





"Fall of years; and full of honour."

On Sunday morning the 8th inst. departed his life, the venerable chancellor of the Richmond district, GEORGE WYTHE. Over the protracted career of his death, let us for a moment draw the veil. Every situation in life has its rights and its duties. Let us therefore reflect the rights of the accused.

But of the deep, the solemn, the almost unparalleled impression produced by his death; we may be permitted to speak. Let the anxious solicitude manifested for his recovery; let the sorrow which buries beneath it all political distinction; let the solemn and lengthened processions which attended him to his grave; declare the loss which we have sustained. Kings may require mousoleums to consecrate their memory; faints may claim the privileges of canonization; but the venerable GEORGE WYTHE needs no other monument than the services rendered to his country, and the universal sorrow which that country sheds over his grave.

When the news of his death was made public, the bells of the city were set a tolling; the executive council assembled in their chamber, and determined on the following order of procession. It was published for the information of the citizens:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 8th, 1806.

ORDER OF PROCESSION, Preparatory to the interment of

George Wythe,

Late Judge of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

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

- 1. The Clergymen and Orator of the Day.
2. The Deceased.
3. Physicians.
4. The Executor and Relations of the deceased.
5. The Judges.
6. Members of the Bar.
7. The Officers of the High Court of Chancery.
8. The Governor and Council.
9. Other Officers of Government.
10. The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Richmond.
11. Citizens.



Need it be said, that the crowd which assembled in the capital was uncommonly numerous, and respectable? After the delivery of a funeral oration by Mr. Munford, a member of the executive council, the procession set out towards the church. It is no disparagement to the virtues of the living, to assert, that there is not perhaps another man in Virginia, whom the same solemn procession would have attended to its grave.

COMMUNICATION.

GEORGE WYTHE, the patriot, the philosopher, the philanthropist, is dead! Few are more strongly evinced the height of moral and intellectual excellence to which man is capable of ascending. In the knowledge of his life, he was indeed profound! Under a pressure of business at the bar before the revolution, which would have monopolized the attention of others and unaffiliated by personal tuition from others, (for except as a lawyer he was self-taught,) he acquired a knowledge of the ancient languages, critically correct. Not only was the father of poetry his intimate companion, but the philosophers, historians and even dramatic poets of antiquity were as familiar to him in their original drefs as were almost all the meritorious works of the day in his vernacular tongue. The writer of this sketch has heard him declaimed emphatically "the weakling library."

At a period of life, which in others would be deemed at least the verge of old age, he applied to mathematics and natural philosophy, both which sublime subjects he pursued with an ardour and a depth seldom attained by the youthful student. When our rights were attacked by Great-Britain, at the beginning of what, if unsuccessful, would have been termed a rebellion, but which now we boast as a glorious revolution, even at that time, venerable for age, as he was respected for talents and correctness of demeanor, he assumed the then military rank and accoutrements of the volunteers, whom the divine spirit of patriotic enthusiasm had impelled to contend in the sacred cause of freedom.

The entreaties of the fond partner of his bosom could not retain him. He appeared before the soldiers, drawn up in military parade, on an alarm of the arrival of an inimical vessel. An awful silence pervaded the ranks. The frenzied enthusiasm with admiration on him. At length the commanding officer, with surprise, enquired on the cause of his appearing on the field thus unaccounted for. "I come, replied he, to offer my services to my country, and to do what you shall command." With difficulty he was prevailed on to desist from his design, under a persuasion that he could render more essential service in the civil department.

The voice of his country called him to a seat in that congress, which declared the independence of America. He was not long an inactive member of that body. Much of the weight of the most arduous business was supported by him. He was a member of the grand convention which formed the constitution of the U. S. as well as of the State convention of Virginia which ratified that instrument. The forum devoted to justice, the strength of reasoning, and depth of research, which he manifested as chancellor, are known to all. Great as was his literature, in science and in law, his superiority in knowledge without morals, and his superiority in morals without knowledge, were more apparent in his conduct.

Who is not to be injured, but to do all possible good. The firmness of his morals, he reached it. He is buried in the various religions which have existed in the world, his mind was liber-

ral in the extreme to those who might differ from him. He brought into actual practice the purest and most useful tenets of morality and religion. If nature gave to him irritability, reason rendered him in general one of the calmest, the mildest of men. The infantine heart is not less lulled than that which beat in his bosom. Conscious of the equality of others' rights, there was generally a humility about him seldom found amongst those who were inferior to him in understanding and in morals. Every moment not beneficially employed, in his education, was criminally lost. He rejected with disdain every thing like excess, in which he comprehended all those things, not absolutely useful. His extraordinary temperance preferred or added to a strength of constitution which brought him to his eightieth year, with few attacks of sickness. To his country he gave his life exclusively for many years.

