Saleg at Auction.

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

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

Sales at Anction.

On Weineflay the 24 of July next, will be fold by Anction on the opremises, if not previously disposed of at pri-

HAT VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT on Shockee hill, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied by Mr. James H. Lyach. Terms of pay nent-one and two years credit, the

ourchafer to give a deed of trust on the property to fecure payment of the purchase money.

TAVLOR & BROWN, V. Mrs.

MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

SALE OF SHIRES. OTICE is hereby given, that all fhares upon which the tenth requilition fhall remain unpaid, will be offered for file at Mr. Brooks's tavern, on Saturday the 19th of July next. The fale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

GENERAL MESTING.

As a fallicleor number of members, to constitute a meeting. Ist not attend on Saturday the 14th current; I in therefore authorifed to give notice that a is expected, members will be punctual in their attendance, which buttuefs of importance to the interest of the company particularly requires.

JAMES BRANDER, CIE Manchester, June 29, 1806.

NOTICE.

April 10.

THE partner hip of Jobn Butler & Co. at Carters-ville, is this day disfolyed by mutual confent. The collection of all debts due to that concern, is committed entirely to William M. Kenzie the acting partter of William M' Kenzie & Co. and to him alone Gruing one he may appoint is payment to be made.

JOHN BUTLER,

Wm. M'KENZIE & Co.

All persons indebted to the late concern of John Bulle & Co. are requested to make payments to Mr. Robot Attinfor, as he alone I have authorifed to grant discharges for the fame.

Wint. M'KENZIE.

FOR SALE.

TWO tracks of LAND, lying in the County of Flavous, one of the naying on Hardeware min one & an half inter of James river, containing 185 screet, one on Carros creek, and within one mile of the antiavit is presented that no exclusively unchain without victing tree is no, who as whole boson by the fub-firmer living a Albertacle. WILHAM MOON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

lating, from the fasferiber on Shocker-Hill, two HORSES, onea large chefout forrel about fixteen hands high, there nicked tail, has a branton the left shoulder thus, O. and has a white far in the forehold. The other a small due by horse, no particular marks recoileded. I a reward of twenty dollars to any-perfon bring them to Mr. Vanet, (Richmond) or ter doda's for either. JOHN F. ESMENARD.

FOR SALE -on the loaved terms : 2500 Ocksof LIVERPOOL SALT, and 90 crates of LIVERPOOL BARTHEN WARE of Superior quark & well affored, just arrived in the thip Mer-Oprain Johnson, from Liverpool, at Ber-

Which thip will take in Tobacco to Which thip will take in the address of James Maury, Eig. of Liverpool. She has excellent accom-Meffrs. PICKET, POLLARD & JOHNSTON of Radiment the Caprain on boar i, or the funferiber, OVERTON ANDERSON.

crue of deed of truft, entered into thethe county of Araberit, containing fixty two gud half is in possession of as good as any in this state acres be the same more or less. This land is value.

RICHARD TERR able is point of foil and figuration; the improvements therein confit of a Griff M.B. Saw Mill. Diffillery and Dwelling House, well deserving the attention of

DAVID S. GARLAND, Trufter. June 12, 1806. (tdf.)

LANDS IN CUMBERLAND FOR SALE. is B. Drane, and Thomas M. Deane, to fecure a cer-TRACIS OF LAND, being part of the property, to the subscriber living adjoining the premises. thereby conveyed, viz.

trad purchased by the faid Deanes, from Parson pron, as will appear by reference to the deed of fale on record, in the faid County Court.

One Trail containing two hundred and five acres ore or less, fituate in Cumberland, on the fouth h tof the road, leading to the Court House, one mie dilles below the fame, bounded by lands of Wifam Beverly Laughorns, and by lands of John

The first of the above Trade, is faid to contain the rotacco hand, and valuable timber; the other is ocarly half cleared. V. Z. By the confent of all parties intereffed, the

will take place on the 26th day of May next, as are flated, and the terms of payment will be one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds barray interest and approved fecurity.
M. B. POITIAUX.

N. B. The fale of the above property is postponed to the 26th day of July next. M. B. P.

MARSHAL's SALE.

FORT LEWIS,

flated by the faid Rofs to contain 2608 acres. HE sale will take place on the premises on Mon-

day the 14th day of July next.

This effate having been before advertised and the fale postponed, it is deemed necessary to apprife the public, that though the fales formerly announced were postponed, on account of payments received from the defendant Rols, the fale last advertised would have ta-ken place but for a missake in the advertisement. The fubicriber has no reason to suppose that the one now advertifed will not take place, and if, contrary to his expectation, it should be sin be put off, the earlieft public notice will be given, that those who are dis-posed to become purchasers, may not be put to any unnecessary trouble.

BENJAMIN MOSEY, D. M. for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V. D.

WILL be exposed to fale to the highest bidder W on the eighth day of July next, on the premi-fes, the GLEBE LANDS of the Parish of Trinity; in the county of Louisa.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the diffritt of Richmond.

WILL be fold on the first day of July next, at the Tavern of Mr. Zachariah Brooks in the meeting of the company will be held at Mr. Brooks's Town of Mancheller, the LOT & appertenances in tavero, on Saurelay the 19th of July next, when it faid town, lately occupied by Mr. William Robinson. The fale will be on twelve months credit, the purchaser to give a bond, with security, to bear interest from the date.

IOHN MINOR, Commissioner.

3,000 wt. SALT PETER'D BACON. 1,000 wt. first quality N. ENGLAND CHEESE, 10 gross BOTTLED CYDER. A few builtels- CLOVER SEED,

150 pieces PAPER HANGINGS. For Sale by

EDWARD HALLAM. Conflantly for Hire-An Excellent Carriage

and Horses-apply as above. May 27.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE on the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Henry M'Clatchy, and fituate be-tween Meifrs. Ellis & Allan and Mr. Manuel Judah. ALSO-A HOUSE on the Main-Street Shocker Hill, a few doors below Mr. Bootwright's and nearly e to Mr. Benjamin Wolfe, appol.

Pollette of but Henry

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

R AM away from the fubicriber, a Negro LAD about 22 years of age, about 5 feet ten inches high, with very thick lips, and very black; had on a checked Virginia cloth flort coat and waiffcoat, his pantaloons of plain purple, the fame manufacture. Any person who will deliver the said lad to me in Powhatan, shall receive the above reward.

ISHAM RANDOLPH. His name is AMPEY; he is accustomed to hor fes and ferving in the house. April 11.

