of

The fecond act is a decree, which effects the

Third and fourth decrees-The one contains

You have appreciated the merit of Prince Borghele, even before your decrees had natu-

The fifth decree transfers in full fovereignty to Marshal Berthier, the principality of Neurchatel. This affecting proof of the Emperors

The feventh decree erects in the flates of Parma and Placentia three grand titles, of which

kingdom of Naples, and principality of Lucca, his majefty has created rewards, which are worthy of him, for feveral of his fubjects, who have rendered great military fervices, and who, in the exercife of eminent functions, have contributed, in a distinguished manner, to the welfare of the

ting them to their eidest male descendants, as a monument of imperial munificence, and of the just motives by which it has been excited.

tutes for the authority of public office-while,

RICHMOND, 10th JUNE.

" Full of years ; and full of bonour."

On Sunday morning the 8th inft. departed is life, the venerable chancellor of the Richand diffriet, GEORGE WYTHE. Over the specied causes of his death, let us for a moent draw the veil. Every fituation in life has srights and its duties. Let us therefore refeft the rights of the accufed.

But of the deep, the folemn, the almost unparalleled impression produced by his death; ye may be permitted to speak. Let the anxias solicitude manifested for his recovery; let ot forrow which buries beneath it all politial diffinction ; let the folemn and lengthened procedion which attended him to his grave; lectare the lofs which we have fullained. Kings my require moufoleums to confecrate their nemory; faints may claim the privileges of anonization ; but the venerable GEORGE WYTHE needs no other monument than the rvices rendered to his country, and the univerfal forrow which that country flieds over his

When the news of his death was made pub ic, the bells of the city were fet a tolling : the dexecutive council affembled in their chamber, and determined on the following order of proeilion. It was published for the information of

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 8th, 1806. ORDER OF PROCESSION,

reparatory to the interment of

George Wythe,

A Funeral Oration will be delivered at the Capitol the Hall of the House of Delegates, to begin prefely at 4 o'clock, P. M. on to-morrow; after which Proceffion will commence in the following order

1 The Clergymen and Orator of the Day.



3. Phyficians

4. The Executor and Relations of the deceafed.

5. The Judges. 6. Members of the Bar.

7. The Officers of the High Court of Chancery.

S. The Governor and Council. 9 Other Officers of Government.

O. The Mayor, Aldernen and Common Council of the City of Richmond.

11. Citizens.

Need it be faid, that the crowd which affemed in the capital was uncommonly numerous, ad refpedable.? After the delivery of a fune. derationly Mr. Munford, a member of the excutive council, the procession fet out towards he church. It is no difforragement to the virues of the living, to affert, that there is not erhans another man in Virginia, whom the sme foleam procession would have attended to

COMMUNICATION.

intelledual excellence to which man is iw, he was indeed profound! Under a preffure buffiefs lat the bar before the revolution, which would have monopolized the attention of others and unaffifted by perfonal tuition rom others, (for except as a lawyer he was elf-taught,) he acquired a knowledge of the incient languages, critically correct. Not only was the father of poetry his intimate compa-nion, but the philosophers, historians and even is framatic poets of antiquity were as familia to dramatic poets of antiquity were as familiar to thim in their original drets as were the day in his verna-Scular tongue. The writer of this fketch has heard him denominated emphasically " the walking library."

At a period of life, which in others would be feemed at least the verge of old age, he applied o mathematics and natural philosophy, both which fubline subjects he pursued with an arfour and a depth feldom attained by the grouthful fludent. When our rights were aticked by Great-Britain, at the Segrinning of el a rebellion, but which now we bouft of as a ints and correctness of demeanor, he affirmed e then military garb and accountrements of the funteers, whom the divine fairlt of patriolic othufiafin had impelled to convene in the

