

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XIVth YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

[No. 1293.]

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

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Sports of the Turf.

ON the last Tuesday in September, over Mr. Edmund Taylor's ground will be run for by 3 year old colts and fillies. A Sweepstake of 100 dollars each—5 colts entered and the subscription closed.

On the next day will be run for, two mile heats, a subscription purse, free for any nag which has never won a purse or sweepstake.

On the third day a subscription purse will be run for, which will be confined to horses raised in the county of Hanover.

Weights, &c. agreeable to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules.

September 2, 1806

FRANKLIN'S LIFE & WORKS.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WORKS

OF

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

PHILOSOPHICAL, LITERARY, AND POLITICAL.

ONE edition has been lately published in England in three volumes octavo; the papers contained in these volumes will be revised and compared with the papers in the possession of the editor of the Aurora, which are corrected in the hand writing of Dr. Franklin; and a considerable addition will be made of interesting papers, which have not appeared in any former edition, a few manuscripts never before published, and which are not noticed in the English collection lately published.

The publisher had for a considerable time past contemplated this publication, and had collected a number of articles which had incidentally fallen into his hands, and others, which by much industry he has been able to procure.

The additional papers it is presumed will form two additional volumes.

The whole will be put to press, as soon as the Diversions of Purley are completed—and will be printed on a superior paper, and in a style suitable to the value of the work.

The price to subscribers for each volume will be 250 cents, payable only on delivery.

A printed proposal will be circulated without delay, and subscriptions will be received at the Book store of the publisher, Wm. Duane, and by the different booksellers throughout the U. States.

Land & Negroes, for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber, by Simon Glenn, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred pounds, due to John Price, and the necessary expenses in recording and carrying said deed into effect, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, at William Price's tavern, in the county of Louisa, a TRACT OF LAND, lying in said county, containing by actual survey one hundred and thirty-nine acres, lying upon the Roundabout Creek; and the following NEGROES to wit: Phebe, Fanny and Alice, children of Phebe, Betty, George, Ben and Mary, or so much of said property as will be sufficient to pay the said sum of £200 with the interest accumulated thereon and the expenses as mentioned.

WILLIAM PRICE, Trustee.

September 2d 1806

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Charles Craddock, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for cash, at Amelia courthouse, on the 25th day of this month, it being Amelia county court day, TWO FEMALE SLAVES, to wit: Sally and Dicy.

Edmond Eggleston.

September 21, 1806

ON Saturday the 9th day of August, 1806, was consigned to this jail, a negro man, of a rascally complexion, who calls himself BEN. JACKSON; he appears to be a man 23 or 29 years of age, about five feet nine inches high; he has a scar under his right eye, one over his right eye and one on his forehead; he has lost a joint from his nose, from having been frost bitten. He says he is a free man and that he has a brother in Richmond, by name, Mingo Jackson, a blacksmith. Said Ben Jackson has no papers to shew that he is free; it is therefore presumed he is a runaway. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Thos. West, Jailor.

Gloucester county, Sept. 4, 1806.

WILL BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 11th of October next, at the late residence of Mr. John Gunn, dec'd, in the county of Henrico, on James river, six miles below Richmond, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the said Gunn, consisting of wine, and kitchen FURNITURE, about eighty volumes of BOOKS, plantation UTENSILS, crop of CORN, FODDER, HAY &c. stock of TYPES and GALLEYS, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of twelve months will be allowed for all sums exceeding ten dollars, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the date—but the interest will be remitted, if the principle is punctually paid. I deem it necessary to mention that among the horses are a colt and a filly, by Bedford and Diomed, out of a Dazenevil mare, whose dam was got by Cockfost. The colt is allowed by all who have seen him, (and many of those are esteemed judges) to be as promising (if not more so) as any they have seen. As to the joint property of an individual and the estate, the amount for which they may sell, will be divided, and separate bonds taken. Persons having demands against the estate are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment to

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An Advantageous Sale.

ON Thursday the 30th of October next, will be SOLD, at my house, in Prince Edward county, about 12 miles above the courthouse, 9 valuable likely young Virginia born NEGROES, and all my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Horses, crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. also, 400 acres of LAND, well inclosed, with a good dwelling house and all out houses sufficient for a large family. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the Land, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, will wish to view it.

Joel Davis, Prince Edward county, 29th Aug. 1806.

Forty Dollars

FOR the apprehension of PETER, who ran away on the 6th instant. He is about 17 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a very dark complexion, robust and rather handsome, stutters and appears very diffident when spoken to. As his father, who I am certain has instigated him to this conduct, is generally acquainted with the masters of vessels that sail to and from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, I think it highly probable that he is either in one of these places or on board some of the vessels that sail to and from them. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for the delivery of the said boy. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him out of the state.

Samuel Demoville, Charles City, Aug. 30th, 1806.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the Minerva, arrived at New York.

LONDON, July 8.

