VOLUME 3.

#### Bales at Anction.

Call' Lighty the 2d of July next, will be feld by Ane to a the presider, if not previously disposed of at pri-

FENHAT VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT on Shoe Le hil, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied by Mr. James H. Lynch.

Terre of payment-one and two years credit, the encluses to give a deed of truft on the property to fecuse payment of the purchase meney.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. N'ra.

(alf.)

FOR SALE -on the lawest terms :

eson facts of LIVERPOOL SALT, and 90 crates MELIVERPOOL BARTHEN WARE of foperior quility & well afforted, juft arrived in the hip Merchant, Caprain Jon vans, from Liverpool) at Ber-

muds Hundred-Which this will take in Tobacca to at Dumfries by 9 A. M.; leave Dumfries at 10 A M. arrive at Alexandria by 4 P. M.; leave Alexandria at Dumfries at 10 A M. arrive at Alexandria by 4 P. M.; leave Alexandria at Laverpool. She has excellent accommendate at Alexandria by 4 P. M.; leave Alexandria at Laverpool. The terminate of the second arrive at Washington Circ by 61 P. M. and arrive at Washington Circ by 61 P. M. Trodericksburg by Bowling Green, White Chippens of the second arrive at California at Ca Richmond, the Captain on board, or the fubscriber, OVERTON ANDERSON.

above reward.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. ROKE out of or was ftolen from a lot near BROKE out or or was an Bay MARE, about 4 feet 9 or 9 inches high, a ftar in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, a fmall wart jeft below the throat-latch of the bridle on the right fide ; trots very fort and carries her bead jow ; had a fivitch tail and fresh shod before. Wheever will deliver the faid mare to Thomas Santon in Richmond, Stall receive the

June 6.

STAUNTON STACE.

THE Sinferiber refpedfully informs the public, ha STAGES will regularly, during the feafon of the Surings, Lare the Bell-Tayern in this city, on Tueffin's strickick in the evening ; & on each Saturday at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive at Capt. Edmonfon's Tavern in the Fown of Friday at 4 a. M. & arrive at Hampton by 9 p. M. & Staupton; where pallengers, going on to the Springs, may be fornished, at all times, with Hackney Coachand other private conveyances, from thence. Much pairs and expence has been taken by the proprietor in the felection of good horfes, carriages and careful drivers -and confidently affores the public, he in pale Los of as good as any in this flate.
RICHARD TERRELL.

FOR SALE,

Valuable Negro WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who is a good cook, and two Children, the eldest a girl about eight years old, the youngest a loy 10 or 11 months old. Enquire at the bir of the Union Tavern, or at the Office of the Enquirer. June 10.

BURR MILL STONES, of ALL SIZES; and PLAISTER OF PARIS, of an excellent mality, PORSALA, AS USOLE, P.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. mear the Market.

Dec. 4.

[eptf.]

TO BE RUNTED. THE Large THERE STORY HOUSE on the Min-Street call of the Market, formerly on aed by Cohen and If uce, and larely hy Caps. Jean S.

niants; it is a good trand for befield and fulrable he the accommo lation of a large family.

Mo, the HOUSE (familed) shown by the fign thebird in hand) at the currer of the firest lea-

ding to church hill : to hath & thefe tenements gardes are attached. The news will be moderate, and de karen on application to James Whitelaw, ferfront of the City, or es

JACOB I. COHEN. February 95. (law ef

LANDS IN CUMBERLAND FOR SALE TY verse of a Deed of Truft, hearing date the 1) 105 April, 1801, recorded in Cumberland Court-Diace, to me ex-cuted by James Deane, Franes B. Devie, and Thomas vi. Deane, to fecure a certha fain of money, the by them to Joseph Gallego-I will offer for fale, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of May next, at Comberland Court, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, being part of the property. thereby conveyed, ve.

One fruit cor taining one hundred and thirty-feven array more or left, bruare in the county of Cumberiaud, fix miles above the Court House, being a trad parenaled by the faid Deanes, from Parfor Copton, as will appear by reference to the deed of the on record, in the faid County Contr.

One Track containing two hundred and five acres, pore or lefs, finate in Cumberland, on the fouth Eleuf the roul, les ling to the Court House, onerlediftant below the fame, bounded by hands of A illiam Beverly Langtonne, and by lands of John

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

N. B. By the confect of all parties interested, the ble will take place on the 26th day of May next, as three flated, and the trems of payment will be one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds oncing interest and approved fecurity.

M. B. POITIAUX. April 1. tdf.

M. P. The fale of the shore property is postponed teste 28th day of July next. M. B. P.

Green, are repealed to make them known, that travilor may be made for a final fettlement. the terms of his contract. Ind the indebted must make immediate pag-JOHN HOOMES, and JOHN G. WOOLFOLK,

Executors of John Hoomes, dec' 1. "an. 28. IF

THE full triber has removed his Broker's Office to the mildie tenement, in Doctor Terman's new by, the first door above Meffer. Pickett, Poland Inhafton, and the second below the Post-Ofto where he will attend particularly to all busiath confiled to him.

THOMAS NORVELL. For file, 10 SHARES in the JAMES RI-TER COMPANY.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Thursday the 18th inflant, will be offered at moen of the County of Buchingham, to fitting a mence at the fame time, and continue in force until dete ser frant Ged County of Buckingham, to fatilify a mence at March, 1809. Catang of structus, afriguee of Wade Mufby. WILLIAM CANNON,

WADE MOSBY.

(tdf)

PROPOSALS

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

6. FROM Washington City by Alexandria, Col-chester and Dumsries, to Fredericksburg, fix imes a week. Arete 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 [1 A. M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 5 p. m. in 13 hours.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, at 4 a. M. arrive at Dumfries by 9 a. M.; leave Dumfries at 10 A. M. active at Alexandria by 2 P. M.; leave Alexandria at 3 r. M. and arrive at Washington by 5 P. M. DECEMBER I 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 I r. M. ; leave Dumfries Enquire of at 2 7. M. and arrive at Frederickiburg by 7 8. M. Leave Prederickiling every day at 4'A. M. arrive

nies, Hanover c. u. Richmond and Ofborne's to Peterfburg, fix times a week.

APRIL 15 TO DECEMBER 1. Leave Predericksburg every day at 4 A. M. & arrive at Richmond by 3 r. M. ; leave Richmond at 4 P. a. and arrive at Peterfburg by 9 P. set

Leave Peterfburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 A. M. arrive at Richmond fame days by 6 A. M. and leave Richmond at 64 A. M. DECEMBER I TO APRIL 15.

Leave Frederickiburg every day, Sonday excepted at 5 A. M. and arrive at Richmond by 6 r. M.; leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 4 4. M. & arrive at Peterfburg by 10 A. M. RETURNING.

Leave Peterfburg every day, fave Sunday, at 2 r. at & arrive at Richmond by 8 P. M.; leave Richmond every day, fave Sunday, at 4 A. M. and arrive at Prederick borg by 8 P. M.

8. From Richmond to Fraziers, New-Kent C. H. Williamiburg, Yorktown and Hampton, to Norfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and

at Norfolk on Tuelday, Thurlday and Saturday by 10

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 r. M. & arrive at Richmond the next days by

9. From Peterfburg by Cabbin-Point, Smithfield. Sunt: c. u. & and Sleepy hole, to Portfmouth, three times a week. Leave Peterfburg every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Skepy hole by 2 r. M.; leave Sleepy hole at S r. M. and arrive at Portforouth Leave Porfmouth 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 Petersburg

by 8 P. M. DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15. Leave Peteriburg every Sunday, Tuefday & Thurf day at 11 a. M. and arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 r. M. Leave Sleepy hole every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive ar Portimouth by S A. M.

RETURNING. Friday at 3 P. st. & arrive at Sleepy hole by 7 P. M. Leave Sleepy hole every Tuefday, Thursday & Sa-

ur-lay at 4 A. M. & arrive at Peterfburg by noon From Lynchburg by Bethell, Pediar mills & Whoanton, to Lexington, once a week. Leave Lynchburg every Saturday at 6 A. M. and

rrive at Lexington by 6 r. M. Leave Lexington every Sunday at 6 A. M. & arrive

at Lynchburg by 6 P. M. From Warerford by Smeker's gap, R. Braden'sftore, Janny's flore, Uppervill and firael Jamy's mill, to Waterford, once a week.

Le ve Waterford every Wednelday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Upperville by 6 F. M. Leave Upperville every Thursday at G A. M. & ar-

rive at Waterford by 6 P. M. From Wythe c. n. by Tazewell c u. Ruffell c. u. id I.ee a. H. to Robinfon's mills, once in two weeks.

Leave Wythe c. n. every other Thursday at 6 Leave Robinfon's mills every other Monday at

6 A. M. and arrive at Wythe c. H. on Thurfday by

### NOTES.

1. The Post-Mafter General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure ar any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation on for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

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

S. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable arcidents'accepted) in arriving after the times preferiard in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit me dollar; and if the delay continue untill the de parture of any depending mail, whereby the mails deflined for such depending mail lofe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dalbrs fliall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be fent in the small; and if any person, making proposals, de-fires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his emolument, he must flate in his proposals, for what som he will carry in with that emolument, and for what fum without that

A LI persons having claims against the effate on alteration of the simes of arrival and departure an alteration of the simes of arrival and departure and of John stronger, dec' 1. of the Bowling-bowe specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations defired, and the difference they will make in

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

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

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a flage carriage, he is defired to flate it in his proposals.

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

10. The contracts for the routes numbered I to 14, are to be in operation on the first day of O Sober next, and to continue in force for two years, from that time; for the routes No. 15 to 57, are to com-Eablight Cafe, in the rown of New-Conton, mence at the fame time, and continue in force one The Latery NECROES, the preperty of William year; and for the routes No. 58 to 77, are to com-

> GIDEON GRANGER, POST-MAJTER GENERAL

GINERAL POST-OFFICE. W. Bington City, April 25, 500.1 S,000 WL SALT PETER'D BACON. 1,000 wt. fire quality N ENGLAND CHEESE, w buthels CLOVE & SEED 150 pieces PAPER HANGINGS. For Sale by

EDWARD HALLAM.

Conflantly for Hire-An Excellent Carriage and Horfes-apply as above. May 27.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE on the Main-Street, lately occupi Led by Mr. Henry McClarchy, and fituate between Mellin. Eil's & Allan and Mr. Monuel Judah. ALSO-A HOUSE on the Main-Street Shockee Hill, a few doors below Mr. Bootwright's and nearly opposite to Mr. Benjamin Volle.

Poffeffon of both Houf s to begiven immediately. TOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 30. WILL be exposed or fale to the highest hidder

os, the GLEBE LANDS of the Parish of Trinity in the county of Louis. THE COMMISSIONERS. Tune 3.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery. for the diffrit of Richmend.

TILL be fold on the first day of July next, at the Tavern of Mr. Zachariah Brooks in the Town of Mancheller, the LOT & appertenances in faid town, lately occupied by Mr. William Robinson. The fale will be on twelve months credit, the pur-

chaler to give a bond, with fecurity, to bear interest from the date. JOHN MINOR, Commissioner.

June 3.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for fale by Thomas Nichofon, near the Capital ; THE THIRD VOL. OF CALL'S REPORTS.

#### MARSHAL's SALE.

Tole fall, for ready many, water a decree of the court of the United States, for the Shib circuit in the Virginia dificitly between Phinras Bind, attorney for the corditors of Extiel Edwards, plaintiff, and David Rofe and others, defendants, in order to raife the for of 11,450 dols. 94 cte. due and payable an the 1ft fan. toft, that valvable and well known effate in the county of Bolchourt,

FORT LEWIS,

fisted by the faid Rofe to contain 2608 acres. HE fale will take place on the premifes on Mon-

day the 14th day of july next.

This estate having been before advertised and the fale postponed, it is deemed necessary to apprise the public, that though the fales formerly announced were postponed, on account of payments received from the defendant Rofs, the fale last advertifed would have taken place but for a millake in the advertisement. The indicribes has no reason to tuppose that the one now adversifed will not table place, and if, emerary to his expectation, it should again be put off, the earliest public notice will be given, that those who are dif-

poled to become purchalers, may not be put to any unnecellary trouble BENJAMIN MOSBY, D. M. for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V. D.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DEING anxious to discharge all my just debts, ell a great bargain in two new BRICK IE-NEMENTS, on the Main-Street, on Shockie-Hill; cannot do, it is clear that we can eafily do it athey are well calculated for flores and private families, and confidered to be as good flands for bulinels as any in that part of the city; they will be fold feparately or togather, to fuit purchafers. If this property is of the Sound, could effect that object. not fold by private contra 9 before Tuefday, the 21th day of June next, it will, on that day, be fold at public auction. Any perfon withing to purchase, will he flewn the property, and may know the terms, (which will be very accommodating), by application to the fubscriber living adjoining the premiles.