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

Far be it from the editor of this paper to adopt all the sentiments contained in the following essay. He thinks it particularly his duty to protest against the eulogiums which it delivers on the anticipated services of the emperor of France. In his opinion the time is not far distant when the veil shall be completely removed before the most fervent of Bonaparte's friends: when he shall stand forth to the eyes of the whole world a memorable monument of a deceit that shirks from nothing however mean, & an ambition that grasps at every thing however extravagant. If the report be true, that his form of a federation of States is about to assume at last a settled character; that he is about to declare himself the "King of the Romans;" who will henceforth pretend to justify him, who will not justify every thing that is at war with the prosperity of Europe?

Remarks concerning the present, and propositions as to the future state and division of Europe.

Never until now, did the continent of Europe exhibit a prospect, so big with events of the greatest magnitude. It is impossible to foretell what may be the issue—or to disentangle the mind from hopes, fears or prejudices, so far as to suggest what may be most beneficial for the present race—for posterity—for the world. Much indeed depends upon the will and genius of a single man. It is this which creates so much fear and uneasiness. Historians and politicians cannot persuade themselves that the invincible Bonaparte, whose name and whose deeds are recorded in the mind of every intellectual being, has long ago conquered himself; he has set bounds to his own matchless power; he has prescribed his own ne-plus-ultra; he has said thus far will I go and no further, these shall be the boundaries of invincible and magnanimous France. They cannot, they will not believe that the rapid, uninterrupted and unexampled successes which have elevated him from a private station, will be checked or stopped by the Rhine and the seas. They believe that his promises are meant to deceive—they compare the present with the past. They anticipate the future from his present power and past examples. They perceive that Bonaparte wields a semi-omnipotent sword. They behold his foes either to sink or fly before him. They know that powerful and numerous armies have been destroyed. They behold enemies converted into allies and allies strengthened and rewarded. They perceive that the half of civilized Europe are influenced either by veneration, by enthusiasm, or by an adoration which could only be inspired by the belief, that the past was unavoidable, that the present was necessary and that the future will be just and reasonable.

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

The map of Europe presents to the eye at a single glance a vast theatre, which has been for more than 20 centuries, but little less than a scene of blood and massacre. One nation has been overthrown and subjugated by another; one ruler has destroyed or supplanted his predecessor. Wars and disputes have been without end and frequently without any object which is capable of vindication.

The French revolution alone formed an important era. If all the nations of Europe had supported a calm and dignified neutrality; if they had allowed the French people to proceed without disturbance in the internal changes which were meditated, there is much reason to believe, that France would have passed through the tumultuous scenes, without giving cause of complaint to the most feeble power of all those which existed on the continent of Europe. The crowned heads of Europe would not permit it. They formed coalitions for conquest and dismemberment. They were defeated. One defeat succeeded another. One after another they were either overthrown or withdrew; Austria alone remained, and in the course of one year, the Austrians were driven with the loss of several armies from the boundary, between France and Italy, almost to the gates of Vienna. They sued for peace. It was granted. And vanquished Austria was restored to rank and independence. Such were the achievements, and such the clemency of the victorious Bonaparte.

It was not long before Austria smarting under her losses and disgraces, meditated vengeance in return for the benefactions which had been conferred. The emperor, instead of reflecting that he was a beneficiary of the kindness of a clement conqueror, began to form projects, by the means of the power which he received from the hand of a generous victor, to regain his losses. He intended to repay generosity with ingratitude; and to use that sword which he had been permitted to retain against his benefactor. Again Austria was vanquished. Again she sued for peace. Again she was forgiven, and once more she became a beneficiary

of the bounty, generosity and clemency of the same victorious Bonaparte.

