debate, the question was again put—" Shall the bill pass?" and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana,

Fromentin, German, Giles, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Ma. son, Tait, Thompson-15.

son, Tait, Thompson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson. Barbour.
Bibb, Barry, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Kerr
Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith,
Talbot, Taylor, Turker, Varnum, Wells,

So the Senate refused to pass the bill, (to do which, after the refusal of the President to sanction it, would have required the votes of two thirds of all the members present) and the bill is therefore lost.

Friday, February 3. The bill making an appropriation for repairing or rebailding the Public Buildings in the city of Washington, underwent a long discussion in the Senate, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third rending.
Saturday, February 4.

The bill for the relief of Saltus, Son & Co. was read a second time and committed to Messrs, King, Roberts and German.

The bill for the regulation of the courts of Indiana, was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Morrow, Talbet and Chase, The bill to authorise the President of the United States to receive into the military service of the United States certain corps

which may be raised and organized by any state to serve in lieu of the militia thereof, was read a second time and committed. The bill making appropriations for the support of government, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs. Taylor,

Chase and Roberts.

Mr. Barbour of Vs. gave notice that on Monday he should ask leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

The bill for the repairing or rebuilding the public buildings in the city of Washington, was read a third time, and the blank therein for the amount of appropriation having been filled with fine hundred thousand dollars was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The bill from the House to amend the act to establish a Navy Department, by adding thereto a Board of Commissioners, was read a third time as amended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS-Messra Barbour, Chase, Daggett Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gore, Horsey, Kerr. Mason, Morrow, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Wharton-16.

NAYS-Messrs Bibb. Condit, Lacock, Lambert, Roberts, Smith, Turner, Varnum-8.

The amendments yet require the concura

The bill for the batter regulation of the ordnance department was read a third time

as amended, and passed.

The bill concerning Weston Jenkins and others, was read a third time and passed; and the bill concerning Matthew Guy and others, was read a third time, and re com-

mitted for further consideration. Monday, February 6 The bill for taxing gold and silver ware and jewelry, and the bill for taxing lotteries, were each read a second time, and referred to the committee on the general appropria tion hill; to which committee were added

Messrs. Daggett and Brown The bill from the House to amend the act laying a duty on licenses to retailers, was read a third time and passed.

The proposition to appoint an assistant door keeper in lieu of Mr Tims, was, or motion of Mr. Turner, postpened to the 4th day of March next

On motion of Mr. Varnum, the committee on Military Affairs was instructed to erquire into a expediency of making provi-sion by law for the payment of the militia who have been called out by the authority of any state for the defence of any part of the United States against invasion since the commencement of the present war, and not taken into the pay of the United States; & for reimbursing any state for any monies advanced for pay, rations, camp equipage, and other expences necessarily incurred calling out such militin, according to rules and regulations prescribed by law for defraying the expences of calling out the mi-

litia by the sutherity of the U.S.

The bill to allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled, and of certain goods wares and merchandize manufactured within the United States, was further considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to amend the direct tax law and the furniture tax law, was read a third time, and re committed to Messrs. Giles, King and Taylor.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Barbour, Jezve being given, introduced a bill " to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the Unted States of America;" which was read and passed to a second reading.

[The principal features of this bill are

as follows: The capital to consist of fifty millions of dollars, payable twenty millions in Treasury Notes, fundable at the plea sure of the government in stock to bear an interest of 6 per cent.; fifteen millions in any Public Stock bearing 6 per cent. interest; five millions in specie; and ten mil. lions to be subscribed by the government in stock bearing an interest of foor per cent per annum; the government to have the capacity to berrow thirty millions of the Bank at 5 per cent interest; the Direc. tors not to be obliged to pay specie until the last payment on the stock shall be com pleted; and, upon the petition of the Direc tors, the government may introduce any regulation which shall be thought proper in regard to the Specie payments of the Bank; the subscriptions to be opened on the first Monday in April, at which time the first payment of one fifth of the whole amount of subscription shall be payable and the remaining four fifths in four quarter-yearly instalments; the Bank to go into operation as soon as twenty millions are thus paid in. The Directors for the first year are named in the bill.]