I will also dispose of, by private contract, my half acre LOTT in the neighbort out of Gen. Mofeley. on which there is a two flory Brick House erected 44 feet long by 22 feet wide; this house is not finished in the infide, but can be fimified to fuit the purchafer. For terms apply to

J. B. WINN. May 30.

MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY A Ta meeting of the Board of Directors on the

Refelred, That the Stockholders be required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, the further fum four dollars on each thare, on or before the 14th of

Refaloed, That the Clerk be inftruded to call : meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at Mr. Brooks's tavern, on Saturday the 14th June next, for the purpose of deciding on business of consequence to the company. Extract from the minutes,

JAMES BRANDER, CIL. May 13.

1 O BE RENTED-The Tenement where I now refide, and possession given in time. J. PENN. April 11. tf

### WILLIAM GALT, HAS just received, by the ship Protectres from Lundon, and by the ship Intrepid just acrived

from Liverpool, his usual affortment of SPRING GOODS, which is now felling at his usual low prices for cash or country produce, also to punctual custom-

THE fubscriber baving relinquisted all idea of removing to the Western Country, deems it necessary to inform bis friends, that be intends prodifing in the courts of Richmond counts, Effex, King and Queen, and in the diffrist of King and Queen, nd in the Chancery Court of Williamsburg.

JOHN HORACE UPSHAW.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE and LOT belonging to Mr. Wns. Dandridge's estate, next above Mr. Im. Price's targe Building. For terms apply to NATHANIEL SHEPPARD, Agent for the ext.

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

foreign Intelligence.

By late arrivals at New-York & Philadelphia

LONDON, April 14.

A gentleman who arrived direct from Berlin flates, that the prospect of a war with Sweden has not only caused great diffarisfaction thro'out Brandenburg, but produced very indignant fenfations in the minds of the Pruffian army. The officers, in particular, do not conceal their feelings with respect to the injustice and impoliey of the war, and confider themselves treated more as the inflruments of Bonaparte than as acting in obedience to the commands of their own fovereign.

Beveral private lettere from Hamburg, receised on Saturday by respectable houses in went to a levee in regimentals, with his forord the city, confirm the above flatements. About reverfes. This circumflance attracting the king's fifty persons belonging to different regiments notice, be hastly asked his brother, what he were put under arrest for having delivered their meant by wearing his sword so unlike a soldier? sentiments with too much freedom on the degredation to which their forereign had reduged himself. Among them was prince Louis, Kother to the king of Proffin. After a confinement of two days to his own apartments, he was fet at liberty. The others continued under the arrest, and it is positively stated, that the windows of count Haugwitz, to whole counfels the dependence of Pruffia upon France is altercation has made a great noise at Berlin, and attributed, were broken by fome of the mili-

The king of Pruffia in November laft was in arms. He affected to wish well to the allies, he pretended to negociate and the whole time he was covering the flank of the enemy when advancing into Moravia. He new claims from that enemy the rewards of his treachery and defertion ; and what rewards? British Hannver, Swedish Pomerania, and Dmith Holstein, feem objects infufficient far his devouring ambition. But let him beware, England has made his commerce bleed at every pore. Ruffin, whole forces he laft winter employed in idle demonstrations, is now on his frontier, and in full readinefe to alt. His has not been long a kingdom and even his Gallie ally may not be able to fultain him in his pretentions to the emperorthip of the north, "liking the treason though h ting the traitor." may not be unwilling to fee him fink into his primitive dukedom.

Against the occupation of Essen, Elton, and Werden, by the French, the Pruffian commiffary has not only protested, but his excellency lieutenant general Blucher, has also ordered a considerable number of troops to march forward for the purpose of again occupying these countries. The grenedier battalian of Hallman, for inftance, marched into Effen, after having ordered the French troops to evacuate that place and neighborhood. The latter, however, had received orders not to yield the point, fo that the troops of both countries occupy the place at the fame time.

As the connection between France and Pruf fa leaves little room to doubt that the retaliation to which we have reforted, will in the fire inflance at leaft, produce a change of determination, it is expected that matters will proceed to open hoftility. Pruffia has already done to us the utmost injury within her power to infliet ; but the extension of the principle we have already adopted, to the ports of the Baltic, which, with the co-operation of Sweden and Ruffia could eafily be effected, must completely put a flop to all her foreign trade. . Indeed, while it is supposed that Bonaparte will infift upon flutting the trade against us, which he gainst his ally, the king of Prussia, by suffering no veffel bound to a Pruffian port to enter the Balti . A few veffels, flationed near the mouth

Penilla, fingly opposed to Ruffit, could not fullain herfelf a month. The numeral force of her armies is certainly great, and discipline may, in some degree, repress any immediate effect from the universal difguft and disaffection of her foldiers, but the Ruffian armies, ready to pour into her dominions, are not deticient in point of numbers, and furpals the Pruffians in every other requifite. France will gladly feed the war, in the confiftent, though we truft fallacious hope, to accomplift the ruin of both.

It is faid, that not only Frankfort, but also Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, are to be taken under the protection of France, for which each of these places is to furnish a yearly contribution.

April 25.

The attention of the continent is chiefly directed to the conduct of the king of Sweden at prefent. Were his means equal to his zeal and spirit, and excess of chivalrous galiantry, we should look with some confidence to the liberation of the greater part of Europe. . However fuperior the frength of Pruffia may be, it is not probable that the will venture to commit herfeif with a prince of such firmness of purpose, and whose intimate alliance with Russia is far from being doubtful.

The peace of Prefourg, however difadvantageous and degrading to the emperer of Auftria, was, properly freaking, nothing more than a confinental plans. Upon the whole, therefore, truce, during which Bonaparte was anxious to in every confideration of his character, and in policy and ambition to prepare; and to make fure of Pruffia, that he might afterwards avail the lure of peace to Great-Britain ; but we rely himself of the flightest pretext to accomplish the on the wisdom and the uprightness of Lord ful jugation and downfall of Austria. While he Grenville's administration for security against all appeared to evacuate the territories of that power, he was careful to preferve all the posts that could facilitate the invafion; and but a few days will now fuffice, to enable him to make his appearance again in them, at the head of a for- tive vallals. midable army. It might, no doubt, be conjectured, from the activity with which the archduke Charles endeavoured to re-organize the Austrian army, that he had some forelight of the present flate of things, and there is no room to hope that Bonaparte is not now again destined to have to do with generals, who, by treafon, incapacity or cowardice, will betray into his hands the fate of the Austrian monarchy. Even at the time when Bonaparte was holding out to his fenate, that fuch were the precautions he had taken, that no apprehenfions could be well entertained of any speedy renewal of hostilities with Auftria, he was fowing the feeds of a fresh rupture, by making demands on that power, which would have conflituted its territory a property of France, and the theatre of a war between that country and Ruffia. The wily Corfican cherished the bope, that by insulating the emperor of Germany on all fides, and by dispatches are known only to his majesty's information being dispatches are known only to his majesty's information being dispatches are known only to his majesty's information being dispatches are known only to his majesty's information being dispatches are known only to his majesty's information being dispatches are known only to his majesty's information being dispatches are known only to his majesty's information being dispatches are known only to his majesty and the answer was written by Mr. For the enemy, he would be brought to accede to himfelf.

erry demand that would be made on him. this expectation he has, however, been dife pointed, and it may parerally be supposed th Bonaparte, in the rage of his refentful heart. already fworn the overthrow of the Auftri throne.

The conduct of Frederick William is execu ted univerfally in this quarter of the contine Even his own troops feel adiamed of it. Th is the reason of the order lately issued for preventing all convertation on military and political topics. This order, however, is generally dif. regarded, and his ministers find themfelves obligred to have recourse to more rigorous measures. Thirty field officers have very recently been reduced to half pay, for having freely fpoken their fentiments on the prefent fate of affairs. Of thefe, feveral openly declared that they would not fightagaight the Ruffians and Sweder. The inhabitants of Berlin espoule the cause of the officers. Prince Louis, the king's brother, lately dispose of your territories as if they never had been yours, why may I not equally dispose of my fword as I please?" The king flew into a violent paffion, and faid, "Do you know, fir, that I can punish you?" "Yes," rejoined prince Louis, "you may take away my life, but you cannot alter the fentiments of my heart." This the spirited conduct of prince Louis has endeared him to the people and the army.

The fortrefs of Gaeta ftill holds out, and tho the hombardment of it has commenced, it may vet hold out a month, as fupplies can he conveyed to it by fea. The gallant defender of it the prince of Heffe, has circulated papers amongft the French, in which he hids them remember, that " Gaeta is not Ulm, nor the Prince of Hesse, Mack."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 21.

As our readers will of courfe look to un for ome authentic particulars respecting the recent message from the French government, we feel much regret that it is not in our power to be more explicit We shall not, however, attempt to amufe the public with mere reports. One of the fettled princip'es of administration is a cautions referve upon all meafures that are not ripe enough for difclofure ; and therefore the public may reft affured, that, however confidently fome of our competitors may deal in remours and inferences, none of them have authority to give any derifive recital, or to draw any politive conclusions from the event alluded to. Because the mode in which the French meffage was conveyed has not been usual in matters relating to a mere cartel for the exchange of Polloners, it has been haftily inferred that it must be connected with a fubject of more importance; but it is well known that the French government is by no means attached to effablished forms in whatever engages its attention, having folely in view the attainment of its object. We can affure our teaclers, that very foon after the arrival of the message, Mr. Grey held a communication with the Transport Board, as might be expected if the question related to a mere exchange of prifoners. We, however, lay no fires upon this point, as others might be disposed to do. It is to much the interest of Bonaparte to parch up & Peace, or to embarrals our government and create diffrust aining our allies by delutive overtures, that we doubt not that he will use every effort to effest his purpole. He told his Senate that he was "defined of peace with England," and that on his part, "there flouid not be a moment of delay." It was, therefore, very natural to suppose that the mestage which has excited fo much interest and anxiety might be the refult of this declaration. We have taken no notice of the intimation in a Dutch paper, that pacific overtures had been made to France by. Mr. Pox, because the Batavian Journals dare not infert any thing but as they receive their cue from France, and because we are persuaded that Mr. Fox, and more particularly the Nobleman who is at the head of our administration, feel too much what is due to the dignity of the

Never fhould we forget for a moment, that we have to deal with an enemy whose subtilty is the predominant feature in his character, and who will refert to all politible artifices for the accomplishment of his ends. He knows that notwithflanding all his late forceffes, Auffria is not deftroyed, but that, with the co-operation of Proffis and Ruffis, the might flill make him repent the excelles of his arrogance, and the enormous Prides of his ambition; and though fuch a confederacy perhaps is not very likely at this moment, yet that while he remains at war with England, fuch an event is at all times possible. While he appeared to be engaged in negociation with Great-Britain, he would at leaft fufpend the operation of other powers, and might have more time to methodize and complete his effect the changes which it was the object of his conformity to his declarations, his interests, and his policy, he may be expected to throw outhis fnarce, as well as upon the general fpirit of our countrymen, for an effectual refiftance of bis enmity, bis menaces, and his attempts to reduce us to the hopeless condition of his federa-

country to bave made any fuch overture.

Since the above was written, we have been informed, from a quarter upon which we place great reliance, that an answer has been fent to he proposition made by the French government. It is reported that the propositions were returned under a blank cover; but to this report we do not give the flighteft credit, becaule, however inadmiffible the propositions might have been, we are convinced that ministers would not treat them with fuch pointed infult. It is generally believed that the answer returned to the French government cont ined a rejection of the propositions; but upon this point we by no means fpeak with certainty, for miniflers have taken the most laudable and effectual means to prevent any improper information being di-

market and the state of the

# The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, 13th JUNE.

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ing Funeral Oration, in honour of the late venerable Chancellor, George Wythe, delivered on Menday laft, by William Munford, Efq. to a numerous audience affembled at the Capitol, in hall of the House of Delegates, was furnished by him for publication at the request of the editor of this paper. As it was a composition for which very little time was allowed, as previous to its being procounced, nothing more than its outlines were prepared, all the rest being conceived and uttered etempore; it is hoped by the author that the candid reader will make all reasonable allowances for

# Gration,

PRONOUNCED AT THE FUNERAL OF George Zpthe.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

