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MISCELLANY.

PROM A LEATE LOND WATER. CORSICA.

The value of the kingdom of Corfics, fince his majesty's auspicious election to the throne, having been a subject of some controversy, we subjoin a tew extracts from a report which was the result of ten months enquiry made by civil commissioners sent from Paris to the island. There seems no reason to suspect this report of partiality or prejudice, for it was made at a time when the French had apprehension of losing Corfica, having been drawn up in the beginning of 1792, and communicated by the minister Roland to the legislative manister Roland to the legislative

tember, 1798. In 1790, the French found the inha-Ditants divided into two parties, oppresing and oppressed in turn, the weaker always ready to call on foreign aid. This partyelpirit they kept under, but could not subdue; for, early in the French revolution, it broke out with all its former , siotence. Independent of what might be called open acts of holfility, there were forty-five affallinations in four diffricts only, within eighteen months, for which no perion was called publicly to account, and the decition of civil difputes depended entirely on, whether the the plaintiff or the defendant was of the

Under the old French government, the military establishment for Corfica confided of two Swife and two French regiments; and yet the annual expence over and above the revenue, was from 7 to 800,000 livres.

In 1791 the commissioners found 927 monks at 900 livres each and 460 cures at 1200 livres each, making together, without including the bishop, grand vicars, &c. &c. an annual expense for the clergy of 1,200,000 livres, while the see simple of all the ecclesiastical property in the island was not worth 400,000 livres.

The produce of taxes upon real and personal property was 284,800 livres, and the taxes of every other description added but little to the amount. The estimate of annual expenditure, over and above the whole revenue, was three millions of livres.

The forests were extensive, but of little value from their distance from water carriage, and their being no roads. The shepherds had made prodigious devastations in them, by burning the timber for the sake of the askes, which they fold for a little barley.

The abiliract of the commissioners's report is, " Corfica, by its infular polition, by the nature of its foil and climate, by the manners of its inhabitants, differs entirely from every other department of Franck. No other prefente, as it does, a this population of 150,000 fouls spread over aff extent of 565 square leagues; no other exhibits a foil to rugged, to mountainous, so difficult to traverse in every lenfe; no other thews inhabitants lo poor, fo-little industrious in every att, especially in commerce and agriculture. and at the same time to pationately fond of arms, of an idle and wandering course of life. No other is so little advanced in all kinds of science, especially in the practice and theory of government, in the knowledge and execution of the lane and the conditution."

THE SAVER UNITED PROVINCES.

The desile of the Greb, in the province of Utrecht, by which the French pone-trated into Holland, presented to the Batavians a Thermopalyse, but there was not to be found a Leonidae. The fladtholder, the beneditary prince of Orange,

me of the ancient nobility, and a new me thing as well as its lottice s, did also their power to amortae their countrymen to reastance.

Finglified, who, incoaced by the numerous arm es of Louis XIV. faid that he would dispute every inch of the land, and then die in the last—the enthuliasm of William the III. would perhaps have been infusficient to arouse the Dutch from their lethargic indifference to the public weal, and rekindle that amor patrie, the great genius and guardian angel of oppressed kingdoms and states for which there is no substitute. The Andrians and the English, with the same tore guardian.

retreated before the management of the enemy; the Dutch themselves; wone could oppose mais to mais; alone effect their own falvation. But few cared for the public; all were intent on their private concerns, and according to their prejudices or predilections, their hopes or their fears, confulted their individual interests. The French party, whose confidence in the fair promifes of the invaders was in proportion to their antipathy to the stadtholder, and the fmart fenfibility with which they recollected the Pruffian invafion under the duke of Brunfwick, affected to rejoice, and were indeed perhaps, stupid enough to rejoice sincerely at the approach of the enemy. Many of the Orange party, with their wealth, left the country. The fladtholder himself, every patriotic exertion being made in vain, came with his family and some of his most inclinate friends, into England.

Thus have we feen the origin, progress, and termination of the famous Dutch commonwealth, whose history abundantly perises, its motto, concercia res crescent, discordia maxima disabuntur. This political drama, occupying the space of two hundred and fifty years, preses on the least attentive mind the most important resections.

First—10 state, merely commercial, can long preserve its political independence. When the military spirit, with an attachment to the soil, departs from a nation, and each individual appreciates all things by the standard of loss and gain, then it depends for protection an foreign armies; that is, it has only a choice of masters. The Dutch had an option of German masters, English masters, and French masters; and they have chosen the latter.

Secondly-slthough money, is those times of extended intercourfe, and military instrumentality and preparation, be proverbially called the finews, of war, it is very evident that there are other circumilances of much more confequence in war, on a mighty scale, than even money. The Dutch nation is more numerous now, and infinitely more wealthy, than they were in the end of the frateenth, and beginning of the seventeenth century; when they defied the armies of Spain and Auftria, collected on their frontiers in the Netherlands, the bereditary dominions of the linuse of Austria, the great entrepot of commerce, and, by natural fertility, as well as the Rate of the arts, and the possession of the Scheldt, fingularly adapted for the construction of magazines and arienals. There was a people more congenial with the Bataviana than with the French, interposed between the French and that people-and the embouchure of the Scheldt, was actually in their possession. The Austrians and Spaniards then, in possession of the ten catholic provinces of the Netherlands, were enemies at least as formidable to the Dutch of former times, poor and oppressed, so the French were to them in the prefent war, when the must powerful nations were consederated with the Ilol-L lers against this aumorous people.

But now different the relult of their difterent fituations? Virtus presunter auro. Wealth is not so much the cause as the cliect of exertion.

PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

[From CRELL's Chemical Journey.]

" i. COMMON vinegar on being builed in a matrafa with charcoal powder, became perfectly limpid like wa-

"2. The following are some of the remarkable effects that take place in the surification of honey; as long as honey diluted with a sufficient quantity of water is boiled with charcoal powder, a very unpleasant and peculiar smell is perceiv-

"If the charcoal powder is not added to the honey and water (hydromel) in a quantity sufficient for absorbing all the mucilaginous parts, the filtrated hydromel contantly appears of a semitransparent blackish colour; and this continues till the necessary quantity of charcoal powder is added, and then the liquot runs through the filter as clear water.

