go, from Malacca, China, Pegu, Bengal, the Carnatic, Malabar and Africa, of every physiognomy & color; men who were free in their respective countries, & who, on reaching St. Helena, found themselves sold to interminable slavery: and who consume life in the labors of cultivation of fishing; two thirds of the subsistence of the population being derived from the fisheries.—Neither the habits of the people nor the species of labor which the island possesses, nor the soil, which is no where uniform, level, or unbroken, is adapted to the plough. The whole story, therefore is of the *Cockneyshire* fabric, and well adapted to the taste and information of the admirers of *British manufactures*. [*Aurora*.

Milledgeville, July 3.

The dwelling house at the Creek Agency, occupied by the family of the late Col. Hawkins we understand has been consumed by fire, together with the furniture and papers including his valuable Manuscripts. Much of the Colonel's leisure from official duties, had been devoted to Science and Literature, and his friends had consoled themselves at his death with the reflection, that his works had not perished, but would survive him, to enlighten his countrymen and immortalize their Author. By this accident the public have lost more than his family.—No man living was more conversant with the character of the North American Indians, or better knew the habits, customs and traditions of the Aborigines.

A letter from an officer of high rank in our Mediterranean fleet, to his friend in Portland says:

"Major Hall has returned from Madrid—Mr. Murray, late secretary of Legation, came with him. They are of opinion, that Spain will declare war against us; but such is her present deplorable condition, that I am persuaded she dares not do it.—She has, however, a regular army of 100,000—many of them good troops—and if England could be induced to join her by the cession of Florida, they might make sad work on our Southern frontier."

Norfolk, July 11.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Port-au Prince, to an officer of the Navy, in this place, dated June 22d, which states that at the moment of dispatching his letter, the *ci-devant General* HENRY LEE, who has been there for some time, was about to take his departure for Providence—that his constitution is nearly worn out, and that he appears not long for this world—Speaking of the *Patriots*, it says, "We have just heard of the success of the Patriots on the Main. They have taken Cumana, Barcelona, and Santa Martha, where they massacred 7 to 800 of the Royalists.—They drove General Morillo into Carthagena, of which they no doubt have possession long ere this. They have marched for Laguira, and from all the late accounts there is no doubt of their success.—I saw the letter containing the above news myself. A vessel sailed from this place, four hours after the news arrived, with powder for the Patriots." [*Beacon*.

The friends of the abolition of slavery appear not to know that the English countenance the enslavement of others besides the *Africans*—According to a late English Newspaper, the *Malays*, or natives of the country of Malacca, are held in a state of slavery at St. Helena. Hundreds of Africans are every year kidnapped on the Mozambique coast, and sent to Prince of Wales' Island; the Malays, it is to be presumed, are sent to St. Helena in exchange—to meliorate the breed. [*Aurora*.

The number of visitors at Vauxhall Garden, on the 4th of July, admitted by tickets, was 12,016.—Tickets were half a dollar each, and it is supposed that a sum near as great was received for refreshments. [*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

Falmouth, June 19.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Carracens Gazettes reached us yesterday afternoon to the 15th inst. but at too late an hour for translation of the extracts we have made from them to appear in the Dutch language. In these papers, the usual Spanish policy is displayed, not the slightest notice being taken of Bolivar's expedition, as if such a circumstance were in no degree interesting to the people of that country.

U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) June 13.

By the schr. Liverpool Packet, from Santa Martha, we learn, that the U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Warrington, had arrived off Santa Martha, and the Commissioner on board of her had made a peremptory demand to the Governor for all citizens of the United States in confinement there to be instantly given up; he was informed that he ought to proceed to Carthagena, and make known his demand to the chief authority there, which the Commissioner would not consent to, and gave for answer to the Spanish Governor that he would cruize off their coast, and make reprisals, and when the Liverpool Packet sailed, she was off Santa Martha.

Boston, July 3.

A PIRATE.