I ADDRESS you on this occasion with a which agitate and oppress me more forcible the I am able to express. The truly of day which we are affembled to per from, the irreparable loss we have all fuff sined. and precioularly myfeif, who am now called upon, with an heart torn with grief, to fpeak of him, who was not only the friend of human nature, but my own de treff and beft friend ; the forrow which I am certain is felt by every Individual in this nur, rous au lience, and which I to the many virtues of the great and good man for whom we mourn. I dread that my abilities will be found inadequate to this important undertaking; and I with most fincerely that some gentleman of inperior eloquence had confented to commemorate, by a funeral Bulogy, the departed Patriot and Sige, who was truly the hoaft of Virginia. Particularly, I flould have heen happy if some older citizen, who knew him in his younger days and hined his glorious laours at the commencement of our Revolution, had now endeavoured to describe his great and are some to their graves with glory, and George Wythe, one of the oldeft and beft of those venehearts of their Fellow-Citizens. Under thefe rior to those immortal worthies, to pay the last jutor and friend. I am emboldened, however, pengage in this difficult enterprize by confidering that although many of the public virtues e, yet some of them, and not the least importhave come within my own observation, and of with the which storand his private life. His ectraor livery goodness to me, that kindnefs which induced him to take me when an unfortunite ornhin into his house, and to treat me as a fecond father, affinded me peculiar opportunities of feeling and knowing the god-like fairit which an instell the bolam of him who row lies cold and infensible before us. The facted ties of graticule therefore bind me not to funeral of my dear, my noble beneeffor, to be mattended with an enlogy expr. f it may be in other refu to. Indeed I am moft ingrazed on this occasion by the reflection that thath, plain, artiefs and unaformed is all that is needful in an afternot to celebrate a chara ler noted for his plumnef. & republican fimplicity. True it is that nothing that can be fait can benefit bin. The " dail, cold ear of death" eabout he roused by the voice of honour, nor awakene by the lamentations those who firviee. Perhips he hears not our praife, or is fo engaged by the bifs he now enjoys as not to regard it. It might appear therefore that funeral folemnities are ufelefs and unavailing. But fuch is not the cafe. They ferve at leaft as an example to the living, and may be the means of communicating and accoing alive the facred fire of virtue. I am alfo enthufiaftie erough to believe that the foul's of the good and worthy, even sfter death, may be gratified by knowing the manner in which their memories are regarded in this world; that they look down and observe the formws of their friends, and rejaice in the found of flieir praife. Very proba'ly this is one of the rewards of a well-fpent life; eife wherefore has heaven implanted in

he of war; when death and confifcation would fed conflitution of the United States. herfrom defiruction, to whom did his fellow-ciwill they declared the Independence of Amelie was one of those who signed that ever memorable declaration by which they p'elged " their lieves, their fortunes, and their faired benear" to maintain and defend the vinand rights of their country. He was an acthe metal, and respected member of that bo-

concur. From the arduous and important du-ties which he there exercised, he was called by his native flate to perform others not lefs interesting and necessary. Our countrymen were then attempting a new and hitherto untried experiment, of valt importance and of doubtful fucces; no less than the political regeneration of a great nation, the total deftruction of a monarchical fystem, and the establish ment of a republic in it's flead; every thing then depended on infufing into our laws tha republican pirit which animated the people and by the preservation of which alone, their iberty could be preferred and perpetuated. It became therefore necessary to new-model jour laws, and lay the foundations of the temple of freedom firmly in the wildom and justice of our inflitutions. The perfors appointed, to execute this great work, and by whom k was accomplish were Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendle ton and George Histhe; who, tho' mentioned lat, might with propriety be confidered as the chief; for, great and exalted as is the merit of Mr. Jefferson, it muß be confessed that he is in a great measure indebted for it to George Wythe, his preceptor and his friend. Between those two extraordinary men the warmest friendship has ever existed, and the president of the United States has always been proud to acknowledge himfelf the pupil of the wife and modest Wythe. By a resolution of the Virgi nia Affembly, dated the 5th of November 1776 the three gentlemen. I have mentioned, were appointed revifors of the laws, with power to propose such alterations as in their judgement fhould be deemed neceffary : A truft of prodigious importance, on which the future defliny of Virginia depended! And in what manner was it discharged? In a manner more glorious and more ufcful to the human race fee flrang'y lep' ? don the faces of many ; all than the works of any other fegiflators, ancombine to aversomer me with diffidence and cient or modern. On the 18th of regret. Hartindeed is the talk to do justice 1779, the committee of revisors made their report, a memorable monument of indefatigable industry and attention, as well as of wifdo n, virtue and patriotifm. In reviewing the labours of that committee, we find that they were the authors of the act directing the courfe of descents, by which the odious and unequal doffrine of the right of primogeniture wis abolifhed, and an equal diffribution of the landed property of perfons dying inteffate is made among their children, or other nearest relations ; an act which, by introducing and supporting equality of property to a certain degree a non meritorious public fervices in those days of dif. the citizens of this commonwealth, has profeulty and danger. But it cannot be. Most duced, and will continue to produc a more im of the Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution, portant and permanent effect in favour of free dom and republicanism, than any other confe whatfoever. The fame committee proposed rable fathers of their country, has now followed the act for regulating conveyances, by which Washington, Franklin, Samuel Adams, and all offates in tail were converted into fees simple, many others, who are indeed removed from this and one of the most detestable contrivances of troublesome world and at rest from their is aristocracy to keep up inequality, and support hours, but what fame thall live forever in the proud and overbearing diffinctions of particular families, was completely defeated. They alfo circu mances, the tark devolves on me far infe- produced the defervedly celebrated att for the eftablifiment of religious freedom, which I truft ful tribute of applause to their departed coad- has released the people of Virginia from the danger of being ever fubjected to eccleliaftical tyranny, perhaps the worft of all. As a proof. however, that the propolal of that act did not of the deceased were not perforally known to arise from a defire to subvert religion, but, on the contrary, to maintain it in purity & peace, they at the fame time proposed another, enthat I have long been most imimately acquaint- titled an act to punish diffurbers of religious worthip and fabliath breakers. Such were the most precious fruits of the appointment of that truly republican and patriotic committee.

Other important actamight also he mentioned, for, in fact, the whole of our militia fystem as first organized, the original arrangement and mode of proceeding in our courts of common law and chancery, were all the work of that mittee, were all illuftrious examples of their industry and legislative skill; in which if forme defects have in the course of experience been discovered, they are only proofs that no human performance can be perfect. Vet the commitfor the laws, of which they were inframental in obtaining the establishment, but for feveral which they proposed without success. Among th fe may be found a bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge, which, if the public fpirit of the general affembly had been equal to would have enabled the hildren of the poorest citizen in the community to fland an equal chance of acquiring ference, honour, and promotion, with those of the most wealthy. Animated by motives of the fame enlightened nature, they proposed a bill for establishing a public library; another for amending the conflitution of Wm. and Mary College, and providing more adequate revenues for its support; and furnished a hint, which gave hirth to our prefent penitentiary fyllem, by a hill for proportioning crimes and punifitments in cases heretosore capital, and a hill for the employment, government and fupport, of malefactors condemned to labour for the

commonwealth.

We next find this excellent citizen in the imthe breaks of men the d fire of fame in future portant office of one of the three judges of the aces as an inamtive to virtuous a Dions? I that high court of chancery, and afterwards, fole therefore proceed to describe as faithfully as I chancellor of the state of Virginia. His extracan, the career of slory through which this ex- ordinary patriotifin and difintereffedness was alted patriot, firm republican and honest man here most completely displayed. He ferved in has paffed truffing that the affection of you all that most troublesome and laborious office of for the leaf will indu e you favorably to ac- all in the gift of the commonwealth of Virginia, cept a well-meant though feeble endeavour to and perhaps of the United States, for many pay the reford to eminently due to his memory. years with the fmall falary of £ 300, and, at laft, In calling to your recollection his virtues, with a filary Comewhat larger but ftill very in-menum inclination would induce me to begin adequate. With that feauty supply from his with those of his private life, in which I confess country, he lived in this expensive city, feeludmy own heart is more particularly interefled; ed from all other bufiness but that of the pulsbut whis public virtues were of the greatest lie, to which he devoted all his time, unless importance, not to a few persons only, but to when prevented by sickness; and in that office he temptible mongrelifin! During the very last all America, the superior dignity of the subject continued till the day of his death, because he requires me to mention them in the first place. believed himself better qualified to serve his coun-Of these, let me turn your attention to the un- tryinthatstationthaninanyother swhen, if he had by his late speculations in Paris and by his difcampon patriotifm, which was confpicuous been disposed to feek for offices, he might have during the whole course of his long and useful easily obtained others far more easy and lucra- those laurels which were due to him for his aid life. The first remarkable example, evincing tive. Natwithstanding, however, the toilsome the degree in which he possessed that divine duties of that office, his patriotism, ever active still further added to his disgrace by encouragtirtue, was his conduct at the commencement and ardent, brought him forward whenever he of the American Revolution. In those perilous conceived his country's interest to require his At such a time, therefore, it becomes necessary tys, when life, liberty and property were plac- affidance. We behold him a member of the to explode every effort which may be employ ed at hazard ; when all that is held most dear convention which met in this city in the year ad to produce this unnatural combination ! Is by the mind of man depended on the doubtful 1788, to take under its confideration the propohave been the fate, if they had proved unfuc- convinced that the confederation was defective parties? c.f.ful, of those who opposed the tyrant king of in the energy necessary to preferve the union, li-Great-Britain; our venerable patriot, Mr. berty and general welfare of America, he was a Wythe, was firm and undaunted, and zealously zealous advocate for the new conflictation. In a lacked to the cause of his country. At that that august convention, this venerable patriot, peace to that humane toleration which would important the cause of his country. At that important time when the greatest men America even then beginning to how under the weight of the product were chosen by her voice to fave years, was feen to rife to advocate that conflituits effential to the firmness and prosperity of the tizens look up as one of her deliverers? To be heard, in contending for a fystem, on the action, and exerted is voice almost too feeble to George Wythe, to him whom we now with fo ceptance of which he conceived the happiness house the lament, for alas I he can ferve no of his dear-lov'd country to depend.—But the hoter things he for tenderly loved. He was one most remarkable instance of his genuine patriot- friends. It contributes to level all the distinction of that famous Congress, who assembled on isin, to which I confess I am rendered most parthe 18th of May, 1775, and did not separate tial perhaps by my own experience of its effects, was his zeal for the education of youth, and apoltacy which New-York and Pennfylva-Harraffed as he was with business; enveloped nia have displayed. It is to be lamented that with perplexing papers, and intricate fuits in in this country our federal administration has fo chancery, he yet found time for many years, to much patronage in its hands; that inflead of keep a private school for the instruction of a taking its own fashions and ideas, from the

teeming and admiring which all nations now his includry and attention to bufinels was not lican nerve firm and unfhaken; that concil | What more could have been faid against Mr. Jeffer Of his indefatigable affiduity I was myfelf a witnels even in his laft ficknels .- When on his leath-hed, racked with agonizing pains. I favhim with a large hundle of papers, relative to an injunction in chancery, lying hy his hed-fide.-He told me he had been fludying them, and hoped to be hetter by the next day, that he might be enabled to hold the court again, and pronounce his decree in that cause; lamenting with extreme concern the inconvenience, of which the delay of bufines, occasioned by his fickness, would be productive to persons who had causes depending before him. At that mo-ment when death was visible in his face and in every limb, he thought not of himfelf; he thought only of the public. Oh! where thall we find fuch another Chancellor?

The necessary consequence of his great affiduity and attention to fludy, was his extensive, various and profound learning: his found and excellent judgment .- Others may indeed have excelled him in genius, but he certainly never was furpaffed in patriotifm, learning and judg-

Another quality, too, demands our attention, the most illustrious perhaps in the bright constellation of his virtues; this was his firm and inflexible republicanism, of which I have already adverted to feveral firiking teftimonials. Ever attached to the confliration of the United States, and to the principles of freedom, he was in every change of affairs always fleady & unfhaken. His mind was not to be moved by the gufts of popular influeace, nor by the flormy threats of tyranny. As, in 1776, he was the enemy of the King of Great Britain, fo in 1795 and 1709, he was an opponent of the Administration of John Adams, of alien, and fedition laws, & flanding armies, Always the friend of thepy and his twice have I feen him, ho try with age & touch ing all with veneration, in that very chair (pointing at the fpeaker's chair,) fitting as Prefident of the republican college of electors, and voting twice for a republican Prefident. Tet, wes it very observable that he never yielded for a moment to the rancour of party-fpirit, nor permitted the difference of opinion to interfere with his private friendflips, the truth of which observation will be acknowledged by many of his political opponents, to whom he neverthe-

lefs remained a friend in private life, to the laft His impartiality as a judge, and rigid attachment to what appeared to him to be equitable, was not less remarkable than his other extraorlinary qualities. It ought ever to he remembered that not withflanding he loved his country fo paffionately, and was for attentive to its inter eft, he yet loved equity fill more. It ought to be remembered that he was the first judge who lecided, (against the public opinion.) that the British debts should be recovered, and that on feveral very important occasions he entered decrees for large fums of money against his native flate. Yet, to the immortal honour of the people of Virginia, be it fuid, thate decisions of nig did not diminish his popularity, but made them admire and respect him fill more than

(To be continued.) 12222222222 FOR THE ENQUIRER.

> FEDERALISTS IN OFFICE. No. 5. MINISTERIAL OFFICES.

To flate all the arguments which would uftify the removal of federalifts from office, & to ay down the different exceptions which may ne taken to that principle, would far exceed the bounds of a long effay. Let the following therefore be confidered as a very defultory that chair of pine of the arguments that may be

employed !