The funds yesterday, after various fluctuations, left off at the same prices at which they opened. This morning they experienced a depression of one per cent. in the omnium, and one half per cent. in consols.

Some very large sales were made by those who had previously bought to an immense amount. Those who bought so largely last week, may themselves, in some manner, have been the causes of the depression since Saturday. They held out the most confident assurances that peace would be signed immediately—Nay, so decisive was their tone and language, that they fixed almost the day and hour. On Thursday last they said that the negotiation had advanced so far that a message from the Lord Mayor might be expected in the course of the morning, and that of course it would be immediately transmitted to Lloyd's.

To Lloyd's therefore persons crowded from all quarters—the great room was filled: all in expectation of the messenger from the mansion house—the seats and benches, which would enable the persons occupying them to hear more distinctly the message read, were warmly contended for. No message came, and the hopes then held out not being realized, many began to think, either that some obstacles had occurred in the negotiation, or that it had entirely broken off. The fall since Saturday, is said to have been principally occasioned by a rumour, that France had demanded a reduction of our navy to a certain number—a demand, which of course could not be complied with. Then, as Lord Holland had not set off on Saturday, or yesterday, it was supposed that he would not set off at all. His lordship may yet assured that the speculators watch his steps well, and that the most eager & minute enquiries have been made at Holland House, as to his baggage, and whether any preparations are making for a long journey. It is now rumoured, that his lordship will not set off till the next week.—Basilico, the messenger, has gone back to Paris: he set off on Saturday evening, and sailed in the Basilisk gun-boat on Sunday. As he is directed to make all possible speed, and has made the last journey to and from Paris in less than a week, it is supposed he will return by Friday. Another report in circulation is, that Basilico will bring back the passports for Lord Holland, who will set off about Monday or Tuesday. The principal terms have been, according to report, arranged; his Lordship will have little else to do than give them an official form, and sign them. They would arrive in this country according to the wishes and intentions of ministers, after the prorogation of parliament.

Undoubtedly some notice may be expected to be taken of the negotiation in his Majesty's speech upon the prorogation. It may be said in it, that his Majesty, having received, or having made (which ever be the fact) proposals of peace, is employed in a negotiation, which he hopes to bring to a favorable issue, and to make peace upon terms consistent with the honor, the security, and the interests of his Majesty's dominions. But it is probable that the session will not be permitted to close, without a question being put to his Majesty's minister, upon the subject. It is reported, that very considerable differences of opinion existed in

the cabinet upon the subject, and that a division took place—the following members voting for peace:—Mr. Fox, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Moira, Lord Howick, Lord Erskine, Lord Fitzwilliam. The ministers who voted against peace were, it is reported, Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Windham, Lord Ellenborough. Having thus published the rumors which have been circulated with respect to peace, not pledging ourselves either for the truth or falsehood of any of them, we shall publish another rumor which has reached us since writing the above. It is that the negotiations are broken off, and that ten battalions are immediately to be sent out upon a secret expedition.—Cour.

The following intelligence respecting the reported pacific negotiation between this country and France, appeared also in the Courier on Monday.

The depression of the funds on Saturday had damped the expectations of those who thought peace with France at no great distance. Because no official communication was made after the arrival of Basilico, who was supposed to have brought the ultimatum of the French government, it was immediately believed that the nature of that ultimatum was unfavorable. The fact is rumored to be quite the contrary.

The negotiation is reported to be so far advanced, that most, if not all the obstacles that existed, are said to have been removed; the principal terms to have been arranged; and nothing, it is added, remains to be done but to draw them up in official form.—Lord Holland, it has been asserted is on the point of going to Paris; he will proceed thither not to commence a negotiation, but to sign the terms agreed upon between Mr. Fox and Mr. Talleyrand. Affairs having advanced thus far, it may appear strange to our readers, that no official communication has been made; & that any delay should take place in the signing of the preliminaries. The following is rumored to be the reason.

Were the preliminaries signed, they would of course be made public, and would be open to discussion in Parliament. They would in all probability give rise to warm and long debates; but Mr. Fox's health is not sufficiently restored to enable him to take part in them at present; & as he is the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has been principally concerned in negotiating the peace, his presence and active participation in the debates are deemed indispensable.

The negotiation therefore, it is added, will not be brought to a formal conclusion, nor the preliminaries be signed till after the prorogation of parliament, which will take place about the 25th inst. By this means, the ministers will gain time till the next session of parliament, and Mr. Fox will complete the re-establishment of his health, and be able to bear the fatigue of debating. It is probable too that parliament may be dissolved soon after peace has been signed.

The following Circular Letter has been sent by the French Minister of Marine to the Commanders at the different French ports:

CIRCULAR.

PARIS, June 9.

"SIR—I acquaint you, that according to a decree of his Majesty of this date, the embargo is taken off all Russian vessels detained in consequence of the hostilities between the two countries, and that it is his Majesty's pleasure that all such vessels be at liberty to depart.