The President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The bill to authorise the purchase of a tract of land near Plattsburg, was passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, February 2.

Mr Creighten presented a petition from George Stidger, Matthew Rowland, Abra-ham Kraft and Abraham Miller, of the state of Ohio; which was referred to the sommittee on Public Land.

twice read and committed.

Mr. Bringham of Mass, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the propriety and expediency of reducing the National Expences, by abolishing any of the offices in the Military or War Department or by discharging and of the Military Officers of the United States, whose con tinuance in office may not be necessary for the public service.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr Resolved, That the Committee appoin ted on so much of the President's Message as relates to the classing and disciplining of the militia, be instructed to enquire into ofS C. the expediency of making provision by law to make all the white male persons, between the age of 18 and 45 years, residing on lands to which the Indian title is not extingaished, liable to do militia duty.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the memorial of Win. Lambert (respecting a first meridian) accompanied with astronomical calculations relative to the establishment of a first meridian for the United States, together with former reports thereon, were referred to a select committee, with leave to

report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Kilbourn submitted for consideration t'a following resolution:

" Resolved. That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the paying to the mounted volunteers and dr. red militia. who have served in the North Western are my under the command of Gens. Jackson &c Floyd, against the Creek Indians, or to their heirs or assign, the value of the horses by them lost in said service, in consequence of the men being dismounted and separated from their horses, by order of their respective commanding officers, or any expedition, r in con equence of the riders being killed, r wounded in battle, deducting from the o riginal value of such horses respectively, as received into the service, the amount of which may have been paid for the use thereof in any of the cases, prior to the loss of the same as aforesaid."

The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Hall of Geo. by inserting after the words " wounded in battle," the wordsor who have lost their horse or horses whilst in the service of the United States, by any unavoidable accident;" and

On the adoption of the resolution as a mended, the vote, after debate, stood as follows:

For the resolve Against it So the resolve was passed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1815; the engrossed bill concerning the courts of justice in the Indian territory; and the engrossed bill authorizing the President of the United States to receive into the service certain volunteer corps, which may be raised and organized by any state, in lieu of the detachments of the militia thereof, were severally read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The bill supplementary to the act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and the bill for taxing lote ries, passed through committees of the whole, were severally amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the house adjourned.

Friday February, 3. Mr. Findley of Pa. presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, praying that the widow and children of the lare Robert Campbell, who was killed in the military service of the United States, may receive an annuity of the Pub ic Preasury.—Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Easton presented the petition of Da vid Delaunay, praying indemnification for three horses lost in the public service by him, whilst acting in the capacity of Adjutant and Inspector General of the Militia of Missouri; which was referred to the com-

of Claims. Office and Post Roads; reported a bill to al- without rest on the Sabbath, And the same ter and establi h certain Post Roads; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the house a let, ter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the duties and drawbacks on goods imported into and ex-ported from the United States, during the years 1811, 1812 and 1813; which was read.

The House resumed the consideration of he bill for taxing lotteries; and it was or dered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Saltus, Son & Co. was read a third time and pass-The engrossed bill to amend and extend

the provisions of the act of the 16th April, entitled "An act confirming certain chains be retarded equal to one seventh part of the to lands in the Illinois territory, and provided time now employed, if the mails do not move ing for their location," was read a third on the Sabbath. to lands in the Illinois territory, and provid-ing for their location," was read a third time and passed,

The bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a duty on all gold and silver plate jewelle-ry and paste-work in the hands of the manufacturer, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, and was, without objection, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND CLAIMS. The house resolved itself into a commit-

tee of the whole. Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the report of the committee of Claims on the pelition of Sarah Easton and Dorothy Storer, Representatives of Col. Robert H. Harrison, of Virginia, deceased, who pray for permission to locate a land warrant granted to them by the state of Virginia in nsideration of the Revolutionary services of the deceased on the Public Lands a porion of which rightfully belongs, as it is contended to Virginia for the satisfaction of claims of this character.

