

to have been sealed in town-meeting, should be... Carried unanimously. It was next moved to recommit the report, which might be brought into a new draft; which was agreed to. In the afternoon, the committee reported, that the House should concur with the Senate, in the report of the joint committee as taken in a new draft. This draft merely stated, that His Excellency Caleb Strong, had a majority of the votes for Governor, and the Hon. William Heath a majority of the votes for Lieutenant Governor, and were elected to those offices. This report was unanimously accepted; and sent to the Senate for concurrence. All the contested points, in the former report, were purposely avoided in the new draft; as, whenever decisions might have been made on them, after long discussions, the fact, it was agreed, would remain the same, that Governor Strong had a majority of the suffrages. In the Senate the new draft was committed, about half an hour the committee recommended a concurrence with the House, which was unanimously agreed to. A committee was then appointed to wait upon His Excellency Gov. Strong, and the Hon. W. Heath, and inform them of their election, and that the Legislature is ready to administer the necessary oaths of office, at any time most agreeable to them.

Yesterday the Senate and House of Representatives assembled in convention, when His Excellency Governor Strong attended by the council, entered the Representatives Chamber, and His Excellency the Governor took the oaths of office, and declaration of his election was made by the Sheriff of Suffolk; after which the Governor and council withdrew. The convention then proceeded to the choice of councillors, when the honorable Messrs. Howe, Maynard, Hill, Deane, Coffin, Childs, Woodman, Farley and Willis, were chosen. The members of the Senate then withdrew. It is supposed the gentlemen now chosen to the council will resign, and that an election will be made at large this day.

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

To the Honorable Senate and the Honorable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN, I have been notified, by a very respectable committee of both Houses, that I have been elected Lieutenant Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ensuing, by a majority of the votes of the electors. Impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude, for this mark of confidence and esteem, I present to you, and through you to my fellow citizens, my most sincere and hearty thanks. Having been more than forty years in public life, contemporary with the early efforts of American rights, and the adoption of measures for their defence, & near the illustrious Washington, during the revolutionary war, in the most difficult, perilous and interesting periods of our country's history, the prime of my life has passed away, and I have arrived at nearly the common age of man, when the rigors of time and labor, and the most splendid offices cease to charm.

I have seen my beloved country in deep distress, struggling to retain the life of that equal liberty which Heaven has given as an unalienable legacy to man; I have seen her triumph in peace, sovereignty and independence; forming constitutions of civil government, selected and combined of principles calculated for durability, superior to those found in any other republic yet seen. I now see her under a wife and prudent administration of the general government, and beyond a parallel in any other nation; and this my native State, whose prosperity is the precious wish of my heart, one of the most respectable and prosperous among her sisters.

Pausing, at this point of view, with thankful admiration, although a laudable ambition to free my country, and a long public life, which has rendered its duties familiar, tend to excite a wish for continuance in it, reason points me to retirement, rather than to the acceptance of a new situation. I do, therefore, decline qualifying myself to attempt a discharge of the duties of the honorable Office to which I have been elected.

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

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

W. HEATH.

Roxbury, June 12, 1806.

According to the late report, which has been accepted in the Legislature, the whole number of votes are 72,744—necessary to make a choice 26,292—Governor Strong has 96,455, & therefore a majority of 40, or plurality of 80.

The error in the return from Lincolnville, which proved fatal to the report sent to the House from the Senate, was first discovered on Monday last; and the fact was stated to the House the same day by Mr. Bigelow.

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

Mr. Heath having declined the office to which he was elected, the state will be without a lieutenant Governor the present year.

Sales at Auction.

On Saturday, the 5th of July next, will be sold on the premises,

A piece of GROUND, on the Main-street, adjoining Mr. James Maclure's, containing forty-four feet in front, and extending back 150 feet to an alley. The property will be sold entire, or divided into two equal parts, as may be found on the day of sale best to suit the purchasers. Terms—sixty and one hundred and twenty days credit; the purchaser giving his note, with an approved endorser, payable at the bank of Virginia.