This measure must be considered as indicative of a speedy adjustment of the differences between the two countries. M. D'OUVRIL was expected to have left Vienna for Paris some time ago; but from the frequent conferences that have taken place between him and Mr. Adair since the arrival of the latter in the Austrian capital, it should seem as if M. D'OUVRIL had been directed to remain there for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Adair previously to his departure for Paris.

What probability is there that Great Britain can make peace, in the present posture of affairs, upon honorable terms?—Bonaparte would give us Malta we have little doubt—would he consent to our keeping the Cape of Good Hope? From his late declaration to Holland we should infer that he would not. But would the surrender of Malta, the Cape, and Pondicherry be deemed a peace honorable to this country? They are desirable possessions, it is true, but need we make peace to procure them?—We have all of them in our hands, and we know that the whole power of France cannot wrest them from us.—But is Russia, is Great Britain to desert the King of Naples, the victim of his alliance with us? Are we to make his misfortunes a source of profit to us? that is, are we to obtain the absolute surrender of Malta or any other place, on condition of acknowledging the new King of Naples? The minister that would do such an act

would deserve the curses of mankind. If Peace be made without the complete re-establishment of the King of Naples in the possession of all his territories, that peace can neither be honorable to Great Britain nor to Russia.

Whilst the rise of the funds would induce us to suppose that peace was at no great distance, the state of affairs on the continent, the projects which Bonaparte has lately executed, and the designs he has just developed, would forbid our entertaining the slightest expectations of Peace. For under such circumstances can any one expect to make peace upon honorable & advantageous terms? When we refer to the motives that made Russia take up arms, will any man say that any peace she can negotiate can be honorable?—That she cannot at present oblige Bonaparte by force of arms, to measure back the gigantic strides he has taken, may be true.—But why sanction them by negotiating peace with him? Russia has nothing to fear from France? and with respect to commercial relations, she well knows that France cannot do without the produce of her territories: the iron, the sail-cloth, the hemp, flax, pitch, tar, timber, &c.

NORFOLK, September 3.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Alexander, Captain Lane, from Amsterdam. On Friday last, 45 leagues E. by S. of Cape Henry, Captain Lane discovered a large ship near another on fire. The former gave chase and came up with her; she was a French 74 gun ship; after having examined Captain Lane's papers she stood towards the vessel that was burning which was an English one that had been captured. We have now no doubt that the fleet of Jerome Bonaparte is upon our coast.

Captain Waterman, of the ship Mentor, from Jamaica, was boarded off Cape Antonio by a British Frigate on the 24th of August, off Cape Florida, saw a fleet of 15 or 16 ships, 6 of which appeared to be of the line.

September 4.

After our paper was prepared for press yesterday evening, the schooner Father and Sons, Captain Hopkins, arrived from London, by whom we received papers to the 12th of July.

These papers do not contain any thing of importance, but as we are persuaded the public mind at this moment is much agitated by the events of Europe, we have delayed the publication of our paper, in order to lay before our readers all that we have received by this arrival, which is 10 days later from London, than has been received in this country; whatever we have deemed interesting, we have selected.

As our paper was this morning putting to press, we were favored with a Baltimore paper of Monday, in which it is stated, that accounts had been received at New York, via the West Indies, that peace had been concluded between England and France. This intelligence was brought by a frigate arrived at Barbadoes, which is said to have left England the 14th of July.

We doubt this information, as our dates to the 12th do not hint at such a circumstance being so near. Captain Hopkins heard nothing of it in the Downs, which he left the 14th or 15th of July.

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Basilico, the Messenger, who left town on Saturday night for Paris with dispatches, landed at Boulogne, at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, and immediately proceeded on his journey.

The Gottenburgh mail, which arrived yesterday, brought no intelligence of importance. It was the general opinion in Sweden, that the mediation offered by the emperor Alexander had been rejected. The blockade of the Prussian ports still continued.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Hamborgh, has favored us with a sight of the Correspondence of the 1st instant. The only information it furnishes is, that M. D'OUVRIL had not set off to Paris, as was expected; but was said to be on the eve of departure for Baden, where he intended to remain some time for the benefit of his health.

Yesterday the funds experienced a further depression; Omnium commenced at 6 1/2 premium, and closed at 5 1/2. At the early part of the market, the sellers were numerous. The fall was attributed to the circumstance of some regiments of the guards having received orders to be in readiness to embark as it is supposed, for Sicily.

An animated discussion took place in the house of lords last night, on certain of the motions made by Lord Melville, respecting the appointment of a general governor of India. The motions were rejected. The speech below the bar was unanimous

ly crowded? a recent circumstance having given an importance to the motions to which they were not otherwise entitled.