A LI. persons bawing claims against the estate of John Hoomes, dee'd, of the Bowling-Green, are requested to make them known, that provision may be made for a final fettlement .-And those indebted must make immediate pay-JOHN HOOMBS, and ment to

JOHN G. WOOLFOLK, Executors of John Hoomes, dec'd. Jan. 23. tf

STAUNTON STAGE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public his STAGES will regularly, during the feafon of the Springs, leave the Bell-Tavern in this city, on Tuefflay's at 5 o'clock in the evening ; & on each Satur-1996 by Jecob Wood, of the coun- | day at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and will ty of one of totacure, and infure the punctual pays arrive at Capt. Edmonton's Tayern in the Town of meet of a dear the from the faid Jacob Wood to Stainton; where paffeingers, going on to the Springs, Fine and Leface, merchants of the city of Richmond will be food to the highest bidder, for ready es, and other private conveyances, from thence, the city of stainton; where paffeingers, going on to the Springs, may be furnished, at all times, with Hackney Coachness, and other private conveyances, from thence, the city of the coachness of the city of the The FR ACT OF LAND, with it's appertenances, prietof in the felection of good horfes, carriages and on all in the fait Jacob Wood at prefent refides, in careful drivers and confidently affures the public, he

RICHARD TERRELL.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

NEMENT'S, on the Main-Street, on Shockoe-Hill; they are well calculated for stores and private families, and confidered to be as good flands for bufinels as a-By virtue of a Deed of True, bearing date the py in that part of the city; they will be fold feparatelith April, 1801, recorded in Comberland by or together, to full purchasers. If shis property is
Cort-Olice, to me executed by James Deane, Franint fold by private contract before Tuesday, the 24th day of June next, it will, on that day, be fold at tain from of money, due by them to Joseph Gallezo-public auction. Any person wishing to purchase, will be for fale, to the highest bidder, on the 26th be shewn the property, and may know the terms,

One Trad conveyed, viz.

One Trad convaining one hundred and thirty-feven acre LOTT in the neighborhood of Gen. Moseley, ares, more or lefs, fituate in the county of Cum- on which there is a two flory Brick House erected berland, fix miles above the Court House, being a 44 feer long by 22 feet wide; this house is not finish-tr. A purchased by the said Deanes, from Parson ed in the inside, but can be simished to fuit the purchafer. For terms apply to J. B. WINN.

By The fale of the above property is puftponed untill the 5th day of July next, when it will certainly take place. For terms, apply to TAYLOR & BROWN.

HE fubscriber has removed his Broker's Office to the middle tenement, in Dodger to the middle tenement, in Doctor Terpan's new building, the first door above Messrs. Pickett, Pol-lard and Johnston, and the second below the Post-Office; where he will attend particularly to all buil-

nels confided to him. THOMAS NORVELL. For fale, 10 SHARES in the JAMES RI-VER COMPANY.

town by No. 2, and 73, whereon the faid their claims; that their agents have been obligationable improvement, confifting of a Dwelling House two flory high, win three rooms and a pallage beautiful and their claims; that their agents have been obligationable improvement, confifting of a Dwelling House two flory high, win three rooms and a pallage beautiful and their claims. Let this act pals, and you will add an ounce, a penney weight to the law and three room above flairs, they beautiful the claims. low, and three room above flairs, three rooms in the cellar, with a fire pice in every room, and feveral out-houses, consisting of a Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stable, &c. all of which are pleasantly fituated on the river bank, and command an extensive view of the river above and below. A few articles of household furniture will be fal together with those lotts and

houses, &c.

Will be folden be faur day, on the pressifes,
A TRACI OF LAND, the property of said

M'Call, situate in the courty ascressed, on Hossian's
creek, adjoining the said town of Tappahannock, conaining by chimation, ave hundred and two acres, grift mill adjoining, which is at prefent out of repair, was therefore opposed to the postponement. but may be rendered very valiable at a fmall expence, are two very convenient hours for the accommodation of a miller, cooper, &c. this tract of land is generally of good quality, lies will and is well timbered.

Will lies wife be fold on the 28thday of the fame month.

(June) at John Miller's Tuern, in the faid county

of Eger, A TRACT OF LAND the property of faid M'Call, firuate near faid Miller's Tavern, adjoining the lands of Thomas Allen and Joseph Man, containing by estimation, one hundre and seven acres, he the fame more or lefs, being the land the faid M'Call purchased of Richard Jeffras. This is good farming land, lies well and is well timbeed.—Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchafer or purchafers giving bond, and in every use a Deed of Trust self he had formed no decided opinion. He on the property will be required to secure the pur- was willing to give his vote as the light received chase money, by

GEORGE POTTIE, and CHARLES THOMPSON. Attarnies in fall for the credities of Arch. M' Call. Louisa, April 18.

FOR SALE,

At public audion, on the premises, in Wednesday, 10th September next, (if not previously disposed of by private

LIVE hundred and fifty acres LAND, fituated in the upper end of Cumberland county, eighteen miles from the Court-House, three from Farmville, and one from a good manufact anny mill on Appo-mattox, now navigable, almost to Petersburg.

This LAND lies handfomely, is in good order and nferior 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 foring; in addition or tapatar would be nignly valuable; one third the pacchase money will be required in hand and the balante in two annual inflalments. JOHN KELSO.

May 23.

Seat of Covernment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 29. DEBATE

On the GEORGIA-CLAIMS.

The bill from the Senate entitled "an act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the difpolal of the lands of the U. S. fouth of the state of Tennessee? was read the first time.

MR. R. NELSON faid he fhould not on this occasion go into an examination of the principles of the bill, as they were well understood by the House. They went to practice one of the groffest impositions he had ever known. In order to get rid of what) he confidered a ftain on the statute book, and a diffrace on the nation, he moved that the bill be rejeded.

The question was accordingly put from the chair, "shall the bill be rejected?"

On the motion of Dr. Leib, it was determined

to take the yeas and nays.

MR. KELLY faid it had been remarked that the principles of the bill were well understood by all the members of the Houfe. He could only answer for himself that he was not well acquainted with those principles. The subject had been, it is true, discussed in a former Congrefs; but he had not then had the honor of a feat on the floor. He had in truth, formed no decided opinion on the subject. He was not, therefore, at present prepared to vote for rejecting the bill. He hoped it would be fuffered to take the common course of other bills, the more particularly as it had received the approbation of the other branch of the legislature, which ought to be treated with becoming respect. He restive, or the waggon be loaded too heavily, take place, and that its merits would then be

Mr. CLARK observed that if gentlemen atcertain things happening. Congress will pass a law. But will this oblige Congress to pass a law? Do your seven volumes of laws furnish a single instance of Congress declaring that they will hereafter pass a law?

then is it possible for this provision of the law to be carried into effect? Shall the rights of these persons remain unprovided for? I see, faid against the information which is here conveyed.

