held up to his expectations, were of a nature as persuasive upon a mind which could be susceptible of receiving them, as those of making Truxtun an admiral, or Eaton a general. Is it then credible, that while Burr was proceeding upon his business, with all the activity and energy of his character; while his boats were building and his provisions collecting; while he was obtruding almost upon every stranger and transient acquaintance that he found in his way the opinions which were suitable to his purpose; while Blannerhassett was filling the newspapers with rebellion, and engaging men for war, under his standard—is it credible, I say, that Burr should have solicted entertainment under the roof of Mr. Smith, and obtained it for five or six days, without so much as intimating to him any one of his purposes. Is it credible that in the course of that visit, and in the intimacy between the parties which the whole transaction so strongly implies, amidst the violent suspicions with which Mr. Burr even then was notoriously surrounded, there should never have occurred to the friendly solicitude of Mr. Smith, a single inquiry which would have led to a disclosure real or pretended of the object of Mr. Burr's visit, and of his progress through the western states? Should this be deemed under all these circumstances a credible thing, I then ask, how Mr. Smith's asseveration that Burr did not then disclose to him ANY object he had in view, is to be reconciled with Mr. Smith's affidavit of 6th January, 1807, in which he says Burr did then speak to him about his project of settling a large tract of his Washita lands.

It is one of the peculiarities attending Burr's conduct through the whole of his conspiracy, that he had always an ostensible object to serve as a mask to the real design. One of the difficuities and inconveniences of this method of transacting business is, that in exhibiting the purpose which is meant only for show, it is apt to be materially variant from itself at different times. It is often variant, not upon trivial incidents, with which the best human memory cannot be accountable for perfect accuracy, but upon the most essential part of the story. It is inconceivable to me that at that precise period of Mr. Burr's experiment upon the western states, he should thus have been at his own desire, the guest of Mr. Smith five or six days, without making to him any communication of his real views, while he was so liberally disseminating them to others far less intimate to his acquaintance and far less important to his purposes—and when we find Mr. Smith's own narrative upon this very point so variant from itself at different times, how can we suppress the belief that the real story was not that which could safely be told.

Mr. Adams' speech to be continued.

NEW VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.

ATTENTION!

Those young men who have associated for the purpose of forming a *Corps of Rifle Volunteers*, and those who would wish to join, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the company at *Morin's Tavern*, at 7 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING next, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution, &c. &c. and to transact other business.

Punctual attendance is requested.
July 20—2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, sitting as a court of Chancery for the county of Washington in the suit of

Gideon Snow——complainant,
against
Abigail Perkins, widow and administratrix, and Hannah Perkins, sister and heir of Joseph Perkins deceased, and Nathan Bond——Defendants.

WILL be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the twenty-ninth pay of August next at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Washington, at the hour of 10 A. M. all the Estate, right, title, claim and demand both in law and equity of the said Joseph and of the said defendant Hannah, as heir at law of the said Joseph, of, in, and to Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in square No. 533, and Lot No. 2 in square No. 408, with their improvements, all lying and being in the city of Washington, and which said lots are laid out and designated in the general plan of said city as above described.

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security for the amount of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale.

This sale is not to affect any claim of dower which the said Abigail Perkins may have in said lots.

JOHN G. M'DONALD, Trustee.
July 18—3wep

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

A Communication on the proceedings of the meeting that voted an address to Gen. Wilkinson shall be given in our next.

We mentioned in a late paper on the authority of a very respectable gentleman, the death of *General Shee*, Collector of the port of Philadelphia. It gives us sincere pleasure to inform our readers that the information is incorrect.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Falmouth, May 16th—

"You will have been informed of several American vessels having been condemned; and amongst them some that have been sent into this district principally in consequence of their having sailed from France after the period fixed by the order in council, and others for being bound to a port declared by the British to be in a state of blockade."

"Two vessels belonging to the United States, viz. the ship Susan and the schooner Hope are condemned in consequence of having French government dispatches on board. I am assured this was without the knowledge of the masters, who might have destroyed these papers, had they been aware their ships would have been lost by the delivery of their letters to the captors or their agents.

"In the present gloomy situation of things, masters of ships belonging to the United States are afraid to engage for almost any voyage, being so liable to seizure and confiscation on both sides; and many have preferred returning to America to accepting any freight that was obtainable. Trade is very dull. West India produce very low, but flour about 63s. to 65s. per sack of 2 1-2 bushels.