ALSO—one other lot nearly opposite the Court-house, adjoining Isaiah Isaacs lot, containing 30 feet on the Main-street, and extending about 380 feet to the Back Street.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving his note payable at the bank of Virginia, with an approved endorser.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M'rs. (tds.)

A COACH AND HARNESS—FOR SALE.

Will be sold as Vendor, on Thursday next, by Proffer & Monrore:

A large and strong family Coach, made of the best materials; all the Body being mahogany, with harness complete for four horses, on a credit of thirty days.

June 24. (1c.)

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, 24th JUNE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—It is said, that our government has very lately received dispatches from Mr. Monroe, stating the probability of an immediate and favourable adjustment of our differences with that nation. It is even added, that our present negotiation is likely to terminate in prospective arrangements. Difficulties have taken place, and principles, it is said, have been settled, for the formation of a permanent treaty. We do not however vouch for the correctness of the report.

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

Admitting however that this argument removes all the permanent objections to a peace, are there not many very difficult arrangements to make, arising out of the present war itself? What, for instance, is to become of Malta? What of the present federative influence of France, if England dare now to meddle with the affairs of the continent? We shall not enter into any discussions on these points; but let us cast our eyes for one moment upon a single object; the situation of Hanover.

It was unfortunate for England, that the same cause which deprives her King of his hereditary possessions, should have excluded her own commerce from the ports of the North Sea. For what is the consequence? The nation irritated by the injuries which she herself has sustained, has felt a much larger share of resentment for the injured interests of her monarch. The exclusion of her commerce is identified with the loss of Hanover, and the hereditary interests of the King, is completely converted by this artificial co-incidence into the interests of the nation. The language of Lord Grenville in the debate on "his majesty's message" is strongly in point. "He was anxious," he said, "to convince his majesty that they felt an insult offered to him as an insult offered to themselves, and that there was no part of his dominions in the possession of which they were not willing to defend and maintain him." What is this but declaring that England would consider the cause of her King, as her own cause; that she will take upon her own shoulders the responsibility of the loss of Hanover; that she resolves herself to re-conquer it by force of arms, or recover it by the treaty of pacification, but that should she fail in both these exertions, she will be ready to indemnify him for his loss, out of the solid coin of her own treasury?

What follows? If this principle be adhered to by the present ministry, it will create an insurmountable obstacle to the immediate attainment of a peace. Prussia will not voluntarily recede from Hanover, after having obtained it in exchange for Ansbach and Bayreuth. To recover it by a forcible writ of ejection, is beyond the possible resources of Great Britain. Her true interest therefore would be, to submit with the best possible grace to an alienation which she cannot prevent, and not even to demand any considerable compensation for the absolute surrender of the title. The enlightened policy of a Fox may readily perceive this truth, but the firmness to act upon it is not to be expected from the obsequious placidity of Grenville. Mr. Fox may retain his place in spite of his possible opposition; but it is ridiculous to expect in a case where the hereditary prejudices of the king, backed by the recent resentment of the nation, are arrayed against him, that he will be able to give his law to the cabinet. That cabinet may therefore be expected to prefer the restoration of Hanover as one of the conditions of the peace; but the only consequence of this will be, to throw an insurmountable difficulty in the way of its attainment. Much time may therefore be consumed in the hopeless project of negotiation; hopeless indeed, if they demand an unconditional surrender of Hanover; but what will be the inevitable consequence? Either that Prussia will only restore it for a handsome douceur of money; or if Prussia still prefers terra firma to solid bullion, that this unfortunate wound in the dignity of the Elector of Hanover is to be healed up by an Elixir of English gold.

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

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

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

* In case of death, incapacity or resignation, the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or displaced by both Houses. Constitution of Virginia, P. 13.

George W. Swinney was yesterday called before the examining court of this city, on the

charge of poisoning his great Uncle, the venerable George Wythe, and a servant boy. He was unanimously remanded to jail for further trial before the district court to be had in September next.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

"A celebrated writer, who supposes that because Rome, Sparta and Carthage have lost their liberties, therefore those of England will in time perish, seems to have forgotten that Rome, Sparta and Carthage, at the time that their liberties were lost, were strangers to the Trial by Jury."

