

The Enquirer.

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NUMBER 11.]

RICHMOND, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1806.

[VOLUME 3.

Sales at Auction.

On Monday the 22d of July next, will be sold by Auction, at the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

WHAT VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT on Shockoe Hill, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied by Mr. James H. Lynch. Terms of payment—one and two years credit, the purchaser to give a deed of trust on the property to secure payment of the purchase money.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. N. R's. (off.)

FOR SALE—on the lowest terms.

5000 bushels of LIVERPOOL SALT, and 90 crates of LIVERPOOL BARKEN WARE of superior quality & well assorted, just arrived in the Ship Merchant, Captain JONAS, from Liverpool, at Bermuda Hundred.

Which ship will take in Tobacco to the address of JAMES MAURY, Esq. of Liverpool. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. For terms apply to Messrs. PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSON of Richmond, the Captain on board, or the subscriber, OVERTON ANDERSON. (off.)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of or was stolen from a lot near Mr. Broj. Wolfe's, a small Bay MARE, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a star in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, a small wart just below the throat-batch of the bridle on the right side; trots very short and carries her head low; had a fresh tail and fresh shod before. Whoever will deliver the said mare to Thomas Sinton in Richmond, shall receive the above reward. June 6. 3t

STAUNTON STAGE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, his STAGES will regularly, during the season of the Spring, leave the Dell-Tavern in this city, on Tuesday at 5 o'clock in the evening; & on each Saturday at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive at Cape Edmonson's Tavern in the Town of Staunton; where passengers, going on to the Springs, may be furnished, at all times, with Hackney Coaches, and other private conveyances, from thence. Much pains and expense has been taken by the proprietor in the selection of good horses, carriages and careful drivers—and confidently assures the public, he is in possession of as good as any in this State.

RICHARD TERRELL. (off.)

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Negro WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who is a good cook, and two Children, the eldest a girl about eight years old, the youngest a boy 10 or 11 months old. Enquire at the bar of the Union Tavern, or at the Office of the Enquirer. June 10. 3t

BURR MILL STONES, of ALL SIZES; and

PLASTER OF PARIS, of an excellent quality, FOR SALE, at 1000 ft.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, near the Market. (off.)

TO BE RENTED.

THE Large THREE STORY HOUSE on the Main-Street east of the Market, formerly occupied by Colman and Hines, and lately by Capt. John S. I. contains a fine parlour, and is well adapted for the accommodation of a large family.

Also, the HOUSE formerly known by the sign of the church hill; to which these tenements adjoining are attached. The terms will be moderate, and made known on application to James Whitelaw, first of the City, or 3t

JACOB I. COHEN. (lawt)

LAND IN CUMBERLAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 22d April, 1801, recorded in Cumberland County Deeds, to me executed by James Deane, Francis B. Deane, and Thomas M. Deane, to secure a certain sum of money, due by them to Joseph Gallego—I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of May next, at Cumberland Court, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, being part of the property, thereby conveyed, viz.

One Tract containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, situate in the county of Cumberland, five miles above the Court House, being a tract parcelled off by the said Deanes, from Parson Clayton, as will appear by reference to the deed of sale on record, in the said County Court.

One Tract containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, situate in Cumberland, on the fourth Ele of the road, leading to the Court House, now called the lower lane, bounded by lands of William Beverly Langhorne, and by lands of John Ford.

The first of the above Tracts, is said to contain prime tobacco land, and valuable timber; the other is nearly cleared.

N. B. By the consent of all parties interested, the sale will take place on the 26th day of May next, as above stated, and the terms of payment will be one and two years credit, the purchaser to give bonds bearing interest and approved security.

M. B. POITIAUX. (off.)

N. B. The file of the above property is postponed to the 28th day of July next.

M. B. P.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Hoopes, dec'd. of the Bowling-Green, are requested to make them known, that provision may be made for a final settlement.—And if any indebted party will make immediate payment to

JOHN HOOPES, and JOHN G. WOLPOLK, Executors of John Hoopes, dec'd. (off.)

THE Subscriber has removed his Broker's Office

to the building tenement, in Doctor Turner's new building, the first door above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnson, and the second below the Post-Office, where he will attend particularly to all business connected to him.

THOMAS NORVELL. (off.)

10 SHARES in the JAMES RITCHIE COMPANY.

For sale, 10 SHARES in the JAMES RITCHIE COMPANY. (off.)

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Thursday the 14th instant, will be offered at Public Sale, in the town of New-Canton, County of New-Castle, the property of William Jones, dec'd. of the County of Buckingham, to satisfy a debt due from said County to Samuel Jones of the County of Amelia, assignee of Wade Molby.

WILLIAM CANNON, WADE MOSBY. (off.)

PROPOSALS

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

6. FROM Washington City by Alexandria, Colchester and Dumfries, to Frederickburg, six times a week.

APRIL 15 TO DECEMBER 1.

Leave Washington City every day at 4 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 5 A. M.; leave Alexandria at 6 1/2 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 11 A. M. and arrive at Frederickburg by 5 P. M. in 18 hours.

Leave Frederickburg every day, at 4 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 9 A. M.; leave Dumfries at 10 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 2 P. M.; leave Alexandria at 3 P. M. and arrive at Washington by 5 P. M.

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

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

Leave Frederickburg every day at 4 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 9 A. M.; leave Dumfries at 10 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 2 P. M.; leave Alexandria at 3 P. M. and arrive at Washington City by 5 P. M.

7. Frederickburg by Bowling Green, White Chimney, Hanover C. H. Richmond and Osborne's to Peterburg, six times a week.

APRIL 15 TO DECEMBER 1.

Leave Frederickburg every day at 4 A. M. & arrive at Richmond by 3 P. M.; leave Richmond at 4 P. M. and arrive at Peterburg by 9 P. M.

Leave Peterburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 4 A. M. arrive at Richmond same days by 6 A. M. and leave Richmond at 6 1/2 A. M.

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Frederickburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 5 A. M. & arrive at Richmond by 1 P. M.; leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 4 A. M. & arrive at Peterburg by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Peterburg every day, Sunday, at 2 P. M. & arrive at Richmond by 8 P. M.; leave Richmond every day, Sunday, at 4 A. M. and arrive at Frederickburg by 8 P. M.

8. From Richmond to Fraziers, New-Kent C. H. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton, to Norfolk, three times a week.

Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Hampton by 9 P. M. & at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. & arrive at Richmond the next days by 8 P. M.

9. From Peterburg by Cabin-Point, Smithfield, Surratt C. H. & Sleepy hole, to Portsmouth, three times a week.

Leave Peterburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Sleepy hole at 2 P. M.; leave Sleepy hole at 3 P. M. and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 A. M.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M. arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 A. M.; leave Sleepy hole at 10 A. M. and arrive at Peterburg by 8 P. M.

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Peterburg every Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 P. M.

Leave Sleepy hole every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Portsmouth by noon.

From Lynchburg by Bethel, Pedlar mills & Wharton, to Lexington, once a week.

Leave Lynchburg every Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Lexington by 6 P. M.

Leave Lexington every Sunday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Lynchburg by 6 P. M.

From Waterford by Soucker's gap, R. Brimley's store, J. Janoy's store, Upperville and Siraj Jamby's mill, to Waterford, once a week.