This letter, with that from Tangiers published in our last, shew the extreme dangers to which our vessels are exposed, and the extraordinary game that is pursuing under the auspices of the British government. The dangers are so great as to convince every man of the necessity of the embargo; but for which scarcely an American vessel could have escaped the fangs of the British. Such as have not availed themselves of the security it offered them by a return to their own country are rapidly passing into the hands of the British for a violation, real or pretended, of their orders, or into the hands of the continental powers for acquiescing in them. We have seen a list of twenty eight of our vessels taken into Plymouth between the 7th and 26th days of January. This shews what would have happened but for the embargo; and goes far to justify the opinion, which has been entertained, that it was the view of the authors of the orders of council, to enforce an acquiescence in them, or generally to seize our property as an indemnity for the consequences which might have flowed from their resistance.

Nothing can be more disgraceful than the conduct of those Americans who have availed themselves of British licences, as stated in the letter from Tangiers. The Barbary powers being excepted from the operation of the orders, enables *our merchants* (if indeed *such* they can be called) to pursue this derogatory traffic—to avail themselves of a licence, which every American must disgrace himself by accepting, to carry on a trade, the sole end of which is to benefit a power lost to all regard to our rights, and to fill their own coffers with the gains of an infamous avarice. But the infomation contained in the same letter shews that this spirit of unlawful gain will soon defeat itself; and that its counteraction by the enemies of Britain will give it a mortal blow.

The following article will attract the attention of our readers, as the first annunciation made by any public body in the U. S. of a purpose to support any individual for the Presidency other than Mr. Madison. Although the ostensible object of the article be to produce the impression that the *democratic* electors nominated in Pennsylvania will vote for Mr. Clinton, and that they were named with this view, yet, there can be little doubt, from concurring information from various parts of the state, but that the vote of Pennsylvania will be decidedly for Mr. Madison. It is indisputable, that a large portion of the Electors have in the most unequivocal terms declared their purpose to vote for Mr. Madison; and there is no reason to believe that their suffrages will be in the least affected by this annunciation. It will be perceived, that two of the prominent members of this meeting are of the number of those members of Congress, who signed the celebrated protest, promulged at this place, and who had consequently committed themselves on this head—It is not, however, to be inferred that even the friends of these gentlemen, nominated as Electors, are themselves committed in like manner, or will vote for any other individual than Mr. Madison. On the contrary, from their respectable standing in the republican party, and from their well-tried patriotism in every political vicissitude, there is the strongest reason to think that they acknowledge the necessity of Pennsylvania giving an unanimous republican vote, and will unhesitatingly sacrifice any personal preference they may feel to the good of their country. It has been known and admitted all along that among the Electors named at Lancaster there were some individuals, who would have preferred Mr. Clinton to Mr. Madison, had the former been the choice of the people of the U. S. generally; but it must have been believed, at the time of the nomination, and it certainly has been since understood, that the vote finally given would be unanimous. To have pursued a course having another effect, would be to attribute to the representatives of Pennsylvania a criminal insensibility to the duty of giving that state the full political weight to which it is entitled, by constituting an electoral college composed of such heterogenous and discordant materials as to put the cards completely into the hands of their enemies.

There is one good effect, which can scarcely fail to result from the meeting at Northumberland. The people of Pennsylvania, fully apprised of the importance of such an unanimous republican vote, as shall take from the federal party every chance of success, will call upon the individuals named as Electors unequivocally to declare the persons for whom they will vote; and will replace such electors, if any such there shall be found to be, as will not vote for Mr. Madison, by such as will. We have no doubt that this will be the case for this reason. The votes for Electors, by the individual voters will be given entirely with a view to the election of a particular candidate for the Presidency—this will be the only consideration; and, consequently, will require an accurate knowledge of the manner in which the Electors will vote; and, unless this manner shall have been ascertained previous to the election, it is easy to foresee that from a general reluctance to vote blindly in an affair of such moment, the republican ticket for Electors may be in a minority, and Pennsylvania be exposed to the mortification of throwing her great weight into the federal scale, at a crisis when the triumph of federalism throughout the union would be destructive of the best interests of the country; when it would probably be followed by an alliance, commercial, or political, or both, with a nation, whose whole course of conduct towards us since our Independence has been marked by insult and injury.