[The circumstances of this case are nearly these : Col Harrison was one of the best and most approved officers of the continent. at army until after the siege of Yorktown in

Mr. Eppes of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of Edward Hallowell; which was sufficient reservation for the satisfaction of office too late for the delivery of letters, on office too late for the delivery of letters, on nilitary claims (though such reservation was intended) is of no present use to them and they therefore pray permission to locate his warrant on any unappropriated lands of the United States, and also pray compensation from the United States for the services of their deceased father. The com nittee to whom the petition was referred report, that this case cannot be distinguished from a mass of other claims, barred by the statute of limitation, and therefore ought not to be granted.]

This report was warmly and eloquent's opposed by Col. Smith of N. W. Mr. Jackson. Mr. Sheffey, and Mr. Nelson of Va. & Mr. Mikes of Ky. and advicated by Mesus. Bowen of Ten. Wright of Md. and Chappeil

The debate on the report spread over the whole field of the equitable right of the state of Virginia to claim of the U. States the location of her military land warrants on the lands of the U. States, seeing that the only of all the states had accepted the invitation of the general government to cede to them all her public land, reserving only a proportion the eof for the satisfaction of claims and donations for military services, which portion has been too small for that object. Those who opposed the report ad vocated this right; those who supported the report denied the legal or equitable claim of Virginia. Other topics intermingled in the debate, arising in a degree from state feelings, but not from any denial of the me-rits of Col. Harrison, except by the assertion that there were persons in other states of equal merit, to whom or to whose reprsentatives no compensation had been granted for their military service comparable to that now proposed to be too generously bestowed to the representatives of col. Harrison, in preference to the satisfaction of other c'ain. ants for revolutionary services, whose claims were rigorously barred by the statute of limitations. On the other hand, the location of the land warrant granted by Virginia, was claimed as a right growing out of the cession by Virginia to the general government, with a reservation of a certain tract of land (which had proved insufficient) for the satisfaction of her military and land war-

The dehate resulted in a disagreement to the resolution reported by the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, and the adoption of the following in lieu of it:

Resolved, That so much of the said pe. tition as prays compensation for the extra ordinary and valuable revolutionary servi ces of the ancestors of the petitioners, be rejected; and, that so much thereof as prays that a law may pass, anthorizing them to locate on the lands of the United States, a warrant lately issued to them by the state of Virginia, for the services aforesaid, is reasonable and ought to be granted.

This resolve having been reported to the house, they adjourned without coming to a decision thereon.

TRANSPORT TION OF THE MAILS.

The committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom Were referred sundry petitians and memorials, remonstrating against the usage of transporting the mail on the Sabbath, and the report of the Post Muster Gen eral relating thereto, report :

That they have had the same under consider ration, and deeming it of great national imporlay should attend the transportation of the mail, they deem it inexpedient to interfere with the present arrangments of the post offic est blishment; and, therefore submit the following resolution :

Resolved. That it is inexpedient to grant the

prayer of the petitioners.

General Post Office, January 16, 1815-SER-The Postmaster General, to whom was ferred sundry memor als against the usage o transporting and opening the mails on the Sabbath, has the liquor to report the followng facts and observations:

The usage of transporting the mails on the abhath is eneval with the constitution of the United States: and a prohibition of that usage will be first considered.

day in the week from Portmouth, N H to Savannah, in Georgia, and Mr Rhea from the committee on the Post from Wiscasset, in Mune, to Schoodic Falls, practice prevails on the great route from Washington city to Onio, Kentucky, and the Missouri territory; and from that city to Tennessee, Mississippi teritory, and New Orleans; and from Charleston, S. C.to Tennessee and Kantucky; and on several other great chains communication.