The Merchants' Hall Journal, contains the following particulars of the pirate vessel, the *Romp*, (mentioned in our last) as furnished by one of her crew, who has arrived in town, from Cape-Ann.

"Shipped on board the schooner *Romp*, Captain Fisk, at Baltimore, in April last, for a voyage from that port to Buenos Ayres and back, and sailed the 11th of the same month. About the 10th May, off Cadiz, the Romp fell in with the Spanish brig St. Joseph, of about 180 tons burthen, from Cadiz, bound to Corunna, with a cargo of sweet oil, soap, brandy, cocoa, sugar, cinnamon, &c, and a considerable sum in specie, and after taking out the latter article, manned and ordered her for Buenos Ayres; that he was put on board as one of the crew; that soon after parting with the Romp, found the brig short of provisions and water, and it was thought advisable to steer for the United States; and her course was altered accordingly; that on Sunday last, they were near Cassias Ledge, and fell in with three chebacco boats fishing; that the prize-master proposed to fill the boats with articles of the vessel's cargo, and make a present of the same to the fishermen, if they would land the crew of the brig at Cape-Ann, which was agreed to; that the boats were accordingly loaded and the brig was then scuttled; that they were landed at Sandy Bay on Monday evening last, where the boats and their cargoes were seized the following day by the Collector of Gloucester; that he does not know the cause why the prize-master scuttled the brig, but supposed his papers were not regular, and he was afraid to bring her into port; that after parting with the Romp, considerable money was found secreted in different parts of the vessel, and each man retained what he found."

In addition to the above, we learn, that the prize-master has been secured in Gloucester, and that the Spanish Consul has gone from hence to that place to investigate the circumstances. The mate and the rest of the crew have absconded. [*Gazette*.

RICHMOND, *JULY* 17.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

CALL OF A CONVENTION.

[SECOND SERIES.]

No. 2.

Letters from a gentleman in the upper country to his friend in Richmond.

A just estimate of the many and weighty considerations presenting themselves in favor of a call of a Convention for the purpose of equalizing the representation, led to sanguine expectations of the success of that proposition in the late House of Delegates. But the western people saw with astonishment, that the measure, though sanctioned by the voice of the real majority of the State, again received its quietus in the Legislature. In despair of affecting a Legitimate object, by the least objectionable means, some appear to be disposed to make an effort, which, if successful, would lead to confusion, but which will probably fail, at present, for want of necessary concert. For myself, I do not despair: I cannot settle down upon the belief that the people of the Low Country, among whom I was born and educated, whom I know to possess many virtues, and who value their own political rights, too much to underrate those of others, will continue to sanction the gross violation of the privileges of one half of their Fellow-Citizens.

And what are the reasons that can be plausibly assigned for the pertinacity with which the proposal to call a convention has been of late rejected. Will the adversaries of that measure encounter the strong arguments in its favour, by alledging that no practical evils have resulted from the inequality? Behold! I shew you one—one of the greatest magnitude—one, which in a Government like ours, which as a mirror reflects the opinions of the people, is of the most momentous character. The people feel it as a grievance—they look upon it as a wrong—they regard it as an oppression. Is not this enough?—It is not the feeble voice of a few discontented and factious men that meets our ear; it is the loud but respectful remonstrance of one half of the State. It would be to little purpose, that a political quack should assure them they suffer nothing; that the evils of which they complain are imaginary, and that they enjoy as much liberty and as much weight as if they had a full representation. To such empiricism they would reply by some strong and decisive evidences of the reality of the injury they sustain. It might not be difficult to present some striking instances of the prejudicial effects of this inequality. But I am neither disposed to irritate the already festering wound, nor do I think it necessary to the question. It is enough that those who have *a right* to complain, think that they have *reason*. It was enough for our forefathers, that unlawful burdens were imposed. It was not of the weight that they complained. It belongs alone to the sluggish slave of Eastern Despotism to bend under oppression so long as nature is capable of enduring it. It is the part of the Freeman to assert his rights with moderation but with firmness, and to press the constituted authorities of his Country, to redress a grievance, before it becomes intolerable.