Leave Waterford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Upperville by 6 P. M.

Leave Upperville every Thursday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Waterford by 6 P. M.

From Wytche C. H. by Tazewell C. H. Russell C. H. and Lee C. H. to Robinson's mills, once in two weeks.

Leave Wytche C. H. every other Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Robinson's mills on Sunday by 6 P. M.

Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Wytche C. H. on Thursday by 6 P. M.

NOTES.

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

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

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

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

5. Should any persons, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure as above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

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

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

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

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

10. The contracts for the routes numbered 1 to 14, are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue in force for two years, from that time; for the routes No. 15 to 57, are to commence at the same time, and continue in force one year; and for the routes No. 58 to 77, are to commence at the same time, and continue in force until the 31st of March, 1809.

GIDEON GRANGER, POST-MASTER GENERAL.

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

3,000 wt. SALT PETER'D BACON, 1,000 wt. first quality N. ENGLAND CHEESE, 10 gross BOTTLED CYDER, A few bushels CLOVE SEED, 150 pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

For Sale by EDWARD HALLAM.

Constantly for Hire—An Excellent Carriage and Horses—apply as above. May 27. 3ot

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE on the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Henry McClary, and situate between Messrs. Ellis & Allan and Mr. Manuel Judah. Also—A HOUSE on the Main-Street Shockoe Hill, a few doors below Mr. Boatwright's and nearly opposite to Mr. Benjamin Wolfe.

Possession of both Houses to be given immediately. Enquire of JOSEPH GALLEGO. May 30. 3t.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, the GLEBE LANDS of the Parish of Trinity, in the county of Louisa.

THE COMMISSIONERS. June 3. 3p 3w.

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

Will be sold on the first day of July next, at the Tavern of Mr. Zachariah Brooks in the Town of Manchester, the LOT & appurtenances in said town, lately occupied by Mr. William Robinson. The sale will be on twelve months credit, the purchaser to give a bond, with security, to bear interest from the date.

JOHN MINOR, Commissioner. June 3. 3td.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by Thomas Nicholson, near the Capitol: THE THIRD VOL. OF CALL'S REPORTS. (off.)

MARSHAL'S SALE.

To be sold, for ready money, under a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit in the Virginia district, between Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of David Edwards, plaintiff, and David Raf and others, defendants, in order to raise the sum of 11,450 dol. 94 cts. due and payable on the 1st Jan. last, that is called and well known estate in the county of Botetourt, &c. &c.

FORT LEWIS, situate by the said Raf to contain 2608 acres.

The file will take place on the premises on Monday the 14th day of July next.

This estate having been before advertised and the sale postponed, it is deemed necessary to apprise the public, that though the sales formerly announced were postponed, on account of payments received from the defendant Raf, the file still advertised would have taken place but for a mistake in the advertisement. The subscriber has no reason to suppose that the one now advertised will not take place, and is contrary to his expectation, it should again be put off, the earliest public notice will be given, that those who are disposed to become purchasers, may not be put to any unnecessary trouble.

BENJAMIN MOSEBY, D. M. for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V. D. 4t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BEING anxious to discharge all my just debts, I will sell a great bargain in two new BRICK TENEMENTS, on the Main-Street, on Shockoe-Hill; they are well calculated for stores and private families, and considered to be as good lands for business as any in that part of the city; they will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers. If this property is not sold by private contract before Tuesday, the 24th day of June next, it will, on that day, be sold at public auction. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the property, and may know the terms, (which will be very accommodating), by application to the subscriber living adjoining the premises.

I will also dispose of, by private contract, my half acre LOTT in the neighborhood of Gen. Mosley, on which there is a two story Brick House erected, 44 feet long by 22 feet wide; this house is not finished in the inside, but can be finished to suit the purchaser. For terms apply to J. B. WINN. May 30. 3td.

MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 10th of May, 1806—Resolved, That the Stockholders be required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, the further sum of four dollars on each share, on or before the 14th of June next.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to call a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at Mr. Brooks's tavern, on Saturday the 14th June next, for the purpose of deciding on business of consequence to the company. Extract from the minutes, JAMES BRANDER, Clk. May 15. 1m

TO BE RENTED—The Tenement where

I now reside, and possession given in time. J. PENN. April 11. 3t

WILLIAM GALT,

HAS just received, by the ship Proteus from London, and by the ship Istrepid just arrived from Liverpool, his usual assortment of SPRING GOODS, which is now selling at his usual low prices for cash or country produce, also in special cullom.

May 16. 3ptw.

THE subscriber having relinquished all idea of removing to the Western Country, desires it necessary to inform his friends, that he intends practicing in the courts of Richmond county, Essex, King and Queen, and in the district of King and Queen, and in the Chancery Court of Williamsburg.

JOHN HORACE UPSHAW. April 29. 3t.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE and LOT belonging to Mr. Wm. Dandridge's estate, next above Mr. Tm. Price's large Building. For terms apply to NATHANIEL SHEPPARD, Agent for the estate. April 15. 3t.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Foreign Intelligence.

By late arrivals at New-York & Philadelphia

LONDON, April 14.

A gentleman who arrived direct from Berlin states, that the prospect of a war with Sweden has not only caused great dissatisfaction throughout Brandenburg, but produced very indignant sentiments in the minds of the Prussian army. The officers, in particular, do not conceal their feelings with respect to the injustice and impolicy of the war, and consider themselves treated more as the instruments of Bonaparte than as acting in obedience to the commands of their own sovereign.

Several private letters from Hamburg, received on Saturday by respectable houses in the city, confirm the above statements. About fifty persons belonging to different regiments were put under arrest for having delivered their sentiments with too much freedom on the degradation to which their sovereign had reduced himself. Among them was prince Louis, brother to the king of Prussia. After a confinement of two days to his own apartments, he was set at liberty. The others continued under the arrest, and it is positively stated, that the windows of count Haugwitz, to whose counsels the dependence of Prussia upon France is attributed, were broken by some of the military.

The king of Prussia in November last was in arms. He affected to wish well to the allies, he pretended to negotiate and the whole time he was covering the flank of the enemy when advancing into Moravia. He now claims from that enemy the rewards of his treachery and desertion; and what rewards? British Hanover, Swedish Pomerania, and Danish Holstein, seem objects insufficient for his devouring ambition. But let him beware, England has made his commerce bleed at every pore. Russia, whose forces he last winter employed in idle demonstrations, is now on his frontier, and in full readiness to act. His has not been long a kingdom and even his Gallic ally may not be able to sustain him in his pretensions to the emperorship of the north, "making the treason though being the traitor." may not be unwilling to see him sink into his primitive dukedom.

Against the occupation of Essen, Elton, and Werden, by the French, the Prussian commissary has not only protested, but his excellency lieutenant-general Blucher, has also ordered a considerable number of troops to march forward for the purpose of again occupying these countries. The grenadier battalion of Hallman, for instance, marched into Essen, after having ordered the French troops to evacuate that place and neighborhood. The latter, however, had received orders not to yield the point, so that the troops of both countries occupy the place at the same time.