"If the reliduum of charcoal powder which served to deprive the honey of its finell and slimy matter be lixivated with a large quantity of water, the matter will acquire a similar semi-pellucid black colour.

If this black water be evaporated, the black matter will be deposited on the lides of the vessel in the surm of a soot, that is, very soft and unctuous to the touch. That these essects are owing to the slimy parts of the honey, seems to be proved by the following experiments:

" 3. To a diluted folution of an ounce of gum arabic was gradually added charcoal powder by pounds; the mixture was well boiled, and a little of it was frequently filtered for examination. The liquor, however, conflantly ran through the blotting-paper turpid and dark-coloured, till 30lbs. of charcoal powder, with a proportionate quantity of water for its dilution, had been mixed with it, and then the percolated liquor. was clear. The whole of the filtrated liquor was now evaporated, but none of the gum was any longer to be found in it, to that it must have been decomposed or fimply absorbed by the charcoal.

"5 Charcoal powder has the same effect upon other fluids which contain either vegetable mucilage or animal gluten. They will not run clear through the filter till they have been completely deprived of their mucilaginous or glutinous parts, by the addition of a proper quantity of charcoal powder.

ed with charcoal powder, remain of a turpid black colour, until the latter is added in a quantity sufficient for depriving those fluids of all their mucilaginous calcous, and only parts, for which effect these fluids must be diluted with a prodigious quantity of water.

mine a pricri, and without having resourse to experiments, the cases in which this elarifying powder of charcoal is not at all applicable: it is not applicable to any of those subflances in whose mixtures and composition, oily, gummy, or gelatinous matter constitutes an essential and necessary part. On the other hand, charcoal powder may be advantageously employed in all those cases in which we wish to seperate and remove the above mentioned principles.

"8. Charcoal powder, over which a very empyreumatic distilled vinegar that has been concentrated by freezing, had been abstracted till the charcoal was become dry, displayed upon its forface all the colours of a procock's tail.

" 9. All forte of velicle, and other etentile, may be purified from long re-

tained intells of every kind, in the cafe it and most perfect manner, by rinking them out well with charcoal powder, after their grosser impurities have been scoured off, with land and pot-ash,

fying honey, a great deal of seum is separated: from this seum we may obtain honey perfectly pure and clear: by disturing it with a proper quantity of water, and adding to it, while on the fire, as much charcoal powder as is necessary to make it filter clear. The filtrated lix quor is afterwards to be evaporated to a proper consistence.

taile of falt water, charcoal has not the least effect. This seems to me to prove, that its nauseous taste is not owing to bituminous matter, but to the earthly neutral salts; for the charcoal would eeratainly extract or absorbany bituminous matter from the water, whereas upon salts the charcoal has natessed.

UTILLTY.

The Lycaum of arts at Paris, is one of thole precious public eltablishments, which, notwithstanding the revolutionary agitations that have rapidly succeeded each other during these three years last past, have never flacked a fingle moment in their successful efforte to encreale the refources and prosperity of their country, and be ferviceable to mankind in general by offering to the public as the fruits of long meditations, useful inventions, " tending to the perfection of agricolture, manufactures and feiences." The members of the Lycaum not contest with joining in the general emulation on that reigns all over France fince the resolution, with respect to the propagation on of arts and sciences, had, with their ~ funds, provided for the education of 400 orphans, and perions, unable to pay for their infirmation, and have now augmentthat number to one thousand, by the addition of 600 pupils of the normal school.

In the public fitting of Marchs, which was the 35th fince the foundation of the Lyczum the fecretary announced that there would be an extraordinary fitting on the 10th March, when the dialogical course [courts dialogue] detained for the pupils of the normal school will be opened. The pupils, who are all monadvanced in knowledge, and of diffinguished talents have been invited to communicate all remarks and hints that con in any manner interest the present state of arts and industry of the go departments they are deputed from. This manner of rendering the flay of thefreis tinens at Peris as ubeful as possible, offere an opportunity of acquiring the most France, and promites impresentations. tages to all brenches of indultry the and fciences in the whole extent of the repul-

Among the feveral subjects treated during rimititing was that of a loom of a new construction invented by the brothess Colongette, very simple and particularly adapted for fabricating lines, musically adapted for fabricating lines, musically adapted for fabricating lines, musically adapted for fabricating lines, wooles stuffs, &c. of an extraordinary width in such a manner that the shutter and the lum move without requiring more strength than that of a child of a years old.

Several other new objects of perfection in the arts obtained honourable mention and medals. Citizen Milet Museux end at the close of the fitting a new despited and affecting note on the last voyage and death of the exceptated La Peyrouse.

BLANK BUNDS

For SALE, and Blanks of everychind printed with pretacts and despatch, as the office of the Republican Journal.

Foreign Intelligence,

ROME, (Italy) March 24. Letters from Algiers mention, that th dey is inclined to make peace with the American itates, but intits that they shall purchase it with two millions of dollars. The usurper of Tripoli, Sidi. Ali Bacha, who had laid fiege to the caftle of Tripoli for two montsh palt, has been obliged, by the Unifian troops, to fly with his Turks and his most valuable effects, under the convoy of two Neapo-

Titan frigates. From the VISTULA, March 26. The fate of Poland does not seem to be fixed yet, or rather it does not seem to be decided yet how the neighbouring powers intend to divide it: for it is certain that this empire is to be blotted out of the lift of European states, and this seems indeed to be the only means of protecting the inhabitants of this unfortunate republic against want and famine. The ties of the old government are too much loofened to hope that order can be restored By the same.

Courland felt this first of all, and therefore at a public diet, has renounced its feudal connection with Poland. On the 20th inft. the nobility and commons of the dukedoms of Courland and Semigallia, together with administrator Ritterberg, the upper bailiff Howen, and the counsellor Hahn and Offenberg, higned a manifest against Poland; and an act of fubmission to Russia; at the same time a delegation was appointed, confisting of perfons, to carry thele inftruments to Petersburg.

NAPLES, April 2 .- We have received certain advices that the late naval expedition of the French was to land 6000 men at Orbitella and Porto Ercole, two Small forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and fituared between Tulcany and Civita Vecchia. The garrifous are very weak, and the possession of them; would enable the French to penetrate to ... the heart of Italy, by the facility with which they might then march to Citita Vecchia, and to Rome in lefs than three

Several fornaces for red hot balls were on board the French transports, and all forts of ammunition nevellary for a bombardment and as effault. It is not dita sicult to predict what would have been the confequences of their arrival at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important confpiracy had just been discovered as Naples.