If there could ever have been a doubt as to the practical evil of the present state of representation, that doubt must now subside. Whether it be a practical evil to the Western people or not, it has now become a practical evil TO THE STATE. It is the prolific parent of all the discontents & ill-humours, and heart-burnings, with which heaven permits us at the present moment to be afflicted. It is a ready instrument in the hands of any and every factious and disappointed man whose private views may be promoted by a ferment and commotion in society. The Catalines and Cæthegus's, (if such there be) can require no more powerful engine; they can wish no other torch of discord. So long as we suffer the same growing evils to continue, (for they grow with the rapidly increasing disproportion of the population of Upper and Lower Virginia,) so long as we permit the harmony of society to be disturbed by this jarring principle, so long shall we find ambitious and designing men always ready to strike the discordant string.

It is an evil which we ought promptly to remedy. The disease is at its crisis. The disorder must not now be tampered with. A prompt and decisive redress at the present moment would at once restore that harmony, which inauspicious events so essentially interrupted. On the contrary, a failure to attend to the just expectations of the Western people, will, it is feared, urge them on, step by step, in a ruinous and disastrous course. To what it may lead, "who knows, save heaven?" Clouds and darkness hang over its termination.

An amendment of the Constitution which would equalize our representation, can with no propriety be resisted, on the ground of danger from innovation. Reform alone is now contemplated; revolution is meditated by none. To oppose reform because it may be carried too far, is to use the hacknied argument of boroughmongers and protestant bigots, in support of Parliamentary abuses and Catholic persecution. The tendency of democracies, it is true, is vacillation and perpetual change. The vice of despotism is a scrupulous and superstitious adherence to old abuses, and a decided repugnance to whatever bears the semblance of reform. It is for us to avoid these equally dangerous extremes. The steady character of our Government for forty years, sufficiently acquits us of a light and frivolous love of change. It remains for us to throw off the imputation of a too scrupulous aversion to amend our constitution, which we shall certainly and deservedly incur, by rigidly refusing to correct this cry ing injustice.

There is the less reason for opposing a speedy corrective of the abuse so much complained of, as it is manifest that the present state of things cannot long continue: Or, does it enter into the calculations of those who will not assent to the redress, that the rapidly increasing population of the Western Country are *never* to enjoy that privilege of equal representation which every whig on both sides of the Atlantic, challenges as his birthright? Is it not manifest that at some future period, a reform must take place; that when the inequality becomes yet more glaring—when the western freemen shall be more numerous than their lowland brethren, the spirit of the people will demand and enforce reform? And is it a principle with us that the public sentiment shall not be obeyed, until it speaks to us in a voice of thunder? Is such the doctrine either of that prudence which scrupulously avoids every occasion of popular excitement, or of that republicanism which considers the legislative body as a political barometer—yielding upon every occasion to the slightest pressure of public opinion? Whether we wish to preserve in their purity, the principles of our representative democracy, or even to save the vessel of state from being stranded, a miserable wreck amidst the tempest of public commotion—we must discard the idea of opposing reform, until it is forced upon the government by the clamours of the people. If the occasion suits not, we may temporize while temporizing will be borne; but as there is nothing more to be dreaded in a popular government, than the just discontents of the people, it is folly to trifle with their complaints; it is worse than folly to turn an adder's ear to their remonstrances.