As the connection between France and Prussia leaves little room to doubt that the retaliation to which we have referred, will in the first instance at least, produce a change of determination, it is expected that matters will proceed to open hostility. Prussia has already done to us the utmost injury within her power to inflict; but the extension of the principle we have already adopted, to the ports of the Baltic, which, with the co-operation of Sweden and Russia could easily be effected, must completely put a stop to all her foreign trade. Indeed, while it is supposed that Bonaparte will insist upon shutting the trade against us, which he cannot do, it is clear that we can easily do it against his ally, the king of Prussia, by suffering no vessel bound to a Prussian port to enter the Baltic. A few vessels, stationed near the mouth of the Sound, could effect that object.

Prussia, singly opposed to Russia, could not sustain herself a month. The numerical force of her armies is certainly great, and discipline may, in some degree, repress any immediate effect from the universal disgust and dissatisfaction of her soldiers, but the Russian armies, ready to pour into her dominions, are not deficient in point of numbers, and surpass the Prussians in every other requisite. France will gladly feed the war, in the confident, though we trust fallacious hope, to accomplish the ruin of both.

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

April 25.

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

The peace of Presburg, however disadvantageous and degrading to the emperor of Austria, was, properly speaking, nothing more than a truce, during which Bonaparte was anxious to effect the changes which it was the object of his policy and ambition to prepare; and to make policy of Prussia, that he might afterwards avail himself of the slightest pretext to accomplish the subjugation and downfall of Austria. While he appeared to evacuate the territories of that power, he was careful to preserve all the posts that could facilitate the invasion; and but a few days will now suffice, to enable him to make his appearance again in them, at the head of a formidable army. It might, no doubt, be conjectured, from the activity with which the arch-duke Charles endeavoured to re-organize the Austrian army, that he had some forethought of the present state of things, and there is no room to hope that Bonaparte is not now again destined to have to do with generals, who, by treason, incapacity or cowardice, will betray into his hands the fate of the Austrian monarchy. Even at the time when Bonaparte was holding out to his senate, that such were the precautions he had taken, that no apprehensions could be well entertained of any speedy renewal of hostilities with Austria, he was sowing the seeds of a fresh rupture, by making demands on that power, which would have constituted its territory a property of France, and the theatre of a war between that country and Russia. The wily Corsican cherished the hope, that by insulating the emperor of Germany on all sides, and by surrounding him with the allies or slaves of the enemy, he would be brought to accede to

every demand that would be made on him. This expectation he has, however, been disappointed, and it may naturally be supposed that Bonaparte, in the rage of his resentful heart, has already sworn the overthrow of the Austrian throne.

The conduct of Frederick William is exceeded universally in this quarter of the continent. Even his own troops feel ashamed of it. This is the reason of the order lately issued for preventing all conversation on military and political topics. This order, however, is generally disregarded, and his ministers find themselves obliged to have recourse to more rigorous measures. Thirty field officers have very recently been reduced to half pay, for having freely spoken their sentiments on the present state of affairs. Of these, several openly declared that they would not fight against the Russians and Swedes. The inhabitants of Berlin espouse the cause of the officers. Prince Louis, the king's brother, lately went to a levee in regimentals, with his sword reverberated. This circumstance attracting the king's notice, he hastily asked his brother, what he meant by wearing his sword to unlike a soldier? "Please your majesty," said Prince Louis, "you dispose of your territories as if they never had been yours, why may I not equally dispose of my sword as I please?" The king flew into a violent passion, and said, "Do you know, sir, that I can punish you?" "Yes," rejoined prince Louis, "you may take away my life, but you cannot alter the sentiments of my heart." This altercation has made a great noise at Berlin, and the spirited conduct of prince Louis has endeared him to the people and the army.

The fortrefs of Gaeta still holds out, and tho' the bombardment of it has commenced, it may yet hold out a month, as supplies can be conveyed to it by sea. The gallant defender of it the prince of Hesse, has circulated papers amongst the French, in which he bids them remember, that "Gaeta is not Uim, nor the Prince of Hesse, Mack."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 11.

As our readers will of course look to us for some authentic particulars respecting the recent message from the French government, we feel much regret that it is not in our power to be more explicit. We shall not, however, attempt to amuse the public with mere reports. One of the settled principles of administration is a cautious reserve upon all measures that are not ripe enough for disclosure; and therefore the public may rest assured, that, however confidently some of our competitors may deal in rumours and inferences, none of them have authority to give any decisive recital, or to draw any positive conclusions from the event alluded to. Because the mode in which the French message was conveyed has not been usual in matters relating to a mere cartel for the exchange of prisoners, it has been hastily inferred that it must be connected with a subject of more importance; but it is well known that the French government is by no means attached to established forms in whatever engages its attention, having solely in view the attainment of its object. We can assure our readers, that very soon after the arrival of the message, Mr. Grey held a communication with the Transport Board, as might be expected if the question related to a mere exchange of prisoners. We, however, lay no stress upon this point, as others might be disposed to do. It is so much the interest of Bonaparte to catch up a Peace, or to embarrass our government and create distrust among our allies by delusive overtures, that we doubt not that he will use every effort to effect his purpose. He told his Senate that he was "desirous of peace with England," and that on his part, "there should not be a moment of delay." It was, therefore, very natural to suppose that the message which has excited so much interest and anxiety might be the result of this declaration. We have taken no notice of the intimation in a Dutch paper, that pacific overtures had been made to France by Mr. Fox, because the Batavian Journals dare not insert any thing but as they receive their cue from France, and because we are persuaded that Mr. Fox, and more particularly the Nobleman who is at the head of our administration, feel too much what is due to the dignity of the country to have made any such overture.

Never should we forget for a moment, that we have to deal with an enemy whose subtlety is the predominant feature in his character, and who will resort to all possible artifices for the accomplishment of his ends. He knows that notwithstanding all his late successes, Austria is not destroyed, but that, with the co-operation of Prussia and Russia, she might still make him repent the excesses of his arrogance, and the enormous strides of his ambition; and though such a confederacy perhaps is not very likely at this moment, yet that while he remains at war with England, such an event is at all times possible. While he appeared to be engaged in negotiation with Great-Britain, he would at least suspend the operation of other powers, and might have more time to methodize and complete his continental plans. Upon the whole, therefore, in every consideration of his character, and in conformity to his declarations, his interests, and his policy, he may be expected to throw out the lure of peace to Great-Britain; but we rely on the wisdom and the uprightness of Lord Grenville's administration for security against all his snares, as well as upon the general spirit of our countrymen, for an effectual resistance of his enmity, his menaces, and his attempts to reduce us to the hopeless condition of his federative vassals.

Since the above was written, we have been informed, from a quarter upon which we place great reliance, that an answer has been sent to the proposition made by the French government. It is reported that the propositions were returned under a blank cover; but to this report we do not give the slightest credit, because, however inadmissible the propositions might have been, we are convinced that ministers would not treat them with such pointed insult. It is generally believed that the answer returned to the French government contained a rejection of the propositions; but upon this point we by no means speak with certainty, for ministers have taken the most laudable and effectual means to prevent any improper information being divulged upon the subject. The contents of the dispatches are known only to his majesty's ministers, and the answer was written by Mr. Fox himself.

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

Oration.