What is most to be defired by the republicar party is, that fa broad a line of diffinction fiall be drawn between them and their opponents, that every man is to be known for what he is They fhould know their friends and they fhould know their enemies. Ther fhould know whom to confide in at the moment of danger and whom to diffruft in the very flush of prosperity. Without this necessary knowledge, their cause may appear to be frong in numbers; but when danger affails them, when the foirit of ariffocricy arifes among them, there is not real ftrength enough to refit her. They fall in the midft of imaginary triumphs.

To this want of a broad and paloable dilline. tion is to be afcribed much of that confusion of parties which already exists. Men from grow indifferent to principle, when it is not rigoroully adhered to, even in the most trilling arrangements. What is the confequence? The luke warm republicans, who prefer interest to principle, but who would be aftiamed to defert their party when their apostace could be easily deted ed. gradually relax in their firmness. They a-dopt a more foothing language towards the fedetalifts. They infensibly begin to unite with them on political measures; to vote with them at elections, and to calumniate their republican

frienda. But the prefent is peculiarly a crifis, when this suspicious spirit of moderation is likely to produce the most fatal misfortunes. Cast your eye towards Pennsylvania and New-York. In the first state, the administration of McKean is eulogifed by these apostates, these quids, or what is still more appropriate, the political mongrels. In New-York, the division among the republicans is more the refult of family feuds than of political principle; but even election Chancellor, Livingfton himfelf, the man who has differed the fetrices of a whole life honourable attempt to tear from Mr. Monroe during the Louisiana negociation, even he has it not then necessary to keep the widest possible Being diffinction between the republican and federal

Peace then to that weak and wavering policy which would prompt us to forget all political

republican cause? By fuch a hefitating, half-way policy, an administration acquires the contempt of its enefew young men at a time, always with very lit- people, it should fo often direct even their's; dy, the most enlightened, patriotic and heroic What a proof was this of condefcention, of pure probation of its country, that does not employ the persons all this exorbitant influence to prefer our repubthe perhaps ever existed in the world, in ef- patriotism and philanthropy! With all this, this exorbitant influence to preserve our repub-

own firength in the effort to gain over that of its opponents.

Fir be it from me to infinuate, that the prefent administration has purfued this ambiguous nolicy! Save a few retentions which fpring from the extreme liberality of its feelings, that administration is in a fair way of complying with the wishes of its supporters. One memorable reflection, foggefted by the prefent times, ought not however to escape it. Whatever may be thought of the opposition manifested by Mr. Randolph and the minority during the last Congress, their warmth of feeling does not, fould not recommend the practice of a tem porifing moderation. Already do we fre the effort, made in Pennsylvania to bolster up Gov. McKean's apostacy, by denouncing what are called the jacobinical principles of Mr. Randolph. Already is the ridiculous efort made to transfer the prejudices against Mr. R. to some of those nieful measure, which it was his honor to recommend. Already have the Supporters of the Yozoo dared to derive freh hope of faccefs, from the prefent unpopularity of their most formidable apponent. But peace to these men, with all their nefarious speculari ons! and peace to the faral error, that would perfuade us to retain the ferleralift sin office, & to purfue the flippery road of mo leration, beaufe Mr. Randolph has behaved with an mijuftifiable mpetuofity.

By this decided policy of excluding all fede raliffs from office and of removing almost all, that are already in office, this obvious effect is produced. Not only is the foirit of the real republicans increased, but many of those creep into their ranks, who are at the fime ime the moufe and hat of the fable, would be lriven out. They would appear in their naive character, not as treatherous friends, but as open foes. They would no longer be ready to join their former affociates, on the first profpect of their fuccefs. At least this remark is true, of most of the luke-warm and modified federolifts, who are now in office; and who holdit on the tenure of executive will.

But there is another argument employed to uftify the removal of federalifts & the appointnent of republicans, which wears a more loubtful appearance. It is, that as the repubicans are the real friends of their cou try, they leferve their reward; that an appointment hould be eiver, not only as a reward, but as an inducement to them to continue attached to heir republican principles; and that every administration should thus employ its patronage to extend its principles.

This argument is no doubt partly true, but of to forgrest an extent as it has been carried. No doubt the republicans deferve their proporionate thare of falary, and honour, as fimple itizens; no doubt they deferve ftill more than that proportion, from their being the most pariotic and uleful citizens (we proceed upon the ypothefis that their principles are the belt for their country.) But it would vet be improper to encourage the idea that republicans are to ad from the fole hope of reward ; & that they are therefore to become the fawning tools of exe Whatever tends to corrup their motives is injurious to the cause which they support. Are they to be encouraged to support a virtuous administration, because it may chance to recompense their ferrices? In there no danger that this will degrade them into miferable tools of executive caprice, or ambition?

We would confer offices on the republicans from a much ftronger, though perhaps a more romantie reason. We would confer these appointments not fo much from a politive as from a negative conditeration.

Why has the legiliature of Virginia retained directors? Why is the treafurer inftructed to give this vote to 10 republicans out of 15 directors? It is not because this union between hank and flate is proper, but because an union between the bank and politics is almost inevitable. It is not because the dire fors ought. but because they will most probably favor their own party. If it were pollible to defirov the political influence of a hank altogether, it would be the first and most valuable discovery wond the reach of our flatefrien, the next confideration flevald he, how to employ this influence fo as to do the leaft injury to the republican caufe. Directors thould therefore be chofen from the republican party, not fo much to pramote their own views, as to prevent the mischievous d figns of their opponents. It is not so much to introduce a friend as to exclude an enemy. It is not that the republicans mar. but that the federalifts may not profoer by this artificial influence. The cause of republican virtue should not be stained by the mean ambition of an office-hunter, but fill lefs thould the influence of office be fuffered to counteract the cause of republican virtue.

This argument applies with fill francer force to the appointment of the ministerial officers under the government. They are always confidered more intimately connected with the politics of a country than mere bank directors. They are at all times responsible to the government; their functions are not only originally created but continually regulated by political power: a bank on the contrary having once obtained its act of incorporation is in fact nothing more than a private monied company. But if their influence be more political in its kind, it is not less inits degree. They have not money, it s true, to put out to loan, as the directors have, but all the arrangements of their office are fo many powers called into action. Let us not forget too that their falaries are generally higher, and the artificial flation derived from their office, is generally more respectable. The argument therefore applies ftill more ftrongly to federal appointments than it will to a board of directors.

Let it not be faid that republicans are not al ways to be found, competent to discharge these duties. For it is to be recollected that the class of offices before us, is that of the minifterial kind, which require no extraordinary degree of genius or knowledge. Let it be re collected too that the republicans now conftitute a vak majority of the union, and that allowing them the same proportion of mind with their opponents, they will always have a fufficient number to execute the mechanical details of the government. If they cannot eke out poftmafters and collectors, how can they expect to furnish heads of departments and foreign ambaffadors?

Let it not be faid that it would be a mere matter of policy to retain these men in office. Some have indeed contended for this advantage upon two grounds:

1ft. That it prevents all those complaints against the government, those hideous yells athe sympathy of the people, which arise from the fituation of the removed officer. 2ly. That if it does not thus create an enemy

among the people, it furely makes an enemy of the exile, perhaps of his family and his kindred, As to the first argument, let this experience of the prefent administration expose its fallacy fon had be fwept every federal officer from the hoard? Has his liberality filenced the inveives and the calumnies of his opponents? Hu a fine e one of his public measures escaped the most scurrilous abuse? I there scance an act of his private life, which has not been desgeed om its tomb, and exhibited in all the deceitful colors which the most envennomed imagi-

nation could supply? And se to the fecond argument ; it will not he design that the displacement of an officer may make an enemy, but is it no lefs true that it makes a friend. But why talk of enmity, when he who is removed was before an enemy to the administration ? Expulsion may tharpen, but it does not forge, the dagger.
It has been fail indeed, that the administration

on makes an enemy of every difappointed candilate; and that it never fails to exasperate ten for one whom it attaches to its caufe. But does difin pointment always wear a candidate from He has folicited one officer in win ; but is that the only one, within the gift of the executive, which he may with to obtain? For every candidate that is difampointed, are there not always ten expediets on the lift, whom executive patronage has turned into friends of the administration? But the most convincing answer s, that the firmels displayed by the executive will fill more frongly attach to it the wifee an levertions of its party. A weak and praverno afminifration not only increases the of 's energies, but featters difmay in its own rinks. Its refolution to adhere to penciple, may indeed increase the animosity of its oppoents, but it adds in the fame m the attachment and confidence of its friends.

But are there not fome confiderations of great er efficacy than even thefe advantages? Is not e greatest forbearance due to the hero of aterman of the revolution this reward by the greatest fervices rendered to his country; who has proved by thefe very fervices that though a federalift in theory, h has been the unhefitating friend of freedom? Is not toleration next due to the officer has purchased a kind of right to his, place by having long discharged its duties with zeal, integrity and fkill? Has not that man too his claims, whole tolerant conduct towards the administration, has entitled him to their toleration; or whole defitute fituation, if deprived of his office, would entitle him to hold it, until he may be enabled by living coonomically upon the fruits of a lucrative appointment, to accommulate enough to support him at the period of his removal? " I proceed in the opertion" fays Mr. Jefferson to the merchants of New Haven. " with deliberation and enquir that it may injure the beff men leaft; and effect he purposes of justice and public utility with he lend private diffref; that it may be thrown as much as possible on delingwerer, on oppression, on intolerance, oh anti-revolutionary Adherence to our enemies?"

In fpite of the Caterpillars or the demeht, the rome of wheat in Virginia are faid to be uncommon!y fire.

What is fill better for the farmers is, that he price of it is likely to be very good. Wheat fold at Liverpool on the 18th of April at 125 6d. fterling, for the buthel of 70 lbs : fuperfine flour from 54 to 56% flerling and on the rife. Should the British be shut out of the Biltic Ports of Proffin for fome time, particularly from Dantzic, whence they annually import large careoes of wheat, and fill more should there he fort harvest in G. B. we may exped that our own wheat will command very high prices.

THE GRAND ECLIPSE OF THE SUNvill take place on Monday, and is well calculated to excite the observations of the curious. For some of he uses to which it may be applied, and the latitudes n which it will be an entire ecliple, we refer the reader to Lambert's Communication, published in his day's paper -the following is the account of it in the Virginia Almanac and in Boylan's North-Carolina Almanac.

A great and wifible eclipfe of the Sun, 6th month (June) the 16th, beginning at 9 h. 33 m. 11 s. A. M.

10 h. 58 m. 00 s. Richmond. Eclintical conjunction. 11 h. 20 m. 15 4. Middle of gen. eclipfe. 11 h. 21 m. 16 s. 12 h. 22 m. 1 a. P. M. Duration 2 h. 48 m. 50 s.

Digits eclipfed 10 3-4 on the Sun's N. limb. Firg. Almanack.

The fecond, of the Sun, 16th June, vifible, beginning 29 min. past 9 in the morning; greatest obser-ration, 50 min. past 10; ecliptical conjunction, 12 min. paft 11; end, 10 min. paft 12 or moon; 7 digits eclipfed on the N. Limb of the Sun's Dift. This ecliple having travelled in open space ever since the creation, clear of the Earth until about the middle of the 10th century, when it first touched the South Pole, and will wear off the North Pole about the year 2344, and then the Moon's fhades cannot touch

Two female Ministering Friends, (one from New-York, and the other from Philadelphia) have appointed a meeting at Friends Meeting-House in this City, to begin this forenoon at 10 o'clock. Richmond, 6 Mo. 15, 1806.

the Earth fo as to perform the fame revolution it

now does, again, until a period palles of more than

N. C. Almanack.

10,000 years.

#### THE FIRE WORKS Preparation by Mr. St. Awarn, will certainly be

Exhibited, at the Hay-Market Garden,

TO-MORROW EVENING.

BY virtue of a deed of truft, entered into the--1806, by Jacob Wood, of the county of Amherit, to fecure and infure the pondual pay-Fisher and Lefueur, merchants of the city of Richmond, will be fold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th inft. on the premifes The TRACT OF LAND, with it's appertenances, on which the faid Jacob Wood at prefent refides, in the county of Amh-rit, containing fixty, two and half acres, he the same more or lefs. This land is valuable in point of foil and fituarion; the improvements therein confift of a Grift Mill, Saw Mill, Diffillery and Dwelling House, well deferving the attention of

a purchaser. DAVID S. GARLAND, Trafer. June 19, 1806. (edf.)

FOR SALE,

TRACT OF LAND, lying on the main road, leading from Richmond to the Deep Run coal piers, about fix miles from Richmond, containing one hundred and ren acres, formerly the land of Orfon Kelly, adjoining the lands of Dock. Cringan, Mr Pendleton and others; it will be fold at Public tion, the 28th day of Jone, on the premiles, if not despoted of by private fale, before that day—Alfe fix LIKELY NEGROES. Any person that is inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by application to the Subscriber, at the Meadow-Bridge ROBERT WHITE.

June 15.

VOLUME 3.

### Sales at Anttion.

UniVitedly the 2d of July next, will be fold by Aus the sath premier, if all previously disposed of at pri-

FINAT VALUABLE BRICE TENEMENT on Shoc he hill, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied In homes H. Lynch. From of payment -one and two years credit, the

to the give a deed of trult on the property to Riese payment of the purchase money. TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'r. Jane 6.