The present is, indeed, a period peculiarly auspicious for the contemplated reform. The profound peace which has succeeded our short, but not inglorious war; the annihilation of party; the opportunity which has been afforded the remote inhabitants of the state, in the pursuit of the same common object, in the defence of the same common country, and in the zealous and patriotic repulse of a common foe, to cultivate mutual esteem, and to draw closer the ties which bind them together, all conspire to render the present the most favorable period for the adjustment of this delicate and interesting question. You will meet us in Convention with a glowing recollection of that ardour and promptitude, with which we ranged ourselves under the same banner, and braved the same common danger with yourselves; you will not forget the robust, and active, and gallant youth of your mountains—nor be insensible to the degree in which they contributed to the real strength and physical power of your state—while, on our part, we shall remember with warm hearts, your frank and manly deportment, your generous courtesy, your ardent spirit, and all the noble qualities which have exalted the Virginia character, and raised the reputation of her people to the highest elevation.—We shall, within the walls of that Assembly, meet with many a friend whom we have known in the field or in the camp, & grasp the hand of many a comrade, whose last buiscuit we have shared, or who did lap us

Even in his garments, and did give himself
All thin and naked to the numb cold night.

If with these glowing recollections, if with the warm & generous feelings which they inspire, if with the mutual sympathy of men, whose friendship have sprung up in the camp, the fruitful soil of vigorous attachment—we are unfit to enter upon the adjustment of our rights; the wary statesman may wait in vain for the propitious moment. If from our remembrance "brutish wrath" shall have "sinfully plucked" all that can bind us to each other, if you can be still disposed to grant too little, if we shall manifest a temper to grasp too much, then, indeed, we may fear, that in political convulsion, must terminate that government which is formed of such discordant and ill-lassorted materials. But I cannot, I will not believe it. I will not believe that we, of either section of the country, would sully the fair name of our state, or sap the foundations of her greatness, by a course of conduct at which her enemies would exult, whilst her friends would weep in anguish and despair.

I know that it is objected, that this matter is now urged with more than accustomed vehemence, through the instrumentality of the disappointed unchartered banks. For myself, I am not one of their confederates. I hold no stock, I am no petitioner, I am no director, I am not one of their debtors. I viewed their establishment as an outrage, and I have always raised my feeble voice against them.—Whether the public convenience and necessities required them or not, a due respect for the law, *the great bond of Free Governments*, ought to have prevented the erection of such institutions. I rejoice that charters were refused them. If banks are necessary, let charters be granted and new subscriptions opened—but let not favours be lavished upon the associated violators of the statute book.

But this objection recoils upon the party which uses it. It is no argument against constitutional reform—that disappointed men with views of private emolument—perhaps, of personal aggrandizement, are stimulating the people to demand it.—But it is an argument, fair, weighty and irresistible in favor of the correction, that so long as the abuse continues, so long will it be seized by the discontented and designing, as an instrument suited to their views. What these views may be, it is not for me to divine; whether their efforts are to be confined to the ostensible objects, or whether, in the present ebb of party feeling, the federal leaders who have warmly enlisted in behalf of a convention, expect to ingratiate themselves thereby with the people, and thus, at a future day, to turn the tide in their favor, which has hitherto set against them, time perhaps, will develope. In whatever light we view it, the dictates of a sound policy, conspire to recommend, that we should not by a backwardness in conceding what justice demands, alienate the affections of the people and strengthen the power of the factious.

I believe that the inequality in the representation is too generally admitted to require a detail of facts to establish its existence: while the counties of Frederick and Warwick enjoy the same weight in the Legislature, though the former has fifteen times the population of the latter, a child will perceive, and a boy of ten years of age, will calculate the inequality. But when the Senatorial representation is brought into view, one can scarcely restrain our astonishment at the forbearance with which the monstrous disproportion has been borne. More than two-fifths of the white population are represented by four Senators, and less than three-fifths by twenty. The former have six less than they are entitled to; the latter six more, making a difference of TWELVE votes in a small body of twenty-four persons. Such a state of things "cannot and will not come to good." Peter Plymley had scarcely more reason to complain of the disabilities of Irish Catholics, and the Whig reformers of England have not more justice in their clamours against the rotten boroughs of old Sarum and Melcomb regis. And yet we have all with one voice joined in reprobation of the British system—forgetting the maxim of our holy religion, which enjoins upon us to "pluck the beam from our own eye, before we espy the mote that is in our brother's."