and cause of free lom. The entreaties of the fond partner of his hoon could not retain him. He appeared before the foldiery, drawn up in military parade, on an alarm of the arrival of an inimical vessel. An lwful filence pervaded the ranks. The fpeffaors looked with admiration on him. At length he commanding officer, with furprize, enquired isto the citie of bis appearing on the field thus recoutred? "I come, replied he, to offer my fervices to my country, and to do what you find command." With difficulty he was orevailed on to defift from his defign, under a

perfuasion that he could render more effential avice in the civil department. The voice of his country called him to a feat that congress, which declared the indepen-

tice of America. He was not long an inacmember of that body. Much of the weight he most arduous business was supported by m. He was a member of the grand convenon which formed the conditution of the U. 15 well as of the State convention of Vir-

ria which ratified that inflrument. The foruhous devotion to justice, the strength of rea-R, and depth of refearch, which he madas chancellor, are known to all. Great the was in literature, in science and in law, shy marche that "knowledge without morals his superiority was more apparent in mali,a.

If lado no injury, but to do all possible good. the firmanium bounds of morals, he reached it. ral in the extreme to those was might differ for the bounty, generonty and elemency of the Prushan army of equal Brength on the north from him. He brought into actual practice the pureft and most useful tenets of morality and religion. If nature gave to him irritability, reafon rendered him in general one of the calmen, the mildest of men. The infantine heart is not less fullied than that which beat in his boien. Confcious of the equality of others' rights, there was generally a humility about him feldom found amongst those who were inferior to him in understanding and in morals. Every moment not beneficially employed, in his enimation, was criminally loft. He rejected with difilain every thing like excess, in which he comprehended all those things, not absolutely useful. His extraordinary temperance preserved or added to a strength of constitution which brought him to his eightieth year, with few attacks of fickness. To his country he gave his posed that Bonaparte was deceived and lullife exclusively for many years.

He had been bleffed with the pureft and warmest affection in the conjugal union; when this was diffolving, feperating the cords tore his mind; when they were broken, he bowed to the hand which had cut them; but did not fall. He who had not received from others was liberal in communicating instruction. For some years the private tuition of youth was his favorite employment and amusement. The illustrious Prelident of the United States, with gratitude and affection boafts himfelf a pupil of this modern Socrates. Hundreds in America are gratified in acknowledging themselves his disciples. From the Prefident many of the various officers in the general government abroad and at home, and in the state government, owe to him their qualifications for discharging their duties. . To him may be traced their conviction of the truth of the pure doctrines of genuine republicanism. In politics as in morals he with undeviating then purfied one course, and that the most cor-Was it wonderful then that not long before his death he should exclaim, " let me die righteous !" Thus lived, and thus died this illustrious man.

Far be it from the editor of this paper to adopt all the fentiments contained in the following effay. He thinks it particularly his duty to protest against the culogiums which it delivers on the anticipated fervices of the emperor of France. In his opinion the time is not far distant when the veil shall be completely removed before the most fervent of Bonaparte's friends : when he shall stand forth to the eyes of the whole world a memorable monument of a deceit that thrinks from nothing however mean & an ambition that grafps at every thing however extravagant. If the report be true, that bit form of a Sederation of Pates is about to assume at last a fettied character; that he is about to declare himfelf the" King of the Romans;" who will henceforth pretend to justify thim, who will not justify every thing that is at war with the prosperity of Europe!

Remarks concerning the prefent, and propositions as to the future flate and division of Europe.

Never until now, did the continent of Europe exhibit a profpect, fo big with events of the greatest magnitude. It is impossible to foretell what may be the iffue-or to difintangle the mind from hopes, fears or prejudices, fo far as to furgest what may be most beneficial for the prefent race-for posterity---for the world. Much indeed depends upon the will and genius of a fingle man. It is this which creates fo much cannot perfuade themselves that the invincible Bonaparte, whose name and whose deeds are recorded in the mind of every intellectual befet bounds to his own matchlefs power; he has prescribed his own ne-plus-ultra; he has faid thas for will I go and no further, thefe thall be the boundaries of invincible and magnanimous France. They cannot, they will not believe fuccesses which have elevated him from a private flation, will be checked or stopped by the Rhine and the feas. They believe that his promifes are meant to deceive-they compare the present with the past. They anticipate the future from his prefent power and past examples. They perceive that Bonaparte wields GEORGE WYTHE, the putriot, the phi- either to fink or fly before him. They know is the act of Bonaparte. slopher, the philanthropist, is dead! Few that powerful and numerous armies have been ave more from ly evinced the height of moral destroyed. They behold enemies converted into allies and allies ftrengthene. spable of afcending. In the knowledge of They preceive that the half of civilized Europe are influenced either by veneration, by enthufiafin, or by an adoration which could only be inspired by the belief, that the past was unavoidable, that the present was necessary and that the future will be just and reasonable.