SUCH is the eulogium, and perhaps not extravagant eulogium, which Mr. Blackstone pronounces on that mode of trial which we have borrowed from England. I have been always taught to believe that the trial by jury, in its nature and principle, is our best shield against oppression and injustice, and the main pillar which supports our free government. The language of our laws and the spirit of our institutions, have impressed me with this opinion. This institution is valued at a high rate in England, because it is a barrier to judicial tyranny, and a safeguard to justice. None I presume at this day will deny, that the most speedy and satisfactory mode of deciding all contests, both civil and criminal, is by referring them to the intelligent, upright and impartial minds of well-selected jurors. Any thing, then, which may have the most remote tendency to abridge the utility of this excellent mode of trial, should decidedly awaken the jealousy of every friend of freedom—even the slightest appearance of abuse should excite the most watchful suspicion.

With these impressions on my mind respecting the importance of preserving the trial by jury in its utmost purity, I feel in some measure at a loss in forming a satisfactory opinion of some late proceedings in the District Court of during its last session in April. The opinion which I have formed of these proceedings, may be incorrect; such as it is, however, I feel myself bound to make it known. My impressions may have been hasty and erroneous, as I am but little versed in the forms and proceedings of courts, and am wholly unaware of those invisible nets of law in which justice is sometimes entangled. My opinion will state with freedom, because I conceive it my duty to do so, and because, if it is incorrect, I wish to be convinced of my error. These are the only reasons which induce me to offer these few remarks to the public.

At the last District Court, held for the District of Virginia, there was a prisoner arraigned for having perpetrated the blackest deed of which human nature is capable; the crime with which he was charged was no less than that of murdering his own wife, to whom he had been but a short time united. The evidence against the prisoner was wholly circumstantial; circumstances, however, were so strong that the magistrates (two in number) before whom he was tried and by whom he was committed, did not hesitate a moment to pronounce him guilty, and to commit him to jail; the examining court concurred in believing him guilty, and awarded a further trial in the District Court. The grand jury found a true bill. Such was the universal belief of the guilt of the prisoner, produced by the evidence given in on his examination, that even his counsel made no attempt to bail him. Such was the horror and detestation excited against him by the strong suspicion of having committed this outrage against nature, that I supposed no jury could be procured who would pronounce him innocent. Under these circumstances was he brought to trial. From the reluctance which most of us feel to deprive a fellow-being of life, except on the most certain and conclusive evidence of his guilt, few supposed that the prisoner on this occasion would meet that punishment which it was the opinion of all that he merited; still fewer supposed that the trial would terminate as it did. The evidence on behalf of the commonwealth was heard, and the district attorney read the law which was applicable to the case, and commented on the evidence; one of the counsel for the prisoner rose in his defence, and before getting into the merits of the case was interrupted by the court and addressed as well as I can recollect nearly in the following words by the presiding judge: "It is unnecessary to trouble the court or the jury, or take up their time by making any defence of the prisoner. There is no evidence on which he can possibly be convicted. The suspicion of guilt (addressing himself to the jury) which attaches to the prisoner, is so slight, that had I been a single magistrate, and he been brought before me, I should certainly have admitted him to bail. The court recommend it to you, gentlemen of the jury, to bring in a verdict of not guilty. You may find what verdict you please, but if you bring in a verdict of guilty, we shall grant a new trial, as you will find contrary to evidence."

It certainly is not my intention to insinuate that this interruption of the counsel and this advice to the jury proceeded from sinister motives; but I can say with truth that they biased the minds of the jury and influenced their decision. Venue's cannot be supposed to consist of men whose understandings are of the first order, and particularly in the country this is but seldom the case.