I know that some have advanced in palliation of the inequality of which we complain, the opinion that representation should be apportioned, not to the number of inhabitants alone, but to numbers and taxation combined. I am at a loss to conceive a notion more utterly subversive of every principle of republican institutions than this. As taxation (when properly regulated) is in proportion to property; such a scheme of representation would apportion the weight in the Legislative body to *Wealth*, as well as to numbers. Upon such a principle, it would not be difficult to justify the worst features of the British Constitution. The Dukes of Northumberland, and of Devonshire, and of Bedford, and of Rutland, with revenues amounting to two millions of dollars, and estates exceeding fifty millions, might well challenge to themselves a right to a representative in Parliament, upon a principle which is the basis of an aristocracy of wealth. We acknowledge none such. The *majority* with us must govern.—The majority of men; of intelligent beings, not the majority of acres, nor the preponderance of gold.

The people of the Low Country, in their turn, complain that the land tax presses with undue weight on their shoulders, and that no disposition is manifested in the west to correct the disproportion. Perhaps in some future letter, I may trouble you with my crude speculations on that subject. Suffice it now to remark, that while you have a commanding majority in both houses, it is your own fault if the evil be not corrected. The failure to correct it, can on your part, proceed only from an aversion to enter upon a system of reform that must terminate in a surrender of the undue weight which you possess in the Councils of the State. And yet I cannot but hope that the spirit which has dictated this narrow and illiberal, and unwise policy, is passing away.—A policy that spreads discontent throughout the land—that leaves to the low lander to complain of his burdens, and to the mountaineer to fret at his degradation; a policy, that saps the foundation of our liberties, because it sets at naught the principles we affect to reverence: a policy that, instead of drawing closer the bonds of attachment between the remote inhabitants of the state, throws among them the apple of discord, and adds to some dissimilarity of interests, a principle of disunion, far more powerful than those to which natural causes have given rise.

Instead of strengthening the cement between bodies already sufficiently indisposed to unite, we are infusing into the mass the elements of dissolution. Should we not arrest this fatal career, we may live to lament the partition of Virginia, and to look back with melancholy regret upon her former weight in the confederacy, before her power shall have been broken up, and her territory divided, through intestine feuds, and fatal and short-sighted policy.

I am, my dear sir, yours, &c.

P. P.

RIGHT AT LAST.

A measure is about to be taken, which will, in all probability, bring all matters to rights—a measure which has frequently been insisted on, in this paper, as the only one calculated to bring the Banks to specie payments, with as little delay and as little pressure upon the community as possible. The principle, which has been uniformly pressed, is, that the Banks should *prepare* for specie payments, but that it was necessary for them, being parts of but one general system, to move together in harmony and concert. To produce this concert of measures, no step seemed to be more expedient, than to have a *Convention* of Deputies from the Banks, who should meet together at some central situation, to arrange the times and modes of resuming specie payments.

It gives us the utmost pleasure to learn, that such a plan is now in agitation. The Virginia Bank have received a letter from their correspondent in Baltimore, informing them of the Banks of Baltimore and those of New-York, having been invited by the Banks of Philadelphia, to send, each of them, three delegates to Philadelphia, to form a *Convention* in the early part of August, to devise the best modes of proceeding. The letter then proceeds to enquire, *whether* the Bank of Virginia, will be able to resume specie payments by the 15th of November; and if not, at what time they mean to do so.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the Banks of Virginia, and indeed *all* the chartered Banks of the U. S. which have suspended payment, ought to fall into this measure, and appear by deputy. In what other mode can the best time and manner of resuming payment, be so well agreed upon?

In doing this, they ought to be exclusively governed by their own situation and that of the country at large. They ought not to be restricted to the 20th day of February—when the U. S. taxes will be no longer collectable but in specie or specie notes—because Congress will eventually shape their measures by those of the banks, and change their day to the day fixed on by the Convention. All that they can require, is to be convinced that the Banks are in earnest—They will, of course, not refuse extending the furlough of the Banks a few months longer.