If the mail was not to move on Sunday, on the first mentioned route, it would be delayed from three to four days in passing from one xtreme of the route to the other. Washington city to St. Louis, M. T. the mail would be delayed two days. From Washington city to New-Orleans the mail would be delaved thre days. From New-Orleans to Bos ton it would be delayed from four to five days;

On the smaller cross routes, the transporting of the mail has been avoided on the Sabbath, except when accessary to prevent great delays, and to preserve connexions with different

routes. In relation to opening the mails on the Sab-bath, it may be noticed, that the ninth secti-on of the "Act regulating the Post Office establishment," makes it the duty of the Post-masters to attend to the duties of his office "every day" on which a mail shall arrive at his office, and at "all reasonable hours" on every day of the weak When the mail is conreyed on the Sabbath, it must be opened and xchanged at the offices which it may reach in the course of the day; this operation at the maller offices, occupies not more than ten or twelve minutes, in some of the larger offices it occupies one hour; and, it is believed, does not very greatly interiere with religious exercises, as to Postmasters.

The practice of "delivering" letters and, newspapers on the Sabbath, is of recent origin and directed by the above quoted section commencing in 1810. Prior to that period, no Pestmaster (except the Postmaster at Washing on city) was required to deliver letters and. sewspapers on the Sabbath. The "reasona-ble hours" were to be determined by the Post master General, who established the following regulations now existing: "At Post offices the Revolutionary war, in the capacity of is to be kept open, for the delivery of letters, Aid and Secretary to General Washington, &c for one hour after the arrival and assort where the mail arrives on Sunday, the office whose Representatives did not until 1813, ing of the mail; but in case that would inter-obtain from the State of Virginia a grant of fere with the hours of public worship, then land in consideration of his services; which the office is to be kept open for one hour after

Saturday night, the Postmuster is instructed to deliver them on Sunday morning, at such early hour, as not to intrench upon the hours devoted to religious exercise. If these regulations are not strictly attended to, it must be imputable to the urgency of applicants, and he complaisance of Postmasters.

After the preceding statement, it is, to be observed, that public policy, pure moralist, and malefiled religion, combine in favor of a due observance of the Sabbath Nevertheless, a nation owes to itself an exercise of the means adapted to its own preceding and for the advoted to its own preservation, and for the continuance of those very blessings which flow from such observance, and the nation must sometimes operate, by a few of its agents, even on the Sabbath, and such obseration, may as in the time of war, become indispensable; so that the many may enjoy an uninterrupted exercise of religion in quietude and fafity.—
In the present state of the nation, it may be supposed necessary, daily, to convey govern-mental o ders, instructions regulations, and to communicate and receive information.—If this daily carriage of the mail be, as relates to the safety of the nation, a matter of necessity it also becomes a work of mercy. When peace shall arrive, the necessity will great y diminish and it will be, at all times, a pleasure to this Department to prevent any profanation of the Sabbath, as far as relates to its official duty, or its official authority.

The preceding statement of facts and obser vations are submitted, with much respect for ourselves and the Honorable the House of Representatives.

RETURN J. MEIGS, jr. The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 11, 1315 To the Patrons of the Virginia Argus.

The Subscriber, having undertaken to gus, feels it incombent on hin, at entering upon the discharge of his Editorial duties, to say a few words to the Patrons of the Establishment, respecting the outline of the course he proposes to pursue.

Recurring to the uniformly respectable character of the Paper, under the management of its lare estimable Proprietor the subscriber pladges himself to the Friends of the Establishment, that there shall be no departure from the Republican and correct principles which, for so many years, have characterised the VIRGINIA ARGUS And not morely for the sake of consistency with its former principles, but from the Subscriber's personal feelings and convictions the future character of the Argus will be d cidedly republican, and what amounts to the same thing, unequivocally friendly to the present Administration of the General Government. The expression of his approbation, and the promise of his support, the Subscriber is sansible can be no great boon; but it is gratuitous and pure with respect to himself, and congenial, he is persuaded, with the political sentiments of a great portion of the Sub-scribers to the Argus,