Now the question simply is, will you do any thing to give any further countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims. Will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims will you countenance to these claims.

VALUABLE PROPERTY POR S.ILE. Mr. Clark, no other view in the pallage of this fet on foot to debauch and corrupt the legisla-To be fold, for ready money, under a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth cincuit in the Virginia difficulty the United States, for the fifth cincuit in the Virginia difficulty the United States, for the fifth cincuit in the Virginia difficulty the United States, for the fifth cincuit in the Virginia difficulty than any of Exchiel Edwards, plaintiff, and David Ross and David Buchanan, beer ing date the 25th up of May, 1789, for funery than any of Exchiel Edwards, plaintiff, and David Ross and to obtain for the project arising date the 25th up of May, 1789, for funery than any flate in this union, and more fertile than most of the fold in the fell date in the graph of the first than the claims, by getting the government to pledge itselfal to certain acts. These men will then some the first occurry more extensive than any flate in this union, and more fertile than most of the first inching; wedge—to fire getting the government to pledge itselfal to certain acts. These men will then some the first occurry more extensive than any flate in this union, and more fertile than most of the first inching; wedge—to fire getting the government to pledge itselfal to certain acts. These men will then some the first occurry more extensive than any flate in this union, and more fertile than most of them;—that this project succeeded; that the claims, by getting the government to pledge itselfal to certain acts. These men will then some the first occurry more extensive than any flate in this union, and more fertile than most of them;—that this project fucceeded; that the claims, by getting the government to pledge itselfal to certain acts. These men will then some the first occurry more extensive than any flate in this union, and more fertile than most of them;—that this project fucceeded; that the claims, by getting the government to pledge itselfal to certain acts. These men will then some first occurry the first occurry more extensive than any the first occurry of the first occurry in the first occurry in th weight of that testimony by which they ulti-mately expect to establish their claim. The bill in itself amounts to nothing. But pass it even in this harmless form, they will come forward at the next felfion, and fay you are pledged to do fomething. There can be no other view in this bill, and it is a view which I think it hecomes the honor and dignity of this House decifively to reject.

Mx. SLOAN faid he did not rile to (, any thing as to the merits of this bill. He rose merely to observe that a bill in all refpects firming fed in 1793. In the subsequent fpring the grand be the fame more or less, nigether with the water had been on their tables for twenty days. He furies of the feveral eduntries made an unani-

Mr. GREGG faid the gentleman from Virbeing one of the most valuable and convenient mill ginia had stated in some measure the reasons feats in all that part of the courty, having a large & which would induce him to vote for the rejection convenient mill-house two stey high, built of stone, on of the bill. The bill must be considered as brisk and wood, calculated is manufacturing on an holding out fome encouragement to these peoextensive plan, situate on never-falling stream, pla. He had always thought it best to meet within one mile of tide water belonging to this mill the question at once; for which purpose he question at once; for which purpose he

refolution. This was a bill, not making any

provision but only telling these people to bring

rward their claims. MR. COOK hoped the question would not be taken on the rejection of the bill at this time. Those gentlemen, who have not beretosore held seats in the House, are not adequate so inftantaneously to judge of its merits. For himwas willing to give his vote as the light received from an investigation of the subject, should lead him. He was against precipitating a decision,

with proper decorum. MR. SPALDING called for the reading of that rule of the House, which prohibits a member from voting on any question in which he is personally interested.

which would not be treating the other branch

The Clerk read the rule.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH fatth he was precifely in the fituation of the gentleman from Pennfylvania (Mr. Kelly.)—He had never investigated the subject, and the only opinion he had formed had been on prejudice. Such opinion as he did entertain was hoftile to the Ya-200 claims; but he was against precipitate measures. He therefore moved to postpone the further confideration of the bill to Mon-

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH faid he muft then

requeft to be excufed from voting.

MR. J. RANDOLPH. I hope the hill will be rejected. I have a very great respect for the full and fair discussion of every thing brought before this affembly, and that it is the third, and I do not know that I should be wrong in faying it is the fourth feffion fince this bufinefs has been pending before Congress. I believe that the remembers. This bill, we are told, has been laying twenty days on our tables. But had it come into the House but twenty minutes ago we advert to the history of the busine's, I am willing and anxious to give it a politive and prompt rejection-My memory is unfortunatewas first brought into this House. I know, however, it was feveral fessions ago, and I re-collect that it was attended with some peculiar circumftances. I recollect that, important as the Subject was, the discussion was smothered at the outlet; and when I take into consideration that suppression of the discussion, with other sacts within my own knowledge, there is the strongest prima facie evidence that it was defignedly snothered.* But it may be said that the suppression of that difeusion ought to render it more proper to difcufs the bill before you. On the contrary the act of suppression three or four years ago drew the attention of the public to the fubject and caused the report of the com-

newspaper in America. Now, what will be the consequence of this business after having received the attention of one branch of the legislature, and after having been flurred over by the other, I believe it would require no prophet to pronounce on the event. I have heard of a certain machine, which always gains and never lofes, a maching which plain waggoners call a shuffling stick. Every DEING anxious to discharge all my just debts, I ought to be treated with becoming respect. He restive, or the waggon be loaded too heavily, D will fell a great bargain in two new BRICK TE-trusted a short postponement of the bill would or the driver be incapable—still it cannot get

missioners to be republished, I believe in every

I am for the rejection of the bill for another reason. This bill may be called the Omega, tended to the provisions of the bill, every mind the last letter of the political alphabet; but with would concur in the propriety of rejecting it; me it is the Alpha --- it is the head of the dia fimilar bill to which would not be believed, be visions among the republican party-it is the found upon the records of any body; a bill fecret and covert cause of the whole. This is which had no specific object. He did not know the subject, which has been shoved off from day which most to admire, its insidious tendency or to day, merely that we might get fomething its absurdity. It declares, "That if on or before the 1ft day of Jan. next, fuch sufficient re- more numerous. Yes, a union has been formed leases as aforesaid shall be lodged in the faid of-fice of the secretary of state, as shall release to Reo de Nord, a union of the East with the the U. S. and discharge all claims to the faid West, which makes gentlemen more touchy lands, which have been exhibited to the feereta- and jealous of one acre of this territory than of ry of state and recorded as aforesaid, or which may be exhibited and recorded agreeably to the provisions of this act, Congress will make provision by law for the indemnification of such claimants." What is the bill for? What is its object? It only enables Congress hereaster to pass a law; it only declares that on the event of certain things happening. Congress will pass a