So much for public opinion, now let us dealin facts. Let us examine them with the eye of the most critical severity. Let us leave nothing for conjecture. Let us endeavor to difentangle our feelings and our defires from every thing which belongs to this planet, and examine its charts, its political, focial and geographical relations; and let our decisions be such as will be given by an impartial historian, a century hence; or fuch as one completely infulated in interest and feelings from every thing which belongs to this prefent flate of things, would be supposed to do at the present time.

The map of Europe prefents to the eye at a fingle glance a valt theatre, which has been for more than 20 centuries, but little lefs than an What, af unfoccessful, would have been termof our revolution, even at that time, deceffor. Wars and disputes have been withenerable for age, as he was respected for ta- out end and frequently without any object which is capable of vindication.

The French revolution alone formed an important zera. If all the nations of Europe hadfupported a calm and dignified neutrality; if they had allowed the French people to proceed without diffurbance in the internal changes which were meditated, there is much reason to believe, that France would have paffed through the tumultarry fcenes, without giving cause of complaint to the most feeble power of all those which existed on the continent of Enrope. The crowned heads of Europe would not permit it. They formed coalitions for conquelt and difmemberment. They were defeated. One defeat succeeded another. One after another they were either overthrown or withdrew; Auftria alone remained, and in the course of one year, the Austrians were driven with the loss of feveral armies from the boundary, between France and Italy, almost to the gates of Vienna. They fued for peace. It was granted. And vanquished Austria was restored to rank and independence. Such were the atchievements, and fuch the clemency of the

victorious Bonaparte. It was not long before Austria smarting under her loffes and difgraces, meditated vengeance in return for the benefactions which had been conferred. The emperor, instead of reflecting that he was a beneficiary of the kindness of a clement conqueror, began to form projects, by the means of the power which he received from the hand of a generous victor, to regain his losses. He intended to repay generofity with ingratitude; and to use that sword which he had been permitted to retain against Deaply informed in the various religions which Again the fued for peace. Again the was forhis benefactor. Again Austria was vanquished. recented in the world, his mind was libe- given, and once more she became a beneficiary

Charles Bright and Charles and fame victorious Bonaparte. It was expected that prudence or justice

would have inspired the court of Austria with

proper fentiments. The recent events of two bloody wars & the unexampled moderation of Bonaparte, ought to have inspired, not only confidence but gratitude and affection. Not fo with Austria. That perfidious court, held forth the olive branch of friendship with one hand; and the tharpened the fword of war with the other. These projects were difeovered and Bonaparte gave notice that he knew all. Perfidious Auftria diffem. bled and denied. She continued to fpeak in the accents of friendship while her heart was prone to war-and to the deftruction of her benefactor. And while Austria fupled by her fallehoods and blandishments, while the was organizing and collecting armies, he gave a new proof of his great qualities. He even surprised a powerful Austrian army in the heart of Germany. He killed, took & difperfed the whole. He obtained possession of the capitol. He purfued his victorious progrefs to closely, that the Emperor of Austria could not concentrate as much force as would authorife a ferious opposition. The emperor with the wreck of his army retreated or rather fled towards Moravia. His ally, the Emperor of Ruffia was on his march. The Ruffians were deemed invincible. A junction was tormed. The combined Austrian and Russian armies offered battle. They affurned haughty and menacing language and conduct. They depended upon their numbers, and the vain delufion that the victorious and well disciplined French foldier, was about to fall proftrate and furrender his life without a ftruggle to the fe mi-barbarians of Ruffis. Vain delusion! Bonaparte concealed his intentions. The Russians became more and more infolent. They even prefumed to dictate terms of capitulation, to a band of Heroes, accustomed to victory, enured to war, confident in themselves-and commanded by Bonaparte. The delution was of fhort duration, it was but a vision. A few hours terminated the war and again brought the Austrian Empire at the feet of Bonaparte. Beware of the third time!! The Emperor