They may be men who can very well form correct opinions of their own, but no one can suppose that they will be wholly uninfluenced by the opinions of others, who they well know are better acquainted with the nature of law, and the principles of evidence than themselves. In this case an opinion was prematurely delivered from the bench, and supported by the authority of judges learned in the law, which could not fail to have its full operation on the minds of the jury. It was declared by the court, that there was no evidence which ought to weigh with the jury, and that a single magistrate ought to have bailed the prisoner. The court even went farther in their opinion, and said, if the prisoner was found guilty they should grant a new trial. Was not this something like a threat to the jury to induce them to bring in a verdict of acquittal? Was not such conduct of the judges well calculated to bias the minds of the jury? The improper influence which it had was exemplified in the verdict. The writer of these few remarks is informed from the most respectable authority that several of the jury, who heard the evidence given in, in the examining court, declared on the morning of the trial in the district court, that they conscientiously believed the prisoner guilty, and that they could not satisfy their consciences or the justice of their country without bringing him to punishment; yet after hearing this advice from the court, they retired and returned in a few moments with a verdict of not guilty.

Thus was a venire, composed of men of the best intentions, influenced by this unreasonable expression of the opinion of the court; never did I witness such general dissatisfaction as was occasioned by the conduct of the judges and the verdict of the jury in this case. I met with no person who did not disapprove of this expression of the opinion of the court at that time. Indifferent Spectators; persons ignorant of the principles of law but well acquainted with those of justice; attorneys of long standing at the bar, all united in saying that they

never witnessed, any proceeding like this in any court of justice; that they deemed it highly improper and highly calculated to operate unfavorably on the minds of the jury.

I have thought it my duty, to give this statement of a late trial in the district court of because I was dissatisfied with the proceedings of the court and because many others agreed with me in opinion. I hope my impressions if they are erroneous will be corrected. If I am convinced that any opinion of mine is an incorrect one, I will most cheerfully relinquish it. In such a case as this it will give me the utmost pleasure, to do so. I could not, however, reconcile it to my feelings or convictions to be silent when I thought the most valuable of our institutions—a pure and impartial trial by jury was violated. I conceive that the principle on which the court acted leads to the abuse, nay, to the total destruction of this mode of trial. If a judge can carefully recommend it to a jury to favour a criminal offender—why can they not recommend them to find him guilty? should this principle be pushed to any extent, the justice of our country, and the individual liberties of our citizens will be sacrificed on the altars of our courts. I have always valued the trial by jury as the palladium of our freedom, and may the hand, which dares offer violence to this sacred inheritance which we enjoy from our ancestors, be palsied in the attempt. May this safeguard against judicial tyranny be perpetuated amongst us—Should it ever fall to the ground, should it ever be trodden under the feet of arbitrary power, then may we bid "a farewell a long farewell to all our" happiness.

A SPECTATOR.

COMMUNICATION.

IN the Enquirer of the 20th, I perceive that I am called on to say, whether Mr. Garnett did not assure me, that Mr. J. Randolph did not intend for Mr. T. M. Randolph the observations which he made in the house of Representatives, on the evening of the 21st of April. In answering this question, I must be permitted to make a statement of what I recollect of the occurrences of that night; a statement, which the justice I owe myself and others forbids me to withhold.

When I was called from the lobby of the house by Mr. T. M. R. he carried me to the head of the stairs, where Mr. Garnett was standing, and there, in the presence of that gentleman, briefly stated what had previously passed between them. In reply to Mr. Garnett's enquiry, whether the observations that Mr. T. M. R. had that evening made in the house, were intended for Mr. J. R. Mr. T. M. R. said, that they were, and that what he had said was intended to retaliate for insulting language, which he supposed had been directed to him by that gentleman; that if Mr. J. R. would assure him that he had no such intention; if he could once be convinced that the observations which had fallen from Mr. J. R. were not intended for him; that then there was no apology which a man of honor could or ought to make, which he was not ready to offer; observing to Mr. Garnett, at the same time, that Mr. J. R. had always the other alternative, and that he would meet him at any time. Mr. G. did say then, as he said afterwards, that Mr. J. R.'s observations were not intended for Mr. T. M. R. He did not give it as the declaration of Mr. J. R. but yet it was delivered in that decided tone, that convinced me that it was not an opinion which Mr. G. had taken up of himself, but that he had the best evidence for it. Some little time after Mr. T. M. R. had retired, Mr. G. and myself had some further conversation, when he left me, as I supposed, for the purpose of conferring with his principal, and knowing of him whether he would make the declaration which Mr. T. M. R. wished. From the whole tenor of Mr. G.'s conversation, there did not remain even a shadow of doubt on my mind, that the affair had originated in mistake; and Mr. T. M. R. himself, when he turned from Mr. G., appeared to me no longer to doubt that he had improperly applied to him for observations which Mr. J. R. meant for another. On ascending the stairs, I met Mr. T. M. R. and mentioned the entire conviction that I felt, that he had been mistaken.

