

(Second Class)

Scheme OF A LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF William & Mary College. 5,938 Tickets that drew blanks in the first class, at \$10 each... 4,685 Tickets, at \$15 ea. 10,623 Deduct loss of tickets that drew prizes...

Number of Prizes, And order in which they stand:

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount, and Total value. Includes prizes of \$5,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, and \$20.

The Stationary Prizes:

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount, and Total value. Includes prizes for first 1,000 tickets, first drawn after, and last drawn ticket.

The prizes subject to a discount of only 10 per cent. Expence of drawing, \$2,500

The superiority of this scheme, to the one first proposed, is so obvious, that little need be said in recommendation of it. Those inclined to adventure, will see, that their chance for obtaining prizes, is greatly increased: that pending the drawing, their obtaining of the small prizes, may be renewed, &c.

When to the prospect of individual advantage, that may result to each adventurer, is added, the patriotic reasons, which induced the Legislature to authorize this Lottery; it is ardently hoped, that the disposition of tickets will soon enable the Commissioners to certify, that the drawing has commenced; which event the agent assures the public, shall be expedited by every means in his power.

ROBERT GREENHOW, Agent and Treasurer. Williamsburg, June 10, 1806.

For Sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, LYING in the county of Fluvanna: one of them on the Hardwar river, and within one and an half miles of James river, containing 345 acres; one on Cary's creek, within one mile of the North fork of James river, containing 364 acres.

To be Sold for Ready Money, In pursuance of a deed of trust, from John Dixon, Esq. in order to raise the sum of £ 600: 9: 5, current money, with interest at four per cent. from 17th May 1803, till payment, and costs of sale and expenses of sale.

JOHN WICKHAM, Trustee. Richmond, 16th June, 1806.

To be Rented, THE TENEMENT,

On the street, leading from the main street up Spence hill, by the Government, at present occupied by Mrs. Pizarro, as a Milliner Store and Dwelling House, there is a large cellar, a room which she uses as a kitchen, a very convenient and well fixed store and counting room, up stairs a room 18 by 23 feet, another 14 by 16 feet, three sleeping rooms and a lumber room. It being on a street very much frequented, which is to the Capitol and main street, it suits very well for a store or other business. The situation is healthy and pleasant.

Also to let Four Rooms, in the Tenement wherein I live, there is a dining room, a large room, two bedrooms, part of the kitchen, stabling for two horses, and a place to put coals and wood.

Richmond, 16th June, 1806. W. F. AIT. (law'r.)

THOMAS RUTHERFORD & Co. ARE DESIROUS to sell.

A few Boxes of 4 and 7 Irish Linens; A few Crates of Queen Wares; A few Cases of Liverpool Salt, louse and in addition just received on consignment from Dublin and Liverpool.

Richmond, April 30th, 1806.

VIRGINIA: A court convened and held for Halifax county, the 25th day of March, 1806. Richard Wyat, Plaintiff, against Richard Wyatt, Horatio Wade, Edmund Wade and Allen Wade, Defendants.

1000 lb. American Salts; 300 lb. English do; 160 lb. Peruvian Yellow Bark; 60 do. Pale do; 60 lb. Magnesia Alba; 5 barrels Spirit of Turpentine; 120 bottles Castor Oil; 150 lb. Glycerine; 100 lb. Dry White Lead; 150 lb. Dry Red Lead; 6 Grocks Tooth Brushes; 100 Grocks Sower Oil; 100 lb. Balm of Gai; 2 Gro: Stoughton's Bitters; 2 Gro: Bateman's Drops; 2: Turbith's Balsam; 2: Turbith Oil.

Doctor Wilson's Apothecary Shop, Opposite the stores of Messrs. J. & R. Gamble, and Mr. Neill McCollum, in Southwestern a supply of GENUINE RED BARK, for Cash, or at the usual credit. Richmond, March 27th, 1806.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, APRIL 21.

DEBATE On offering the memorials of William S. Smith, and Samuel Smith, relative to their concern with General Miranda in fitting out the Leader.

The memorial having been read. Mr. Lyon moved, that the petitioners have to withdraw their petitions. Mr. N. Williams said that it appeared to him that the tendency of this memorial was, by obtaining the favor of the House to its contents, to throw the blame and censure on the prosecutors... Mr. Smith believed the House were to blame in permitting these petitions to be presented. It was a rule of the House that every member presenting a petition should first generally state its contents...

have been improperly conducted, it will be time enough to make an enquiry into the conduct of the prosecutor and the court; but before that, such an enquiry will be premature, and will be a prejudging of the case. From the moment I heard their petitions read, they struck me, as being of a most dangerous tendency... I think the proper course is for the petitioners to have to withdraw their petitions. Not that I am for a denial of justice. If the petitioners fail in their application for justice to the court, it will then be time enough for us to interfere. Indeed it is a thing unheard of in this nation, while the accused are under prosecution, that they should be suffered to come before the House of Representatives with charges against the court and the government.