PRONOUNCED AT THE FUNERAL OF George Wythe.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

I ADDRESS you on this occasion with feelings which agitate and oppress me more forcibly than I am able to express. The truly manly duty which we are assembled to perform, the irreparable loss we have all sustained, and particularly myself, whom now called upon, with an heart torn with grief, to speak of him, who was not only the friend of human nature, but my own dearest and best friend; the sorrow which I am certain is felt by every individual in this numerous audience, and which I feel strongly leaping on the faces of many; all combine to over-power me with diffidence and regret. He is indeed the talk of our age, and the subject of the many virtues of the great and good man for whom we mourn. I dread that my abilities will be found inadequate to this important undertaking; and I wish most sincerely that some gentleman of superior eloquence had consented to commemorate, by a funeral Eulogy, the departed Patriot and Sage, who was truly the head of Virginia. Particularly, I should have been happy if some older citizen, who knew him in his younger days, and his glorious labours at the commencement of our Revolution, had now endeavoured to describe his great and meritorious public services in those days of difficulty and danger. But it cannot be. Most of the Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution are gone to their graves with glory, and George Wythe, one of the oldest and best of those venerable fathers of our country, has now followed Washington, Franklin, Samuel Adams, and many others, who are indeed removed from this troublesome world and at rest from their labours, but whose fame shall live forever in the hearts of their Fellow-Citizens. Under these circumstances, the task devolves on me far inferior to those immortal worthies, to pay the last tribute of applause to their departed colleague and friend. I am emboldened, however, to engage in this difficult enterprise by considering that although many of the public virtues of the deceased were not personally known to me, yet some of them, and not the least important, have come within my own observation, and that I have long been most intimately acquainted with those which adorned his private life. His extraordinary goodness to me, that kindness which induced him to take me when an unfortunate orphan into his house, and to treat me as a second father, afforded me peculiar opportunities of feeling and knowing the goodly spirit which animated the bosom of him who now lies cold and insensible before me. The sacred ties of gratitude therefore bind me not to permit the funeral of my dear, my noble benefactor, to be unattended with an eulogy expressive of his worth and his merits. Indeed I am most encouraged on this occasion by the reflection that truth, plain, artless and unadorned is all that is useful in an attempt to celebrate a character noted for his plainness & republican simplicity. True it is that nothing that can be said can benefit him. The "dust" could not be raised without being raised by the voice of honour, nor awakened by the lamentations of those who survive. Perhaps he hears not our praise, or is so enraptured by the bliss he now enjoys as not to regret it. It might appear therefore that funeral solemnities are useless and unavailing. But such is not the case. They serve at least as an example to the living, and may be the means of communicating and keeping alive the sacred fire of virtue. I am fully enthusiastic enough to believe that the souls of the good and worthy, even after death, may be gratified by knowing the manner in which their memories are regarded in this world; that they look down and observe the sorrows of their friends, and rejoice in the found of their praise. Very probably this is one of the rewards of a well-spent life; else wherefore has heaven implanted in the breasts of men the fire of fame in future ages as an incentive to virtuous actions? I shall therefore proceed to describe as faithfully as I can, the career of glory through which this exalted patriot, firm republican and honest man has passed, trusting that the affection of you all for the dead will induce you favorably to accept a well-meant though feeble endeavour to pay the tribute so eminently due to his memory.

teeming and admiring which all nations now concur. From the arduous and important duties which he there exercised, he was called by his native state to perform others not less interesting and necessary. Our countrymen were then attempting a new and hitherto untried experiment, of vast importance and of doubtful success; no less than the political regeneration of a great nation, the total destruction of a monarchical system, and the establishment of a republic in its stead; every thing then depended on infusing into our laws that republican spirit which animated the people, and by the preservation of which alone, their liberty could be preserved and perpetuated. It became therefore necessary to new-model our laws, and lay the foundations of the temple of freedom firmly in the wisdom and justice of our institutions. The persons appointed, to execute this great work, and by whom it was accomplished were Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton and George Wythe; who, tho' mentioned last, might with propriety be considered as the chief; for, great and exalted as is the merit of Mr. Jefferson, it must be confessed that he is in a great measure indebted for it to George Wythe, his preceptor and his friend. Between those two extraordinary men the warmest friendship has ever existed, and the president of the United States has always been proud to acknowledge himself the pupil of the wife and modest Wythe. By a resolution of the Virginia Assembly, dated the 5th of November 1776, the three gentlemen, I have mentioned, were appointed revisors of the laws, with power to propose such alterations as in their judgment should be deemed necessary: A trust of prodigious importance, on which the future destiny of Virginia depended! And in what manner was it discharged? In a manner more glorious and more useful to the human race than the works of any other legislators, ancient or modern. On the 18th of June 1779, the committee of revisors made their report, a memorable monument of indefatigable industry and attention, as well as of wisdom, virtue and patriotism. In reviewing the labours of that committee, we find that they were the authors of the act directing the course of descent, by which the odious and unequal doctrine of the right of primogeniture was abolished, and an equal distribution of the landed property of persons dying intestate is made among their children, or other nearest relations; an act which, by introducing and supporting equality of property to a certain degree among the citizens of this commonwealth, has produced, and will continue to produce a more important and permanent effect in favour of freedom and republicanism, than any other clause whatsoever. The same committee proposed the act for regulating conveyances, by which all estates in tail were converted into fees simple, and one of the most detestable contrivances of aristocracy to keep up inequality, and support proud and overbearing distinctions of particular families, was completely defeated. They also produced the deservedly celebrated act for the establishment of religious freedom, which has released the people of Virginia from the danger of being ever subjected to ecclesiastical tyranny, perhaps the worst of all. As a proof, however, that the proposal of that act did not arise from a desire to subvert religion, but, on the contrary, to maintain it in purity & peace, they at the same time originated another, entitled an act to punish disturbers of religious worship and sabbath breakers. Such were the most precious fruits of the appointment of that truly republican and patriotic committee.

Another important act might also be mentioned, for, in fact, the whole of our militia system as first organized, the original arrangement and mode of proceeding in our courts of common law and chancery, were all the work of that committee, were all illustrious examples of their industry and legislative skill; in which if some defects have in the course of experience been discovered, they are only proofs that no human performance can be perfect. Yet the committee of revisors are not only entitled to praise for the laws, of which they were instrumental in obtaining the establishment, but for several which they proposed without success. Among these may be found a bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge, which, if the public spirit of the general assembly had been equal to that of its authors, would have enabled the children of the poorest citizen in the community to stand an equal chance of acquiring science, honour, and promotion, with those of the most wealthy. Animated by motives of the same enlightened nature, they proposed a bill for establishing a public library; another for amending the constitution of Wm. and Mary College, and providing more adequate revenues for its support; and furnished a hint, which gave birth to our present penitentiary system, by a bill for proportioning crimes and punishments in cases heretofore capital, and a bill for the employment, government and support, of malefactors condemned to labour for the commonwealth.