It was expected that prudence or justice would have inspired the court of Austria with proper sentiments. The recent events of two bloody wars & the unexampled moderation of Bonaparte, ought to have inspired, not only confidence but gratitude and affection. Not so with Austria. That perfidious court, held forth the olive branch of friendship with one hand; and the sharpened sword of war with the other. These projects were discovered and Bonaparte gave notice that he knew all. Perfidious Austria dissembled and denied. She continued to speak in the accents of friendship while her heart was prone to war—and to the destruction of her benefactor. And while Austria supposed that Bonaparte was deceived and lulled by her falsehoods and blandishments, while she was organizing and collecting armies, he gave a new proof of his great qualities. He even surprised a powerful Austrian army in the heart of Germany. He killed, took & dispersed the whole. He obtained possession of the capitol. He pursued his victorious progress so closely, that the Emperor of Austria could not concentrate as much force as would authorize a serious opposition. The emperor with the wreck of his army retreated or rather fled towards Moravia. His ally, the Emperor of Russia was on his march. The Russians were deemed invincible. A junction was formed. The combined Austrian and Russian armies offered battle. They assumed haughty and menacing language and conduct. They depended upon their numbers, and the vain delusion that the victorious and well disciplined French soldier, was about to fall prostrate and surrender his life without a struggle to the semi-barbarians of Russia. Vain delusion! Bonaparte concealed his intentions. The Russians became more and more insolent. They even presumed to dictate terms of capitulation, to a band of heroes, accustomed to victory, enured to war, confident in themselves—and commanded by Bonaparte. The delusion was of short duration, it was but a vision. A few hours terminated the war and again brought the Austrian Empire at the feet of Bonaparte.

Beware of the third time!! The Emperor of Austria remembered this apothegm. He could not expect that Bonaparte would again manifest new proofs of generosity, & clemency. The Austrian knew that he had forfeited every thing—and deserved degradation and expulsion. He is mistaken, he is again forgiven. He is restored to power and dominion. His capitol, his palaces, his archives, are all restored. New and extensive projects are opened to his view; & he, receives the assurance from his benefactor and conqueror that he will be guaranteed in the new order of things. Thus terminated the war of the third coalition.

Many persons calling themselves politicians pretended to fear that the Austrian Empire would be divided into provinces; that Bonaparte would give a French general to each as its governor, and that his empire would be increased by these successes and measures. They were mistaken. So much of the Austrian empire as afforded the means of forming and seconding the views of another military coalition against France were retained, and has been bestowed by the victor to German princes, who were faithful to their engagement. By this means independent governments of sufficient strength to make opposition, and guaranteed by France, intervene between Austria and France. The duke of Wirtemberg, who cooperated with Bonaparte, and to whom a considerable part of the conquered country was ceded, and who now enjoys its sovereignty, is the son-in-law of the king of England. So that while George the third arms all the barbarians and mercenaries of Europe to convert France into a charnel house, the emperor of France, promotes the rank and secures the independence of the husband of George's daughter. In this act, there is something of novelty, of magnanimity, of pre-eminence, which is suitable only to the genius which conceived, to the heart which determined, and to the hand which has executed. It is an act which affords nothing for surprize, when we remember that it is the act of Bonaparte.

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

Europe is now about to receive a new arrangement. Great Britain will be entirely excluded from the continent even for commercial purposes, unless she enters with good faith into the plans, which will be proposed. Although these plans may tend to lessen the influence and splendor of the throne, Great-Britain will sooner or later, with a good grace or by force be compelled to become a party, or expose herself to the dangers and injuries of a universal confederacy. Every body knows that her struggles will be great, they will be gigantic—the nation and her servants will do all that can be expected from wealth, anger, pride and bravery—but all the advantages which the possessors will be inadequate to the contest. The rest of Europe contains 240 millions of people and are equally brave. The United Kingdoms do not contain twenty millions. Russia and Sweden may for a while make a considerable diversion in favor of Great-Britain—but Russia and Sweden will not be able to resist the force which will act against them—they also will have before them the choice of alternatives—union or conquest.

A general federation of Europe upon just and permanent principles ought to be desired by Russia and Sweden, indeed by every friend of civilization. It is time that they should awake from their destructive errors. It is time that they should seek for peace, and teach their people the arts of industry and the benefits of civilization—Yet a little while the door is open—the thunder of war has not yet reached their capitals; St. Petersburg and Stockholm suppose that they cannot be approached. The fate of Austria, of Vienna, of all Germany has made no impression; but what will Alexander say when he finds the heroes of Austerlitz supported by others equally skillful and brave in Galicia; and a

Prussian army of equal strength on the north of the Vistula, or approaching to Riga.