No half-way course, no " faint praise," no dubious expression of applause, therefore, in relation to public measures which have the we'fare of our Country, or the preser. vation of our rights for their object, will ever proceed from the subscriber's pen — His talents may be inconsiderable, and his capacity limited; but his patriotism is sincere, and his wishes to promote the good of his Country are unbounded. He hopes, then, to compensate for any deficiency in point of ability, by the abundance of zeal and the persevering exertions of his industry Professionally conversant with the practical labor and systematic performance of typographical duties, he may safely promise to the Patrons of the estab lishment over which he presides, a regularity, neatness, and, he trusts, accuracy of execution in that department which cannot fail to give satisfaction in whatever relates to the technical concerns of the Office.

of the Public, the subscriber will not at present say more, than that he commits his own, and the fortunes of the Argus, to their liberality and benevolence

PHILIP DU VAL.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The wonderful, and as it has been justly termed the almost incredible victory gained by our Western Militia under Jackson, over the veteran and disciplined troops of the Enemy at New-Orleans, is a subject not only for popular rejoicing, but of devout and solemn thanksgiv ing to the Supreme, Omniscient Disposer of human events. Never was the finger of Heaven more visibly interposed for our preservation and success, than at the siege of New-Orleans Jackson may be bold, judicious, firm and indefa tigable-and we believe him to be incomparable in these respects-but the issue of the late en gagement announces the superintendance and direction of a wisdom and power much supe rior to the ingenuity of man, and the ablest de-vices of Generals hip—and we ought to consiler the astonishing event of the battle, not so much the result of human sgency, as the just and awful decres of that Power, in whose hands are the fate of nations and the destinies of the universe.

The official account of this brilliant en -- -was received by the mail of Wednesday "ht last, and on the following evening, the different Volunteer Corps of this City assembled on the Capitol Square ; where, from the mouth of the cannon they proclaimed the joy of their hearts

Mr. Thomas Walton, foreman of the shipoiners at the U. S. Navy-Yard in Brookiin, on Friday evening last mened a subscription voluntary joiner's work on a new Frigate for Commodore Decatur, contemplated to be built in this city; and we have the pleasure of stawere aubscribed on the same evening.

Mer. Adv. Fanuary 30.

Fire-About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the extensive Morocco Manufactory in Ferr street, belonging to Messrs. Meinell and Slater, was destoyed by fire. An adjoining building was also consumed; and were it not for the unremitted exertions of the Firemen, many others must have been destroyed. We understand, that the Factory had been insured in the Eagle Office at 20,000 dollars; but that the policy expired a few days ago, and had not been renewed. The loss sustained by the fire is estimated at from 12 to 15,000 dollars.

Watertown, (N. 7) January 25.
Sacret's Harbor.—The keels of two large vessels are laid at Sacketts Harbor; we underestand that one is 182 and the other 184 feet; one of which is building under the auperinten-dance of Mr. Eckford and the other under the superintendance of Mr. Brown, ship wrights.

CHILICOTHE, (O.) January 14. On Saturday last Major General Gaines arrived at Newport Ky. on his way to N. Orleans; on Monday a deputation from the Citizens of Cincinnatia waited on him with an invitation to accept a public dinner, which on the account of the critical state of affairs below, and a sense of public duty he declined: Previous to his departure he forwarded to the gentlemen who waited on him the following note.