We next find this excellent citizen in the important office of one of the three judges of the high court of chancery, and afterwards, sole chancellor of the state of Virginia. His extraordinary patriotism and disinterestedness were here most completely displayed. He served in that most troublesome and laborious office of all in the gift of the commonwealth of Virginia, and perhaps of the United States, for many years with the small salary of £ 300, and at last, with a salary somewhat larger but still very inadequate. With that scanty supply from his country, he lived in this expensive city, secluded from all other business but that of the public, to which he devoted all his time, unless when prevented by sickness; and in that office he continued 'till the day of his death, because he believed himself better qualified to serve his country in that station than in any other; when, if he had been disposed to seek for offices, he might have easily obtained others far more easy and lucrative. Notwithstanding, however, the toilsome duties of that office, his patriotism, ever active and ardent, brought him forward whenever he conceived his country's interest to require his assistance. We behold him a member of the convention which met in this city in the year 1788, to take under its consideration the proposed constitution of the United States. Being convinced that the confederation was defective in the energy necessary to preserve the union, liberty and general welfare of America, he was a zealous advocate for the new constitution. In that august convention, this venerable patriot, even then beginning to bow under the weight of years, was seen to advocate that constitution, and exerted his voice almost too feeble to be heard, in contending for a system, on the acceptance of which he conceived the happiness of his dear-loved country to depend.—But the most remarkable instance of his genuine patriotism, to which I confess I am rendered most partial perhaps by my own experience of its effects, was his zeal for the education of youth. Harassed as he was with business; enveloped with perplexing papers, and intricate suits in chancery, he yet found time for many years, to keep a private school for the instruction of a few young men at a time, always with very little, and often demanding no compensation.—What a proof was this of condescension, of pure patriotism and philanthropy! With all this,

his industry and attention to business was not diminished, but continued as incessant as ever. Of his indefatigable assiduity I was myself a witness even in his last sickness.—When on his death-bed, racked with agonizing pains, I saw him with a large bundle of papers, relative to an injunction in chancery, lying by his bedside.—He told me he had been studying them, and hoped to be better by the next day, that he might be enabled to hold the court again, and pronounce his decree in that cause; lamenting with extreme concern the inconvenience, of which the delay of business, occasioned by his sickness, would be productive to persons who had causes depending before him. At that moment when death was visible in his face and in every limb, he thought not of himself; he thought only of the public! Oh! where shall we find such another Chancellor?

(To be continued.)

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

FEDERALISTS IN OFFICE.

No. 3.

MINISTERIAL OFFICES.

To state all the arguments which would justify the removal of federalists from office, & to lay down the different exceptions which may be taken to that principle, would far exceed the bounds of a long essay. Let the following therefore be considered as a very defective statement of some of the arguments that may be employed.

What is most to be desired by the republican party is, that a broad line of distinction shall be drawn between them and their opponents, that every man is to be known for what he is. They should know their friends and they should know their enemies. They should know whom to confide in at the moment of danger and whom to distrust in the very flush of prosperity. Without this necessary knowledge, their cause may appear to be strong in numbers; but when danger assails them, when the spirit of aristocracy arises among them, there is not real strength enough to resist her. They fall in the midst of imaginary triumphs.

To this want of a broad and palpable distinction is to be ascribed much of that confusion of parties which already exists. Men soon grow indifferent to principle, when it is not rigorously adhered to, even in the most trifling arrangements. What is the consequence? The lukewarm republicans, who prefer interest to principle, but who would be ashamed to desert their party when their applause could be easily detected, gradually relax in their firmness. They adopt a more soothing language towards the federalists. They insensibly begin to unite with them on political measures; to vote with them at elections, and to calumniate their republican friends.

Table with 2 columns: Event and Time. Includes Grand Eclipse of the Sun, Eccliptical conjunction, Middle of gen. eclipse, End, Duration, and Digits eclipsed.

The second, of the Sun, 16th June, visible, beginning 29 min. past 9 in the morning; greatest obscuration, 50 min. past 10; ecliptical conjunction, 12 min. past 11; end, 10 min. past 12 or noon; 7 digits eclipsed on the N. Limb of the Sun's Disk.

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

FIRE WORKS. In Preparation by Mr. St. Asax, will certainly be Exhibited, at the Hay-Market Garden, TO-MORROW EVENING.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, entered into the day of—1806, by Jacob Wood, of the county of Amherst, to secure and insure the punctual payment of a debt due from the said Jacob Wood to Fisher and Lesueur, merchants of the city of Richmond, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th inst. on the premises: THE TRACT OF LAND, with its appurtenances, on which the said Jacob Wood at present resides, in the county of Amh-rd. containing fifty two and half acres, be the same more or less. This land is valuable in point of soil and situation; the improvements therein consist of a Grind Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery and Dwelling House, well deserving the attention of a purchaser.

DAVID S. GARLAND, Trustee. (tdk) June 12, 1806.

FOR SALE. A TRACT OF LAND, lying on the main road, leading from Richmond to the Deep Run coal pits, about six miles from Richmond, containing one hundred and ten acres, formerly the land of Orson Kelly, adjoining the lands of Doct. Crang, Mr. Pendleton and others; it will be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th day of June, on the premises, if not disposed of by private sale, before that day—ALSO SEVERAL LIKELY NEGROES. Any person that is inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by application to the subscriber, at the Meadow-Bridges. ROBERT WHITE. June 12, 1806. (32)

The Enquirer.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS RITCHIE, OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE—AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

NUMBER 12.]

RICHMOND, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1866.

[VOLUME 3.]

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesday the 2d of July next, will be sold by Auction on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

WHAT VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT on Shockoe Hill, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied by Mr. James H. Lynch. Terms of payment—one and two years credit, the purchaser to give a deed of trust on the property to secure payment of the purchase money.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'rs.

June 6.

FOR SALE—on the lowest terms:

5000 casks of LIVERPOOL SALT, and 90 crates of LIVERPOOL EARthen WARE of superior quality & well assorted, just arrived in the ship *Mercury*, Captain JONES, from Liverpool, at Bermuda Hundred.

Which ship will take in Tobacco to the address of JAMES MAURY, Esq. of Liverpool. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. For terms apply to M. A. PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSTON of Richmond, the Captain on board, or the subscriber, OVERTON ANDERSON.

May 21.

By virtue of a deed of trust, entered into the County of Amherst, to secure and insure the punctual payment of a debt due from the said Jacob Wood to F. N. and L. S. merchants of the city of Richmond, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th inst. on the premises: **THE TRACT OF LAND**, with its appurtenances, on which the said Jacob Wood at present resides, in the County of Amherst, containing sixty two and half acres, be the same more or less. This land is valuable in point of soil and situation; the improvements consist of a Grind Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery and Dwelling House, well deserving the attention of a purchaser.

DAVID S. GARLAND, Trustee.

June 19, 1866.

FOR SALE.

TRACT OF LAND, lying on the main road, leading from Richmond to the Deep Run colliery, about five miles from Richmond, containing one hundred and ten acres, formerly the land of Oran Kelly, adjoining the lands of Doct. Cringan, Mr. Pennington and others; it will be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th day of June, on the premises, if not disposed of by private sale, before that day—ALSO **LIVELY NEGROES**. Any person that is desirous to purchase, may know the terms by application to the subscriber, at the Meadow-Bridges.

ROBERT WHITE.

June 13.

STAUNTON STAGE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the STAGES will regularly, during the season of the Springs, leave the Bell Tavern in this city, on Tuesday at 5 o'clock in the evening; and on each Saturday at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive at Capt. Edmondson's Tavern in the Town of Staunton; where passengers, going on to the Springs, may be furnished, at all times, with Hackney Coaches, and other private conveyances, from thence. Much pains and expense has been taken by the proprietor in the selection of good horses, carriages and careful drivers—and confidently assures the public, he is in possession of as good as any in this State.

RICHARD TERRELL.

May 22.