July 10.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 2d and Dutch to the 7th inst. It appears by an article dated Trieste, June 12, that no greater progress had been made towards putting the French in possession of Cattaro, than assembling the vessels and troops which were to proceed to that place, for the purpose of receiving it from the Russians. The Austrian detachments intended for this service had not all arrived, nor does count Bellegarde, as mentioned in former accounts, appear to have proceeded to Cattaro. The arrival of orders, however, for its evacuation is repeated with the same confidence as it has been during the last month.

Several of the German kingdoms and principalities are to form some kind of confederative power, under the guarantee of France. This political union may be considered as preparatory to that important change which Bonaparte intends to effect in the constitution of the empire.

We find in one of the minor French papers, the substance of the order for taking the embargo off Russian vessels. It is not, however, given as a decree of Bonaparte, but appears in the Paris news as an article of intelligence from Bordeaux, stating, that the commissary general of the marine at that port had received orders to that effect.

All the accounts from Bavaria and Swabia represent the Austrian prisoners as about to return home, and the French army as preparing to repossess the Rhine. These important movements, it is admitted at the same time, depend entirely upon the evacuation of Cattaro.

It is mentioned, in an article from Paris in the Dutch papers, that Lord Yarmouth was seen from time to time to visit the hotel of the minister for foreign affairs. It is upon this circumstance, and his lordship's stay at Paris, that reports were circulated in that city, that negotiations were to be opened with England.

The health of the Pope is said to be visibly affected. The Holy Father, it seems, began to decline the very day a detachment of the French army entered Rome.

The Dutch papers contain the address of their High Mightinesses in answer to the speech of his Majesty King Louis. We should in vain seek in the reports of French or Italian servility for adulation more fulsome or disgusting.—Times.

Lord Holland, who, according to the city reports was to have set out for Paris on Monday last, to place the seal of form to a treaty of peace between this country and France, still remains in town; nor is there any immediate likelihood of his setting out on any such mission. The magnitude of the force and orders for the Mediterranean, shows how slight the expectation of ministers are with respect to any favorable result to the present negotiation—a negotiation entered into by Bonaparte upon the insolent presumption that England is sufficiently humbled to listen to such terms as he may choose to dictate to her.

The foreign intelligence of yesterday is also of an anti pacific complexion. The Hamburg paper of the 1st, in contradiction to the accounts in the last French and Dutch papers, so far from confirming the statement of the Russian plenipotentiary, D'Oubril, being on his way to Paris, says, that he was on the eve of setting out for Baden, there to remain some time "for the benefit of his health;" a circumstance demonstrative, at least, of some kind of disposition on the part of the Russians. By the Gottenburgh mails, we learn, that the efforts of the emperor Alexander, to restore a good understanding between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm have failed, owing probably to the continued predominance of French influence in the councils of his Prussian majesty. The Dutch papers are not of a more recent date than those which had before been received. The Leyden paper of the 4th, states that King Louis is going on a tour through his kingdom.

The funds were yesterday tolerably steady at the prices of the preceding day; they varied merely a shade, and the inclination was upwards.

July 11.

The celebrated Irish patriot and Minister Mr. Curran, has obtained from the minister, the most lucrative, and pleasant place in Ireland, that of Master of the Rolls. It is to all intents and purposes a sinecure.

Protests have been entered against the decision of the Lords of England on the charges against Lord Melville, on the 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, and 10th charges. The protesting Lords were: The Duke of York of Sussex } Royal Lords Holland, } Lauderdale, } Oxford and Mortimer, } Carysford, } Anckland, } Dondas, } Suffolk and Berkshire, } Rosslyn, } St. John. } Clifney. } Clifton.

From a London Magazine. THE REPRIEVED MALEFACTOR. An affecting scene lately exhibited at Newgate. A dreadful din was wont to greet the sense, when entered here from groans, and howls of slaves condemned; from clank of chains, and crash of rusty bars, and creaking of himers.

The tolling of the dreadful bell, summoning the miserable to pay their forfeited lives to their country, awoke Henry from the first sleep he had fallen into since he entered the walls of a dismal prison. Henry had been a merchant and married the beautiful Eliza, in the midst of millence; but the capture of our West India fleet, in the American war, was the first stroke his house received.

Eliza possessed Roman virtues. She would not quit his side; and, with her infant son, she preferred chasing away his melancholy in a dungeon to her father's house, which was still open to receive her. The hopes of a reprieve from day to day had fled; but not before the death warrant had arrived. Grief overpowering all other senses—sleep the balm charmer of the woes of humanity, in pity to their miseries, extended her silken embraces over them, and beguiled the time they had appropriated for prayer; and Eliza, with her infant, still continued under her influence.

"Father of mercies," exclaimed Henry, "lend thine ear to a supplicating penitent; give attention to my short prayer. Grant me forgiveness, endue me with fortitude to appear before thee; and, O God! extend thy mercies to this injured, this best of thy servants, on whom I have entailed undeserved heartfelt woe. Chase not sleep from her till I am dead."