of Auftria remembered this apothegm. He could not expect that Bonaparte would again manifest new proofs of generofity, & clemency. The Austrian knew that he had forfeited every thing-and deferved degradation and expulfion. He is mistaken, he is again forgiven. He is restored to power and dominion. His capitol, his palaces, his archieves, are all reftored. New and extensive projects are opened to his view; & he, receives the affurance from his benefactor and conqueror that he will be guaranteed in the new order of things. Thus terminated the war of the third coalition.

Many persons calling themselves politicians pretended to fear that the Austrian Empire would be divided into provinces; that Bonaparte would give a French general to each as its governor, and that his empire would be increased by these successes and measures. They were mistaken. So much of the Austrian empire as afforded the means of forming and feconding the views of another military coalition against France were retained, and has been bestowed by the victor to German princes, who were faithful to their engagement fear and unerfinefa. Historians and politicians this means independent governments of fufficient firength to make opposition, and guaranteed by France, intervene between Austria and France. The duke of Wirtemberg, who coing, has long ago conquered himfelf; he has operated with Bonaparte, and to whom a confiderable part of the conquered country was ceded, and who now enjoys its fovereignty, is the fon-in-law of the king of England. So that while George the third arms all the barbarians France. They cannot, they will not believe and mercenarics of Europe to convert France that the rapid, uninterrupted and unexampled into a charnel house, the emperor of France, promotes the rank and fecures the independance of the hufband of George's daughter. In this act, there is fomething of novelty, of magnanimity, of pre-eminence, which is fuitable only to the genius which conceived, to the heart which determined, and to the hand which has executed. It is an act which affords noa femi-omnipotent fword. They behold his foes thing for furprize, when we remember that it

Previous to this event, the French had conquered and then possessed Hanover, which was an appendage of the British throne; Bonaparte not defirous to hold German provinces, has transferred Hanover in full fovereignty to the king of Pruffia, one of the allies of George the third, and he has annexed it to his dominions, in confequence of which war has been declared by Great-Britain against Prussia. In these things Bonaparte keeps nothing for himfelf, and fo far as relates to the royal family of England, they cannot complain. The king of Pruffia is the brother-in-law to the duke of York, fo is the king of Wirtemburg. These brothers-in-law are great gainers by the exploits and liberality of Bonaparte. The duke of York therefore has no cause of complaint. The king of England ought to be fatisfied, fince so ample a portion has been given to his daughter. The nation ought to be doubly fatisfied because Hanover has been given to their ally; but mostly because they are difentangled from the interests and wars of the continent. These wars, proceeding in a lare obedient; they are James. The life of evegreat degree from the royal attachment to Hanover, have frequently embroiled Great-Britain in wars, and has deprived the nation of peace,

of many lives and much repafure. Europe is now about to receive a new arrondisement. Great Britain will be entirely excluded from the continent even for commercial purpofes, unless the enters with good faith into the plans, which will be proposed. Although thefe plans may tend to leffen the influence and folendor of the throne, Great-Britain will looner or later, with a good grace or by force be compelled to become a party, or expose herfelf to the dangers and injuries of a univerfal confederacy. Every body knows that her flruggles will be great, they will be gigan-tic—the nation and her fervants will do all that can be expected from wealth, anger, pride and bravery-but all the advantages which the possesses will be inadequate to the contest. The rest of Europe contains 240 millions of people and are equally brave. The United Kingdoms do not contain twenty millions. Ruffia and Sweden, may for a while make a confiderable diversion in favor of Great-Britain-but Russia and Sweden will not be able to refift the force which will act against them-they also will have before them the choice of alternativesunion or conquest.