Wherever these armies will go they will foread a contagion; the people instead of rising in mass will adore and speak them as deliverers. They will invoke their success. But even if this should not happen they will not be contented by that enthusiastic amor Patrie; that simultaneous effusion of sentiment and patriotism which is apt to arouse whole nations in opposition of an invader. In these invasions, the debased and enslaved Russian boor will anticipate nothing worse than the miseries to which he has been long exposed; the miseries which are entailed by the very principles of his government. But what will be the astonishment of these degraded and miserable human reptiles, (for they cannot be called men) when they find that their invaders are about to emancipate them, and to elevate them to the rank of men. Ignorant and stupid as they are, they will distinguish between bread and the sword, between life and death, between personal liberty and slavery, between the knout and social kindness; the Russian boor will discover that their greatest enemies are their own masters; their greatest oppressor, their own government.

Some time ago an essay was published in this paper, which excited a good deal of notice. It was a philosophic speculation containing suggestions for the division and arrangement of Europe. Permanency, convenience, happiness and reciprocal security were considered. The writer suggested only those things which were most likely to conduce to these important and beneficial objects.—There are many readers who will recollect the essay. It was read and regarded as the visionary effusion of a languid mind. When it was written, there was no certainty that the last coalition existed; but the unsettled state of Europe afforded room to conjecture that another war was then in embryo. The Rulers of France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, might have given a new destiny to Europe without drawing the sword. They might have been guaranteed for that destiny without injuring themselves; and the irradiating prospects of a long and happy peace, might bid fair to rank them among the benefactors of mankind. Austria and Russia considered the subject in a different light. They envied, hated and feared Bonaparte. They pretended to consider him as an upstart and intruder. They even forgot that France existed, they also forgot the battles of Montenotte, Dego, Arcole, Lodi, Fleurus, Gemappe, Marengo, Hohenlinden; the Berthiers, Mollath, Bernadottes, Murats, Brunes, &c. &c. And in the proportion as their animosity was roused against Bonaparte, they overleaped the considerations of reason and justice. The fate of this formidable coalition, so necessary to the existence of civilization and to the happiness and tranquility of Europe, is known to all the world; and now we behold the victorious Bonaparte prescribing to Europe new divisions and governments like those which were formerly recommended in this paper. What does this prove? Why this: Europe is capable of certain divisions and arrangements. The former rules denied to the inhabitants these conveniences. They proceeded upon projects which had no cohesion, which forever produced the means of internal disquiet, and banished from Europe the blessings of general tranquility. It was every where a system of oppression, of tyranny, of distrust and intestine war.

Since the peace with Austria, Bonaparte purchases a wife, safe, generous and permanent policy. He casts his eye upon the map of Europe, he counts the numbers, measures the distances, weighs the advantages and inconveniences of particular regions, and either prescribes or promotes such arrangements as will promote and secure the happiness of each.

Prussia, faithful to her engagement, acquires an extensive dominion; there is much reason to believe that she will be bounded by the Wefer, the Ocean and the Vistula; She will become a mighty empire. The elector of Saxony, whose dominions are to be ceded to Prussia will be transferred to Poland, as the hereditary sovereign of that country.

Poland will be restored to the map of the world. Her boundaries and her independence will be guaranteed not only by France and Prussia, but by the general joy which will be diffused through those miserable and enslaved regions.

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

Russia will oppose these arrangements. They will deprive that empire of valuable dominions. They will check her ambitious encroachments and projects towards the south. They will preserve civilized Europe from Vandalism. They will enchain the bear of the north and prescribe limits beyond which she will be unable to advance. These things will be the occasion of war. Russia will be supported by Great-Britain and Sweden; the first from interest, the second from folly.

What will be the termination and consequences of this war? The Russians are brave; they are obedient; they are Jews. The life of every Russian is in the hands of his superior, and there is no choice in death between that which may be inflicted by the bayonet of a foe or the sword of a friend. They will perform exploits of valor. They will coolly meet, and bravely resist the blows of destruction. They will do all that can be expected from the bravery of the people, and the ambition and anger of the sovereign. Prussia alone would not be a match for Russia; but the Prussian army as far then as numbers go will be their equals. They are equally brave, and more expert. Poland revived, Poland restored, Poland feeling the late oppressions and indignities which had been inflicted by Russia, will exert every nerve, so that little will remain for France. Yet France will not be idle. The same policy, the same genius which has conquered, peace and restored tranquility to long agitated France, will be on the alert, and the Emperor Alexander will soon find that he has more to dread for the safety of his own throne than to hope from the risks and dangers of war.