MILAN, April J. The French fleet have returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedity be put in motion. Our army has already begun its march.

Lingen, April 8, -The passage from diere to Holland is now open again, and much frequented. - A number of travellers nome from thence and got there, without being asked for a passport. In fort, every thing is an quiet here as if peace was fully resettablished. The batterics which were thrown up about three weeks ago only, near the ferry, are now viewed The the remains of former times.

April to. We live here, thanks to the peace, in persect transmillity. A part of the Breach troops have left the opposite there of the Limb, but the country of Bentheim is and wholly evacuated by them. On she contrary, the districts towards Zwell are occupied by different divisions

of, French troops. : The French still occupy Aldenzack.

From the frontiers of Whatphalla. April & From Holland we have accounts that the cities of Arnheim and Nimeguen have (affered amazingly; and that) all kinds of provisions are very fearce, because the navigation with Amkerdam is open only eight days finde. The tity of Arabeim alone has already advanced A boroco guilders towards the expences of the war. At Amkerdam it a garrifon tof caso men, at Utrecht are 1500, ht Nimemeare 1000, and at Arabeim as many. Assignme are in great circulation in Holland, but their price is very lows they the at present at sy dayts (of 1 1-4 cost) for a lare.

MINTZ, April 10. The French on the 8th attempted to ered a battery on the Chautee of Laubenheim, but the fice From the fortifications of the life of Blaian reduced them to the peculity of de-

thing from their attempt. No signrous! operations have lately taken place, with on the part of the benegers or belieges. FRANKFORT, Spritt. Letters have been received from Italy, which incution that the king of pardima pas tell effed, from the Preach representatives at Nice, pathports for an Ambafiador, who is to be sent to Paris for the purpose of open-

ing a negociation for peace. These letters add, the Sardinian ambaffador at Genoa has already had fome conference with the French minister,

April 14. The magazines, deffined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris.

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewtz, bave been sent into Siberia.

HAMBURGH, April 20 .- They write from Base that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the landgrave of Heffe Callel are very nearly con-

OSNABURG, April 25. Three hundred English who had been in French prisone arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutemant-general, arrived here yesterday.

April 18. A. courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace vefterday. The Pruffian guards, it is faid, will break up in the beginning o next month for Berlin and Potidam. The heavy Pruffian artillery, cantoned in Westphalia, will break up likewise.

English and other soldiers arrive here daily from the French prisons.

LONDON, April 26. The Americans purchased. their late peace with the Dey of Al giers for the fum of two millions of piafters : peace fo secured, will, we conceive, be but of fort duration. The Dey, when he next wants money, need but threaten hostilities to obtain it.

April 30. Reports were yesterday in a very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty . peace with the French republic. though we shall not be surprized to hear of luch an event, yet we do not believe that it has yet taken place. The lait dispatches from Madrid are dated as late as the 16th inftant, at which time it was perfectly well known that a negotiation for peace was on foot, but not in that state of forwardness, as to make us fup pole that any news of fuch an event could be yet received in London.

Lord Bute, who is gone ambaffador to Spain, Ropped two days on the road to Portsmouth, waiting for linal dispatches. Hearing that a Corunna mail had arrive ed, his lordship fent back the mellenger to London, who is to accompany him to Spain; but he left town again on Tuefday night. Had there been any knowledge of the treaty between Spain and France, no doubt but ford Bute-would

have returned to London. It was observed in the house of peers on Monday, that the duke of Portland was much agitated when earl Frezwilliam gave notice of his with to bring forward the circumstances of his late recal.—We are forry to fay, that his grace went home ill; and he has fince been fo much indifposed, as to be obliged to call in the affiltance of Doctor Warrenc -

By the laft Corrumns mail, we learn that admiral Don Juan de Langara failed from Mahon on the fixth instant with fixteen ships of the line, and eight frigates, to loin admiral Hotham's feet.

It is faid, that Sweden and Pruffia me to mediate a peace between the German empire and France.

French convention, from the 16th to the 25th of April, the fitting of the 25d only excepted, our readers will fee that tranquility is reflored in Paris and its vicinity ; and that, by the arrival of supplies from foreign perts, the fearcity of corn is beginning to be diminished.

By accounts from Toulon, Marseilles, and Air, the spirit of commotion which has fo long aguated the fouth of France, appears at leagth to be suppressed.

On the 20th of April, peace was ligaed at Renas-with the chiefs of the Chouans, who fabrit to the laws of the republic one and indivibile, and engage

sever more to bear arms against it. One of the Paris papers afferts that peneral Dimourier has letely been at Paris, and made himself known to several of the mederate party, who were une-

nimous is advilling him to make a speedy !

The last accounts from Constantinopic mention, that the auditions to the fortiheations of Den er were every seted, and that three bulwarks were added to the fortiels of Akierman, at the mouth of the Unicaer. The works at itinael were also completed, and the batteries that defend the entrance of the channel had 500 pieces of cannon mounted upon them. The Turks were also tortifying the mouths of the Danube, and a new fortrels at Burgois, in the Black Sea, was in great forwardness. The whole of the Janizafie had fent a formal requelt to the grand figuior to be armed and equipped in the fame manner as the new military corps, and instructed in European tactics.

Blay g. The Hamburgh man at the 228 ult. three Italian mais, and three meilengers. Willin, Banhgo and Fabiani arrived this morning.

The other two Hamburgh mails at noon; but the letters brought by them were not delivered when this paper was put to press.

The Hamburgh mail of the 22d ultimo, brings a report that preliminaries of peace are nearly concluded between the French republic and the landgrave of Heffe Cuffel. In the north hostilities have chirely coaled. The French troops have quitted the left bank of the Embs. and have evacuated the greater part of the diffrict of Benheim. There is a report at Hamburgh that they are also to evacuate all the United Provinces, except the frontier towns of Bois le Duc, Breda, and Bergen op Zoom; the ifands of Walcheren, and Cadfand, and the town of Maestricht, which they are to retain in their possession.