At this instant the child cried: "O heavens," said Henry, "I am two guilty to have my prayer heard!" he took up his infant, and fortunately hushed it again to rest, while the jailor stood petrified with astonishment. At last he thus broke out: "This is too much, my heart bleeds for you; I would I had not seen this day."

Those words awoke the unhappy Eliza; who with eagerness to atone for the lost time, began to appropriate the few moments left in supplicating for the husband's salvation. Side by side the unhappy couple prayed, as the ordinary advanced to the dismal cell. They were too intent on their devotion to observe him. The holy man came with more comfort than what his function alone could administer. It was a reprieve, but with caution he communicated the glad tidings to the loving, but hapless pair.

The effect it had on them was too affecting to be expressed. Henry's senses were overpowered while Eliza became frantic with joy; she ran to the man of God, then to her child, ere she perceived her husband apparently lifeless. He soon inhaled life from her tender kisses, while the humane jailor gladly knocked off his fetters.

ADVERTISEMENT. NOTICE is hereby given to all those who may have claims against the estate of Thomas Woodfin, dec. of Henrico county, in order that he may pay them, & all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of January next, as no indulgence will be given after that day by Gervase Storrs, Adm'r.

VIRGINIA ARGUS. RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866. RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT. (CORRECTED WEEKLY.) TOBACCO, 33s to 38 CASH. WHEAT, 68 6d do. FLOUR, fine, new, 59s do. FLOUR, superfine, 42s do. CORN, 24s do. HEMP, clean, £ 55 do. IRON, £ 36 do. BACON, 8d do. WHISKEY, 3s 6d do.

It appears to have been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the yellow fever has made its appearance among the convicts in our Penitentiary. Seven or eight have been attacked with the disease, one of whom has died. It has hitherto been a question, whether or not the fever with which our cities have been afflicted, was imported. The circumstance of its appearing in the Penitentiary, where there was no possible chance of its being communicated from any other place, proves most incontrovertibly that it is of domestic origin. No unusual sickness prevails in the City at this time.

The papers from the different sea port towns contain numerous and distressing details of the effects of the late gale. Scarcely a vessel arrives which does not bring some account of either discovering wrecks, or picking up floating goods. Many valuable lives have also been lost.

COMMUNICATION. Wood and Street, are in Kentucky!!!

MR. PLEASANTS. I HAVE lately enjoyed the perusal of a paper, edited in Frankfort, (Kent.) entitled the "Western World." The first reflections produced by it, were the following: Lines, applicable to John Wood.

Let him be kept, from paper, pen and ink, So he may cease to write, and learn to think. PATER. Lines, applicable to Joseph M. Street. Let him be bound, whene'er the moon's at full, Least it should make each eye, with his recall. Let him be kept from powder and from bell, Least some Kentuckians, or himself should fall.

The Hon. John Wood, after having endeavored to set the old land marks of Richmond, at loggerheads, but without success, and to take possession of lands therein, and in the county of Henrico, and for his own extraordinary merit, and beneficial services, a d for the advantage of his coadjutors—and Joseph M. Street, esq. after having honorably fought a duel, and most unfortunately (for the American Community, and the "World" at large) his breast bone broken, or some other part of his invaluable body materially injured—sallied out like the Knights errant of old, in quest of adventures; with this difference however, that they were disinterested—acted merely from a regard to distressed and oppressed merit.—On the contrary, Wood, and his Squire, from a wish to excite curiosity, and according to the common expression, to kick up a dust, throw affairs in a confusion, and obtain emolument.

So strong is a certain propensity of this worthless Wood, that wherever he is, he exerts every power of his mind, to disturb the repose of the virtuous. If instances are thought wanting; witness New-York, Richmond, and now Kentucky. Probably Wood has promised his squire for his services, land as extensive as the Island of Barataria, but it seems to me, equally probable, that like the other promises of this strange composition of knavery and folly, it will never be complied with.

The title of the paper itself, is worthy of remark. It is observable that Quixotic Wood, and his squire complain of a conspiracy, the object of which they intimate, was (partly) to separate Kentucky from the union, and yet the said title (so characteristic of the man) implies, and strongly too, that Kentucky, and some other states, ought to be a "World" by themselves.

These gentlemen might in my opinion, justly use the words of old Ben. Johnson—Oh rare Wood!—Oh rare Street! and perhaps the following dialogue has in substance taken place. Wood—You Josy Street, are to fight. Street—And you Johnny Wood, are to write. Thus, thus we quite soon shall have cash at command. Both. Then return to old Richmond, and re-survey land. PETER.