Again-The first section declares that a law other occasions, instead of alking to be excused shall not be passed except in case of a sufficient from giving a vote he will vote for an instantanc-

These sace in proof to the House; and infread of a poliponement, gentlemen who was? information have only to call for the reading of the records on your table. The fun Ripulated to be paid for the country in question, embracing at the leaft forty millions of acres, was 500,00 ood dollars. This law excited, as it ought to have excited, in the people of Georgia, one general fentiment of indignation. But the corruption had pervaded and flooded and overflowed every department of the governments Grants were made out, and the grantees held the parchment in their hands. The people of Georgiz resolved to resort to first principles. It will be recollected that the corrupt law was pasmous protest against its passage; the succeeding legislature repealed it, burnt the parchment and exposed its authors-And what are we now about to do? Will we, after following an illusfrions patriot to his grave, fully the fairest page in his history, by giving a fanction to this meafure? The people will fay you are mere mummers, actors that put on falfe garments for a particular occasion, and the moment after return to your original infignificance. The law was burnt-it was expunged from the records of the flate, and the refelleding act incorporated in a fublequent conflitution made by the people. But the grantees under the first act, under the corrupt act, had their post-horses and runners ready, who flew to the East and the West, the North and the South, and made sale of their grants. To whom did they sell? To persons apprifed of the original invalidity of the act. But if they did not, does that change the queftion? Who are the legislature of Georgia? The delegates of the people of Georgia. Who were the fovereigns of the feveral states before the revolution? The representatives of the crown. I will ask you then if one of these men had proceeded to give away the country, whether the court of King's Beach would not have fet afide the grant? They would fubsequently to this the U.S. received from the state of Georgia a grant of the country in question and of other countries not in question. In receiving this grant, they acknowledged the validity of the refeinding act of Georgia. The U.S. when they received the grant, were apprifed of the preceding transfers, and their acceptance of the country from Georgia is unequivocal evidence of their opinion that the original act of 1795, was null and void. But in a country to extenfive as this, in which fome fettlements had been previously made under British, Spanish and were many antagonifing claims for land. When, therefore, the U. S. received the country from Georgia, they entered into a compact with Georgia, or obtained permission from her, to give land not exceeding five millions, to satisfy claims not provided for in the original contract with her. Now the bill before you proposes to give this land as far as it goes, and to pledge the faith of the U. S. to that particular class of claimants whose pretentions arise under the act of 1795-Thefe claims under the act of 1795 are the last class of claims under the state of twice, if not three times, for the information of Georgia, which in my opinion, the U. S. are bound to fatisfy. There is another description of claims, called the claims of 1789-And I am very glad the claims of 1789, are not included in this bill, because the joint interest of the two classes might possibly have an effect, that in this House a fingle class would not. Well, Congress ly bad. I do not, therefore, recollect when this took the grant of country in question from Can-fubject, so well denominated the Yazoo subject, gia—to Georgia they firmulated to pay a certain fum of money, and they referved the right of appropriating a quantity of lands not exceeding five millions of acres, to fatisfy claims not specifically recognifed in the contract with Georgia. The question now is, as I take it, whether thefe five millions shall go to fatisfy the claims under the act of 1795—But if it should be the likewife of 1789, it will not alter, in my opinion, the question. But I may be asked by men who profess not

to be informed on this fubject, what is this act of 1789, and who are the claimants under it, and how can there be interfering claims for the fame lands? The cafe is fimply this. In 1789 two companies were formed under the names of the South-Carolina and the Virginia Yazao companies, who contracted for a great, and the greater part of the country afterwards purchased by the claimants under the act of 1795. But Georgia alledges that they did not comply with their contract, and that it was therefore fet afide, and the fame lands subsequently fold under the act of 1795. Be it remembered that the purchasers under the act of 1795 were men of understanding, of intelligence, of intrigue-delign-ing men-fpeculators-not cullies but fwindlers-men not to be imposed on, but men with their eyes open-They bought with a full knowledge of the equitable claims of 1789. When I say this, I do not mean to advocate the claims of 1789. When put to the test, one difcription of claims will be found as invalid as the other. But to whom did the grantees under the act of 1795 fell? After the prefentments of the grand juries -after it had rung throughout the continent, that the whole was an imposition of corruption and fraud, and after there was every reason to believe they were acquainted with all the circumftances, deeds were given, one of which bears cotemporaneous date with the reseinding act of Georgia. After this, what did they do? They went back to Georgia—there the money they had paid was full lying in the treasury of Georgia-with which Georgia faid the would have nothing to do-after having fold the lands for which they had paid this half million--they drew this very money from the treasury of Georgia. Is this the say so of an individual? The act appears in the report of our commissioners, composed of the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the late attorney. general—in a report now on your table, and which has been twice published under the authority of this House.

Now the question simply is, will you do any

to have been feeled in town-meeting, should be refeet. Carried unanimoully.

It was next moved to recommit the report the it might be brought into a new draft; whi has agreed to.

In the afternoon, the committee reported that the Houle flould concur with the Senate. in the report of the joint committee as taken in the draft. This draft merely flated, that His Excellency Caleb Strong, had a mairity of the votes for Governor, and the Hon. William Heath a majority of the votes for Lieutenant Governor, and were elected to those of This report was unanimoufly accepted and fent to the Senate for concurrence.

All the conteffed points, in the former report were purposely, avoided in the new draft; as, whatever decifions might have been made on them, after long discussions, the fact, it was agreed, wou'd remain the fame, that Governor Strong had a majority of the fuffrages.

In the Senate the new draft was committed. to bout half an hour the committee recomgended a concurrence with the House, which was unanimously agreed to.

A committee was then appointed to wait upen His Excellency Gov. Strong, and the Hon. Mr. Heath, and inform them of their election, in that the Legislature is ready to administer the necessary eaths of office, at any time most agrecable to them.

Yesterday the Senate and House of Representatives affembled in convention, when his excellency Governor Strong attended by the council entered the Representatives Chamber, and his Excellency the Governor took the onths of office, and declaration of his election was made by the fheriff of Suffolk: after which the governor and council withdrew. The convention then proceeded to the choice of counfellors. when the honorable Meffrs. Howe, Maynard, Hill, Deane, Coffin, Childs, Woodman, Farley, and Willis, were chosen. The members of the Senate then withdrew.

It is supposed the gentlemen now chosen to the council will refign, and that an election will be made at large this day.

The following letter was received from the Hon. William Heath;

To the Honorable Senate and the Honorable Heaft of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. GENTLEMEN.