Luxembourg and Mentz are fill befieged! but little impression has been made on either of those fortresses.

Fabiani, the mellenger from Vicons, has brought the answer of the cabinet of Vienna, to the dispatches sent from our court after the capture of Holland.

Yesterday advice was received by goverument of the lafe arrival at North Shields of the Beckfort transport, from Bromen in Germany, having on board five companies of the 44th regiment of fort, under the command of captain form an independent republic, or are to Wiffcher. The rest of the British infan- be put under the protection of the king try are daily expected to reach England. The above corpais to proceed from North Shields to Sunderland.

It is very confidently faid that minifters have again iffued orders for feizing all ships, of whatever nation, laden with coff or provisious for French ports. is hardly credible that after hazarding a rapture with America, Denmark, and Sweden, after paying a million and half of fmart money, for the ferzure o ngutral thips they can fo foon think o incurring the fame penalties upon the abfurd hope of flarving France.

Lord Hood, although underflood to be under failing orders for the Mediterrancas, has religned his command, and arrived veflerday in town.

Various are the causes affigned for ord flood's not going out with the Mediterraneun fquadron. One is, that his lordship thinks the reinforcement not fulficient; another, that, on account of the indisposition of earl Howe, he has been prevailed upon to accept the committed of the channel fleet.

MARGATE. April t.

On Friday evening last, two Dutch vellels, under a flax of truce arrived here from the Continent, with the military. hospital, sick, and baggage, of the Britifh troops taken at Holyoet. They were efcorted hither by a French officer. twelve privates, who have been de-May 2. By the proceedings of the tained, together with the veffels, until further orders from the secretary of state, to whom so express was immediately feat apon their arrival.

The foldiers speak very highly of the kind and honourable treatment they have experienced from their French opponents, and give to the Sans Culottes a character very different from that given them by those who have never seen them. This is now the third inflance, during the present war, of leveral hundred fick and wounded foldiers arriving at Margate; and yet the instruction of that department of the administration, which hould sapply the necessities and alleviate the dittreffes of those brave fons of England who have fired their blood in her defence, induces them to take no fleps to elablish temporary hospitals at the ports most currentent for their leadings but the

nek, it sher are a fortunate waggons, to Dear, he are they can be properly accommodated.

PLYMOUTH-BOCK, Aley 2. This morning failed the first under the command of rear admiral Waldegrave, with a une leading breeze.

The weather is remarkably fine, and there is every appearance of a most plentiful leafon. On Thursday the wheat, landed ut der the function of government. out of the Dutch thips, was lokl. Though it was of an inferiour quality, it fold at a very high price.

YARMAUTH, May 4 .- This morning at 10 o'clock arrived in the road the Dolphin Packet, captain Edyn, from Cruxhaven, with the Hambro' mail of the 22d, and three couriers, Willin. Ba-Les al labiani. The former comes. From Nape ; Bafilico from Brunswicks. and Labrani from Vienna. The Cobourge cutter, and the Diana Packet, captain Dean, with the mail of the 29th, failed at the lame inc. [Thursday morning) from Cruxbaven. The cutter is arrived with major Hessop, who has dispatches from the army. The troops are ftill in cantonments; the head quarters of the British cavaley, under general Dundan, are at Diepoultz; no movement of confequence has yet taken place, nor is there any symptom of the commencement of operations in that quarter.

Fabiani brings the answer of the cabie, net of Vienna to the dilnatches fent from our court after the cabture of Holland: but it is probable they are not conclusion. as Tinus, another conrier, let out with dispatches for Vienna; from Cruxhaven. the day before the packet left it. The courier, who comes from Naples, passed through Leghorn, on the oth ult. Nothing extraordinary had taken place in the Mediterranean fince the lufa of the Illustrious.

It is given out at Hamburgh, and generally believed, that the French are immediately to evacuate Holland, retaining the frontier towns, viz. Macfiricht, Bois le Duc, Breds, and Bergen up Zoon, with the islands of Walcheren and Cadfand, as well as all Dutch Flandert. Whether the Dutch provinces are to Prussia will be seen when all the articles of the treaty of peace with that monarch are brought to light.

DUBLIN, April 28.

An express arrived to town on Sature day morning from the county of Leis trim, with mielligence, that a revenue. officer, accompanied by a magifirate and eleven police-men, weite from Drumsha on Thursday, last, to feize and carry away a fill in that vicinity. After making the feizure, the officer ordered the policemen to deliroy forme pot-ale, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a person, who dreaded the confequences, to retire as fast as he could. Inflead of attending to this council, he rashly drew piftol and that the man. The mob. then exasperated let fire to the boule where the police men were deftroying the pot-ale, and killed them as they rushed out. The offices ran off, but was purfned and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himfelf on his knees, and entreated time to fay the Lord's Prayer, which was granted to him by his pursuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumsha, where they furrounded a house in which a mapiffrate, who was a tyth-farmer, lodged, whom they also murdered.

For the Treaty between France and Prafia, &c. fee Extra paper-

FOR SALB, About two hundred and seventy-five Acres of

WOOD-LAND, WITHIN ax or feren miles of Dumfries, and one of the main road leading from the faid town to Tackette ford. A further description of this land is deemed unnecessary, as it is prafumed that any person withing to buy, will view it before they purchase. The title and terms of fale may be known by applying to Mr. James Jobnflow, in faid turn, who is fully sutborized to convey

the memics. PEYTON BYRN. Exercise of Santal Bran, America May 13. 1795.

Republican Journal. DUMERIAS, June 19. 1

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A new French amballador, Citizen Adet, is arrived at Newport from Rochefort, after a paliage of 44 days; Citizen Le Tomb, former contui at Botton, is alfo arrived, and is supposed to be the conful general to the United States.

This arrival brings a copy and confirmation of the Prullian treaty with France: and intelligence that a negotiation was on foot with Spain-that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, had been transported to Cayene, for life, purfuant to a decree of the Convention, and that Vadier had made his escape to Switzerland-that is other representatives, who had been favourable to the cause of Barrere were imprisoned in the Chateau de Ham, in Picardy.

The Hon. Richard Ryder, Ela. second fon of Lord Harrowby, (29 years old the 5th of July, 1795) is appointed to be minister plenipotentiary to the United States, vice George Hammond recalled.