Richmond, Sept. 6. 1866. P. S. Observations by a friend. September 7. Ah! my friend Peter You'd not make this metre If Mr. Street only was here. Peter. My friend I don't care, I have nothing to fear, I'll from danger not shrink But speak what I think, And as truth is no crime I'll write as I choose, in prose or in rhyme. From the Witness of August 37. On Monday the long suspended sentence of the Superior Court fell upon the Editor and former Printer of the Witness, in the shape of a fine of 250 dollars, each and costs. Mr. Ashley being unable at this time to respond the judgment, was confined within the walls of Liverpool Jail. The same day Joseph L. Smith, Esq. was arraigned before the same Court, for reading an Address on the 6th of August! So we get

We have been informed that the Negotiation for the FLORIDAS has failed. This information was received from Virginia very lately. It seems dispatches from Mr. Moore, our Minister at the British Court, were conveyed to Monticello, by one of Mr. Moore's family, who lately landed at Boston.—This gentleman mentioned the failure on his way to the President's. Washington Federalist.

The prints of Philadelphia announce the publication of the memoirs of Dr. Joseph Priestley. The biography of this distinguished ornament of the age is written by himself up to the year 1795. The continuation to the time of his decease is by his son, Joseph Priestley; and to the whole are added observations on his life and writings by Messrs. Cooper and Christie. Nat. Intel.

Lord Grenville has submitted, in the British House of Lords, various propositions, involving a radical reform of the administration of justice in Scotland, which, it is his purpose at the next session to call up for decision. The proposed changes are very numerous; but the most prominent and important are, the adoption of jury trial in civil cases, oral pleadings in the place of written arguments, and a provision for judges calculated to make them more independent than they are at present. All parties in the House of Lords appear to hail this reform with lively satisfaction.—A.

Sidi Mellimelli, we are informed, after having reached Newport, has returned to Boston, whence, it is expected, he will immediately embark for his own country.—B.

We have perused a letter from a respectable source, dated Lisbon, July 19, from which we have taken the following extracts. "The Tripolitan Polacre, which captured the Hamburg ship, was about a fortnight since sent into this port as a prize by the Portuguese squadron. As none of the men are taken out, it seems to be uncertain what the government will do regarding her. It is probable, that she will be detained until it is known whether the Hamburg vessel will be given up. Two Algerine schiffs and a felucca have also been taken within a month past.

In a letter which I have received from Tangiers, it is stated that a brig, a sloop, a half galley and three frigates belonging to the emperor of Morocco, were at sea.—D. "This ship was taken within a mile and a half of the rock of Gibraltar.

Extra of a letter, to the Editor of this Paper received by the Triumph, dated Liverpool, 17th June. "How infinitely have our ships behaved at New York! I applaud the warmth of your Government highly and hope they will compel ours, to punish the culprits, without involving the two countries in a war, in consequence of the bad conduct, of a parcel of plundering scoundrels, who disregard all consequences, provided it is likely, to open a wider field for plunder. The greater part of this Country, think on this subject as I do, though it must be confessed many blame the honest warmth of your Government in this business, the mass however loudly censure our Officers' conduct, being satisfied they have exceeded orders"—Alex. Expos.

The District Court met in this City on Monday the 1st instant—Present Judges Prentiss and Tyler. On Tuesday, came on the celebrated trial of George W. Swaney, on the charge of administering arsenic to his great Uncle the venerable George Wythe; P. N. Nicholas (attorney General for the prosecution) William Witt and Edmund Randolph, Esqs. counsel for the defendant. After an able and eloquent discussion, the jury retired, and in 22 minutes, brought in the verdict of not guilty. A similar indictment against him for the poisoning of Michael, a mulatto boy (who lived with Mr. Wythe) was quashed without a trial.

On a subsequent day, he was brought up and convicted, on two of the indictments, which were found against him for the counterfeiting of his uncle's name to checks, drawn upon the Virginia Bank. The pen yet lingers to add, that some of the strongest testimony exhibited before the called court and before the grand jury, was kept back from the petit jury. The reason is, that it was gleaned from the evidence of negroes, which is not permitted by our laws to go against a white man.—Enquirer.

Messrs. Lang and Turner, editors of the New York Gazette, have had the misfortune of having their office and printing materials destroyed by fire. This accident will occasion the suspension of their useful paper for a few days.

The fire broke out about 11 o'clock on Sunday night in the counting house back of the office, where a lighted candle had been left, which it is supposed communicated to some loose paper lying about the desk.—The flames had obtained such an ascendancy before the alarm, that no opportunity remained to save any of the property in the house, and it was with great exertion that the fire was prevented from extending to the adjoining house. N. Y. D. Adv.