I have been notified, by a very respectable committee of both Houses, that I have been eleded Sentenant governor of the commonwealth of Maffachuletts for the year enfuing, by a majority of the votes of the electors.

Impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude, for this mark of confidence and efteem, I prefent to you, and through you to my felbe citizens, my most fincere and hearty thanks. Haring been more than forty years in public life, contemporary with the early affectors of American rights, and the adoption of measures for their defence, & near the illustrions Wathington, during the revolutionary war, in the mol difficult, perilous and interefting periods our country bas as yet experienced, the prime of my life has paffed away, and I have arrived at nearly the common age of man, when the vig rof the mind abaves, and the most folendid offices ceafe to charm.

I have feen my beloved country in deep diftrefs, ftruggling to retain the life of that equal liberty which Heaven has given as an unalienable legacy to man; I have feen her triumph in peace fovereignty and independence; forming conflications of civil government, felected and combined of principles calculated for durability, superior to those found in any other repulslics yet feen. I now fee her under a wife and prudest administration of the general governhome, beyond a parallel in any other nation; and this, my native state, whose prosperity is the naceating with of my beart, one of the most respectable and prosperous among her sif-

Pauling, at this point of view, with thankful ad niration, although a laudable ambition to ferre my country, and a long public life, which has rendered its duties familiar, tend to excite fying myfelf to attempt a discharge of the duties of the honorable Office to which I have been elected.

Befeeching the all wife Counfellor, to guide and direct the Legislature in all the important bufoefs which may come before them, and that this Commonwealth and the United States, may be a name and a praise in the earth, so long as time shall endure.

I have the honor to be, with the most profound respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient .W. HEATH.

Roxbury, June 12, 1806.

According to the late report, which has been accepted in the legislature, the whole number of votes are 72.784 -- necessary to make a choice 26,393 .- Governor Strong has 86,438, & therefore a majory of 40, or plurality of 80.

The error in the return from Lincolnville, which proved fatal to the report fent to the House from the Scoate, was first discovered on Monday laft; and the fact was flated to the House the same day by Mr. Bigelow .-

After the declaration of the election of Governor was made, the bells of the town were wrung for an hour.

Mr. Heath having declined the office to which was elected, the flate will be without a lieut. Covernor the present year.

Sairs at Autiton.

On Salurday, the 5th of July next, will be fold on the

premifes, piece of GROUND, on the Main-ftreet, adjoining Mr. James Maclure's, containing fortylour feet in front, and extending back 160 feet to an alley. The property will be fold entire, or divided 10'o two equal parts, as may be found on the day of fale best to fust the purchasers, rerms-fixty and one hundred and twenty days credit; the purchaser giving his note, with an approved endorfer, payable at the bank of Virginia.

ALSO-one other lot nearly epposite the Courthouse, adjoining Ifaiah Ifaacs lot, containing 30 feet on the Main-street, and extending about 350 feet to tie Back fireet.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, the Purchaser giving his note payable at the bank of Vir-2: a, with an approved endorfer.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'rs.

A COACH AND HARNESS-FOR SALE

Will is fold at Vendue, on Thursday next , by Proffer &

Alarge and firong family Coach, made of the best materials; all the Body being mahogany with harnefs complete for four horfes, on a credit of zinety days. June C4.

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, 24th JUNE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE .-- It is faid, that our government has very lately received dispatches from Mr. Monroe, stating the probability of an immediate and savourable adjustment of our differences with that nation. It is even added. that our prefent negociation is likely to terminate in prospective arrangements. Discussions have taken place, and principles, it is faid have been fettled, for the formation of a permanent treaty. We do not however youch for the correctness of the report.

Nay; fome hope is entertained in England not only of their adjusting their differences with us, but even with France. This hope is faid to be founded on the supposed policy of some of the ministry with regard to a state of peace. Why fear a state of peace, is said to be their argument? Must we be for ever at war, from a fear that Bonaparte should be accumulating new means for attacking us? Let him attempt to build a navy: In twenty years, perhaps, he may equal the one that we now have : Bit shall we be idle in the mean time? May we not be continually building and equipping a navy, which shall by that time be as much superior to our present navy, as it now is to the French : In fact, is not this conjecture about the policy of fome of the ministry, confirmed by Mr. Fox's opinion when he entered the ministry?" Let us, faid he, have a peace like a quar, than a quar like a peace."

Admitting however that this argument re moves all the permanent objections to a peace are there not many very difficult arrangements to make, arifing out of the present war itself. What, for instance, is to become of Malta? What of the present sederative instance of France, if England dare now to meddle with the affairs of the continent? We shall not enter into any difcuffions on these points ; but let us cast our eyes for one moment upon a fingle ob-

ject ; the firuation of Hanover : It was unfortunate for England, that the fame cause which deprives her King of his hereditary poffeffions, fhould have excluded her own commerce from the ports of the North Sen. For what is the confequence? The nation irritated by the injuries which the herfelf has fultained, has felt a much larger thare of refentment for the injured interefts of her monarch The exclusion of her commerce is identified with the lofs of Hanover, and the hereditary in terest of the King, is completely converted by this artificial co-incidence into the interest of the nation. The language of Lord Grenville in the debate on " his majefty's message" is ftrongly in point. " He was anxious," he faid, " to consince his majely that they felt an infult | ftantial; circumftances, however, were fo ftrong

offered to bim as an infult offered to themselves. and that there was no part of bis dominions in the poffession of which they were not willing to defend and maintain bin." What is this but declaring that England would confider the cause of her King, as her own cause; that the will take upon her own (houlders the refoonsibility of the lofs of Hanover; that she pledges herfelf to re-conquer it by force of arms, or recover it by the treaty of pacification, but that thould the fail in both these exertions, the will he ready to indemnify him for its lofs, out of

the folid coin of her own treasury?
What follows? If this principle he adhered to by the present ministry, it will create an iafurmountable obstacle to the immediate attainment of a peace. Pruffia will not voluntarily with the best possible grace to an alienation which the cannot prevent, and not even perceive this truth, but the firmness to act uparms against him, that he will be able to give bis law to the cabinet. That cabinet way therefore be expected to press the reftoration of Hanoveras one of the conditions of the peace; but the only confequence of this will be, to throw an infurmountable difficulty in the way of its attainment. Much time may therefore be confilmed in the hopeless project of negociation; hopeles indeed, if they demand an unconditional furrender of Hanover ; but what will be the inevitable consequence? Either that Prussia will only restore it for a handfome douceur of money; or if Peuflia fill prefers terra firma to folid bullion. the Elector of Hanover is to be healed up by an Elixir of English gold.