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

It is expected that the same partizans will invoke the good genius of Alexander; they will go as far as their hopes and their folly can go, decree to him, not only victories but the conquest and subjugation of Poland and Prussia;

may, it is believed that these demi-manics would decree to the Kutusovs, Buxhowdins & Dalgaroukis all which lies between the Baltic & the Mediterranean.

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

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

France bounded by the Rhine.

Westphalia from the Rhine to the Wefer cemented and guaranteed.

Prussia from the Wefer to the Vistula united and supported.

Poland restored and protected.

Sweden and Norway united.

Russia bounded by Poland, the Danube and the Black Sea.

Austria indemnified with part of Turkey.

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

The rest of Germany and Italy to be disposed of as may be most conducive to the general interests of society and security of the rest of Europe.

Such are the projects which are suggested by philosophy; which are suitable to the geography and population of Europe. They promise durability and peace to each of the nations which may be thus organized. They will afford to the rulers of each an opportunity of promoting the advantages of peace. They may then, every where assume and pursue this found opinion and policy; where there is no equality, there can be no security; where there is no security there will be no peace; where there is no peace there can be no national prosperity.

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

PACIFICATOR.

From an anxiety to call the attention of our readers to the situation of Europe; by far the most interesting topic which can now engage the public mind; we have excluded several original articles on other subjects.

Massachusetts is about to be regenerated. It is Lazarus springing from the tomb.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote Count. Includes Perez Morton (Rep.) 257, Tunochy Bigelow (Fed.) 204, Rep. majority 53, For John Bacon (Rep.) 19, H. G. Otis (Fed.) 18, Scattering 9.

Last Evening's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1806.

NAPOLEON, King of the Romans—We are informed that a letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 23, states that a meeting of the Federative States is to take place for the purpose of declaring Bonaparte "King of the Romans." The ceremonial of his installation is to be performed with great pomp; all the Kings, Princes, Dukes, &c. &c. subject to the French Emperor, have received orders to attend in their proper persons.—The letter further states, that the Pope is to continue in the exercise of his spiritual function only; to receive a pension, and that he is to reside in France; the particular place of his residence, has not, however, yet ascertained.

This, no doubt, is the object of the meeting of the Federative States, alluded to in the Exposé of the Monitor, published in the Daily Advertiser of the 29th ult.

Captain Bartlett, of the schooner Cornelia, which left Caracac on the 14th of May, informs us, that two schooners belonging to the expedition under General Miranda had been captured and carried into Porto Cavallo, after an engagement of three hours, by two Spanish government brigs, and several gun boats fitted out for the purpose. The crews were sent to Caracac, where they were committed to prison. After the capture the ship Leander had been seen off Bonaire.

Merc. Adv.

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

Id.

FOR SALE,

THAT extensive and valuable property formerly owned by Presley Thornton, Esq. and late the property of Sharp Delany, Esq. deceased, situated in Northumberland county, state of Virginia, three miles from the Court-house, lying on the Potomac, nearly opposite Point Lookout. This property consists of about 2,500 acres of LAND, 1700 acres of which is fertile low grounds, well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and every kind of small grain, and highly important for grazing. These lands, naturally rich and fertile, are capable of the highest improvement; having inexhaustible sources of sea weeds cast upon the shores easily obtained, and large quantities of oyster shells on the shores, and Indian Banks in different parts of the land, some valuable marsh easily reclaimed, may be adapted either to grass or culture.

There is on the premises a substantial built brick dwelling house, two stories high, upwards of 80 feet front, well finished; two well built brick houses, forming a square with the dwelling house, and used as offices, upwards of 30 feet by 20, in good repair; a brick stable with stalls for 24 horses, and a large coach house in the middle; a brick dairy; a brick house used as a Mill-house, and also an extensive frame barn. There is a good proportion of wood land included in the 1700 acres, heavily covered with white oak, hickory and chestnut, and a considerable quantity of fine thriving locust, red cedar and wild cherry.

The high lands consist of 800 or more acres, of a good quality, level, and affords a good opportunity of improvement.

This property will be sold together or divided into convenient farms to suit purchasers. Possession will be immediately given. A further description of this property is thought unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will no doubt view the land.

Application to be made to John Marphey, Westmoreland county, or to James Moore on the premises, who are duly authorized to make conditional contracts for the same.