By a Savanneh paper of the 21th ult. it appears that a Convention of the Rate of Georgia had met on the 16th at Louisville. Several resolutions were adonted. one respecting the petitions which complain of the sale of the Weftern lands by the legislature of that state in December latt ia as follows: " Refolved, as the opinion of this convention. that from the numbers, respectability, and grounds of complaint, flated in the fundry petitions laid before them, this is a fubject of importance." The convention has also ordered that Louisville be the feat of government, and that the necellary officers do remove their offices to that place before the next meeting of the general legislature.

Were Mr. Munro to copy at Paris the conduct of Citizen Fauchet at Philadelphia, he would denounce the National Convention of France, for concluding a · treaty of peace and amity with the ' def-- pot' of Prussia, who has warred against our Dutch allies, our allies the French, and the unfortugate Poles !- And Mr. Munro can do it with full as much prepricty as Mr. Fauchet desonneed Mr. Jay's treaty. Bofton paper.

Meffry. KREER & Co. THE notice taken by " An occasion- I ral places. At Roven the people role, ar Correspondent," in your paper of the by a few, that focieties ought not to enjoin the faffeting of death as a punishment for any crime whatfoever, merits the acknowledgments of those few, and may be an apology for your publishing what is here offered by one of them in favour of that onivion.

Suctative bave recalled those whom they bad banished, and afterwards received contiderable benefits from their I insultes by an immense mob, above half fervices. They have defired to honour with rewards, some whom they had capitally punished. That one hath been executed, for a private murder, and afterwards found to be innocent, difenvers that injustice may be done by taking away that which it is impossible to

To the various opinions among the most zealous and other professors of Christianity concerning death, may, in eftablishing political institutions, be added those of believers in part, and of different follems and dispensations; this variety of opinions thews us to be incompetent to determine it's just weight, conadered as a punishment.

I rather think the compunction which some discover at their approach to death, se expressive of lomething in their nervous lystem, than as a proper preparation him temporary commandment of the Paso their entrance into eternity : fince ma--my, effected really good, are much agitated, and others of the opposite character flew little emotion at what they may suppose to he their final diffoliation, even when brought on in an ignominious

What can be more friendly to a person reservicio of futurity, than to harry him from the infumy attached to the crime of which he has been convicted. Bould he he inespeble of feeling contrition? Whee I by a maket ball fell, and was inflantly greeter good son be done to the reneafoot then to Souten his days here, and focure his title to everlating happiness? and how aweful is the thought of precivitating a foul to eternal milery, if a possibility of repostence and amendment

Hall I a will as he human nature i a would be a said that it would need to principa and tracks of conception to Europe; yet I have given creant to concelentations of very commerable advantages retalting from work-notice in l'entifylvania.

Free flates will never want resources to support the bell attempts to recount or punish the flugreions. Such accempes can never make us tels the inthruments of dittributing justice under the governmee of the Supreme ruler and dispenses for thould violence be necessary for the removal of fome, other means would be ready, and a nobler province affir ned to the collective wifdom of fuch fintes. If the exercise of this doubted right

ought to be relinquished from other confiderations, it cannot be infined, that i ought to be enforced from what is faid of it in the har hear to by any bus fuch as approve, and would enforce, at this day, every insulation and precept delivered by Mofes to the Ifraelites.

I am, gentlemen, your obd. fert. A Correspondent. June 7- 1795.

For the Republican Journal, &c.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

Go, tuneful bird, that cheer'ft the groves. To Laura's gretto wing thy way, And there, where carelefuly the roves, Thy sweetest vocal arkins displays

And if the deign thy notes to hear, And if the praise thy matin long. Tell her the founds that foothe her ear To other timple birds belong.

Tell her, in richer plumes arrayed, The bird from Indias' theres may thine, But ask the lavely, partial maid, What are his trakes compar'd to thine.

Then bid her thun you roving beau. All fickle lovers treat with scorn. And turn her heart to Strepton's wor. Who sings her praise, and sings for-

women, who, under a pretence of alking

for bread, arged on, no doubt, by the

royalifts and anarchifts, rushed into the

hall of the affembly, clamorously demand-

ing bread, calling on the mountains to

thunder on the heads of the Frerons and

Talliens, and once more face the country.

The prefident beseeched them " to re-

tire, and leave the allowbly to deliberate

calmly, for the general good." The

the members were absolutely forced from

their feats, obliged to adjourn in confu-

tion, and make their escape over the bal-

-General Pickegau happened to be

then at Paris, concerting meatures with

government for the enfuing campaign:

the committee of general welfare firmek a

bold firoke, and immedimely appointed

ris militias. At their head be foon quelled

the rioters: but not before he had been

obliged to exercise all his courage, firm-

nels and prodence. One attempt was

made to affalliante him, by which he was

wounded in the break by a pifful ball;

dismounted and thrown to the ground

three times during the riot. One young

officer, who was active in arresting the

ringleaders, after having his thigh broke

feized by the women, who tore of his

cloaths, and were actually beginning to

est him alive, when he was rescued. (It

is murthy of remark, that women were

by far the most ferocious part of the mob.

the convention.) The real estimate of

he had a horse killed under him, and was

lustracies.

press however continued to increase, 'till

COMMOTIONS IN FRANCE From a very hafty perufal of the Paris papers to the 12th April, it appears that vificus, bread especially, is extremely fearce throughout the nation. Riots have taken place in confequence, in fevefeized the cannon at the town house. cried out, " Long hve Louis XVII, he alone can procure us bread," overawed. the national guard, and appeared bent on fomething desperate; and were not perfunded to disperse without great diffireptitionily. culty: It alfo appears that something very ferious took place at Paris about the th of April when a decree of acculation was palled against Barrere and his accomplices. The convention was grofsly

perion will be entitled to receive it withmigrate into this country." " Behold the fact.- The fatal effects of this infamous feries of iniquities have at lan been discovered, to the prejudice and ruin of the families alluded to. of If you think it necessary that the

contents of this letter fould be publific ed, with my name annexed, both in Englift and in French, here and in Europe, I have not the least objection.

Your very humble fervant. Addresed-" To Citizen 7. B. FAUCHET, French ambaffan dor to the United States of America.