FOR SALE.

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

at

BURR MILL STONES, of all sizes; and **PLASTER OF PARIS**, of an excellent quality, for sale, at discount.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

near the Market.

Dec. 4.

TO BE RENTED.

THE large THREE STORY HOUSE on the Main Street east of the Market, formerly occupied by John and Isaac, and lately by Capt. John S. Deane, is a good stand for business and suitable for the accommodation of a large family. Also, the **new HOUSE** (formerly known by the sign of the *White Horse*) at the corner of the street leading to church hill: both of these tenements are well arranged. The terms will be most liberal, and mark known on application to James White, sergeant of the City, or to

JACOB I. COHEN.

(lawyer)

February 25.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BEING anxious to discharge all my just debts, I will sell a great bargain in two new BRICK TENEMENTS, on the Main Street, on Shockoe Hill; they are well calculated for stores and private families, and considered to be as good stands for business, as any in that part of the city; they will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers. If this property is not sold by private contract before Tuesday, the 24th day of June next, it will, on that day, be sold at public auction. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the property, and may know the terms, (which will be very accommodating), by application to the subscriber living adjoining the premises.

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

J. B. WINN.

May 30.

TO BE RENTED—The Tenement where I now reside, and possession given in time.

I. PENN.

April 11. If

THE subscriber having relinquished all idea of removing to the Western Country, deems it necessary to inform his friends, that he intends practicing in the courts of Richmond county, Essex, King and Queen, and in the district of King and Queen, and in the Chancery Court of Williamsburg.

JOHN HORACE UPSHAW.

April 29. If

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and LOT belonging to Mr. Wm. Dandridge's estate, next above Mr. Im. Price's large building. For terms apply to

NATHANIEL SHEPPARD, Agent for the estate.

April 15. If

THE subscriber has removed his Broker's Office to the middle tenement, in Doct. Terman's new building, the first door above Messrs. Pickett, Pollock and Johnson, and the second below the Post-Office; where he will attend particularly to all business confided to him.

THOMAS NORVELL.

For sale, 10 SHARES in the JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

June 6. If

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Archibald McCall, of the town of Tappahannock, and county of Essex, in Archibald Dick and David Buchanan, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1789, for security purposes therein mentioned: will be sold in the said town of Tappahannock, on the 27th day of June next,

THREE LOTS, known in the plan of the said town by No. 1, 2, and 73, whereon the said McCall at present resides; on these lots are very valuable improvements, consisting of a Dwelling House two story high, with three rooms and a passage below, and three rooms above stairs, three rooms in the cellar, with a fire place in every room, and several out-houses, consisting of a Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stable, &c. all of which are pleasantly situated on the river bank, and command an extensive view of the river above and below. A few articles of household furniture will be sold together with these lots and houses, &c.

Will be sold on the same day, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, the property of said McCall, situate in the county aforesaid, on Holkins's creek, adjoining the said town of Tappahannock, containing by estimation, five hundred and two acres, be the same more or less, together with the water grist mill adjoining, which is at present out of repair, but may be rendered very valuable at a small expense, being one of the most valuable and convenient mill seats in all that part of the country, having a large & convenient mill-house two story high, built of stone, brick and wood, calculated for manufacturing on an extensive plan, situate on a never-failing stream, within one mile of tide water; belonging to this mill are two very convenient houses for the accommodation of a miller, cooper, &c. This tract of land is generally of good quality, lies well and is well timbered. Will likewise be sold on the 28th day of the same month of June, at John Miller's Tavern, in the said county of Essex.

A TRACT OF LAND, the property of said McCall, situate near said Miller's Tavern, adjoining the lands of Thomas Allen and Joseph Man, containing by estimation, one hundred and seven acres, be the same more or less, being the land said McCall purchased of Richard Jeffries. This is good farming land, lies well and is well timbered.—Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchaser or purchaser's giving bond, and in every case a Deed of Trust on the property will be required to secure the purchase money, by

GEORGE POTTIE, and CHARLES THOMPSON, Attorneys in fact for the creditors of Arch. McCall. Louisa, April 18.

FOR SALE.

At public auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, 10th September next, (if not previously disposed of by private contract).

FIVE hundred and fifty acres LAND, situated in the upper end of Cumberland county, eighteen miles from the Court-House, three from Farmville, and one from a good manufacturing mill on Appomattox, now navigable, almost to Peterburg.

This LAND lies handomely, is in good order and inferior in quality to none east of the mountains: there is 10 or 12 acres meadow, handomely let with timothy, and about 20 acres more prepared for sowing next spring; in addition there is an extensive bed of Coal which to a person of capital would be highly valuable: and third the purchase money will be required in hand and the balance in two annual instalments.

JOHN KELSO.

May 25. If

TO MR THOMAS BRADSHAW,

AS you are not an inhabitant of this State, and have not any agent therein, known to me, to whom notice can be given, be pleased to take notice, that on the last Saturday in June next, I shall, at the dwelling house of Nicholas Vaughan, in the County of Nottingham, between the hours of eight in the morning and seven in the evening of the above mentioned day, take the depositions of the said Nicholas Vaughan, of Jacob Seay, Nathan Fowles and Peter Knight, to be read as evidence in a suit depending in the County Court of Prince-Edward, wherein you, and others are plaintiffs, and I am defendant.

BENJAMIN BORUM.

Prince-Edward county, April 22. ep2m7

CHARLES SPENCER.

HAS just received a supply of GOODS by the S. S. Ships Providence and Intrepid, amongst which is a very general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. A few Hominy and Wheat Mills, of a large size and on an entire new and approved construction, which may be worked by water, horse, or hand.

May 30. 405W.

PROPOSALS

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

FROM Washington City by Alexandria, Colchester and Dumfries, to Frederickburg, six times a week.

APRIL 15 TO DECEMBER 1.

Leave Washington City every day at 4 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 5 A. M.; leave Alexandria at 6 1/2 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 11 A. M. and arrive at Frederickburg by 5 P. M. in 15 hours.

Leave Frederickburg every day, at 4 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 9 A. M.; leave Dumfries at 10 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 2 P. M.; leave Alexandria at 3 P. M. and arrive at Washington by 5 P. M.

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Washington City every day at 4 A. M. arrive at Alexandria by 5 A. M.; leave Alexandria at 7 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 1 P. M.; leave Dumfries at 2 P. M. and arrive at Frederickburg by 7 P. M.

Leave Frederickburg every day at 4 A. M. arrive at Dumfries by 9 A. M.; leave Dumfries at 10 A. M.; arrive at Alexandria by 2 P. M.; leave Alexandria at 3 P. M. and arrive at Washington City by 6 P. M.

7. Frederickburg by Bowling Green, White Chimneys, Hanover C. H. Richmond and Osborne's to Petersburg, six times a week.

APRIL 15 TO DECEMBER 1.

Leave Frederickburg every day at 4 A. M. & arrive at Richmond by 8 P. M.; leave Richmond at 4 P. M. and arrive at Petersburg by 9 P. M.

Leave Petersburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 A. M. arrive at Richmond same days by 6 A. M. and leave Richmond at 6 A. M.

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

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

RETURNING.

Leave Petersburg every day, save Sunday, at 2 P. M. & arrive at Richmond by 8 P. M.; leave Richmond every day, save Sunday, at 4 A. M. and arrive at Frederickburg by 8 P. M.