WILKINGTON, [N. C.] Aug. 26: We have witnessed the most violent and destructive storm of wind and rain ever before known here. On Thursday evening last the gale commenced at N. E. and increased by degrees until Friday about 10 A. M. it then became a hurricane and blew with the utmost violence; on Saturday at day light the wind began to veer, and about 7 A. M. settled at S. W. and continued until 12 or 1 o'clock, when it seemed to abate, but did not subside until between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. The tide rose to a height heretofore unknown; the wharves are much damaged; the loss in dry goods, salt, sugar, rice, lumber, &c. is beyond conception and cannot be ascertained.—When the wind shifted to S. W. it seemed to threaten universal destruction, the gable ends of three brick houses were washed or blown down; many wooden buildings were considerably wrecked and some unfinished ones entirely demolished.—337

John Baldwin was killed by the falling of an old barn wall and we hear that several negroes have been killed and one drowned on plantations in our vicinity.—As far as we have been able to obtain information, the crops of corn, peas, rice, &c. are almost entirely destroyed. The falling of trees and breaking up of the bridges suspended the communication between the town and country, and the Stage not having arrived, we are unable to give an account of the extensive and distressing losses inevitable throughout the district, and we fear the whole state. At Smithville the damages were severe. The wharves are completely destroyed. The Revenue Cutter governor Williams, of Newbern, employed on the survey of the coast, by cutting her masts and slinging her guns and heaving them out to assist her anchors rode out the gale. No lives were lost.

No one can doubt Bonaparte's wish to conclude a peace with Great Britain. His dominion on the continent is as extensive as his ambition aspires to.—He now wants "Commerce, Ships and Colonies;"—and these he cannot obtain while war continues.—Could he conclude a peace and make Great Britain dismantle her navy, and disperse her seamen, he could with the immense resources he has at command equip a power on the ocean which would command the sea, protect commerce, take colonies; and seal the doom of England's maritime power.—The English! know this; and therefore it we hear no clamor for peace. For the moment a peace is concluded, and the bulk of the navy put in ordinary, that moment the stroke of death will be put on her as a nation.—London Post.

COMMUNICATION. Departed this life on the 29th August, in the county of New Kent, Mrs. POLLY COURTNEY, wife of Thomas Courtney, aged 22 years. She had been married about thirteen months. Thus the tyrant death, with unrelenting hand, strikes the separating blow, disregarding the ties of conjugal affection. How true are the words of the poet.

The married men he takes their lives, Parents and children too; Robs tender husbands of their wives; O! death what dost thou do.

CUSTOM HOUSE—RICHMOND. ENTERED. Sch'r Independence, Scull, G. E. Harbor New York ditto Sloop Travers, New York ditto Sloop Ayres, Pryer, G. E. Harbor ditto Sch'r Lydia, Steelman, New York ditto Dipatch, Smith, Baltimore ditto Regalia or, Sears, Baltimore ditto CLEARED. Sloop President, Smith, Philadelphia ditto Independence, Scull, ditto Captain Wagon, Perth A. Bay, New York ditto Sch'r Maria, Richmond, ditto Richmond, Seaman, Wilmington ditto Sloop Resolution, Ireland, New York ditto Ayres, Pryer, ditto Capt. Maria, Storrs, Philadelphia ditto Sch'r Lydia, Steelman, New York ditto Sloop Clinton, Marshall, Charleston ditto Sch'r John, Cullen, New York ditto Charming Mary, Potter, ditto Sally, Travers, ditto

DOCT. WILSON Has just received at his shop, opposite the stores of Messrs. John and Robert Gamble, and Mr. Neil McCoull, a general assortment of MEDICINES:

He offers them for sale on lower terms than they can be procured at any other house in Richmond. He has on hand a variety of Paints, Varnishes and Oils—Also Spirits of Turpentine and Turpentine Varnishes by the Barrel at unusually low prices. Richmond, 10th September, 1866. w3m

IN consequence of my intended removal to the state of Tennessee; I shall on Friday the 10th day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, offer for SALE, upon the plantation on which I now live, in Powhatan county, known by the name of Southern Glebe, all my growing crop of CORN, FODDER and OATS, plantation utensils, of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, all my stock of horses, among which are two very fine young mules, all my stock of sheep, hogs, and cattle, among which are a number of milk cows, with calves, and one yoke of oxen, most of them prime young cattle; a gig, with a set of good plated harness, and one ox cart. Cash will be expected for some of these articles, the particulars of which will be made known on the day of sale. In the meantime I will treat privately for any of the above property. Wm. Saunders. Powhatan, Aug. 31st, 1866. w4*

FOR SALE, MY PLANTATION, SITUATED in the County of Chesterfield, on both sides of Falling Creek, seven miles from Manchester, adjoining the Lands of Col. Matthew Chesham, and Mr. Branch Chesam, containing 490 acres, 200 of which are cleared and in good order, the balance well timbered and equal to any on the Creek; the Dwelling house & kitchen new; the dwelling house has three rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three above—the Kitchen 30 by 40 feet—with other necessary out houses; all of which are in good repair, with an excellent peach and apple orchard, also, two valuable mill seats, lying on the above Creek. The payments will be one half on making a right, the balance in two annual payments, to be secured by deed of trust on the Land.

The purchaser will be permitted to sow a crop of wheat immediately, and possession given the first day of November next. The land can be shown any person, by application to the subscriber living on the premises, and the price made known. William Chesnam. September 6, 1866. w2* Foolsap & Letter Paper for sale at this office.