Mr. Quincy said that the observations which were made were such as might have been expected to be offered had it been proposed to go into an enquiry on these memorials. I do not say, said Mr. Quincy, that the information contained in the petitions is true... Mr. Smith believed the House were to blame in permitting these petitions to be presented. It was a rule of the House that every member presenting a petition should first generally state its contents...

Mr. Smith believed the House were to blame in permitting these petitions to be presented. It was a rule of the House that every member presenting a petition should first generally state its contents... The member who prepared these petitions, having made this statement, I thought the House ought not to have permitted them to have been read. I will call to the recollection of gentlemen a transaction which took place two years ago. A petition was then presented from certain aliens in Pennsylvania and New York; and because they reflected on the former administration, the House was obliged to hear them. I never did, said Mr. S. witness such an attempt as this; did could such attempts be furnished, they would subvert all government whatever. Shall a person accused of a crime, while his trial is depending, bring forward complaints against his judges? If so, we have no government. This is turning the House of Representatives into a judiciary body, and authorizing them to wreat all other business from the tribunals of justice.

these charges. He has told us we will differ in our opinions by rejecting the petitioners. It is no more to say he has already more diffident himself by presenting them. The petitioners say this expression has received the applause and encouragement of the government, and the gentleman says this is known to the House. I pronounce this false. I say at this time, that the gentleman has made himself the object of our censure, and in saying so, I hold myself answerable in any place the gentleman pleases.

Mr. Quincy. I deem it my duty to present a petition handed to me, let it come from what quarter it might, and in this instance, before I presented these memorials I made a correct statement of all their contents, which the House heard, and having heard, received them. As to the harsh things which have been uttered by the gentleman from Virginia it is not in his power to hurt my reputation. I had some information, that the memorials were carried down to me. But I say the whole information contained in them, with the coloring, was true? Gentlemen will bear me witness that I said I did not believe the facts could be proved; but that there was ground enough to justify the going into an enquiry. Now as to the information which was given to me, I have myself seen New York, the information came to a gentleman on this floor. Was it for me to bring this information before the House? Other gentlemen had the same information. I have said these things as a reason for not being too precipitate. The common conversation with Miranda had been with him, credit on Great Britain, and since he had been informed he drew a bill of the late British administration.

Mr. Mifflin. On the 17 of February I applied to the collector of New York. He declared he did not know the real destination of the Leader... Mr. Quincy said in the remarks he had offered he had only meant to say there had been an extraordinary equipment and arming in the harbor of New York. He did not mean to pledge himself as to the knowledge of the destination, on to the other fact, whether there was time for the administration to have prevented the departure.

Mr. Jackson. The gentleman did say so. Mr. Quincy. Such is my impression at present, but I am not certain of it. Since I rose, I have understood that after this information was received, an attempt was made by the executive to stop the vessel, but that he was not successful.

Mr. Bidwell said, the memorials referred to two subjects. On the first, the memorials state that they have been indicted for an offence, and represented certain facts which they say are in the favor of the case. That while these facts remain to be tried before a tribunal of justice, where the whole benefit of evidence may be made use of either in justification or the destruction of the charges, that the memorialists are to be tried on a petition of this nature on the last day of the session is most extraordinary; and for the House to undertake to decide a question now pending before court and jury, before whom any witnesses may be summoned, would be still more extravagant.

Mr. Early. The memorials have been presented at a time and under circumstances so extraordinary, as in my opinion to call for, at the hands of this House, something more than is contained by the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky... These peculiarities of time and circumstance have been already noticed by different gentlemen, and are of a nature so striking, that they cannot escape the attention of any man who has the least regard to the House with any arguments, or with a detail of them. I rise for the purpose of offering a resolution which I think the occasion calls for, and in favor of which I hope the gentleman from Kentucky will withdraw his motion.

Mr. Early moved for the following resolution. Resolved, That the charges contained in the memorials of S. G. Ogden and William Smith are, in the opinion of this House, unsupported by any evidence which in the least degree, criminalizes the executive government of this country; that the said memorials appear to have been prepared, calculated to excite unjust suspicions in the minds of the good people of this nation against the existing administration of this general government; and that it would be highly improper in this House to take any steps which might militate against a future session depending on a legal tribunal, to be held in the month of August next.

Mr. Lyon withdrew his motion. Mr. Clark said this resolution was a very proper one. He had no objection to the resolution itself, but he did not think it was proper to propose on the floor, as he was not acquainted with all the circumstances referred to. He would therefore move to strike out the first part of the resolution. Mr. Smith. We are now to give our opinion whether these charges are true or not, and whether they are true, we shall vote accordingly. Mr. Clark. I do not believe they are true. But it is not proper to condemn a man until he is proved guilty. These men think themselves aggrieved, they set forth certain charges, and we are to give our opinion whether they are true or not. I see no objection to this course.