FOR SALE-on the lowest terms :

esm ficks of LIVERPOOL SALT, and 90 crates of LIVERPOOL EARTHEN WARE of Superior quitie & well afforted, juft arrived in the flip Merchan. Com in Jonason, from Liverpool, at Ber

made Hundred-Which ship will take in Tobacco to the address of Jastes Maury, Esq of Laverpool She has excellent accom-Day or Main & PICKYT, POLLAND & JOHNSTON OF Fara and, the Captain as board, or the subscriber,

OVERTON ANDERSON. .. Try :1.

BY sirgue of a deed of truth, entered into theday of \_\_\_\_ 1803. by Jacob Wood, of the countr of Amherft, to fecure and infure the punQual paymone of all he due from the faid Jacob Wood to P. Nor and Lefurur, merchants of the city of Richmost, will be fold to the highest bidder, for ready proney, on Saturday the 28th inft, on the premifes : The TRACT OF LAND, with it's appertenances. en which the faid Jacob Wood at prefent refides, in the county of Amherit, containing fixty two and half acres, be the fame more or lefs. This land is value able in point of foil and firmation; the improvements therein could of a Griff Mill, Saw Mill, Diftillery and Dweiling House, well deferving the attention of a purchafer.

DAVID S. GARLAND, Traffeet June 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TRACT OF LAND, lying on the mair road, leiding from Richmond to the Deep Ran coll pitts, about fix miles from Richmond, containing each undred and ten acres, formerly the bull of Or-In Kelly, adjoining the lands of Dack, Cringan, Mr. Pendleton and others; it will be tall at Public Sme tion, the 18th day of June, on the premifes, if not desposed of by private sale, before that day-Alfa fir LIKELY NEGROES. Any person that is incharde to purchase, may know the terms by appli-cation to the subscriber, at the Mea low-Bridges. ROBERT WHITE.

] ine 13.

STAUNTON STAGE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public his STAOLS will regularly, during the featon of the springs, leave the Bell-Tavern in this city, on Tuefday's at 5 o'clock in the evening; & on each Satur-day at the hoar of 10 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive at Capt. Edmonton's Tavern in the Town of Stauaton; where pallengers, going on to the Springs, may be furnished, et all times, with Hackney Coachand other postate consevances, from thence. Muc's point and expense has been taken by the proprietor in the felection of good horfes, carriages and eareful drivers-and confidently affures the public, he is in possession of as good as any in this state.
RICHARD TERRELL.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Negro WOMAN, shout thirty years A of age, who is a good cook, and two Children, w low it mouth old. Enquire at the har of the Unon Tavern, or at the Office of the Enquirer. 31

BURR MILL STONES, of ALL 11225; and PLAISTER OF PARIS, of an excellent quality PORTALE, AS DICAL, MY

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. near the Market. Dec.4. [eptf.]

TO BE RENTED.

THE hege THREE STORY HOUSE on the Main-Arest eaft of the Market, formerly occu-Fed by Cahen and Ifaces, and lately by Capt. John S. lications at it a good fland for business and fuitable for the accumulation of a large family.

Alfo, the rioUSE (formerly known by the figure

of the birt in hand) at the corner of the ftreet lesdag to thereh hill : to both of thefe tenements garmak know, on application to James Whitelaw, fer- chafe money, by jeant of the City, or to

JACOB I. COHEN. February 95. (lawtf

LANDS IN CUMBERLAND FOR SALE

" true of a Deed of Truft, bearing date the April, 1801, recorded in Cumberland Can-Office, to me executed by James Deane, Franch B. Deane, and Thomas M. Deane, to fecure a certain fure of money, due by them to Joseph Gallego-I will offer for fale, to the highest bidder, on the 26th ther by conveyed, viz.

One Trad containing one hundred and thirty-feven scres, more or lefs, firuate in the county of Cursleriand, fix miles above the Court House, being a trast purchased by the faid Deanes, from Parson Chipton, as will appear by reference to the deed of fale on record, in the faid County Court.

file of the road, leading to the Court House, one mile diffant below the fame, bounded by lands of William Beverly Langhorne, and by lands of John

The full 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 bearing interest and approved fecurity.

M. B. POITIAUX.

tdf.

to the Sach day of July next.

A LI perfors baring claims againft the effate of John Hoomes, dec'd. of the Bowling-Green, are requelled to make them knogen, that dud those indebted muft make immediate phy-JOHN HOOMES, and

Executors of John Hoomes, dec'd,

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Being anxious to discharge all my just debts, I will sell a great bargain is two new BRICK.TE-NEMENTS, on the Main-Street, on Shockor-Hill: they are well calculated for flores and private families, and confidered to be as good flands for buliness as any in that part of the city; they will be fold feparately or together, to fuit purchafers. If this property is not fold by private contrad before Tuefday, the 24th day of June next, it will, on that day, be fold at public audion. Any person withing to purchase, will be shewn the property, and may know the terms (which will be very accommodating), by application

to the subscriber living adjoining the premises.

I will also dispose of, by private contract, my half acre LOTT in the neighborhood of Gen. Moseley. on which there is a two flory Brick House erected, 44 feet long by 22 feet wide; this house is not finished in the inside, but can be finished to fuit the purchafer. For terms apply to J. B. WINN.

O BE RENTED-The Tenement where I now refide, and possession given in time. I. PENN.

April 11. tf .

HE subscriber baving relinquished all idea of removing to the Western Country, deems it necessary to inform his friends, that he intends practifing in the courts of Richmond county, Esfex, King and Queen, and in the diffeid of King and Queen, nd in the Chancery Court of Williamsurg.

JOHN HORACE UPSHAW. April 29.

TO RENT,

Win. Dandridge's effate, next above Mr. Im. Price's large building. For terms apply to NATHANIEL SHEPPARD, Agent for the cree's

THE fuhicriber has removed his Broker's Office to the middle tenement, in Dodor Ternan's new huilding, the first door above Mestra Pickett, Pol-lar I and Johnston, and the second below the Post-Office ; where he will attend particularly to all bufinels confided to him.

THOMAS NORVELL For fele, 10 SHARES in the JAMES RI-

VER COMPANY. June 6.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Archibald M'Catt, of the town of Tappaliannock, and county of Efex, to Archibald Dick and David Buchanan, bearng date the 25th day of May, 1789, for fundry purpofer therein mentioned; will be fold in the faid town of Teppahannuck, on the Pith day of June next,

THREE LOTTS, known in the plan of the faid town by No. 1, 2, and 73, whereon the faid M'Call at present resides; on these lotts are very vafnable improvements, confifting of a Dwelling House two flory high, with three rooms and a paffage below, and three rooms above fairs, three rooms in the cellar, with a fire place in every room, and feveral out-houses, confishing of a Kirchen, Smoke-house, Stable, &c. all of which are pleafantly figuated 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

Will be fold on the fame day, on the premifes, A TRACT OF LAND, the property of faid M'Call, fituate in the county aforefaid, on Holkins's creek, adjoining the faid town of Tappahannock, containing by estimation, five hundred and two acres, be the fame more or lefs, together with the water grift mill adjoining, which is at prefent out of repair, but may be rendered very valuable at a famillexpence, the eldeil a girl about eight years old, the youngedt a 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, brick and wood, calculated for manufacturing on an extensive plan, situate on a never-failing Gream, within one mile of tide water; belonging to this mill are two very convenient houses for the accommodation of a miller, cooper, &c. This tract of land is generally of good quality, lies well and is well timbered. Will libervife be fold on the 28th day of the fame month. (June) at John Miller's Tovern, in the faid county

of Effer, A TRACT OF LAND, the property of faid M'Call, fituate near faid Miller's Tavern, adjoining the lands of Thomas Allen and Joseph Man, coursin ing by estimation, one hundred and feven acres, be the fame more or lefs, 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 case a Deed of Traft Gers are attached. The terms will be moderate, and on the property will be required to fecure the pur-

GEORGE POTTIE, and CHARLES THOMPSON, Attornier in fall for the creditors of Arch. M' Call. Louifa, April 18.

FOR SALE,

At public audion, on the premifer, on Wednefdry, 10th September next, (if not previously disposal of by private

FIVE hundred and fifty scree LAND, fituated in the upper end of Cumberland county, eighteen day of May next, at Cumberland Court, TWO miles from the Court-House, three from Farmville, TRACES OF LAND, being part of the property, and one from a good manufacturing mill on Appomattor, now mavigable, almost to Petersburg.

This LAND lies handlomely, is in good order and nerior in quality to none east of the mountains: there is 10 or 12 acres meadow, handfomely fet with timothy, and about 20 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 va-One Trad containing two hundred and five acres, luable; ond third the purchase money will be requimore or lefs, fituate in Cumberland, on the fouth | red in hand and the balance in two annual inftalments. JOHN KELSO.

TO ME THOMAS BRADSHAW,

A S you are not an inhabitant of this flate, and have not any agent therein, known to me, to whom anotice can be given, be pleased to take notice fale will take place on the 26th day of May next, as that on the last Saturday in June next, I shall, at the shove stated, and the terms of payment will be one dwelling hovie of Nicholas Vaughan, in the country and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds of Nottoway, between the hours of eight in the morning and feven in the evening of the above mentioned day, take the depositions of the faid Nicholas Vaughan. of Jacob Seay, Nathan Fowlkes and Peter Knight to be read as evidence in a fult depending in the coun-N. E. The fale of the above property is postponed ty court of Prince-Edward, wherein you, and others M. B. P. | are plaintiff's, and I am defendant.

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

CHARLES SPENCER. AS just received a supply of GOODS by the HAS just received a supply of the smoogs which ships Protectres and Intrepid, amongs which is a very general affortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. A few Homony and Wheat Mills, of a large fize and on an entire new and approved confirmetion, which may be worked by water, horse, or hand. 903W,

PROPOSALS

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

FROM Washington City by Alexandria, Col-chester and Dumsfries, 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 m 6 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 11 A. M. and arrive Frederickflurg by 5 p. M. in 15 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 r. M.; leave Alexandria at 3 r. st. and arrive at Washington by 5 r. at. DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Washington City every day at 4 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 6 A. M.; leave Alexandria at 7 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 1 r. M.; leave Dumfries at 2 r. M. and arrive at Frenericksburg by 7 r. M.

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 4 r. u.; leave Alexandria at 14 r. u. and arrive at Walhington City by 6f r. ac. 7. Frederickberg by Bowling Green, White Chim-nies, Hanover c. s. Richmond and Ofborne's to Peterfourg, fix times a week. APRIL 16 TO DECEMBER 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A. st. & arive at Richmond by 3 r. M ; leave Richmond at 4 r M. and arrive at Peterfburg by 9 P. M. Leave Peterflurg every day, Sunday excepted, at 2

eave Richmond at 64 A. M. DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15. Leave Fredericksbirg every day, Sunday excepted it 5 A. M. and arrive it Richmond by 6 r. M.; leave

Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 4 A. M. & arrive at Petersburg by 10 A. M.
Returning. Leave Peterfborg every day, fave Sunday, at 2 r. M. & arrive at Richmond by S r. M.; leave Richmond

every day, fave Sunday, at 4 A. M. and arrive at Frederickfourg by 8 r. M. 8. From Richmond to Braziers, New-Kent C. H. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton, to Nerfolk,

three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.A. M. & arrive at Hampton by 9 r, M. & riNorfolk on Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday by 10

RETURNING.
Leave Norfolk every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at S P. M. & arrive at Richmond the next days by

9. From Pererfburg by Cabbin-Point, Smithfield, Surrry c. n. & and Sleepy hele, to Portsmouth, three times a week.

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

Leave Portfmouth every Tuelday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M. arrive # Sleepy hole by 9 A. M.; leave Skepy hole at 10 A. M. and asrive at Peterfburg

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Peterfburg every Sunday, Tuesday & Thurs day at 11 a. m. and arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 r. m. Leave Sleepy hole every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 4.4. M. & arrive at Portfinouth by 8 A. M. RETURNING. Leave Portmouth every Monday, Wednelday and

Friday at 3 r. m. & arrive at Sleepy hole by 7 r. m. Leave Bleepy hole every Tuefday, Thursday & Sa arday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Peterfburg by no From Lynchhurg by Bethell, Pediar mills & Win

anton, to Lenngton, once a week.

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

at Lynchburg by 6 P. M. From Waterford by Snicker's gap, R. Braden's flore I. Janny's flose, Uppervill and Ifrael Janny's mill, to Waterford, osce a week

Leave Waterford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Upperville by 6 r. M. Leave Upperville every Thursday at 6 A. M. & ar rive at Waterford by 6 s. M.

From Wythe c. u. by Tazewell c. u. Ruffell c. u and Lee a u. to Robinson's mills, once in two weeks. Leave Wythe c. u. every other Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Robinson's mills on Sunday by 6

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

NOTES.