There is one circumstance, which must, in addition to the circumstances we have enumerated, have a commanding influence on the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. It is ascertained, beyond doubt, that Mr. Madison will have a majority of the whole electoral votes, even independently of Pennsylvania. It is *certain* that he will have all the votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, New-Jersey, and Vermont, with the greater number of those of Maryland; and these, collectively, constitute a majority of the whole votes. He will besides in all probability have the whole votes of N. Hampshire, R. Island & Delaware. Why, then, will Pennsylvania give her votes to Mr. Clinton? Why will any state originally friendly to the election of Mr. Clinton? Will it not be the irresistible dictate of sound patriotism, for all the republican states, on a point of such vast magnitude, the issue of which is probably to decide the complexion of our exterior relations, to rally round the same principles, to march together with unbroken harmony and strength, and to snatch from our enemies their last forlorn hope of triumphing on our divisions? Where will be the use of giving futile votes, by which the friends of another candidate can gain nothing, but by which their country may lose much.

DEMOCRATIC PROCEEDINGS.

By the Republican Argus we learn that a convention has been held at Sunbury by thirty-four delegates from the several towns of Northumberland county.

General *WILLIAM MONTGOMERY*, was called to the chair—Gen. *Robert Giffin* appointed secretary; upon which the delegates produced their certificates of election from their respective townships, as follows, viz.

Augusta—Samuel Awl, esq. Samuel Bloom.

Buffaloe—Samuel Maclay, esq. Gen. Christ. Baldy.

West Buffaloe—John Wilson, Thomas Youngman.

Bloom—John Chamberlin, James Thornton.

Cattawissa—John Clark, Michael Hower.

Chilisquaque—Samuel Bond, esq. James Giffin.

Centre—John Bolander, esq. James Lapley.

Derry—Col. Robert Clark, John Fruit.

Mahoning—Gen. Wm. Montgomery, Col. Danl. Montgomery.

Mahenoy—A. M'Kinney, esq. Jacob Sheffer.

Mifflin—Solomon Bost, Solomon Federitz.

Penns—Col. Frederick Evans, Philip Moore.

Point—Mathew Huston, Gen. John Bull.

Turbutt—Gen. Robert Giffin, Robert Smith, esq.

Sunbury—Hugh Bellas, esq. Dr. Peter Grahl.

White Deer—Anw. M'Clenachan, Wm. Chamberlin.

Washington—John Brown, ——— Shallenberger.

After some previous proceedings, the Argus says:

"Mr. Maclay called the attention of the delegates, to the objects for which the committee of the county called them together; the support of an electorial ticket for President and Vice-President of the United States, and of the election of Simon Snyder as Governor of this state. These questions were animadverted upon with his usual force of reasoning and justness of observation. We regret our inability to gratify our readers with a full report of the sentiments expressed by him, but this regret is diminished by the address to the citizens of this county, in the forming of which, as he was one of the committee it may be fairly considered as his sentiments, and which address embraces a comprehensive view of the subject before the meeting.

After full discussion and consideration on the matters comprehended by the succeeding resolutions, they were adopted by the meeting as follows, viz.

"Whereas it appears that our opponents, in principle, are attempting to divide and weaken our efforts by scattering the seeds of jealousy and disgust among the republican citizens of this state and the United States, by reports, that some of our republican electors will not be governed by what is believed to be the general opinion of the party, but will, when they are assembled in their electorial college, vote for James Madison for President, in opposition to the general understanding of the convention held at Lancaster who put them in nomination.

"And whereas the corresponding committee appointed by the said convention, have suggested the propriety and expediency of an expression of public opinion, on the candidates nominated as a guide to the electors which are to be chosen in compliance with the suggestion of the committee.

"*Resolved*, That in full confidence that the electors nominated by the convention at Lancaster, will vote for George Clinton as President, and James Monroe as Vice-President of the United States, this meeting will use all fair and honorable means to support those electors."

Philadelphia, July 14.

Letters from Antigua to the 24th of June say that flour was then 15 dollars a barrel; that a supply had arrived there from the Western Islands, and that more was daily expected

A letter of the 15th of June from St. Croix says the planters have turned their attention very much to the cultivation of provisions, and that the effects of the embargo had not been so serious there as had been expected.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated the 9th June.—"Since our last flour has declined in price, in consequence of the importation by the fleet being very considerable.