8. From Richmond to Erasers, New-Kent C. H. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton, to Norfolk, three times a week.

Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Hampton by 9 P. M. & at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. & arrive at Richmond the next days by 8 P. M.

9. From Petersburg by Cabin-Point, Smithfield, Surry C. H. & Sleepy hole, to Portsmouth, three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Sleepy hole by 2 P. M.; leave Sleepy hole at 3 P. M. and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 A. M.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M. arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 A. M.; leave Sleepy hole at 10 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg by 8 P. M.

DECEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15.

Leave Petersburg every Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Sleepy hole by 9 P. M.

Leave Sleepy hole every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Portsmouth by 8 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. & arrive at Sleepy hole by 7 P. M.

Leave Sleepy hole every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 4 A. M. & arrive at Petersburg by noon.

From Lynchburg by Bethell, Pedlar mills & Winterton, to Lexington, once a week.

Leave Lynchburg every Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Lexington by 6 P. M.

Leave Lexington every Sunday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Lynchburg by 6 P. M.

From Waterford by Snicker's gap, R. Braden's store, J. Janny's dose, Upperville and Israel Janny's mill, to Waterford, once a week.

Leave Waterford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Upperville by 6 P. M.

Leave Upperville every Thursday at 6 A. M. & arrive at Waterford by 6 P. M.

From Wythe C. H. by Tazewell C. H. Russell C. H. and Lee C. H. to Robinson's mills, once in two weeks.

Leave Wythe C. H. every other Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Robinson's mills on Sunday by 6 P. M.

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

NOTES.

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

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

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

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

5. Should any persons, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure as above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

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

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

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

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

10. The contracts for the routes numbered 1 to 14, are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue in force for two years, from that time; for the routes No. 15 to 57, are to commence at the same time, and continue in force one year; and for the routes No. 58 to 77, are to commence at the same time, and continue in force until the 31st of March, 1869.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Washington City, April 26, 506.1

Foreign Intelligence.

Translation from the Paris Monitor.

AFRICA.

ALGIERS, February 25.

The spirit of revolution which has announced itself in this country with such terrible symptoms, does not yet seem to be entirely stifled. It is known that Tremignon has been delivered up to the horrors of a pillage, in which two hundred Jews perished. Here, the scarcity excited apprehensions of fresh tumults. A few executions stopped the troubles ready to be renewed. A woman accused of having propagated seditious rumours, was thrown into the sea; at present the town is quiet, but the minds of the soldiers in the barracks are still agitated; it is even asserted that a conspiracy had been formed there, and that several Turks, convicted of being concerned in it, were strangled.

In the mean time, the regency has been the theatre of agitations of another kind. Mr. Cartwright, the English consul, set all the springs at work of intrigue and corruption to detach the Dey from the particular affection he bears to France in the person of her emperor. He distributed presents to all the grandees, to the men in office and even to the lowest spies of the regency. Six weeks after the battle of Trafalgar, he officially announced that the British fleet had gained a victory in which the admirals of the two fleets were killed. But these pretended advantages and the presumption with which he displayed them, were unable to regain him the favor he had lost, and in consequence of discussions which took place three days after, relative to the French consul, the Dey ordered Mr. Cartwright to be driven out of his palace by a chaouk.

However, the British consul, still untired with either humiliations or intrigues, did not renounce his hopes. His projects tended to nothing less than to bring the three regencies into the coalition and to get possession of the trade of the kingdom of Algiers, by establishing armed factories at Bonne and Oran, to arrive at this result, all measures are eligible for the English agent, and he was powerfully seconded by his government. It was exactly at the moment when the immortal emperor of the French was entering Germany at the head of his grand army, that Cartwright redoubled his efforts; and it cannot be denied that protected by all the powerful Aga, he had for some time great advantage. Succors in men, in warlike stores and provisions were carried by English armaments to the fortress of Oran, besieged by the rebels (?); presents were distributed to all the grandees of the regency; a considerable sum was promised to the Aga; if he relented on the measures proposed against France and Spain; in fine, two commanders of frigates were sent hither to congratulate the Dey upon his accession to the throne, and offer him presents proportioned to the importance of the determination solicited. These two commanders even positively asserted that the grand seignior and Prussia had united their arms to those of Austria and Russia against France, and that the emperor of the French had already met with considerable losses upon the Rhine.

This news, guaranteed in the most solemn manner, supported by the charms of seduction and by odious rumors spread against the French charge d'affaires, placed the life of the latter in the utmost danger at the time of the dreadful pillage exercised over the unfortunate Jews. More authentic and more certain information, together with the death of the Aga, which happened at that interval, suddenly disconcerted the intrigues of the English consul. A few days previous to the death of the Aga, the Dey had convoked a divan at the marine, which the French and English charge d'affaires were invited to attend. The purpose of this assembly was to discuss the complaints lodged against the pirates of the English of Bonne. The French consul general and charge d'affaires, arriving from the country where he had received this invitation, learned that the English consul was already two hours at the marine, and had taken the place of honor next the admiral, to obtain over him the precedence which was granted by the ancient and new treaties to the French consuls over all the others, and in a private conversation which he had with the Dey, he expatiated at large on the tyranny which the English agents were endeavoring to exercise in all governments. The Dey listened to him with great attention, was struck, above all when the French consul unveiled to him the intrigues of the cabinet of St. James's at Constantinople, to bring the grand seignior into the deplorable state which his power is fallen into. The divan of the marine was broken up, and the Dey gave orders at Bonne, conformably to the desires of the French consul.

This conference may be considered as the period of the absolute fall of the consideration of the English consul with the regency. A few days after the death of the Aga, bereft him of an accomplice and a powerful protector. He tried in vain by presents, flattery and intrigues, his usual resources, to resume the favor which he had lost. These means turned against himself. Prostrate at the feet of the grandees of Algiers, he even begged them with his baseness: he meddled in the affairs of the country, made exaggerated claims for Jews whom he caused to wear the English cockade. The Dey began to desire him to present himself before him only for the affairs which concerned the government, and which could not be treated by the organ of his drogman, Mr. Cartwright, paying little attention to this warning, presented himself again, and the Dey was charged to order him to be refused admission at the gate of the palace, and at length have him turned away by a chaouk.

According to an immemorial custom, at the festivals of Bayram, all the foreign consuls came in corps to the palace to salute the Dey and the grandees of the regency. A few days before, the Dey had given orders not to let in the English consul, who had the prudence not to present himself, and the customary presents, which he got shamefully delivered by a Janissary, were sent him back.

Nevertheless, this English agent, who affected the greatest haughtiness towards the agents of the other nations, and who called himself Consul of the consuls, had obtained through intrigues

* The English consul at present claims 50,000 Spanish dollars for this object. But the Dey refused that he acquired that by restoring 25 Maltese slaves.

under the power of the Aga, the country-house of the unfortunate Dey Mustapha. It is a very handsome palace situate at some distance from, and to the eastward of the tower, commanding the whole road; even in Europe it would be a very remarkable monument. The Dey left him orders to quit it. Mr. Cartwright can take several steps to be taken by a few partisans he had left, in order to avoid this new humiliation, but the Dey remained inflexible and the British agent was obliged, to cause his furniture to be removed in the utmost haste. He still, however, left the pole of his flag standing; but the regency caused it to be taken down. A few days afterwards, the Dey made an offer of this country-house to the French consul, who thanked him for the favor, but alleged that he had another; the Dey, however, insisted, saying that he was determined that the charge d'affaires of the emperor of France should have a suitable residence, and sent him the keys by a chaouk. The flag of his majesty the emperor and king have continued floating on it since that period.