1. The Poll-Mafter General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts he previously dipulating an adequate compensation for any entra expence that may be occasioned

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

3. For every thirry minutes delay (unavoidable accidents accepted) in arriving after the times preferibed in any contract, the contractor fhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue untill the de parture of any depending mail, whereby the mails defined 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, de-fires to carry newspapers, other than those convey-ed in the mail, for his emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what fum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what fum without that

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 contrad.

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

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

in the body of a stage carriage, he is defired to state it in his propolals. 9. The Post-mafter General referves to himfelf the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen, which amount to the less of a

10. The contrads for the routes numbe 14, 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 rime, and continue in force until

> CIDEON GRANGER, POST-MASTER OFNERAL

GENTRAL POST-OFFICE, Waftingten Gity, April 26, 606.1

the 31ft of March, 1809.

foreign Incelligence.

Translation from the Paris Moniteur.

AFRICA:

ALCIERS, February 25.

The spirit of revolution which has announce ed itself in this country with such terrible symptoms, does not yet frem to be entirely ftiffed It is known that Tremecen has been delivered up to the horrors of a pillage, in which two hundred Jews perified. Here, the fearcity excited apprehenfions of fresh tumults. A few executions stopped the troubles ready to be renewed. A woman accused of having propagated feditions rumours, was thrown into the determined that the charge d'affaires of the emfea; at prefent the town is quiet, but the minds of the foldiers in the barracks are ftill agitated ; it is even afferted that a confpiracy bad been formed there, and that leveral Turks, convicted of being concerned in it, were frangled.

letach the Dey from the particular affection he bears to France in the person of her emperor. He diftributed prefents to all the grandees, to the men in office and even to the lowest spies of the regency. Six weeks after the battle of Tra-falgar, he officially announced that the British fleet had gained a victory in which the admirals of the two fleets were killed. But thefe pretended advantages and the prefumption with which he displayed them, were unable to regain him the favor he had loft, and in consequence of difcuffions which took place three days after, relative to the French conful, the Dey ordered Mr. Cartwright to be driven out of his palace by a chaoux.

However, the British confal, fill untired with either humiliations or intrigues, did not renounce his hopes. His projects tended to nothing less than to bring the three regencies into the coalition and to get possession of the trade of the kingdom of Algiers, by establishing armed factories at Bonne and Oran, to arrive at this refult, all measures are eligible for the English agent, and he was powerfully seconded by his government. It was exactly at the moment when the immortal emperor of the French was entering Germany at the head of his grand army, that Cartwright redoubled his efforts; and it cannot be denied that protected by all the powerful Aga, he had for fome time great advantage. Succours in men, in warlike stores and provisions were carried by English armaments to the fortress of Oran, belieged by the rebels (4); present's were distributed to all the grandees of the regency; a confiderable fum was promifed to the Agai'if he resolved on the measures proposed against France and Spain in fine, two commanders of frigates were fent hither to congratulate the Dey upon his accelfion to the throne, and offer him prefents pro-portioned to the importance of the determination folicited. Thefe two commanders even positively afferted that the grand feignfor and Pruffia had united their arms to thole of Austria and Russia against France, and that the emperor of the French had already met with confiderable loffes upon the Rhine.

This news, guaranteed in the most folemn manner, supported by the charms of seduction and by odious rumors spread against the French charge d'affaires, placed the life of the latter in the utmost danger at the time of the dreadful pillage exercifed over the unfortunate Jews.

More authentic and more certain information, together with the death of the Aga, which hap previous to the death of the Aga, the Dey had convoked a divan at the marine, which the French and English charge d'affairs were invited to attend. The purpose of this affembly was to difcuss the complaints lodged against the piracies of the English of Bonne. The French conful general and charge d'affaires, arriving from the country where he had received this invitation, learned that the English conful was already two hours at the marine, and had taken the place of honor next the admiral, to obtain over him the precedence which was granted by the ancient and new treaties to the French convoys over all the others, and in a private converfation which he had with the Dev. he expatiated at large on the tyranny which the Englifh agents were endeavoring to exercise in all governments. The Dey liftened to him with great attention, was firuck, above all when the French conful unveiled to him the intrigues of the cabinet of St. James's at Conftantinople, to bring the grand feignior into the deplorable flate which his power is fallen into. The divan of the marine was broken up, and the Dey gave orders at Bonne, conformably to the defires of the French conful. This conference may be confidered as the pe-

riod of the absolute fall of the confideration of the English conful with the regency. A few days after the death of the Aga, bereft him of an accomplice and a powerful protector. He tried in vain by prefents, flattery and intrigues, his usual resources, to resume the favor which he had loft. These means turned against himfelf. Profirate at the feet of the granders of Algiers, he even fatigued them with his bafenels : he meddled in the affairs of the country. made exaggerated claims for Jews whom he caused to wear the English cockade. The Dey began to defire him to present himself before him only for the affairs which concerned the government, and which could not be treated by the organ of his drogman. Mr. Cartwright, paying little attention to this warning, prefented himself again, and the Dey was charged to order him to be refused admission at the gate of the palace, and at length have him turned away by tchaoux.

According to an immemorial cultom, at the festivals of Bayram, all the foreign confuls came in corps to the palece to falute the Dey and the grandees of the regency. A few days before, the Dey had given orders not to let in the Englift conful, who had the prodence not to pre-fent himfelf, and the cultomary prefents, which he got shamefully delivered by a Janissary, were

fent him back.

Nevertheless, this English agent, who affected the greatest haughtiness towards the agents of the other nations, and who called himfelf Conful of the confuls, had obtained through intrigues

under the power of the Aga, the country-ho fe of the unfortunate Der Muftapha. It is a very handforme palace fittpate at forme diffrance from. and to the eastward of the lower, commanding the whole road; even in Europe it would be a very remarkable monument. The Dey fett bim orders to quit it. Mr. Cartwright canf-feveral fleps to be taken by a few partizana he had left, in order to avoid this new humiliation but the Dev remained idflexible and the Briting agent was obliged to cause his furniture to be removed in the utmost hafte. He fill, however. left the pole of his flag flanding; but the regen-cy caused it to be taken down. A few days afe terwards, the Dey made an offer of this countryboule to the French conful, who thanked him for the favor, but alledged that he had another; the Dey, however, infifted, faying that he was peror of France flould have a fuitable refidence, and fept him the keys by a cheoux. The flag of his majefty the emperor and king have con-

After hisreturn to the town, the London en In the mean time, the regroey has been the ful that himfelf up in his house, which he did theatre of agitations of another kind. Mr. not quit for fear of heing insulted by the vilett Cartwright, the English conful, fet all the of the populace. He did not even fee any of the forings at work of intrigue and corruption to other conful. other confuls.

Another circumftance completted, the dif-

grace and ended by caufing Mr. Cartwright to be fent off. It deferves to be developed. From four to five hundred Portuguele prilon ers were in flavery and the Spanish conful was to be appointed to raufom them. But Mr. Cartweight, withing to take this negotiation into his own hands, had, in conjunction with fome offcers, caused the dispositions of the court of Lifbon to be changed. The priloners feeing the contempt in which the English conful was held. wifhed to entruft their interest to the French conful. But Mr. Cartwright's intrigues had fuspended all negotiation—Thus, whilft the protection of the emperoe of the Prench caused all French or Italian Subjects to be gratuitoufly releafed, whilst even the Sardinians who had been slaves for twenty years, such as Joseph Granara, and Therefa Calderoni, by the French confut's intervention, got rid of their chains, for the fourth of the ordinary ranfom; the conful of A power which calls itself the fovereign of the fear, fuffered the fubjects of an ally to languish in ail the horrors of flavery, and even obfructed the efforts which the French could was making to

In thort, after this affair had been delayed fereral months, owing to the opposition it met with from the English conful, an advice boat arrived here on the 20th January, by which the Spanifts conful learned that a Portuguete fquadron copfifting of two fail of the line, two frigates and a brig, were at Alicant and might be expected here every inflant, in order to negotiate peace and ranfom 500 flaves who were at Algiers. Ca the 30th, fignals were made for the Portugues division being in fight, which foon advanced into the middle of the road, with the flag of truce hoisted. The conful of Spain immediately hastened on board, but the very moment the divifine appeared, Mr. Cartwright Lent out a frank English privateer which failed direct towards it. After fome conversation had taken place beween the captain of this privateer and the Porugues iquadron the latter tacked about.

The regency prefumed that the English con-ful, who had for a long time been intriguing both here and at Lifbon in order to be charged with the negociation; feeing that his attempts for the purpose were baffled, had hastened to break it off, by giving advice to the Portuguese commandant, that three of the regency's corfairs were on the point of coming into port as well as a large Portuguele merchantman richly laden aken by the rais Ahrmeda, The Dev pened at that interval, fuddenly disconcerted the following morning that the Bortuguese dethe intrigues of the English conful. A few days wifion had disappeared fell into the most violent passion, called the English conful a fpy, and faid that he fhould be beheaded, were any accident to happen the Algerine corfairs at fer even were he fure that not a Rone would be left

in Algiers.

Mr. Cartwright, having been informed of the disposition of the Dey, fent his Jew brother (for his drogman & janiffary have been taken away from him,) to alk for an audience of the Dey, in order to beg pardon for his conduct. The prince replied that as long as he was Dey of Algiers, he would never behold, even at a diftance, the face of a man unworthy of reprefenting a government. Mr. Cartwright then fent out a boat after the Portuguese, but after beating about at fea for feveral days without coming up with them, it returned to port. The three corfairs are also arrived with the Portuguele prize which is now felling at Tangiers. By an American brig which came into this harbour a few days fince, and which had fpoken with the Portuguele, the regency had been informed that they were cruifing to the eastward of Algiers, and were to return here as foon as the weather permitted. They have not, however, made their appearance, and it is faid they are returned

to Gibraltar. The affair would have rendered the fituation of the English consul fill more critical had not a floop haftily dispatched by the governor of Gibraltar, on the information he had received of Mr. Cartwright's polition, caft an anchor before Algiers on the 19th inft. The English conboard, but the Vekilharji would not fuffer bim without permiffion from the Dey.

The captain of the floop went to the Dey's palace with the American charge des affairs when long explanations took place on the con-duct of the English agent. The Der again called him a fpy, and a man unworthy to represent a fovereign. He declared that as long as he way Dey of Algiers no confideration should induce him to treat with Mr. Cartwright.

New attempts were in vain made on the foilowing morning to induce the Dey to adopt more favourable fentiments fowards Mr. Cartwright, and to avoid a new humiliation from the British government. The Dey required that Mr. Cartweight should quit the residence, and yesterday be embarked with all his property on board the English floop, the commander of which fasted him with 18 guns.

LONDOW, April 26.

We have given it as our opinion, that the emperour of the French would, molt probably, make overtures of peace to our government, not with any real pacific intentions, but merely with a view to excite embarraffment in our new administration, and to create falle bopes in the The English could at pirefent claims 50,000 ministration, and to create falle bopes in the Spanish dollars for this biject. But the day answer country. We have good reason to believe, that ed that he acquited that by restoring 25 Mayor pacific propositions were actually made; but they swowed such terms as, we trust, would be RICHMOND, 17th JUNE.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Oration,

MONOUNCED AT THE FUNERAL OF Crorge Muthe.

[- TYCLUDED.]

were the public virtues of this His private virtues were not lels Among the most confpicuous of ile interrity and difintereftednefs. Pe, no man, not even the best of the Greece and Rome, ever . f virtues to a presser height than min his manners, ftrielly tempeto and regardless of all profits exa wee made with honour and a good he furnished an example in the viworth (as I have been told by fome on lan hanny to fee here prefent) of a truthe class upright lawyer, a character fupmary (hough I hope erroneoully) to No confideration could o Grave from the Brait line of er, to were in lice, or the laws of his With the fpirit of a philosopher 's core, and was indeed the brighteft

Web thefe virture of a ftern and rigid I more wer he known, that this finders, the man of underfating and indexinte republican and a hear overflowing with the mill Kimbarle. A Sinter never throb a in the bottom of a human being. His fent was the feat of honey more and fentibility From this med amighte turn of mind proceed his ever affive charity and liberality, the genlen-fe and mildness of his temper, which was then is never but by his zeal for his country' modell and unaffaming deportment, agness to give pain to any mortal. He theny extended to every human being, prever low & humble his flation ; for he, emplanted v. was at ways firiting to do good. at he Seers of his court, the gentlemen who but the pleafure of pleading, and those who bal cante depending, before him, let all who were elected by him, and indeed all who know him, hear witness to the sweetness of his temper, his henevolence and kind deportment. Henexillinguels to give trouble and pain was and almost in his last agonies-" Oh gentlemail" fild he, fearce audible, " you are very god -lan farry you take fo much trouble-

by it will be in vain !" I Tr be faid indeed that in one deplorable the e. (which it frikes me with horror even to mention.) his henevolence was placed on an merorthy object, and repaid with black ivers mile.