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

My conversation with Mr. G. in the gallery of the Senate chamber was not a long one. I suggested to him that Mr. T. M. R. was probably at that time engaged in one of the committee rooms below—that he himself had duties to attend to, and that my own situation was such that I should not have a moment of leisure until the house adjourned, which would probably take place in the course of an hour.—He readily consented to the delay, and promised to meet me the moment the house did adjourn, and renew our conversation. Mr. C. while in the gallery of the Senate, spoke to me not as the second of Mr. J. R. but as a man and a gentleman. We mutually expressed our regret at the occurrence which had brought us there, and each of us pledged himself to the other to do whatever was consistent with his own feelings and principles, and the feelings and principles of those for whom we acted, to prevent an affair which was admitted to have originated in mistake, from being carried to any fatal extremity.

I did not see Mr. T. M. R. after this conversation.—In passing through the lobby, my attention was arrested by his voice, but the crowd was so great that I did not get near enough to hear what he said.—I understood from the conversation around me, that he was making some explanation which his situation required—that it had been whispered in the lobby, that his taking the floor that night was a preconcerted plan between him and Mr. Swan, for the purpose of mortifying Mr. J. R. I did not know until afterwards, that his observations bore at all on the subject that Mr. G. and myself had been discussing. When the house adjourned, Mr. G. met me. He said that he had repeated to Mr. J. R. as nearly as he could remember, the substance of what Mr. T. M. R. had said in the house, and that that gentleman was perfectly satisfied, and had requested him to say so. Mr. G. then took his leave of me, and I saw him no more.—After searching for some time for Mr. T. M. R. I found him at length, after almost all the members had left the Capitol, at his desk.—I repeated to him what had passed at the last conversation which I had with Mr. G. I did not mention to him at all, what had passed in the gallery of the Senate. I hoped and believed that the affair had terminated, and I was unwilling ever again to recall any of the unpleasant feelings to which it had given rise. The explanatory observations of Mr. T. M. R. in the house, as they were repeated to me, under the circumstances and at the time they were made, were such as met my decided approbation, and I expressed to him the satisfaction which I felt.

I. A. COLES.

VIRGINIA, JUNE GENERAL COURT, 1806.

In Testimony of the high respect of this Court for the eminent public services and veneration for the private virtues of GEORGE WYTHE, late Chancellor of the Richmond District:

Resolved, That the members of this court will wear crapes on the left arm for three months, as mourning. A Copy—Telle.

WILSON ALLEN, C. G. C.

Last Evening's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

By the brig William, captain Warner, which arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has been favoured with London papers to the 2d of May, two days later than any previously received; but no event of magnitude having occurred on the European continent in the intermediate space between our former and present advices from that quarter, these papers are almost without interest. We have selected all the leading articles. The trial of Lord Melville was progressing; and it was supposed would not terminate in less than four or five weeks.

LONDON, May 8.

The letters by the Lisbon mail are very contradictory. Some of them express great apprehensions with respect to the designs of Spain & France, while others say that the fears upon this head have greatly subsided. The Topaz, French frigate, which had been long in the Tagus, had slipped out, and passed the British fleet of war Star in safety; the latter being prevented from immediately following the frigate by the batteries on shore; a circumstance which is considered by some as an hostile interference on the part of the Portuguese; but which we cannot view in this light when we consider that the neutrality of Portugal binds her to protect alike the ships of all nations within her several ports and harbours.

An order has been issued by the Spanish Government for removing all restraint from American vessels trading to the ports of South America.