From the language in which we announced Mr. C. Taylor's appointment to the Chancery court; it has been erroneoully imagined that we were opposed to that gentleman's success. The truth is, that our language was really incorrect when compared with the phraseology of the conflitution. Infead of faying that an officer when chosen by the council is nominated by them and that this nomination is to be ratified by the legislature, the true language of the constitution is, to appoint and to displace. For example ; it was improper to fay, that Mr. Taylor was nominated by the council, & that this nomination was yet to be ratified by the Legiflature. It ought to have been faid, that Mr. Taylor had been appointed to the office of chancellor, "to be approved or displaced" by the Legislature.

Between the former and the prefent appointment of this gentleman by the council, this difference may be found. In the former cafe, the council appointed Mr. Taylor not from any abfolute necessity of filling up the vacancy before the meeting of the legislature, but in confequence* of a supposed injunction of the constitution to fill all judicial vacancies as they occurred; and this it will be recollected was one of the objections taken to this appointment during the last winter. But in the prefent case, there was an absolute necessity for making the appointment. There must always be some power at hand to grant injunctions. There must always be Chancellors.

It is proper to add, that Mr. Taylor's appointment is approved by the members of the Richmond bar, whatever be their legal standing or their political principles.

. "In case of death, incapacity or refignation, the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, Shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or displaced by both Houses. Constitution of Virginia,

charge of poiloning his great Uncle, the vener- never witneffed, any proceeding like this in l able George Wythe, and a fervant boy. He any court of justice; that they deemed it highwas unanimously remanded to fail for further ly improper and highly calculated to operate trial before the diffrict court to be had in Sep- unfavorably on the minds of the jury. tember next.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

" A celebrated writer, who supposes that because Rome, Sparta and Carthage have loft their liberties, therefore those of England will in time perish, seems to have forgotten that Rome, Sparta and Carchage, at the time that their liberties were loft, were ftrangers Blackflone's Comm. to the Trial by Jury."

SUCH is the eulogium, and perhaps not extravagant eulogium, which Mr. Blackstone pronounces on that mode of trial which we have borrowed from England. I have been always ple on which the court acted leads to the abufe. taught to believe that the trial by jury, in its ua- nay, to the total destruction of this mode of tive simplicity, is our best shield against oppres- trial. If a judge can carefully recommend it to fion and injuffice, and the main pillar which a jury to favour a criminal offender why can supports our free government. The language they not recommend them to find him guilty? have impressed me with this opinion. This in- the justice of our country, and the individual this head have greatly subfided. The Topaze, fitution is valued at a high rate in England, be- liberties of our citizens will be facraficed on the cause it is a barrier to judicial tyranny, and a alters of our courts. I have always valued the fafeguard to justice. None I presume at this day will deny, that the most speedy and satisfactory mode of deciding all contests, both civil and criminal, is by referring them to the intelligent, upwright and impartial minds of wellfelected jurors. Any thing, then, which may petuated amongst us -- Should it ever fall to the have the most remote tendency to abridge the utility of this excellent mode of trial, should deferredly awaken the jealoufy of every friend of freedom --- even the flighteft appearance of abuse bould excite the most watchful fuspicion .--With these impressions on my mind respecting the importance of preferving the trial by jury in its utmost purity, I feel in some measure at a loss in forming a fatisfactory opinion of some late proceedings in the Diftrict Court of

during its last fession in April. The opinion which I have formed of these proceedings, may be incorred; fuch as it is, however, I feel myfelf bound to make it known .---My impressions may have been hafty and erroneous, as I am but little verfed in the forms and proceedings of courts, and am wholly unaware of those invisible nets of law is which justice is fometimes entangled. My opnion I will flate with freedom, because I conceile it my duty to do fo, and because, if it is incorrect, I wish to be convinced of my error. These ire the only reafons which induce me to offer these few re-

marks to the public.

At the last Diftrict Court, held for the Diftrift of then was a prifoner arraigned for having perpetrated the blackeft deed of which human nature is capable; the crime with which he was charged was no less than that of murdering his own wife, to whom he had been but a fort time united. - The evidence against the prisoner was wholly circumthat the magistrates (two in number) before whom he was tried and by whom he was committed, did not hefitate a moment to pronounce him guilty, and to commit him to jail; the examining court concurred in believing him guilty, and awarded a further trial in the Diffrict Court. The grand jury found a true bill. Such was the univerfal belief of the guilt of the prifoner, produced by the evidence given in on his examination, that even his counsel made no attempt to bail him. Such was the horror and detestation excited against him by the strong fuspicion of having committed this outrage against nature, that I supposed no jury could be procured who would pronounce him innocent. Under these circumstances was he bro't to trial. From the reluctance which most of us feel to recede from Hanover, after having obtained it deprive a fellow-being of life, except on the in exchange for Anfoach and Bayreuth. To most certain and conclusive evidence of his recover it by a forcible writ of ejectment, is guilt, few funnofed that the surificant on this oc-beyond the pollible refources of Great Britain, casion would meet that punishment which it Her true interest therefore would be, to submit was the opinion of all that he merited; still fewer supposed that the trial would terminate as it did. The evidence on behalf of the comto demand any confiderable compensation monwealth was heard, and the district attorney for the absolute surrender of the title. The read the law which was applicable to the case enlightened policy of a Fox may readily and commented on the evidence; one of the counsel for the prisoner rose in his defence, and on it is not to be expected from the observious before getting into the merits of the case was into retirement, rather than to the acceptance of it is ridiculous to expect in a cona new flation. I do, therefore, decline quali- the hereditary prejudices of the king, backed by trouble the court or the jury, or take up their the recent refentment of the nation, are at time by making any defence of the prisoner. There is no evidence on which he can possibly be convicted. The fusicion of guilt (addresting himself to the jury) which attaches to the pritoner, is fo flight, that had I been a fingle magiftrate, and he been brought before me, I should certainly have admitted him to bail. The court recommend it to you, gentlemen of the jury, to bring in a verdict of not guilty. You may find what verdict you please, but if you bring in a verdict of guilty, we shall grant a new

trial, as you will find contrary to evidence." It certainly is not my intention to infinuate that this interruption of the counsel and this advice to the jury proceeded from finifter motives; that this unfortunate wound in the dignity of but I can fay with truth that they biaffed the minds of the jury and influenced their decision. Venire's cannot be supposed to consist of men whose understandings are of the first order, and particularly in the country this is but feldom the