But let not the felfich, man deduce from this destrop event an argument against the indulcharity, nor let the good man be difcorred. As no human being can be perfect erhant, that the mildness and goodpris of Mr. Wythe was fornetimes carried too Batif behad any fault, it was that of ex--live vanducts, which injured himfelf alone. Injured did I fay ? No; whatever may have en the cause of his death, and I tremble to link of its probable cause, he is not really injured. He is only relieved from the infirmities of mortality a little foon r; and although he may be a proof of the truth of the faying,

How of that does goo lucks wound itfelf, And freet affection prove the fource of wine

The then, fellow citizens, is the true charac ter of the man, whose death we lament, of him who now He pain that coffee, a liftlefe lump of elev. But no -he is not there ! The good, the kind, the generous, the noble-minded Corree Wythe is not there. His mortal body, divine and immortal foul is far away, perhap phase the flux themfelves, enjoying everlafting befein the prefence of that God, on whom he called to his hone and refuge, in the laft ago nies of expiring nature.

Here permit me to correct a mifriken contion, which has gone abroad concerning I think it particularthis excellent man. -In important to five that he was a chris-Il- communicated to me himfelf, a veir or two before his death, his full conviction of the truth of the christian religion, and, on his death-bed, often prayed to Jefus Christ ha Saviner for relief. But death he did not dread, experting only a with to lay down his life with rife, observing, that, alas! it was a piry it from't be fahard for a man to die 1

I will now conclude with exhorting every per for prefent, and particularly the younger part of inv andience to imitate the example of the victues of that man whom I have endeavoured to prostery. True it is, that all who now hear me, cause expest to attain the honors and dignifed the ins which he enjoyed and adorned. But it is in the power of all to refemble him in . industry a d application to findy, in his inte mir, pl inness and purity of manners, and i his patriotion and republican principles. bet me entreat you to confider that it is not by t clove of money, by foppery and parade, by pomb and luxury, that the liberties of the penper tre to be preferred. If you with the Temp'e of Freedom, that glorious Rendure erected in America, to remain unimpaired a thousand y are bence, it is incumbent upon you to live as i multivans ought, free from vice and profution. ever firm and infl xible, and never deviating I en the course of reftitude. If you admire the charafter of the illustrious George Wythe, Brice to mak - that charafter your own.

Your reward will be, in the first place, the approbeion of your own conferences, the heft and most viluable reward of virtue in this world, for more precious than the applitufe of a crund, which often is befrowed on the undeferving. This was the approbation which the ho-Belt republican Wythe valued above every bther, and this we may all obtain, if we fincerely defire it. Your reward in the next place will be the applicate of all good men, that applaufe which the patriot George Wythe obtained. Such are the charms of true virtue that bad form ad nice it against their own inclinations and you I men never fail to love it, even in those who differ from them in opinion. Thus, you fee that federalifts and republicans, friends and has in politice, all unite in fincerely mourning the late of the firm, the fincere, the virtuous re-

they feel the froke of death embittered by the sharp and venomous fling of ingratitude. But they have their confidation. They repose their chopes in the boson of their God, and look to the place he has prepared as their permanent abode. Such was the comfort, which smoothed the held of death to bur departed friend.

He always believed in a such interest of the pendency of a suit, as by disobedience to any order, anythe of court made during the pendency of a suit, e.c. But the attachments which are ifficient.

ed the best of death to our departed friend.

He always believed in a future and a better fate, which alone can afford to good men their just retribution; and I trust is himself at this moment in that happier world, where "the wicked seafe from troubling and the weary are If his bleffed fpirit, exalted above the cares and pains of mortality, could nos render us any fervices, I would invoke it, and call upon him to infule into our hearts, at leaft a portion of his virtues. But to him it would not be proper for us to make our application, To the Almighty Creator only, to that God who made him all that he was, our requests should be directed. And that be may, in his mercy teach us properly to estimate, and draw the most useful instruction from the great example which is pow set before us, is my most fincere and fervent prayer.

レクタクタクタクタクタク FOR THE ENQUIRER.

ON THE DOCTRINE OF CONTEMPTS.

There is nothing more abhorrent to the feelngs of a republican people, & there cannot exift more abundant fource of opprellion than the uncertainty of penal laws. In our flate, crimes are for the most part accurately defined, and the corresponding punishments clearly pointed out, so that in most instances it is almost imposfible for any man to offend against the laws without knowing that he is guilty of a certain crime, and is liable to a certain purifiment. The doc-trine of contempts committed against courts of office, forms perhaps a folitary exception to this honorable and excellent provision in our criminal code. We are obliged to perule the volumes of the common law of England not only to afcertain in what the crime of " con-tempt" confils, but also to find out what not confifts, but also to find out what pur nifiment is annexed to it, and the no less important circumflance of the manner in which the punishment shall be inflicted. Indeed after the most attentive perusal of those volumes, we thall fill be puzzled to afcertain the extent of the crime, because there is a discretion vested in the courts on this subject which places certainty beyond our utmost reach. That discretion is in my humble judgment repugnant to republican principles, and in lefs sufpicious times may be eality converted into an engine of great oppref-

By referring to the commentaries on the laws of England, we find that the contempts which are punishable by the superior courts of justice there, are either direct or confiquential, and it is aftenishing to observe how many acts are confidered as coming within that crime. Perhaps many of the inflances which are recited ought in fact to call down the vengeance of the law but when we recollect that those who are guilty. of contempts are to be punished in their perfons and their fortunes, in a fuminary manner, without the intervention of a jury, by a court who are most commonly interested, and who can hardly he removed from office even for the groffeft mifbehaviour, we may furely paufe and alk, can there be fafety whilft fuch laws exist. Let us take a first view of the various acts which are punishable in a fummary way, and are confidered as coming under the description of contempts.

1ft : When Judges and Magistrates of inferior courts at unfailtly, oppreflively or irregularly in the discharge of the duties of their office, or when they proceed in a cause which they are directed by a fuperior court not to pro eed in, they are confidered in all thefe cases as being guilty of a contempt. Under this regulation, a complete maftery is given to the superior courts over the inferior, not oute for the purpole of reverting their judgments, but of punithing them for injultice, oppression, and irregularity, and those superior courts have the complete discretion to fay what thall be confidered as unjust, oppreffive, or irregular. Under this regulation a refrectable magificate who may have discharged the duries of his office with fidelity, may under a charge of disobedience to a writ pro-I admit, is before us. But the real man, the ceeding from a superior court, or of irregular without being allowed to defend himfelf before his peers. be fined and imprisoned according to no measure but that of the judge's diferetion. The common law of England is the law of Virginis, and I presume that our superior courts confider themfelves as having the fime authority over our inferior magistrates, that the court of king's bench has over the subordinate jurifdictions in England. In this fate there are upwards of a thousand magistrates. Is this numerous and respectable class of citizens willing that they should be subject to the discretion, or more properly speaking the whim and caprice of a few jurges, however wife, and virtuous they may he? Can any reason be possibly asfigned why a magistrate should be deprived of He delivers his sentiments freely, not in the view furily occurs, " quits cuftodiet et ipfos cufto- of the court nor to intimidate it. Ought he to much what he had faid, for he had no disposition to des?" If by this short and summary method he considered as original? From formally wound any semilaman's feelings, who did not intend the inferior judges are to be punished for a violation of law, who shall punish the superior magistrates, when they thall equally offend? They will formetimes act irregularly, unjustly, or oppreffirely, and in fuch cafes would deferve this fubject, while yet they have the power.

21: When billiffs, gaolers, theriffs and other officers of the court abuse the process of the law, or deceive the parties by any acts of oppression, extortion, collulity behaviour, or culpable neglect of duty, they are confidered as guilty of contempts, and are punishable in the same way, that so much confidence should be reposed in In this inflance alfa, I conceive the power of any fet of men? Is it not insular that tome the courts is confiderable. A jury must be in- modification should not be attempted to be the courts is confiderable. A jury must be infinitely better calculated to judge of these criminal acts, and of the pinifhment proper to be anpexed to them than the court.

3rd: Attornies and folicitors who are guilty of frand and corruption, injustice to their clients, or other dishonely practices. Hee no reason. why they thould not have the benefit of the trial by jury. Indeed the law of Virginia feems to have altered the common law in this respect. By our ftarute law, the counsel who practife in the court of appeals, court of chancery, general or diffrict courts, are Hable to have their license lufpended or vacated for mal-practices, either in those courts or the inferior ones; but the process against them is not summary, for the party accused is to be summoned to thew cause why an information should not be filed against him, and when the information is filed, a jury is empannelled to afcertain his guilt.

4th: Jurymen who make default when fum-

moned, who refuse to he sworn, or to give any

was the cale of our infortunate friend, I much to the diferetion of the courts, and they

which are iffued, in confequence of contempts of this fort, are confidered rather as civil execuions for the benefit of the party, than as a criminal profecution.

7th : The last species of contempt is that which may be offered by every person, and is fraught with most danger to the eltizen on account of the great diferetion given to the judge, and the undefined nature of the crime, of these contempts may arise in the face of the court, as by rude and contumelinus behaviour, by obstinacy, perversenels or prevarication, by breach of the peace, or wilful diffurbances, Others may happen in the ablence of the party. as hy disobeying, or treating with disrespect the writs, or the rules, or the process of the court ! by persenting fuch writ to the purpoles of private malice, extortion or injustice; by speaking or suriting contemptuously of the court or judges. Aling in their judicial capacity; by printing falfe accounts or even true ones. without prope permission, of causes then depending in judgment. of a jury. On that occasion the common law or by any act which demonstrates a gross want of doctrine of contempt was, I believe, recognize regard and refped for courts of juffice.

any difturbance, or any act from being done whilft in fellion which has a tendency to interrupt the important bulinels which it may have to transas, but would not this object be fecured by authorizing the courts to deliver the party to the cultody of the theriff, there to remain until the end of the court, or for a certain num. ber of days, as completely, as by authorizing them to inflict a rigorous fine, and a more lengthened imprisonment? The power of the legislature, over those who interrupt their proceedings, I believe, extends no firther, and to every religious man it may feem as important that an affembly collected for the purpose of worthipping their creator, should have a scome our, in a note to Mr. T. M. Randolph's last observation plete a power to preferve order, and punish contempts against them, as a court of justice. By the Virginia law, if any person wilfully or malicioully difturbs a religious affembly, he may be put under restraint by any magistrate during religious wor hip, and bound to appear at the next court, where he may be punished with fine and imprisonment to be affelfed by a jury. Where is the impropriety, or the danger to the good order of lociety, in measuring the same just ice to a judge as to a preacher of the gofpel

The power however which is entruled to the ourts of punishing contempts offered in the blence of the party, is much more objectionaed and imprisoned by the very court of whom he thus fpeaks, or writes contemptuoully, or Nay, farther, if he does any thing, which in their opinion amounts to a want of respect and regard to them, he equally comes under their tath. Such a power as this, is montrous and unwarrantable. It may be necessary for a court of Star-chamber, which requires that its despotic proceedings should not be exposed to the light of day, and that not even a murmur of discontent thould be heard, but furely it is an ufelefs incumbrance for courts who are bound to administer with impartiality falutary laws to a free people. If fuch a law is foffered to flain our code, in vain may we boaft that our conflitution fecures the freedom of forech and of the prefs ; in vain does it establish the responsibility of public fervants; in vain does it establish Tri bunals for the impartial administration of inftice: all of thefe facred principles are facrificed to the ruthlef. fpirit of the common hev. not the decisions of judges as proper subjects of animadvertion and centure, as the laws made by our legifl tures? If fo, how does it come

to pals that it is criminal to fpeak contemptuoully of judges when ading in they official capacity, and not criminal to fpeak of legiflators when acting in their legislative capacity with equal contempt and acrimony? Judges are reficult to re move them even for mifbehaviour, yet it ought not to be forgotten that they are confidered as amenable to the people for their judicial ada. As fuch, their motives may be arraigned and their proceedings forutinized with as much freedom and curiofity as those of other responsible agents. Let us suppose a case to be brought before a court which is of great public moment and which has excited great public curiofity. The court delivers an opinion, or acts in a manner that offendadifinterefted fpectators. In a moment of honest indignation one of them declares that the opinion delivered by the court is contrawill pronounce him innocent, but yet the commen law pronounces him guilty, and drage him before the very tribunal whole afta he censures. That tribunal is party and judge; it decrees; his punishment. But I may be told that the punish nent in as fummary a manner as the in- | common law on this fubject is repugnant to the ferior judges. Let the juffices who conflitute conflitution and therefore void. This may be a confiderable portion of our legifl ture look to true, but who are to decide on the unconflitu-this subject, while yet they have the power. tionality and invalidity of this law? The judges ; those very men who (is to this fubject) are called on to decide their own causes, are relied on to declare a law void which attaches to their character a degree of facredness, which belongs to no other class of men. Isit not ftrange any fet of men? Is it not fingular that fome made of a law which jeopardizes the liberty of the people, and places them at the mercy of

twenty four superiors, and one hundred inferior courts ? The process directed by law to be used in cases of contempt, is perhaps as objectionable as the nature of the crime and the mode of punifhment. An attachment is iffued against the party, and he is compelled to answer on oath the interrogatories propounded to him. If he refuses to answer, he is guilty of a high contempt. How wariant is this mode of proceeding from that generally adopted in criminal proceedings? That no one shall be compelled clearly seen the certain result of their aspiring to condenn blinself is a principle engrasted on and ambitious views. I have viewed (with great our code; a witness in delivering his teltimo-ny is not obliged to answer a question which tends to criminate himfelf, and yet when any rouch or centure is thrown against this favored branch of government, or my of its officers the ordinary rules of evidence are proftrated, and the party accused is obliged to condemn or acquit himself. If this law should ever be ge-nerally enforced, we may expect not only many

was fined and imprisoned for some contempraout expressions written not against the judges or their officers, but against his advertary in a law fuit. I prefume that the judges tortured thefe exprellions into a want of respect and regard for the court. The panishment feems to have been to wanton and oppressive, that if the good people of Pennsylvania had each man placed himself in the situation of Passmore, the judges would furely have been displaced, or the law which gave them such unwarrantable power entirely repealed. I believe that few infrances have occurred in Virginia, in which the doctrine of contempt has been completely carried into effect; but it is not to be expected that our judges should always be moderate in the exercise of the diferetion which is given to them. In the course of the month of April last, I witnessed one inflance in which a diffrict court punished an individual for a contempt. The contempt in that case partly confided of expressions difapproving of the conduct of the court, ing a direction to the jury, which was thought some persons to be illegal, and partly by rude and indecorms language used towards one of the court after they had adjourned. The person accused, was not, however, punished by mprifonment : he was bound over to his good behaviour for twelve months, and a pecuniary fine was affeffed by the court without the aid ed by the court as the law of Virginia, and al-It is certainly proper that courts of justice though the process of attachment was not used, should be vested with the power of preventing nor the party compelled to answer interrogatories on oath; yet it is fufficient to thew that the freedom of the citizen does not reft on a firm foundation, until a law shall pass defining

A CITIZEN.