A general federation of Europe upon just and permanent principles ought to be defired by Rusha and Sweden, indeed by every friend of civilization. The rulers appear to be infatuated. It is time that they should awake from their destructive errors. It is time that they should feek for peace, and teach their people the arts of industry and the benefits of civilization-Yet a little while the door is open-the thunder of war has not yet reached their capitals; St. Peterfburg and Stockholm suppose that they cannot be approached. The fate of Austria, or Vienna, of all Germany has made no impreffion ; but what will Alexander fay when he finds the heroes of Austerlitz supported by others

of the Viftula, or approaching to Riga.

Wherever these armies will go they foread a contagion; the people inflead of rifing in mass will adore and fped them as deliverers. They will invoke their fuccefs. But even if this should not happen they will not be fired by that enthufiaftic amor Patriz; that confentaneousness of sentiment and patriotism which is apt to arouse whole nations in opposition of an invader. In these juvasions, the de-based and enslaved Russian boor will anticipate nothing worse than the miseries to which he has been long exposed; the miseries which are entailed by the very principles of his government. But what will be the aftonishment of these degraded and miserable human reptiles, (for they cannot be called men) when they find that their invaders are about to emancipate them, and to elevate them to the rank of men. Ignorant and stupid as they are, they will diftinguish between bread and the sword, between life and death, between personal liberty and flavery, between the knout and focial kindness; the Russian boors will discover that their greatest enemies are their own mafters; their greatest oppressor, their own govern-Some time ago an effay was published in this

paper, which excited a good deal of notice. It was a philosophic forculation containing fuggestions for the division and arrangement of Europe. Permanency, convenience, happiness and reciprocal fecurity were confidered. The writer fuggefted only those things which were moft likely to conduce to thefe important and beneficial objects .- There are many readers who will recolled the effay. It was read and regarded as the vilionary effution of a fanguine mind. When it was written, there was no certainty that the last coalition existed; but the unfettled state of Europe afforded room to coniecture that another war was then in embryo. The Rulers of France, Austria, Prussia and Ruffia, might have given a new deftiny to Europe without drawing the fword. They might have been guarantees for that deftiny without injuring themselves; and the irradiating profpects of a long and happy peace, might bid fair to rank them among the benefactors of mankind. Auftria and Ruffia confidered the fub-Ject in a defferent light. They envied, hated and feared Bonaparte. They pretended to confider him as an upftart and intruder. They even forgot that France existed, they also forgot the battles of Montenotte Dego, Arcole, Lodi, Fleurus, Gemappe, Marengo, Hohenlinden ; the Berthiers, Massenas, Bernsdottes, Murats. Brunes, &c. &c. And in the proportion as their animofity was rouled against Bopaparte, they overleaped the confiderations of reason and justice. The fate of this formidable coalition, fo necessary to the existence of civilization and to the happiness and tranquility of Europe, is known to all the world; and now we behold the victorious Bonaparte prescribing to Europe new divisions and governments like those which were formerly recommended in this paper. What does this prove? Why this: Europe is capable of certain divisious and arrangements. The former rulers denied to the inhabitants thefe conveniences. They proceeded upon projects which had no cohefion, which orever produced the means of internal disquiet, and banished from Europe the bleffings of general tranquility. It was every where a fystem of oppression, of tyranny, of distrust and in-

Since the peace with Austria, Bonaparte purfues a wife, fafe, generous and permanent policy. He casts his eye upon the map of Europe, ne counts the numbers, measures the distances, weighs the advantages and inconveniencies of particular regions, and either prefcribes or promotes fuch arrangements as will promote and fecure the happiness of each.