This measure is admirably calculated to relieve the Virginia banks from all embarrassment. Should any day be fixed on by the Convention, the Executive will, in all probability convene the Legislature—who will doubtless, in their turn, suspend the operation of their law, till the period which may be stipulated by the Convention.

☞ 2000 troops have arrived, with the new Governor, at Havanna—to exclude, it is said, all *Foreign traders* from the island—The inhabitants have great reason to thank Old Spain for this monopolising spirit!—May not the troops have another destination, if necessary?—To act in the Floridas, in case of war with the United States?

☞ The campaign in Kentucky is a warm one—ten districts for Congress, and more than 26 candidates already in the field—there are at least two to each district—in some, 3—in one, 4—there is much collision and heat produced.

☞ The fine showers of rain and the genial heat which we have enjoyed within the last four days, are giving a new turn to our growing crops.—The corn is coming on excellently.

NATIONAL BANK.

More than 6000 shares taken in this City.

On the 8th, more than 6000 had been taken in Charleston.

OBITUARY.

Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone, and forever!

DIED, on the 30th ultimo, after a short illness, Mr. ISAAC BINGHAM, merchant, of this City.—This young gentleman was a native of the state of Connecticut, and had been a resident of Richmond only a few months. Nevertheless, the uncommon correctness of his deportment, and the winning suavity of his manners had gained many sincere friends, who will long hold him in affectionate remembrance, and whose tears of unfeigned sorrow have fallen for his untimely fate.

COMMUNICATION.

The world was sad, the Garden was a wild,
And man (the hermit) sighed, 'till woman smiled.

Married, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev'd. *Mr. Symes, Robert L. Madison*, of Madison County, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss *Eliza Strachan*, of Petersburg.

DIED,

At Beaufort, in S. C. on the 30th ult. the Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, late Secretary of the Navy of the United States. Let us respect the memory of this truly honourable and estimable man. He has departed from a world for which his open-handed benevolence and warm hearted disposition almost unfitted him.

ENQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF RICHMOND VA.

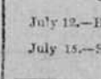
ENTERED,

July 11.—Sch. Liberty, Kendrick, Boston; *Pedlar, Shoes, &c.*
Sloop Astrea, Pryor, New-York; *Merchandize.*
July 15.—Sch. Twins, Lafferty, Philadelphia; *Porter, Whisky, & Merchandize.*
Ship Ann Alexander, Allen, New-Bedford; *Salt.*
Sch. Elizabeth Buchanan, Wilson, Norfolk; *Wine, Porter & Salts.*

CLEARED,

July 11.—Ship Concord, Coffin, London; *Tobacco & Staves.*
Sch. Resolution, Coles, Norfolk; *Tobacco, Flour & Wine.*
Sloop Three Sallys, Scull, Philadelphia; *Coal.*
July 12.—Brig Hero, Jennings, New-York; *Flour & Coal.*
July 15.—Sch. Phebe, Luther, Bristol, R. I.; *Sundry articles.*

FOR LONDON,



The Ship AVERICK, Capt. COLLEY, [*now loading at City-Point.*]

About 100 hhds. are wanting to complete her cargo. Apply to

ROB'T. JONES.

July 17. 20—2t

JUST RECEIVED

From London—By the Elizabeth,

A FEW trunks *French Goods*, containing Florences, Satins, Dresses, Shawls, Artificial Flowers, Stockings, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

London Brown Stout,
Claret Wine, of a superior quality,

For sale at our store on E street, opposite the Eagle Tavern.

JACOB & WILLIAMS.

July 17. 20-4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE Just received, the undermentioned *GOODS*, by the Indian Chief, from London—Viz.