> (A true copy) J. B. FAUCHET."

On the zeth May laft, died at Longill, Daniel Cooper, Efq. on the 7th of May be was one hundred years old, be was formerly one of the judges of the county of Morris, which office he fullained with reputation.

A few Weeks ago was buried at Moris bwn, a Mr. Stides, a German, about fifty years a resident in the county of Morris, and was soy years old when he died. There have been several other funerals there letely, of persons near 100

On Saturday last, Negro Tom, commenly called Tom Coote, belonging to Mr. Luke Cannon, was tried by a tpecial court held for that surpose, and being found guilty of barglary was fement and mod languinery and abutive when in cod to lufer death on the 37th day of

Paris, and the unxional guard, were not oncerned in the riot, but cheerrally rate ind at the next litting of the concentration arrounded the had, and twore to protect the honour and digner of the government, a parime secretal actions of the violent party, the supposed accours of the late commutants, were expelled. In hort, it as pears that the mongrates have completely triumphed over their opponents. When thefe accounts left Paris. all was calm the ill disposed were watched, and the Convention, with republican guards at every avenue, were deliberating in feculity. 1'hil. pap.

M D. Xenn & Co.

By mere by the following extract of an

act or asembly, paked in the year 1702.

" No person what wever thall buy, felle

you will oblige a to cus romen.

or receive of, to, or from a flave, way

commodity whattoever, without the leave

or content of the malter, owner, or over-

feer of fuch flave. And it any person

shall presume to deal with any slave with-

out inch leave or content, he or the to

offending, shall for feit and pay the matter

or owner of fuch flave, four times the va-

lue of the thing to bought, fold or re-

ceived, to be recovered with coffe, by ac-

tion on the case in any court of record

within this commonwealth, and thall also

forfeit and pay the further fum of twen-

ty dollars to any person who will fue for

the lame! to be recovered with cotts by

furmous and petition, in the same man-

ner as other debts, not exceeding twenty

court of record, or receive on his or her

bare back, thirty-nine lashes well faid on.

at the public whipping-polt, but shall

nevertheless be liable to pay the costs of

PRICES CURRENT

Erratum in our last. In the adver-

tisement figned James Warder-For

"Aquia Neck," read Quantico Neck.

NOTICE.

HE Gentlemen of Dumfries are

on Monday Evening next the 22d inft.

CELEBRATION

OF THE?

FOURTH OF JULY.

Will be S U L D.

FOR GASH.

On Monday, the 6th day of July, being

Prince-William Court Day,

Sundry

Wearing apparel, and other

Ruffel, are requelled to bring them for-

directed to fettle their respective accounts

A Transfer Tobacco Note

TATAS LOST, on the toth inft.

45xlb. nett, iffued from faid warehoufe:

Whoever finds faid note, will oblige me

by returning it. All persons are fore-

warned from purchasing faid note; as

due information has been lodged with the

Infrechor of this vircumitance, and no

HE fabicriber begs leave to inform

I The public, and his friends in par-

which he has put in good repair; he has

alfo furni hed himfelf with good flables.

sufficient for co borses-and is deter-

mined to do every thing is his power to

accommodate those Ladies and Gentle-

men who may please to savour him with

TARPLY BAYLY.

Aquia, May 19, 1795.

IOSEPH FRANKLIN.

VV about Aquia-warchoule, No. 51,

Durafries, June 18, 1795.

GEORGE LANE. Administrater.

Ruffel, deceased.

immediately:

to form arrangements for the

requeited to meet at Mr. Smock's

fuch fummons and petitions."

The fame as lall week.

FRENCH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. [We copy the following from the Public Ludger, a London paper received a few days finee, by the Ship Two Sifters. Columbian Mirror.

The late Emigration from France to America has excited jealouties and alarms dollars, nor under nve dollars, in any from the population of the former, as may be feen by the following extract from one of the last Paris Moniteurs:-" Joseph Faucher, minister plenipotentiury of the French republic, to the United States of America, writer thus to the minefter for the foreign department at Paris-

"Philadelphia, the 2d day of Sanfculottide, the lecond year of the French republic, one and individ-

" Citizen; I have already apprized you, (in my last dispatches) of the intrigues practifed by the great American proprietors, to seduce French adventurers to this country, and to fell to them, for a stipulated sum, sometimes a hundred per cent. certain territories to which they cannot prove their right, because they extend beyond the American boundaries. The great danger of tolerating among we fuch a spirit of plunder must be obvious and I think it is necessary that the circumstance should be made public, in order that our fellowscitizens

may know what rifques they incur. was transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter which I have just now received and which I beg of you to communicate articles, late the property of Christopher to the committee of public fafety.

State of Georgin, county of Greene, to All persons having any "Greensborough, 24th Aug. 1794. demands against the estate of the faid

in this country there are crowds of ward; and those who are indebted, are. whether in a barren flate, or in the pof-Seffon of the lawful proprietors, or beyoud the limits prescribed by the last treaty with the Indians. These pretended proprietors obtain grants by firatagems from the poporary governors of officers of flate; but the laws of the country prohibit all grants obtained thus fur-

" There impostors fell their pretended property to the merchants, who dispose of them to Mr. Robert Morris, and he again to those French families who have already arrived, or who intend to

out a allignment of faid note from me. ticular, that he continues to keep the House which he occupied last season, together with the sow of houses adjoining.

J. FAUCHET."

Bath, Berkley County, June 1, 1795. FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND.

their company.

P. YING directly on Patorymac river. and Gule-Greek, in Landoun council ty, about 4 miles from Leelbarg and 41 from Alexandria. The faid land is well fituates for farming, and the foil peculierly adapted to the cultivation of small. grain. A more minute description is deemed superfluous, abehafe who are defirous of becoming purchasers, will undoubtedly view the premises. Mr. Robert Hereford, who lives about 6 or 7 miles from Leefburg, will hew them to any gentleman who is defirme of feeing them. The firms will be made known be Mr. 7064 IV. Bimnaugh, Merchant, Acute, or the Subscriber, living in Giarles County, Mariland, rest Pert-Tracers say letters, directed to cither, will be attraded to.

JOHN ERONAUGH.

May &

· VARIETY.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.