They may be men who can very well form correct opinions of their own, but no one can suppose that they will be wholly uninfluenced by the opinions of others, who they well know are better acquainted with the nature of law, and the principles of evidence than themselves In this case an opinion was prematurely delivered from the bench, and supported by the authority of judges learned in the law, which could not fail to have its full operation on the minds of the jury. It was declared by the court, that there was no evidence which ought to weigh with the jury, and that a fingle magiftrate ought to have bailed the prisoner. The court even went farther in their opinion, and faid, if the prifoner was found guilty they should had repeated to Mr. J. R. as nearly as he could regrant a new trial. Was not this fomething like a threat to the jury to induce them to bring is a verdict of acquittal? Was not fuch conduct of the judges well calculated to bias the minds of the jury? The improper influence which it had was exemplified in the verdict. The writer of thefe few remarks is informed from the most respectable authority that several of the jury, who heard the evidence given in, in the examining court, declared on the morning of the trial in the diffrict court, that they confeientioully believ'd the prisoner guilty, and that they could not fatisfy their confciences or the justice of their country without bringing him to punishment; yet after hearing this advice from the court, they retired and returned in a few moments with a virdict of not guilty.

Thus was a vanire, composed of men of the best intentions, influenced by this unreasonable expression of the opinion of the court; never did I witness such general dissatisfaction as was occasioned by the conduct of the judges and preffion of the opinion of the court at that time. Indifferent Spectators; persons ignorant of the principles of law but well acquainted George W. Swinney was yesterday called be- with those of fuffice; attorneys of long stand-(it.) fore the examining court of this city, on the ing at the bar, all united in faying that they

I have thought it my duty, to give this flate-ment of a late trial in the diffrict court of

because I was diffatisfied with the proceedings of the court and because many others agreed with me in opinion. I hope my impreffions if they are erroneous will be corrected-If I am convinced that any opinion of mine is an incorrect one, I will most cheerfully relinquish it. In fuch a case as this it will give me the utmost pleasure, to do io. I could not, however, reconcile it to my feelings or convictions to without interest. We have selected all the leadbe filent when I thought the most valuable of ing articles. The trial of Lord Melville was our inflitutions -- a pure and impartial trial by progressing; and it was supposed would not jury was violated. I conceive that the princiour laws and the spirit of on inflitutions, should this principle be pushed to any extent, trial by jury as the palladium of our freedom, and may the hand, which dares offer violence to this facred inheritance which we enjoy from our ancestors, be palfied in the attempt. May this fafeguard against judicial tyranny be perground, should it ever be trodden under the feet of arbitrary power, then may we bid " a farewell a long farewell to all our" happiness. A SPECTATOR.

COMMUNICATION.

IN the Enquirer of the 20th, I perceive that I am called on to fay, whether Mr. Garnett did not affore me, that Mr. J. Randolph did not intend for Mr. T. M. Randolph the observations which he made in the house of Representatives, on the evening of the 21st of April. In answering this question, I must be permitted to make a flatement of what I recoiled of the occurrences of that night; a statement, which pulsion is thrown on the Austrian, Government the juffice I owe myfelf and others forbids me to withhold.

When I was called from the lobby of the house by

Mr. T. M. R. he carried me to the head of the stairs, has a direct tendency to involve Austria in a where Mr. Carnett was standing, and there, in the presence of that gentleman, briefly stated what had previously passed between them. In reply to Mr. Garnett's enquiry, whether the observations that Mr. T. M. R. had that evening made in the house, were intended for Mr. J. R., Mr. T. M. R. fad, that they were, and that what he had faid was intended to retaliate for infulting language, which he supposed had been directed to him by that gentleman; that if Mr. I. R. would affure him that he had no fuch intention: if he could once be convinced that the observation which had fallen from Mr. J. R. were not intended for him; that then there was no apology which a man of honor could or ought to make, which he was not ready to offer; observing to Mr. Garnett, at the same time, that Mr. J. R. had always the other alternative, and that he would meet him at any time. Mr. G. did fay then, as he faid afterwards, Mr. J. R's observations were not intended for

Mr. T. M. R. He did not give it as the declaration of Mr. J. R. but yet it was delivered in that decided tone, that convinced me that it was not an opinion which Mr. G. had taken up of himfelf, but that he had the belt evidence for it. Some little time after Mr. T. M. R. had retired, Mr. G and mylelf had fome further convertation, when he left me, as I fuppoled, for the purpule of conferring with his principal, of him whether he would make the declaration which Mr. T. M. R. withed. From the whole tenor of Mr. G's convertation, there did not remain even a shadow of doubt on my mind, that the affair had originated in miltake; and Mr. T. M. R. himfelf, when he turned from Mr. G., appeared to me no longer to doubt that he had improperly applied to himfall chorestions which Mr. J. R. meant for another. On afcending the stairs, I met Mr. T. M. R. and mentioned the entire conviction that I felt, that he had been miftaken.

Mr. G. now requested to speak with me, and we went into the empty callery of the Senate chamber He informed me that after what had paffed, Mr. J. R would not fay to Mr. T. M. R. that his observations either were, or were not intended for him-and that he would expect Mr. T. M. R. to meet him, either that night or in the marning. In the Enquirer of the 17th, it is stated that Mr. G. made the fieft part of this communication to Mr. T. M. R. before I was in troduced to him; but I certainly heard nothing of it until now, and I cannot think that it could have been with him, was not prepared to fay whether Mr. J. R. would, or would not make the declaration mentioned

My conversation with Mr. G. in the gallery of the fenare chamber was not a long one. I fuggefted to him that Mr. T. M. R. was probably at that time engaged in one of the committee rooms below-that he himfelf had duties to attend to, and that my own fituation was fuch that I should not have a moment of leifure until the house adjourned; which would probably take place in the course of an hour .- He readily confented to the delay, and promifed to meet me th moment the house did adjourn, and renew our con-versation. Mr. C. while in the gallery of the senate, spoke to me not only as the second of Mr. J. R. but a man and a gentleman. We mutually expressed our tegret at the occurrence which had brought us there and each of us pledged himfelf to the other to do whatever was confiftent with his own feelings and principles, and the feelings and principles of those for whom we afted, to prevent an affair which was admitted to have originated in miffake, from being car-

ried to any fatal extreinity.