The surrender of Cattaro to the Russians continues to be an object of complaint on the part of Bonaparte against the Court of Vienna.—Though the number of French troops in Iliria and Dalmatia is represented as not less than 30,000, and of course capable of expelling with ease the Russians at Cattaro, who are said to be but a few hundreds, the burden of this expulsion is thrown on the Austrian Government from whose hands alone Bonaparte will receive the possession, and who are called upon to expel the Russians by force, a proceeding which has a direct tendency to involve Austria in a war with France.

A letter from Deal states that a very heavy cannonade was distinctly heard there about five o'clock on Thursday morning. As the sound came in a direction of Bologna, it is conjectured that commodore Owen's squadron had begun his spring plan of annoying the French batteries. The peace establishment of France is estimated, by a report on that subject presented by Gaudin to Bonaparte, to be 600 millions of livres and the expense for the current year 894 millions.

The great commercial house of Bogle, French, Burrows and Canning, stopped payment yesterday.

Consols 60 3-4. Omnium 2 1-4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The General KIRKLAND'S LETTER.

Many are disposed to give credit to this production. The more we view it the more we are confirmed in the opinion of its being spurious. Now, it is well ascertained that Miranda's squadron did not leave the island of Aruba until after the 16th of April; and that letters from Curacao as late as the 16th of May, a month subsequent to their falling, confidently state that his two ships had been captured, and that the Lieutenant had retired from the coast. Unless the date of the letter be incorrectly stated, this contradiction is complete.—It is also rumoured that the Spanish Minister in this city, has actually received a list of the crews of the ships captured.

Guaz.

Sales at Auction.

On Thursday next, will be offered for sale by Messrs Proffer & Monrore, at their auction-room,

A pair of handsome, strong, gentile Bay Geldings, extremely well broke to a carriage. One of them is five years old, the other six. This pair of horses would not be parted with on any account, having full size and good qualities; but their owner is now in a situation to use them.

At the same time and place, a pair of sorrel horses will be sold. These horses are also well broke to harness, are nearly sixteen hands high, one of them six, the other nine or ten years old. The eldest horse is an excellent riding horse, and remarkably gentle & steady in a carriage.

N. B. Notes at sixty days negotiable in the bank of Virginia, with an approved endorser, will be received in payment.

June 24.

Sales at Auction.

Will be sold by the Subscribers, at their Vendue Office, for cash, on Thursday next, the 26th of this month, for the benefit of the underwriters.

Six Bales Osnaburgs, damaged on board the Columbus, Wm. Findlay, master, from Liverpool.

Also—32 Pieces Irish Linens, and a quantity of Sack Bags—damaged on board the Herald, John Murphy, master, from Dublin and Liverpool.

PROSSER & MONRORE, V. M'rs. (tds.)

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

The Visitors of WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE are reminded, that on the 1st day of July next, the annual exhibitions and semi-annual examination of the students and grammar boys, will commence; and that other business of importance will demand their personal attendance.

SAMUEL TYLER, Rector.

Williamsburg, June 24.

MAP OF VIRGINIA.

SUBSCRIBERS to the MAP OF VIRGINIA are respectfully informed that this work will, in a short time be ready for delivery. The delay has been occasioned by circumstances, which could not be controuled—but it is hoped, that superior accuracy in the delineation, as well as elegance in the execution, will be a sufficient atonement. Specimens of the work may be seen at Mr. Samuel Pleasants's Book-Store and at this Office.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 24. 34.

CHINA AND GLASS.

THE subscriber has lately received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of China and Glass, viz. full sets of dining china, and china glazed Liverpool ware; complete and broken sets tea china, well assorted, amongst which are some uncommonly handsome, china bowls, &c. English and German glass, cut and plain, consisting of fruit baskets and stands, sugar dishes, jelly glasses and salts, handsomely cut; decanters, vases, tumblers, goblets and cans, cut and plain, and a handsome assortment of chimney ornaments. He also keeps, as usual, a general assortment of Liverpool ware and groceries, of all kinds for retailing; and has at present, port wine and claret by the bbl., box, or doz. Double and single distilled whiskeys, cut bearings, brand and tarr by the barrel, porter and ale as usual.

DANIEL TRIPPLET.

June 24.