THOUGH grandeur flies my humble roof, Tho' wealth is not my fbare, Tho' lowly is my little cot, Yet happinels is there.

A tender wife, with mild control, By lympathy refin'd, When rage the tumults of the breakt, Becalms my troubled mind.

Three pledges of our mutual love, Kind Providence has given, And competence, to nurse their hopes, Is all we ask of Heaven.

Still, from the little we enjoy, A little we dispense; And watch the buddings of their mind Just biossoming to sense.

With arm entwin'd in arm we fit, And join their hands to pray; And teach the accents of their tongue, To hail the rifing day.

At eve again they kneel and blefe The hours which now are past; And hope their cherish'd virtues may Prove happinels at last.

Accept, Great Father of us all, Accept their little prayers, And grant the nurllings of our youth May crown our filver hairs.

Let those whose weak and infant limbs With tendernefs we guide, Be props unto our age when down The steep of life we glide.

KISSING, BY PETER PINDAR, Efq.

When we dwell on the lips of the lass we

Not a pleasure in nature is milling : May his foul be in heav'n; he deserved it

- Who was first the inventer of kissing. Master ADAM I very well think was the , man,

Whose discovery will ne'er be surpais'd, Well, fince the iweet game with creation.

began, To the end of the world may it last!

A GENEALOGICAL ANECDOFE. Not an hundred years ago a certain person, whose descendant fat in the upperhouse of Great Britain, was created a baron, whose father had been lord mayor of London and a foundling. The fon of this baron, enjoying the title after his father, was one day in company with some of his own rank, who were boatting of the antiquity of their families; " well, (faid the baron). I am the fourth lord of my family:" " How can that be, my lord, you are furely but the second?" " I can demonstrate what I fay :" " Pray let us hear." " I am a lord, my father was a lord " " Very well, you can go no further:" "O yes, (faid he) my grand father was lord mayor of London: Very true; but there you are ftap'd:" " Not at all, (faid he) for my great grand pape was the Lord knows subs."

... PHT: -- In the most polished and fourishing period of the reign of Lewis XIV. two negroes, the lons of a prince, being brought to the French court, the king appointed a Jesuit to inffruct them in letters and religion, and gave each a commission in his guards. The cluer, who was remarkable for great candour and ingenuouscels, made rapid improvements in both. 'A brutal officer, upon some dispute, insulted bim with a blow, which the gallant youth, after fome hefitation, but with evident marke of difficulty, declined refenting. A gentleman, who faw the transaction, and who had an affection for the negro, took an opportunity the fame evening to talk upon the subject-said his behaviour was pu-Classimons, and that if he did not releut the affront, he would be bestieled with committion and have his committion taken

from him. " Coolider," faid his friend,

" you are a faid er, and as fuch, housed by

the shirt have of breens."-" The good

From a late London paper.

AFRICAN HERDISM and PHILOSO-

tather, replied the youth, " I whom I owe my knowledge, has told me that a Chriffian it mid by no nicans retainte injunes!"-" The good tather," anwered his friend, " may fit you for a monaitery by his leftons, but never for the army, or the rules of a court. In a word, continued he, " if you do not call the colonel to a fevere account, you will be despised."

" I would fain," answered the young man, " act conlistently in every thing; but fince you prefs, with that regard to my honour, which you have always fhewn, and fince I find there is in christianity, one revelation for foldiers, and another for merchants and gownimen, I will change a resolution, which I own coll me much pains, and a victory in which I gloried. Go," continued he, " my friend, and defire the ruffian, who infulted my honour, to meet me carly in the morning."-They met according.y, and fought: and the brave African, not only difarmed his adversary, but compelled him to acknowledge his offence, and ask forgivenels publicly. This done, on the next day he threw up his commission, and defired the king's leave to return to his father, and his original confiltent worship. At parting, he embraced his brother and his friend; and with tears in his eyes, observed, that he could not be perfuaded there was any use in a faith so unaccountable, as that which permitted touch fo directly opposite to its eftablified principles.

THE UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF Peter Pindar, Esquire.

CUBSCRIPTIONS are opened at the office of the AURDRA, for an edition elegantly printed in quarto, and hot preffed, of

PINDARINA; or, PETER'S PORT FOLIO: CONTAINING.

Tale, fable, tranflation, ode, elegy, opigram, fong, pafforal, letters with extracts from trageds, comedy, ope-

ra, &c. by PETER PINDAR, EA.

THE EDITOR of the Aurora has made luch an arrangement with the author of the celebrated writings dittinguilhed by the fignature of Peren Pin-DAR, 48 to be able to publish an elegant edition of the hitherto unpublished works before the London edition can meet the eye of the Americal bublic through the ulual channel. In the Brtish metropolis they are to appear in weekly numbers; from the office of the Aarora they shall iffue as regularly as the uncertainty of an intercourse by sea will permit. On the merit of the performance, not a word need be faid-The writer is well known to every friend to literature; and it is enough to mention, that the work now, offered has never before been, in whole, or in part, published.

The price of subscription is one fixth of a dollar, to each weekly number. .. To non-subscribers the price will be advanced. The price of three numbers to be paid on delivery of the first, and the fame fum on the delivery of cach third aumber thereafter.

The fize of the work the Editor cannot determine. The author, indeed, declares himfelf at a lofs to fix it, but conjectures one or two handlome volumes.

Philadelphia, May 27. The Printer of this paper will receive subscribers names, and transmit them to the east or of the Aurora.

TENTLEMEN who hold subscription papers for publishing the New Virginia Juffice, will particularly oblige the author, by returning them immediately to Robert Pollard, Elq; of Richmond. The fize of the work having far exceeded the limits contemplated by the author, he finds it necessary either to expunge fome of the matter, or to encrease the price to non lublcribers; -the latter he preferred - He is therefore extremely folicitous to be furnished with the names of those who are entitled to the benefit of the original proposals. -In two weeks the work will be put to prefe, and completed with all possible expedition. In the mean time the manuscript will be deposited with Mr. Pollard for the inspection of these who have patronised the performance.