Pruffia, faithful to her engagement, acquires n extensive dominion; there is much reason to believe that the will be bounded by the Wefer, the Ocean and the Viftula; She will become a mighty empire. The elector of Saxony, whose dominions are to be ceded to Prusha will be translated to Poland, as the hereditary fovereign of that country.

Poland will be reflored to the map of the world. Her boundaries and her independence will be guaranteed not only by France and Proffla, but by the general joy which will be diffufed through those miserable and enslaved regi

ons. Austria will relinquish her former acquisition in Poland, and thus revive a confederate power, to be ruled by a wife and virtuous prince, which will preferve even Auftria from the grasp of Russia.

Ruffia will oppose these arrangements. They will deprive that empire of valuable dominions. They will check her ambitious encroachments and projects towards the fouth. They will preferve civilized Europe from Vandalism. They will enchain the bear of the north and prescribe limits beyond which she will be unable to advance. These things will be the occasion of war. Rusha will be futported by Great-Bri-tain and Sweden; the first from mercelt, the fecond from folly.

What will be the fermination and confequences of this war? The Russians are brave ; they ry Russian is in the hands of his superior, and there is no choice in death between that which may be inflicted by the bayonet of a foe or the fword of a friend. They will perform exploits of valor. They will cooly meet, and bravely inflict the blows of destruction. They will do all that can be expected from the bravery of the people, and the ambition and anger of the fovereign. Prussia alone would not be a match for Ruffia; but the Proffian army as far then as numbers go will be their equals. They are equally brave, and more expert. Poland revived, Poland reftored, Poland feeling the late oppreffions and indignities which had been inflicted ed by Russia, will exert every nerve, so that little will remain for France. Yet France will not be idle. The fame policy, the fame genius which has conquered peace and restored tranquility to long agitated France, will be on the lert, and the Emperor Alexander will foon find that he has more to dread for the fafety of his own throne thanko hope from the risks and Cast your eye, reader, upon the map of Eu-

rope. You will behold that at this time the Ruffian empire contains more space than Prusfia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Great-Britain The government is despotic, and Turkey. the people are barbarous, they are warlike, & until the battle of Austerlitz were deemed invincible. It is with this despotic power and this barbarous nation, that Great-Britain confederates. It is by these means that the independence of France has been denied and opposed; that war was waged against that government and nation-and while the partizans of England pretended that France fought to conquer Europe, they forgot that much more was to be dreaded from Ruffia.

It is expected that the fame partizans will inroke the good genius of Alexander; they will as far as their hopes and their folly can go, decree to him, not only victories but the con- tracts for the fame. equally skilfull and brave in Gallicia; and a quest and subjugation of Poland and Prussia; June 10.

nay, it is believed that thefe demi-maniae would decree to the Kutufows, Buxhowdins & Dalgaroukis all which lies between the Baltic & the Mediterranean.

They will be deceived. The battle of Aufterlitz ; the fate of Suwarrow ; the juffice of the cause, the rights of civilized Europe, all are in array; and Alexander may yet find occasion to rejoice that he is not driven from his capitol. This is the first time when there appeared to be prospect of giving security to Europe against the overgrown power of Rusha, and greatly indeed is it to be hoped, that the opportunity will not be fuffered to escape.

What ought to be the refults? Spain and Portugal united.

France bounded by the Rhine. Westphalia from the Rhine to the Weser ce mented and guaranteed.

Prussia from the Weser to the Vistula united and supported.

Poland reftored and protested. Sweden and Norway united.

Ruffia bounded by Poland, the Danube and he Black Sea. Auftria indemnified with part of Turkey.

The reft of Turkey to be emancipated from the most oppressive and degrading government which ever existed.