"We have plenty of salted provisions from Ireland, and cheap, and an overstock of both dry and pickled fish from Halifax and Newfoundland.

"You have calculated erroneously in America, if you expect to starve the British islands by your embargo. We are beginning to find that we have reason to think that the only great sufferers by this would-be starving system, will be yourselves."

JULY 16.

The report received this week, per capt. Carman, from Pasamaquody, of the arrival of the June Packet, at Halifax, turns out, as we expected to be erroneous—a vessel in 14 days direct from Halifax having arrived at N. York, but is silent on the subject.

JULY 18.

COL. BURR.—By the arrival at Boston of the Schr. Swallow, from Halifax, we learn that the packet, with Burr on board, had sailed for England.

JULY 18.

Capt. J. H. Horton, who arrived at Sag Harbor on Friday from Machias, informs that he saw there a hand-bill, issued from St. John's, which gave an account of a great naval engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated. The English acknowledge to have lost 5000 men, and three ships which blew up during the engagement.

LOCKET FOUND.

WAS found near the EASTERN BRANCH BRIDGE,

A GOLD MOURNING LOCKET.

Any person who may have lost it may have it again by paying expences, on application to

FRANCIS CLARK,
F street Washington city.
July 20—3t

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A handsome Three story
BRICK HOUSE,

On the Pennsylvania avenue, the corner next the West Market joining the Seven Buildings, the house is completely finished, newly painted, and the lower story handsomely prepared—it contains six rooms with a convenient kitchen back, a good dry cellar, the situation is healthy, the neighborhood respectable and the best well of water in the city near the house. Terms will be made low, and if sold an indisputable title given. For particulars apply to

ALEXANDER M'DONALD,
at the Register's office.
July 20—3t

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Pupils will commence on Tuesday the 26th of July: Orations will be delivered on the following day.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils and the Patrons of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

GEORGE RALPH, Principal.
Cool Springs, July 20—3t

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

LEFT the subscriber on the first day of July last a person by the name of *Theoderick Lyles*, for the purpose as he informed me of going to Leesburg, but whom I have since heard nothing of. He rode away a very fine bright sorrel horse, saddle, bridle, martingale, collar and saddle bags. I believe the horse to be about 5 or 6 years old last spring, about 15 hands high, rather slender made, long legs, very small white feet, and white mane and tail, with a blaze in his face; he is a horse of fine spirit and gallops, racks, paces, and trots. The said Lyles is an Englishman by birth, and until a few months past has been a sailor, is near 6 feet high, well made and very likely, has a good countenance, and a man of good education. He has dark eyes, a fair complexion, large whiskers, and is about 25 or 30 years of age; he wore away a new suit of clothes, a dark short nankeen coat, blue cotton cassimere waistcoat with red stripes, blue nankeen pantaloons, a pair of good cossack boots, and an imported hat. Whoever apprehends the said Lyles and secures me my horse shall receive the above reward.

THOMSON MASON.
The Retreat, near Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia,
July 20—2t

BALTIMORE TRINITY CHURCH *LOTTERY*,

Positively commences drawing on the first day of November next.

The Managers give notice that they have contracted with a Company of Gentlemen for nearly all the unsold TICKETS and have given them bonds that the drawing shall positively take place as above stated, and to draw 2000 tickets per week till the whole is completed.

SCHEME.
Subject to no Deduction.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	prize of	5000	is	5000
1		3000		3000
2		2000		4000
2		1500		3000
3		1000		3000
6		500		3000
20		200		4000
35		100		3500
70		50		3500
175		20		3500
500		10		5000
5250		6		31,500
6065	Prizes,			72,000
11935	Blanks.			

18000 tickets less than two blanks to a prize: sum raised 15000

Expenses including commission to the corporation, 3000

90,000

Part of the Capitals will be determined as follow:

1 prize of 200 dollars to the first drawn blank.

1	do.	200	do.	after 2000 tickets.
1	do.	200		4000
1	do.	200		6000
1	do.	200		8000
1	do.	1000		10000
1	do.	500		12000
1	do.	500		14000
1	do.	500		16000
1	do.	1500		17000
1	do.	2000	last drawn blank.	

July 20—cotlm.