W. W. HENING. February 28, 1795.

Mrs. SIMSON,

Late of RICHMOND, Liga scare to enjoin the cause of Dame pries and the adjucent towns, that the

A Boarding-School, For the exception of loung Ludies, (... to House of Tommus Lee, Esquire, on the Hill)

WHERE the intends teaching all kinds of needle-work, in filk and worfled; she also teaches the tambour and embroidery, with the art and elegance of shading, and taste in the arrangement of patterns. She deligns the work and executes the drawing herfelf, without any additional expense to the ladics- Painting and drawing are alfo taught by her. The parents or guardians may rely on the highest attention being part to their conduct by her, who wither to cultivate then your grainds, as well as form their manners, and who shall fpare no pains to effect it. She flatters herself that she has given fatisfaction to the parents of those whom she has already had the honour to inffruct - and gained the leve of her pupils. Reading, spelling, and writing taught with propriety.

Terms of tuition-Ladies at all kind of work, painting, and drawing, one guinea entrance, and fix guineas per ann. Children at plain-work and reading, four guineas per anni and half 'a guinea entrance. Ladies boarded at £ 20 per year, finding their bed, bedding, and washing. Dumfries, June 4.

A STRAY HORSE.

AME to the subscriber's plantation about the 24th of April last, a bay HORSE, nearly 15 hands high, about 4 years old, branded W, on the near fhoulder, and his two hind feet white. The owner is defired to come, proze property, pay charges, and take him away. PATRICK MACUEN.

Prince William county, near the bead? of Powel's run, June 10, 1795.

W HEREAS several people that live adjoining me, in Quantico Neck, have lately made a conflaut practice of pulling down my fences, ktting horles into my field and plantation, and making a public road through the fame, I give this public notice, that if they, or my other person continue so doing, or of hunting on my shore without liberty, I will take every advantage which the law allows to make them fensible of their JAMES WARDER. June 9, 1795.

OMMITTED to my gaol cultody, this instant a Negro Woman, who calls herself Betjey Butler, supposed to be a runaway. She says she was raised on the Eaftern-Branch, in Maryland, near the Federal City, and appears to be about y feet two or three inches high, of a dark complexion, a little inclined to yellow, fays the was 16 years of age laft February; had on, when committed, an Oanaburg fhirt, a green fluff jacket. and petticoat striped with black, an old hat much worn, with a white ribbon tied round it, and a check handkerchief about her head, without thoes or flockings. She fays the was born tree. The owner (if any) is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise I shall proceed as the law directs.

GEORGE LANE, D. S. & Gaoler. Dumfries, Virginia, May 23, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Dumfries, which, if not taken out by the If of July next, will be returned to the Greenal Post-Office.

(A) E LIJA ATHA.
(B) Arife Buckner. (C) Edward Carter, efq. John Clark near the Red-House, Fauquier. (D) Dr. John M. Daniel, Charles

county Maryland. (G) Jacob Gardner, Prince-William. Walter Grabam. Mrs. M'Glaipy.

(F) Charles Fierer-

(H) Balil Hunt. Charles Harding. near Dumfries. (L) Mrs. Mary Leonard, that former-

ly lived with Thomas Montgomery. (M) John Munquir, Prince-Willia (O) Elizabeth Omener -

(P) Mrs. Prefect, care of Mr. Mulchett, Dumfries. The Printers, Dumfries. The Sheriff of Prince-William. TIMOTHY BRUNDIDGE:

Demfrier, Arii 10, 1795.

P.A. Mafer.

Mansfield and M'Crerry. Hove ten don't arrel A COMPLETE ASOL RESIDENT OF

SPRING-GOODS. ALSO,

Loaf and brown Sugar, London Porter, in bampers; Molafics, Colfee, Cotton, &c. Rum and Guin, in barrels of 30 gallous; and Port Wine. in barrels of 20 gallons.

Dumtries June 4, 1795. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF MPHERSON, HESLOP, & LO. Was diffolyed, by mutual confest, on the ift of June inft. Thote who have any demands against the faid brm, are requelled to render their sccounts for lettlement; and thole when are indebted are requelled to make immediate payment to John G. Hestor iu Dumfrics. -

JOHN M.PHERSON. JOHN G. HESLOP, GEORGE LEE.

Dumfries June 7. 1795.

intend this Summer for Europe. JOHN G. HESLOP. -

THEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing a NOTE on HAND. for the fum of Seven Pounds, given by the subscriber to a certain Joseph Me Collough, the same being dated the Ift of this present month.

AARON READ.

Jane 5, 3795.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a work, entitled, the FEDERAL POLITICIAN,

Written by James Ph. Puglia, authoref the Spanish work entitled " Man Undeceived," Oc, are respectfully submitted to the citizens of the United

Est modus in rebus funt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit confiftere

Sound argument, impartial reasoning and candid fentiments form the compendium of this work. The author pledges himself soleamly to the public, that no pains have been, or shall be spared, to. render it worthy of their patronage, and if utility can with propriety claim adequate encouragement, be lubmits to their liberal underflanding the fullowing

CONTENTS.

Preface. Chap. I. Government-its origin, progrefs, &c. &c.

· II. Federal Government-its ellabliftment, energy, excellence, &c. &c. III. Juftice of the Federal Government

in claiming the support of every American Citizen.

IV. Officers of the Federal Governda ment-their qualification, election, duties, &c. &c.

V. Federal and Anti-federal compared. VI. Political Societies - their abjects lyftem, proceedings, &c. &c. Conclusion.

CONDITIONS.

1f. It will contain not lets than 200 pages octavo, to be printed on a handlome type and fine paper.

ad. Subscribere names will be inserted as patrons, with the respective number of copies in distinct order-

3d. Subscriptions, at a dollar per copy, neatly bound, to be paid on delivery of the book.

4th. When 300 subscribers are obtains ed the work will be put to prefs, and every fulfcriber for four copies, will be eatitled to a fifth gratie.

5th. If the number required be not completed within two months from the present date, no such allowance will be made, and (in case of publication) the price to non-lubicribers will be raifed.

. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Francie Beiley, No. 216, High-areet, Moresa de St. Mery, at the corner of Walnut and Front Sercet, Thomas Dobfon and the principal book-fellers in this city ; likewife by Meffrs. Robert Hodge, of New-York ; Thomas & Andrew, Bofe ton; Yundt & Brown, Bultimere; Auguitin Davis, Richmond; and Poter Foracou, Charleson, (SC.)

Philadelphia, Jacobry 10.