I did not fee Mr. T. M. R. after this conversation. In passing through the lobby, my attention, was arrested by kis voice, but the crowd was fo great that I did not get near enough to hear what he faid, I underflood from the converfation around me, that he was making some explanation which his fituation requir ed-that it had been whispered in the lobby, that his taking the floor that night was a preconcerted plan between him and Mr. Slean, for the purpole of mortifying Mr. J. R. I did not know until afterwards, that his observations bore at all on the subject that Mr. G. and myfelf had been discussing. When the house adjourned, Mr. G. met me. He faid that he member, the substance of what Mr. T. M. R. had faid in the house, and that that gentleman was perfeely fatisfied, and had requested him to fay fo. Mr. G. then took his leave of me, and I faw him no more .-After fearthing for fome time for Mr. T. M. R. I found him at length, after almost all the members had left the capitol, at his delk .- I repeated to him what had paffed at the last conversation which I had with Mr. G. I did not mention to him at all, what had passed in the gallery of the fenate. I hoped and believed that the affair had terminated, and I was unwilling ever again to recall any of the unpleafant feel-ings to which it had given cife. The explanatory obfervations of Mr. T. M. R. in the house, as they were repeated to me, under the circumstances and at the time they were made, were fuch as met my decided approbation, and I expressed to him the satisfaction L A. COLES. which I felt.

VIRGINIA, JUNE GENERAL COURT, 1806.

In Tellimony of the bigh refped of this Court the verdict of the jury in this care. I met with for the eminent public fervices and veneration for no person who did not disapprove of this ex-Chancellor of the Richmond Diffrid :

> nwear crape on the left arm for three months, as and tarr by the barrel, porter and ale as your mourning. A Cony—Tefte, mourning. A Copy-Teffe, WILSON ALLEN, C. G. C.

Lagt Chening a Bail.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

By the brig William, captain Warner, which rrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has been favoured with London papers to the 3d of May, two days later than any previously received : but no event of magnitude having occurred on the European continent in the intermediate space between our former and present advices from that quarter, these papers are almost terminate in less than four or five weeks.

The letters by the Lifbon mail are very contradictory. Some of them express great apprehenfions with refpect to the defigns of Spain & France, while others fay that the fears upo. French frigate, which had been fo long in the Tagus, had flipped out, and paffed the British floop of war Star in fafety; the latter being prevented from immediately following the frigate by the batteries on thore; a circumftance which is confidered by fome as an hoffile interference on the part of the Portuguese; but which we cannot view in this light when we confider that the neutrality of Portugal binds her to protect alike the thips of all nations within her feveral ports and harbours.

An order has been iffued by the Spanish Government for removing all reftraint from American ressels trading to the ports of South America.

The furrender of Cattaro to the Ruffians continues to be an object of complaint on the part of Bonaparte against the Court of Vienna, ... Though the number of French troops in Iftria and Dalmatia is represented as not less than 30,000, and of courfe capable of expelling with eafe the Ruffians at Cattaro, who are faid to be but a few hundreds, the burthen of this exfrom whose hands alone Bonaparte will receive the possession, and who are salled upon to expel the Ruffians by force, a proceeding which

war with France. A letter from Deal flates that a very heavy cannonade was diffinely heard there about five o'clock on Thursday morning. As the foun t came in a direction off Bologne, it is conjecture t that commodore Owen's foundron had begus

his ipring plan of annoying the French batteries. . The peace establishment of France is estimaed, by a report on that fubject presented by Gaudin to Bonaparte, to be 600 millions of livres and the expence for the current year 894 milli-

The great commercial house of Bogle, Freuch, Burrows and Canning, stopped payment yester-Confols 60 3-4. Omnium 2 1-4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The General KIRKLAND'S LETTER. Many are disposed to give credit to this production. The more we view it the more are we confirmed in the opinion of its being spurious. Now, it is well afcertained that Miranda's found ron did not leave the illand of Aruba until after the 16th of April; and that letters from Curracoa as late as the 16th of May, a mouth fublequent to their failing, confidently flate that his two fehrs had been captured, and that the Leander had retired from the coaft. Unless the date of the letter be incorrectly flated, this contradiction is complete. -It is also rumoured that the Spanish Minister in this city, has actually received a lift of the crews of the fchrs captureds

Sales at Auction.

Gaz.

On Thursday next, will be offered for fale by Mefra Broffer & Mondure, at their audion-room, Pair of handsome, strong, gentle Bay Geldings, Pair of handsome, itrong, general extremely well broke to a carriage. One of extremely well broke to a carriage. This pair of them is five years old, the other fix.

horfes would not be parted with on any account, haveing full fize and good qualities; but their owner is not in a firmation to use them.

At the same time and place, a pair of forrel horfes will be fold. These horses are also well broke to harnels, are nearly fixteen hands high, one of their

fix. the other nine or ten years old. The eldelt horle is an excellent riding horfe, and remarkably gentle & fleady in a carriage. N. B. Notes at fixty days negociable in the bank of Virginia, with an approved endorfer, will be receiv-

ed in payment. June 24.

Safes at Auction.

Will be fold by the Subfcribers, at their Vendue Office for cash, on Thursday next, the 26th of this month, June, for the benefit of the underwriters:

SIX Bales Oznaburgs, damaged on board the Co-lumbus, Wm. Findlay, mafter, from Liverpool. ALSO-32 Pieces Irish Linens, and a quantity of Sack Bags-damaged on board, the Herald, John Murphy, master, from Dublin and Liverpool. PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M'rs.

June 24. WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

HE Vifitors of WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE are reminded, that on the 4th day of July next, the annual exhibitions and femi-annual examination of the fludents and grammar boys, will commence; this and other bufiness of importance will demand their pundual attendance. SAMUEL TYLER, Redor.

Williamburg, June 24. MAP OF VIRGINIA.

SUBSCRIBERS to the MAP OF PIRGINIA port time be ready for delivery. The delay has been occa-fioned by circumstances, which could not be controuted—but, it is boped, that superior accuracy in the delineation, as well as degance in the execution, will be a Sufficient atonement. Specimens of the work may be feen at Mr. Samuel Pleasants's Book-Store and at this Office. THE PROPRIETORS.

CHINA AND GLASS.

HE Subscriber bas lately received from Phi-

ladelphia, a bandfome affortment of China and Glass, viz. full fetts of dining shina, and china glazed Liverpool ware; compleat and bro-ken setts tea china, well assorted, among st which are some uncommonly bandsome, china bowls, Se. English and German glass, cut and tlain, confishing of fruit baskets and slands, sugar dishes, jelly glasses and salts, handsomely cut; decanters,

wines, tumblers, gobblets and cans, cut and plain, and a handfome affortment of chimney ornaments. He also keeps, as usual, a general afthe eminent public services and veneration for fortment of Liverpool ware and groceries, of the private virtues of GEORGE WYTHE, late thancellor of the Richmond District:

Resolved, That the members of this court will ble and fingle distilled whiskey, cut berrings, sead