After his return to the town, the London consul shut himself up in his house, which he did not quit for fear of being insulted by the vilest of the populace. He did not even see any of the other consuls.

Another circumstance completed the disgrace and ended by causing Mr. Cartwright to be sent off. It deserves to be recorded. From four to five hundred Portuguese prisoners were in slavery and the Spanish consul was to be appointed to ransom them. But Mr. Cartwright, wishing to take this negotiation into his own hands, had, in conjunction with some officers, caused the dispositions of the court of Lisbon to be changed. The prisoners seeing the contempt in which the English consul was held, wished to entrust their interest to the French consul. But Mr. Cartwright's intrigues had suspended all negotiation.—Thus, whilst the protection of the emperor of the French caused all French or Italian subjects to be gratuitously released, whilst even the Sardinians who had been slaves for twenty years, such as Joseph Granara, and Theresa Calderoni, by the French consul's intervention, got rid of their chains, for the fourth of the ordinary ransom; the consul of a power which calls itself the sovereign of the seas, suffered the subjects of an ally to languish in all the horrors of slavery, and even obstructed the efforts which the French consul was making to redeem them!

In short, after this affair had been delayed several months, owing to the opposition it met with from the English consul, an advice boat arrived here on the 29th January, by which the Spanish consul learned that a Portuguese squadron consisting of two fail of the line, two frigates and a brig, were at Alicante and might be expected here every instant, in order to negotiate peace and ransom 500 slaves who were at Algiers. On the 30th, signals were made for the Portuguese division being in fight, which soon advanced into the middle of the road, with the flag of truce hoisted. The consul of Spain immediately hastened on board, but the very moment the division appeared, Mr. Cartwright sent out a small English privateer which sailed direct towards it. After some conversation had taken place between the captain of this privateer and the Portuguese squadron the latter tacked about.

The regency presumed that the English consul, who had for a long time been intriguing both here and at Lisbon in order to be charged with the negotiation; seeing that his attempts for the purpose were baffled, had hastened to break it off, by giving advice to the Portuguese commandant, that three of the regency's corsairs were on the point of coming into port as well as a large Portuguese merchantman richly laden taken by the corsairs Ahmeds. The Dey seeing the following morning that the Portuguese division had disappeared fell into the most violent passion, called the English consul a spy, and said that he should be beheaded, were any accident to happen the Algerian corsairs at sea; even were he sure that not a stone would be left in Algiers.

Mr. Cartwright, having been informed of the disposition of the Dey, sent his Jew brother (for his drogman & janissary have been taken away from him,) to ask for an audience of the Dey, in order to beg pardon for his conduct. The prince replied that as long as he was Dey of Algiers, he would never behold, even at a distance, the face of a man unworthy of representing a government. Mr. Cartwright then sent out a boat after the Portuguese, but after beating about at sea for several days without coming up with them, it returned to port. The three corsairs are also arrived with the Portuguese prize which is now selling at Tangiers. By an American brig which came into this harbour a few days since, and which had spoken with the Portuguese, the regency had been informed that they were cruising to the eastward of Algiers, and were to return here as soon as the weather permitted. They have not, however, made their appearance, and it is said they are returned to Gibraltar.

The affair would have rendered the situation of the English consul still more critical had not a floop hastily dispatched by the governor of Gibraltar, on the information he had received of Mr. Cartwright's position, cast an anchor before Algiers on the 19th inst. The English consul went down to the marine in order to get on board, but the Vekihari would not suffer him without permission from the Dey.

The captain of the floop went to the Dey's palace with the American charge des affaires when long explanations took place on the conduct of the English agent. The Dey again called him a spy, and a man unworthy to represent a sovereign. He declared that as long as he was Dey of Algiers no consideration should induce him to treat with Mr. Cartwright.

New attempts were in vain made on the following morning to induce the Dey to adopt more favourable sentiments towards Mr. Cartwright, and to avoid a new humiliation from the British government. The Dey required that Mr. Cartwright should quit the residence, and yesterday he embarked with all his property on board the English floop, the commander of which saluted him with 15 guns.

London, April 24.

We have given it as our opinion, that the emperor of the French would, most probably, make overtures of peace to our government, not with any real pacific intentions, but merely with a view to excite embarrassment in our new administration, and to create false hopes in the country. We have good reason to believe, that pacific propositions were actually made; but they involved such terms as, we trust, would be

On the 2d of July next, will be sold by Auction on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

WHAT VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT on Shockoe Hill, opposite to Mr. Page's, now occupied by Mr. James H. Lynch. Terms of payment—one and two years credit, the purchaser to give a deed of trust on the property to secure payment of the purchase money.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'rs.

June 6.

FOR SALE—on the lowest terms:

Oration.

ANNOUNCED AT THE FUNERAL OF George Wythe.

[EXCLUDED.]

...were the public virtues of this man. His private virtues were not less...

...with these virtues of a stern and rigid... it is not to be known, that this man...

...I can be said indeed that in one deplorable...

...But let not the selfish man deduce from this...

...How does that good which flows itself...

...yet the multitude of friends who sincerely...

...I will now conclude with exhorting every...

...You reward will be, in the first place, the...

...Your last and best reward will be happy...

times, as was the case of our unfortunate friend...

He always believed in a future and a better...

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

ON THE DOCTRINE OF CONTEMPTS.

There is nothing more abhorrent to the feelings...

By referring to the commentaries on the laws...

It is when Judges and Magistrates of inferior...

2d. When billiffs, gabelers, sheriffs and other...

3d. Attorneys and solicitors who are guilty...

4th. Jurymen who make default when summoned...

5th. Witnesses who make default when summoned...

much to the discretion of the courts, and they...

7th. The last species of contempt is that...

It is certainly proper that courts of justice...

The power however which is entrusted to the...

It is when Judges and Magistrates of inferior...

2d. When billiffs, gabelers, sheriffs and other...

3d. Attorneys and solicitors who are guilty...

4th. Jurymen who make default when summoned...

5th. Witnesses who make default when summoned...

was fined and imprisoned for some contemptuous...

and that both the... are claiming the victory, as they foolishly term...

A CITIZEN.

COMMUNICATION.

In a report in the National Intelligencer of the...

Mr. Garnett immediately went to Mr. J. R. and...

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Mr. Garnett immediately went to Mr. J. R. and...

Mr. Garnett immediately went to Mr. J. R. and...

Mr. Garnett immediately went to Mr. J. R. and...

and that both the... are claiming the victory, as they foolishly term...

and that both the... are claiming the victory, as they foolishly term...

The Grand Eclipse of the Sun has produced...

On Saturday last, Creed Taylor, Esq. was...

MARRIED—on Thursday evening, THOMAS...

DIED—on Wednesday the 4th inst. Mr. Edward...

At a meeting of the Officers of the 23rd Regiment...

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA...

TO BE RENTED. THE treatment on the street leading from...

June 17. W. Y. A. S. (1857)