COMMUNICATION.

the crime of contempt, prefcribing its punish

Thalt be infliced.

ment, and regulating the mode by which it

In a report in the National Intelligencer of the last day's proceedings of the House of Representatives, aboarding in milreprefentations, an infinuation isthrow ons, that Mr. J. Randolph, or fome perlon authorifed by him, had disavowed on his pare any intention to wound the feelings of Mr. T. M. Raudolph. This is utterly untrue. No member of the House of Representatives could have been more associated than tacle exhibited on that night by Mr. T. M. Randolph; and nothing fhort of a fp-cific declaration to that effect could have induced Mr. J. Randolph to believe that Mr. T. M. Randolph's remarks were addressed to him. Accordingly, at his request, his friend Mr. Garnett waited on Mr. T. M. R. and required to be informed whether those observation ons were intended for his principal. Mr. T. M. R. replied, that unless he had supposed some ble. If a man speaks or writes contemptuously of Mr. John R's, expressions pointed particu-of judges acting to their official capacity, or if larly at him, he should have thought himself highly he publishes even true accounts of depending empable in saying what he had; but believing that causes without authority, he is liable to be fin- they were intended for him, he felt himself called up en to fay fomething. Mr. T. M. R. having acknowledged that his observations were levelled at whose proceedings he announces to the world. Mr. J. R. Mr. Garnett told him that Mr. J. R. Nay, farther, if he does any thing which in expected Mr. T. M. R. to meet him. Mr. T. M. R. replied that he was ready to do fo, but that if Mr. J. R. would only fay that he meant no allufing

to him, there was no apology which a man of hono

could, or ought to make, which he would not be ready to offer. When Mr. Garnett delivered this meffige to M. J. R. that gentleman observed that the course which Mr. T. M. R. had chosen to purfur, precluded any fort of declaration or acknow ledgement on his part : That Mr. T. M. R. muft make reparation commensurate with the injury aimed at his feelings or meet him & give him fatisfa Gion. Of thefe conditions Mr. T. M. R. was imme diately apprized by Mr. Garnett, who requested that Mr. T. M. R. would choose some friend with whom Mr. Garnett might converfe further on the Mr. Coles, to whom Mr. Garnett recapitulated what had paffed; Mr. Coles afe . a fbort converfati on, held apart with Mr. T. M. R. joined Mr Garnert and faid, all that Mr. T. M. R. delired was an affurance that none of Mr. J. R's remarks were intended for hi n, and that he would be willing (in tha case) to make any apology that a man of honor could offer. Mr. Garnett replied, that the was no offer. doubt on his mind, or, he believed, of any other fpectator, that Mr. T. M. R. had entirely misconcei veil Mr. J. R's exprelli no; -but that, after what had paffed, Mr. J. R. would make no flatement whatever, nd that if Mr. T. M. R. could not re himself to make a fuitable apology, Mr. J. R. would exped Mr. T. M. R. to meet him, either that night (which he preferred) or in the morning. Mr. Coles faid he was too much engaged in the public pulinele at that time to fee his friend, but would do it as formes he could, & let Mr. G. know the refute. Mr. Garnett returned with this flatement to Mr. R. who was in a remote room of the capitol, and then took his feat in the house. In a few minutes afterwards Mr. T. M. R. rofe in his place, and faid that he had been affured, by feveral of those who fat near him, that he had affed in what he had before faid under a milapprehention of Mr. J. R's remarks, which ry to law, and repugnant to the conflitution, & none of them underflood as having been intended for that the court must be either foolish or wicked. him ;—that under this misapprehension he had acted ;--- it was the fole cause of his faying what he had dine, and that he was then perfuaded by the affurance the Benefit of a trial by jury, even when he is of the court, but to a circle of acquaintances; die, and that he was then perfuaded by the atturance guilty of oppression? Belides the question neces- he does not attempt to interrupt the business of his friends, of his mittake. He regretted very guilty of oppression? Belides the question neces- he does not attempt to interrupt the business of his friends, of his mittake. wound any gentleman's feelings, who did not intend

to wound his. Mr. Garnett immediately went to Mr. J. R. and flated that Mr. T. M. R. had made fuch as apolo gy in the house, as Mr. Garnett contrived, and very member faid, who mentioned the fubjed is his hearing (which feveral did) was proper for Mr. T M. R. to make and for Mr. J. R. to receive. Mr. J. R. then requested Mr. Garnett to state to Mr. Coles that he received Mr. T. M. R's. apology, and had no further commands for that gentleman; which Mr. Garnett did just as the house was breaking upand thus the buffacts terminated.

We have been hitherto folicitous to draw the attention of the good people of this flate to following letter to a gentleman in this city from a gentleman of New-York, who was for feveral years a member of the State Legiflature, diplays the probable confequences to which they may lead, and propoles a moft effectual measure for their cure.

Extrall of a letter from New-York, dated 2nd June ..

"You no doubt have regular files of the Citipapers, the contention between the Lieing for and Clinton families; but perhaps you have not concern for the support of pure principles, the firife between those two families, for some time back : and am willing to rifque an opinion, which I have long and deliberately entertained and promulgated among my confidential friends, viz t. That unless those two families would confent (which would be the most honourable to Your laft and best reward will be happines after death. In this world, our portion of impoints is but famil. The best men are often after diske the worst. They have to weep with agonized hearts for the loss of those they have to weep with agonized hearts for the loss of those aware of the danger of trusting too have been aware of the danger of trusting too have been aware of the danger of trusting too have been aware of the danger of trusting too in the fate of Passinger, who within one year, from the date of this letter.

" I and that both the I w m are claiming the victory, as they foolishly term over each other, last election ; and are for blindly attached to their leaders, that they do not fee the dangerous confequences that must inevitably enfue, if they perfid in it until next foring election .--From the knowledge I have of the characters and conduct of a large major; ty of the members returned for the year enfuing, I believe the Governor will have a Council of Appointment, next winter, composed of men well fatisfied with his administration. Should this be the case, it requires but little per netration to forcies, that Dewitt Chinton (may-br), Mr. Van Wyck (recorder), Funs Wortes in (clerk), the Jossess of the Fen Pound Court, and many others, will be removed from the of-

tices they feverally hold.

"Do not imagine, from my faying (just hove) that the Governor would have a Councile, that I am in favour of the Governor; it fuch thing. I am equally opposed (under the prefent circumftances of division and contention), to both families holding any civil offices in this state, for some years to come

"Nothing fort of the policy I have recommended, will unite the republicans of this fixte ; and I am confidently of the opinion, that fuch an union may hid defince to federalism to the

"The federalifts will not fail to take every advantage of the unforturate divitions among u They appeared to be very fanguine at our last election in this city, and were very spirited.— Our majority was very small to what it has been. They carried their ticket in Wellchefter county and some other counties, this last election."

The Grand Belipfe of the Sen has produced much cariofity and fome freehlation in this city. Science has even flept forward to take advantage of its infructions. Mr. Lambert and some gentlemen of this city had p evicusly collected a good time-piece, a Quadrant and Telefcopes, to take their observations, for the termining the latitude and longitude of Richmond. The day was as favourable to their purposes as could have been expected. Tho it was cloudy in the early part of the morning. the Ecliple was fufficiently vifible at its commencement and fome of the intermediate flages, to admit of repeated observations. It was unfortunate that a cloud fhould have intercepted. the fon at the end of the Eclipse, and prevent-ed the precise moment of emersion from being accurately noticed.

The necessary calculations on thefe data have not yet been made.

On Saturday laft, Creed Taylor, Elq. was nominated by the Executive Council to fill the vacancy of judge of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond diffrict, decafioned by the death of the venerable George Wythe, Mr. Taylor has accepted and qualified to the appointment. It remains to be decided whether the Legif-

lature will at its next fellion ratiff the nomina-

Deligates to ferme in the acut General Affently.

Monongalia-Dadley Evans, B-njamin Reeder. Harrison—John Printy, "Elias Loother. Randolph—"Nicholas Gibson, "Wm. Morteney. Hardy Christian Simon, John Canningham. Pendleton John Davis, Dyer.

New Members

MARRIED -on Thursday evening, TRO-MAS L. PRESTON, Efq. of Rockbridge county Attorney at Law, to the highly accomplished Mils EDMONIA RANDOLPH, ferond daughter of Edmund Randolph, Efq. of this city.

DIRD-on Wednefday the 4th inft. Mr. Edward P. Chamberlayne, of the county of King William, in the 18th year of his age, leaving a widow and eight children.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 23rd Regiment o the Virginia militia, at Zachariah Brooks's in the town of Manchester, agreeably to previous notice. for the purpose of taking into consideration the the 1ft of March laft, declaring what should be the uniform of the militia of this commonwealth. Colonel Thomas Branch being unanimously call'd to the chair, and Wm. B. Clarke appointed fecretary,-the meeting then proceeded to take into confideration the faid proclamation, and after mature deliberation unanimously refolved, that a refredful memorial be drawn up and prefented to his excellency the governor, touching the Inbject of the faid proclamation; whereupon a committee was appointed to draft the lame, & the following was uranimously agreed to:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA-THE Officers, non-commissioned Officers and pri-

vates of the 23rd regiment of militia, refpectfully represent to your excellency that the proc-March last directing the uniform of the Virginia militia, his produced force agitation in this and every other regiment as far as your memorialitis have been informed. The old revolutionary characters are conperned at parting with an old military acquaintance; they respect the true blue, with which they were clothed and under which they fought, and their fa-cing and their faces were prefented to the enemy with fucces. The same, they beg leave to flate, they will be happy to retain; independant of the attachment of your memorialists to this happy and military maintenance. form, they beg leave further to lugged to your ex-cellency, their prompt fabrillion, to any order iffeed from the proper fource; the orders are idled from the correct fource, but they beg leave to re-mark that most of the officers in this regiment and they prefume, in others also, are uniformed according to ascient custom, and if they be directed to discusthey will in many infrances be compelled to encounter they will in many incuraces to compelled to encounter an expense which they cames meet or defray; and this the character of the officer may be improperly ceited by his appearance. Tour memorialists with great deservace, beg leave to observe, that the ancient uniform (to wit, blue and red.) is much more durable and spilitary, less liable to foil and better calculated ts infpire martial ardor.
THOS. BRANCH, Chairman
Wm. B. CLARK, Secretary.

Chefterfield, June 11th, 1806.

TO BE RENTED,

THE trusment on the first leading from the Main Street up Shockes-bill by the Governors, at prefent occupied by Mrs. Phapoe as a Military Stars and dwelling house, there is a large color, a room which the ules at a kitchen; a very coose, her stere and dwelling house, there is a very conlist, a room which fire also as a hitchest; a very convenient and well fixed thore and counting room;
up there a room 18 by 25 leet, another 14 by 16 feet,
three fleeping racms and a lumber room. It houge
me a firest very much frequented, a light to the Capatol and Main Screet, it finite very well for a flare or
other business. The fination is heatthy and pleases.
Alth, in left, four rooms in the tensenses, wherein
I first, that he a dioing room, firwing room, two had
rooms, part of the history, finhing for two historand a plate-to put male and wood.

W. F. AFT.