To Major Torrence, Major Anderson, Cap. tain Oliver, and Cuftuin M' Farland. GENTLEMEN,

Permit me to ask the favor of you to offer to the citizens of Cincinnati, my best thanks for their polite invitation, communi. cated through you, to a public dinner. I reagret that it will not be in my power, consistently with my public duties to attend, but shall nevertheless bear in mind a great. ful sense of this pleasing testimonial of the munificence and regard with which the peop ple of Cincinnatia have honored me,

Though personally a stranger to Cincin. nati, I have long viewed its local advan-tages—its rapid growth and its high fires, pective distinction among the thousand great cities of our national interior, and west ;with a degree of pleasure bordering, perhaps, not a little, on national prejudice or national pride—but it is still a pleasure; for in this country we behold the healthful heart and robust stamina of United America-a heart and stamina that will forever remain she ded from the paraletic touch, with which British ships, foreign intercourse, and foreign influence, corrupt and deaden some of the exposed extremities a organic sea coast. And should the traiterous aristocracy of one extremity or the insurgent mobacracy of another threaten to tear assunder our national union, then will the importance of this great interior bodythis sheet anchor of our federal bark, universally seen and felt. It will speak in a language of brotherly love, but in a tone strong as the mountain storm, the American Republic shall be preserved!

Your obedient servant, EDMUND P. GAINES.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The wise men of the Massachusetts Legis. lature met on the 13th ult. We never have witnessed, within our recollection, so intle notice taken of the sitting of this body as appears of the present. It is now ascertained to be a fact that they are not only a factious but lifeless holy, that is they have shewn all possible disc position to postrate the National Government and sever themselves from the Union, but they have neither the nerve nor the courage 10 do it. No body of men now look towards them for an ny great effort, either against the National Government or against the enemy, who are now in quiet possession of one third of the terriory Massachusetts. Vet we find the solemn oath Massachusetts. Vet we nice the solemn oath which, governor Strong took when he was sword into office, to protect the State, "to encounter repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, to kill slay and destroy, if necessary, and conquer by all fitting ways, all and every such person and persons who shall at any time. in a hostile manner, attempt of enterprise the destruction, invasion or detriment or annoyar ce of this commonwealth."

One would suppose that any man that would take such an eath, and act as Governor Strong has done, would not feell very well about the This is a fit subject of enquire for the Republicans in both Houses. They must fasten the blame of the shameful events in Maine, very close upon the back of Governor Caleb-and let him shoulder it off on his adviv sers if he can .- Tankee.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BSCONDED on the 6th or 7th October A last, a Negro Woman, named Milly, of dark complexion, middling steture, and slender Her clothing cannot be described, as she took a variety with her. I have reason suppose she is harboured about town. The above reward will be given for appre-

hending and delivering her to me is Richmond, or for such information as will lead to her apprehension. WILLIAM COWAN,

February 11, 18!5. N. B. Persons found harbouring the above descried wo was will be dealt with as the law directs.

VIRGINIA: AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancers for the Richmond District, the 30th day of January, 1815. James Morrison, :

against
Robert Campbell, Robert Gordon, and Jaonett his wife, and James Currie, which said James and Jannett, are heirs at law of Jam's Currie, deceased, as well as the beirs and legal representatives of William Currie, Jeceased, Robert Hicks Nathaniel S. Dallam, and Saly his wife, formerly Sally Hicks, John Hicks, an infant Son of John Hicks, deceased, which an infant Son of John Hicks, deceased, which said Robert, Sally, and John, are heirs of the said John Hicks, decessed, A. Kirkpatrick, surviving executor of David Duncan, deceased, William G. Pendleton, Register of the Land Office of Virginia, and James Walch, and Samuel Duncan, David Duncan, Margarett Duncan, Polly Duncan, and Peggy Duncan, children and heirs at law of D. vid Dun-

can, deceased. : : : Defts.

I'll Defendants A. Kirkpatrick, James
Weich, Nathaniel S. Dallam, and Sally his wife, and Samuel Duncan, David Duncan, Mare garett Duncan, Polly Duncan, and Peggy Dun-can, children and heirs at law of David Dun-can, deceased, not having entered their a; pearcan, deceased, not having entered their a, pear-ance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evid noe, that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is or dered, That the said Defendants do sppear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this or. der be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in the said City.

A COPY-TESTE, WILLIAM W. HENNING, C.C.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING executed with Reatness and dispatch at the office of the VIRGINIA ARGUS.