The relt of Germany and Italy to be disposed of as may be most conducive to the general interefts of fociety and fecurity of the reft of Eu-

Such are the projects which are fuggefted by shilosophy; which are suitable to the geography and population of Europe. They promife durability and peace to each of the nations which may be thus organized. They will af-ford to the rulers of each an opportunity of promoting the advantages of peace. They may then, every where allume and purfue this found opinion and policy : where there is no equality, there can be no fecurity; where there s no fecurity there will be no peace; where there is no peace there can be no national prof-

In fuch a flate of things, it will be asked what ought to be the conduct, what will be the fated of America; the answer is short and plain. Let us pursue a fair and even course; let us obferve an exact neutrality; let us do justice to all, injury to none; and if per adventure, injuries should be inflicted, let us be prompt to make amends, and always remember that truth. honor, moderation and justice, will do more than we can expect to accomplish by war. It is not in mortals to command success, but we will do more, we will deserve it.

PACIFICATOR.

From an anxiety to call the attention of our readers to the lituation of Europe; by far the most interefting topic which caunow engrofs the public mind; we have excluded feveral original articles on other Subjects.

Maffachusetts is about to be regenerated. It is Lazarus springing from the tomb. Its Legislature commenced its fession on the 28th

it. In the lower house, the votes for Speaker were Perez Morton (Rep.) Tonothy Bigelow (Fed.) 204 Rep. majarity.

In the Senate; the votes were:-For John Bacon (Rep.) H. G. Otis (Fed.) Scattering.

Lagt Chening's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1806.

NAPOLEON, Kings of the Romans-We are inormed that a letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 23, ftates that a meeting of the Federative States is to take place, for the purpole of declaring Bonaparte " King of the Romans." The ceremonial of his inital. lation is to be performed with great pomp; all the Kings, Princes, Dukes, &c. &c. fubjett to the French Emperor, have received orders to attend in their proper persons .- The letter forther flates, that the Pope is to continue in the exercise of his spiritual function only; to receive a pension, and that he is to reside in France; the particular place of his refidence however, yet transpired.

This, no doubt, is the object of the meeting of the Pederative States, alluded to in the Bevertifer of the 29th ult.

Captain Bartlett, of the schooner Cornelia, which left Curracos on the 14th of May, informs us, that two schooners belonging to expedition under General Miranda had been captured and carried into Porto Cavello, after an engagement of three hours, by two Spanish' government brigs, and feveral gun boats fitted out for the purpole. The crews were fent to Caraccas, where they were committed to prifon. After the capture the ship Leander had been feen off Bonaire.

Captain Zuill informs us that before his de parture a Danish schooner had arrived at Cur racoa, which had spoken Miranda's ship th Leander at Bonaire on the 15th of May.

FOR SALE,

THAT extensive and valuable property formerly owned by Prefley Thornton, Esq. and late the property of Sharp Delany, esq. deceased, situated in Northumberland county, flate of Virginia, three mile from the Court-house, laying on the Potomac, nearly opposite Point Lookout. This property confifts of about 2,500 acres of LAND, 1700 acres of which is fertile low grounds, well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacca, and every kind of fmall grain, and highly important for grazing. These lands, naturally rich and sertile, are capable of the highest improvement, having inexhaustible fources of fea weeds cast upon the shores easily obtained, and large quantities of oyster shells on the shores, and Indian Banks in different parts of the land, some valuable marth eafily reclaimed, may be adapted either to grafs or culture.

There is on the premifes a fubitantial built brick dwelling house, two stories high, upwards of 80 feet front, well finished; two well built brick houses, forming a fquare with the dwelling house, and used as of fices, upwards of 80 feet by 20, in good repair; brick stable with stalls for 24 horses, and a large coach house in the middle; a brick dairy; a brick house uled as a Rill-house, and also an extensive frame barn

There is a good proportion of wood land include in the 1700 acres, heavily covered with white oal hickory and chefnut, and a confiderable quantity fine thriving locust, red cedar and wild cherry. The high lands confilts of \$00 or more acres, of

good quality, level, and affords a good opportunity of This property will be fold together or divided in convenient farms to fuit purchasers. Possession will be immediately given. A further description of this

property is thought unnecellary, as persons inclined t purchase will no doubt view the land. Application to be made to John Murphey, West moreland county, or to James Moore on the prin

fes, who are duly authorifed to make condition law2m