Superfine blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres
Black and fancy Bombazettes
Beaver and mock Doeskin Gloves
Common and gilt Pins
Printed Cottons and superfine furniture Prints
White and fancy Marseilles Vestings
Jaconet and cambric Muslins
Cotton Hose
Rigge's magnetic Razor Strops
London Brown Stout
Paints, ground in oil and powdered—consisting of, white and red lead—Spanish, York and Orange Brown—patent and levigated Yellow—mineral, Brunswick, olive, mountain and French Green—Prussian Blue—blue Verditer—English, Dutch and rose Pink—Venetian Red—black and lead colours—
Green Copperas
Emery and Glass Paper.

Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, at their store on E street, opposite to the Eagle Tavern.

They have also received,

A few puncheons Jamaica 4th proof RUM, of good quality,
And one case Irish Linens.

JACOB & WILLIAMS.

N. B.—A further supply of *India, British* and *West India* GOODS, is shortly expected.

July 17. 20-1t*

STANARD & CHEW

OFFER FOR SALE,

7 hhds. New-Orleans and Loaf Sugar
50 bbls. Whiskey
50 casks Hibbert's best Brown Stout 7½ dozen each
2 do. Taunton Ale, 10 dozen each
100 boxes Bordeaux Claret
40 do. Chateau Margaux do. superior quality
3 hhds. Jamaica Rum, 5th proof
1 pipe Lisbon Wine, of superior quality
100 boxes Soap
50 do. Ipermaceti and Tallow Candles
32 do. Chocolate, No. 1
3 chests Young Hyson Tea
4 do. Hyson, of a late importation and good quality
10 kegs Isle of France Indigo
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses
60 reams Letter Paper
1 box Coatees
1 set Table Mats, (48 ps.)
1 tea set French China, very elegant
1500 Cocoa Nuts.

July 17. 20-3w

POWHATAN HILLS

FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor having given a joint interest in that handsome range of Hills near Powhatan, among his children, who are desirous to sell the same—They will, on Tuesday the 1st of August, at 5 o'clock in the evening, be exposed in convenient building lots, extending from Mr. Fulton's, towards Almond's Creek, which separates them from Manion Hill, and within 3 or 600 yards of the river. There are few more elegant sites than these.

The view of the city, country and water, should be pleasing to any who would examine them.

They will be sold on a credit of 12, 18 and 24 months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes, and the property shewn by application to Mr. Fulton or Jos. R. Mayo. The lots will contain from 4 to 6 acres, as will be seen by a plan shortly to be deposited in the office of Harron, Sinton, & Co.

THOS. TAYLOR.

June 17. 20—tds

VIRGINIA.——At a Court continued and held for Louisa County, the 13th day of June, 1816.

Elizabeth, Kitty, Eanor, Frances, Jefferson, John and Polly Richards, infant children of Frances Ann Richards, a daughter and legatee of Joseph Perkins, deceased, by Nicholas F. Pendleton, their guardian and next friend, Plaintiffs, *against Thomas, Robert and Nancy Richards & Robert & Joseph Perkins, Executors of Joseph Perkins, dec.* Defendants.

The Defendants Thomas, Robert and Nancy Richards, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. *It is Ordered*, that the said Defendants do appear here on the second Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County on some Court day.

A Copy—*Teste*,

JOHN POINDEXTER, C. S. C.

July 17. 20—3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in the County of Amherst, and about eight miles from New-Glasgow, a Negro Woman named DOLLY, about 33 years old, common size, her hair (or wool) rather longer than usual for a negro; she commonly wears rings in her ears, has a scar on her forehead, near the edge of the hair, large eyes, and one of her teeth double; she is much given to smoking. It is supposed she may have procured a forged pass, and may be looking in Albemarle, Culpepper, or Spotsylvania Counties, among some of the negroes formerly belonging to the late Edward Carter, deceased—as she formerly belonged to that estate.

The above Reward will be paid for securing her in any jail, so that I get her, and an addition of reasonable charges if brought home.

WM. MOORE,

Amherst County.

July 17. 20-w3w

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth, praying that an act may pass, increasing the rate of TOLLS, to be received by the BROOKE TURNPIKE COMPANY.