Interesting to Parents! THE WILLIAMSBURG ACADEMY; For Female Education.

THE annual course of tuition will recommence on the 1st October, and the new arrangement of the several branches of instruction, presents a pleasing view of female improvement, well calculated to impress a conviction of the benefits of the Institution. Careful observation and the experience of several years, assiduously devoted to the cultivation of the female mind, have rendered Mr. Anderson familiar with every view of the subject, and enabled him to adapt his system, successfully, he hopes, to the wants and wishes of those who take an interest in it. The lessons and exercises of the difficult but delightful accomplishment of music, are distributed in a manner which will quickly inspire the youthful practitioners with an emulation to excel, and give them the habit of gratifying their friends with an exhibition of their performance. The arrangements of the Dancing School, offer a still more satisfactory prospect of the advances of the young ladies in polite and graceful acquirements, and by a judicious combination, are rendered subservient to the most valuable objects of general improvement. The advantages of this branch of the Institution cannot here be particularly explained; but a correct estimate of the habits and taste of society in this state, justifies the assertion, that they alone form an adequate inducement to pass a winter at Williamsburg. As a fit scene for the education of young ladies, Williamsburg has long been distinguished by the approbation and preference of the public; and in no situation, perhaps, can the unfortunate neglect of early improvement more successfully obtain the remedy which parental solicitude demands.

Let it be remembered however, that the solid acquirements of a liberal education, are best secured, by devoting to it the first years of unfolding reason; and, if we consider at how early a period of their age, young ladies make their entrance into life, it becomes evident, that the lessons and exercises necessary to their improvement, should commence with the first dawn of mental expansion. Parents should therefore pay particular attention to the early instruction of their daughters; and the best scene of elementary tuition, would, under favorable circumstances, be the parental roof; but should any cause prevent the domestic communication of this necessary instruction, a just confidence may be placed in the judicious regulations of Mr. Anderson's institution. His system embraces as essential to its object, those active and cheerful recreations, which, whilst they promote health, and assist personal development, render the young mind insensible to the weight, and unconscious of the restrictions of confinement. And that parents may have every possible inducement to send their daughters early to the Academy, young ladies whose age does not exceed ten years, will be boarded at half the usual price. In compliance with the wish of some very liberal Individuals, whose solicitude for the more rapid or perfect improvement of their daughters, renders them regardless of increased expense, a private class of six or eight young ladies will be formed, who, in addition to the established lessons of the school, will receive every possible assistance of extra instruction and attention. As the terms for this class will be considerably higher than the charge for the established course, those who desire to be interested in it, will receive, on application by letter or otherwise, a particular communication. Williamsburg, September 1, 1866. Im N B The Editors of the Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk papers are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for one month, and forward their accounts to J. Anderson, Post Master, Williamsburg, for payment.

TO BE SOLD, A T New Kent County Courthouse, on Monday the 23d of this month, A NEGRO BOY, Billy, taken as the property of Isaac Singleton to satisfy three attachments obtained against the estate of said Singleton, as an absconding debtor, one in the name of Robert Hayes, one in the name of Robert Warren, against said Singleton—All persons having claim, or title of claim to said property, are desired to produce the same, if any such there be, on the day of sale, as this notice will be placed in bar of all claims thereafter made. Jones R. Christian, D. Sheriff, For THOMAS CLAIBORNE, Sheriff. September 24, 1866. tds

DISSOLUTION. THE partnerships of DAVID JOHNSON & Co and JOHNSON, WINSTON & Co, are this day dissolved by mutual consent. The creditors of said concerns are requested to make application to David Johnson for all sums due from them—Those indebted to them, are earnestly solicited to come forward and pay their respective balances to him, he being alone fully authorized to receive all sums due said concerns. David Johnson, William Quarles, Thomas Winston. Yanceyville, Sept. 1st, 1866. 2

ADVERTISEMENT. WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at the plantation (near the Brook bridge) where the late Lucy Williamson, dec. resided, all the personal estate belonging unto the said deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a parcel of eye in the straw, wheat, &c. &c. Six months credit will be given for all sums over ten dollars, for which bond and approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All those having claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated. WM. YOUNG Adm'r of Lucy Williamson, dec. P S It is proposed to rent the plantation of the day of sale, & terms made known at the same time. Henrico, Sept. 5th, 1866. 2

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Richard Farver, deceased, of the county of Albemarle, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due to Rives, Murphy and Co. as therein specified and all charges attending the execution of the trust, WILL BE SOLD, To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 11th of October next, at the dwelling house of the said Richard Farver, dec. in the county aforesaid, THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE, viz: One negro man, named Squint, one named Jacob, one named Wary, and one named Isaac—also, one negro woman named Betty, and one named Rachel, and their interests, if any, since the executing of the trust. Daniel Higginbotham, Trustee. Amherst county, Sept. 24, 1866. w4

BILLS OF LADING, May be had at this Office.