July 17. 20—w3w

MINERAL WATER—*in Amelia.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will be ready by the 20th inst. to receive Boarders at Mill-Grove, (very convenient to the Mineral Spring,) in Amelia. From the very liberal encouragement he met with the last season, he has been induced to add very considerably to his buildings, which, tho' not quite finished, are so far progressed in, as to afford great conveniences and accommodations to the visitors of this Spring, the water of which has lately been so frequently used, and its many valuable qualities so well established, by many persons in the lower country and the neighborhood of the spring, that it is deemed useless to say any thing more upon that subject.

Boarding, the present season, will be $57 per week for grown persons, and half that price for children, (or a reasonable charge by the day.) Servants will be boarded at $3 per week, furnished with two meals a day, and 17 cents for every additional meal directed by their owners.

Horses kept at the usual prices, (75 cents for every 24 hours.)

A variety of the best of Liquors will be constantly kept, for which there will be a separate but moderate charge.

TILMON E. JETER.

July 13. 19—w3w

NOTICE.

IN NEW-KENT COUNTY COURT, July 11, 1816.

IT IS ORDERED, that the Clerk do advertise in two of the papers printed in the City of Richmond, that Proposals will be received until the 2nd Thursday in September next, for taking an accurate CHART or survey of this county, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the 27th day of February last, entitled, "An act to provide an accurate Chart of each county, and a General Map of the Territory of this Commonwealth."

A Copy. Teste,

B. DANDRIDGE, *C. C.*

July 17. 20-1S

FOR RENT.

THE *Bell-Tavern*, in the town of Lynchburg, at present in the occupation of Mr. Nath'l. Rives. Possession will be given on the first day of October next.

CH: JOHNSTON.

Lynchburg, July 17. 20-tO

FOR SALE,

THAT well-known and valuable property, the *Tavern, &c.* at Cumberland C. H. Va together with about 900 acres of Land, the greater part of which is now standing in woods, which is more than sufficient to support the Tavern with fire-wood and timber forever, if taken care of. The situation for a Tavern is known to be equal, if not superior to any country stand in Virginia—I therefore deem it unnecessary to give any particular description, as any person desirous to purchase such valuable property, will first view the premises, which will be a much better recommendation than can possibly be given in an advertisement, as the situation in point of health and elegance is inferior to none.

I will also sell my Mill, on *Little Guinea*, which is within 1 1-2 miles of the court-house, and affords more toll-coin than sufficient to support the Tavern, as well as the advantage of a pair of Delightful Burr Stones, which manufacture as good flour as any in the State, and the house sufficiently large to receive from 5 to 10,000 bushels wheat, and in pretty good order for manufacturing flour on a large scale.

Terms will be made known, by applying to me, living at the Court-House.

THOMAS HOBSON.

July 17. 20—2*

LAND AND NEGROES

FOR SALE.

THE *Tract of Land*, whereon I now reside, in the County of Nelson, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 2d day of September next, the sale to take place on the premises. It contains, by a recent survey, nine hundred and sixty-one acres, of which, about two hundred and fifty are cleared and in good tilth.—There are two fields on it now in red clover, to which the soil has been found particularly adapted, and the beneficial operation of Plaister of Paris upon it, has been strikingly evinced. The greater part of that which is still in wood is excellent Tobacco Land, and lies as well as any land in Virginia. It is about four miles from Nelson Court-house, and seven from the junction of Tye with James River. The improvements consist of a very good dwelling house, with all the necessary houses appertaining to it, and a large and new barn.—I will also sell on the same day, and at the same place, *Twelve or Fifteen* LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children.

The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

LANDON C. RIVES.

July 17. 20-td

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING been appointed by the County Court of Hanover, to receive proposals in writing for making an accurate *CHART* of said county, except that part thereof which is bounded by Chickahominy Swamp, Pamunky and North Anna rivers, hereby gives notice, that he will be ready at all times to receive such proposals, until the fourth Wednesday in August next.

WILLIAM POLLARD.

Hanover, July 17. 20-4t