

At John Evans,  
**REPUBLICAN JOURNAL;**  
Pictor  
And Dumfries

PUBLISHED by THOMAS THORNTON.

THURSDAY May 26, 1796.

[No. 52 of Vol. 2]

A H E Subscriber intending in short time to enter into business must have all his public accounts finally adjusted, as well between himself & principals as his several securities, therefore gives this Public Notice to Captain John M'Million, and Mrs. Margaret Tyler, adm'r's of John Tyler, dec'd, as principals, and Messrs. John Cannon, Langhorne, Dade, Wm. Farrow, and Ann Atwell, adm'r's, and Charles Atwell, adm'r of Thomas Atwell, dec'd, his securities, to meet him on or before the first Monday in next month, in order to have those heavy and old accounts finally investigated, that the proper steps may be taken by the subscriber in a satisfactory manner to all parties concerned, to endeavor to make the balance, if any, so adjusted and settled by Gentlemen who will attend for that purpose at Mr. Williams's Tavern, on his part; as for the subscriber, he flatters himself that his accounts being plain, short and concise, they will not take up much of the Gentleman's time, as he has endeavored to be as explicit as the nature of the business would admit.

The Subscriber's tedious, and dangerous travels during the Winter and Spring has prevented him from attending to this or any other business, to the great and manifold injury of himself and family. Having partly recovered, and being determined to bring matters to a speedy conclusion, shall, in consequence thereof, pursue all proper means and methods that the laws of his Country has invested him with, for the recovery of all balance of dues, levies and clerks fees that may be due at the date hereof, with all costs, interest and damages that may arise thereon; therefore he requests those indebted to him to come and make speedy payment of their respective balance, or rely on the consequences.凡, if any, he believes in this, as well in the adjoining Counties but what has been, and some know what he has suffered from July 1, 1791, until Jan. 15, 1796 which put an end to his last. Those who have accounts against him are desired to bring them in, that they may also be adjusted, and finally settled. As the Subscriber in a peculiar manner holds himself no longer under any debt or obligation whatever, from the date hereof, to either principals or securities aforesaid, he therefore hopes that due attention should be given to the above notice, for the sooner this business is fixed the better for both parties.

Colin Campbell.  
Dumfries, May 21, 1796.

**Horses,**  
wanted.

It is the wish of Thomas Weller, Esq. to purchase a number of  
**horses,**  
not under four feet ten inches high.  
Calf will be given.—apply to

**W. Glassell.**  
Post Office  
April 20th 1796.

## The Noted Horse



## Mahomet.

Now in high perfection, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury, in Loudoun County, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from the first Monday in April until the second Monday in July next, and every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at my mill in Prince William from the date hereof until the first of August next, to cover mare at the moderate price of eight dollars each payable the first day of next October, but if six dollars is paid in thirty days after the first cover to Mr. Peter Jett, Junr., Centerville, or Mr. Samuel Lane, at Buckland, it will be received in full for the season of a Mare. Those who may incline to put by the leap, must pay three dollars and a half for each, on the day of covering, or the mare will be considered as going by the season.

MAHOMET will frequently be at Centerville on the afternoon of the days he is to stand at Salisbury. Passage gratis, at my Mill; for Mares from a distance, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

John Lover  
Buckland, March 28, 1796.

## LANDS FOR SALE,

in the State of KENTUCKY.

ONE pre-emption of two thousand acres on Ohio river, about twenty miles below the mouth of Limestone; on Locust creek five hundred acres about the mouth and five hundred below the said creek, this creek is thirty yards wide and fifteen feet water at the mouth, and six feet water for near a mile up it.

Another tract of two thousand acres, an old military claim, near Col. Owen's forge—also a tract of Land of four hundred acres on big Sandy-Creek, Survey'd by Col. Michigan, in the year 1795.

One other tract of land, containing one thousand acres, Monongahela County, Virginia, which lands I purchased of Mr. Hedgecock Triplett, on Peters creek a branch of the Big Kanawha, about 30 miles from the mouth of the said Kanawha.

JOHN M'DODGE,  
Dumfries, Virginia,  
March 16, 1796.

## BLANKS.

For sale.

## Miscellany.

### FROM THE AURORA.

#### Additional Duties Tax upon News Papers.

Upon the importance of those vehicles of information, especially in a country as extensive as this and comprehending so great a variety of interests, no remarks need be made. It will be recollect'd that the tax laid upon the transportation of them by post, tho' small, excited at the time some uneasiness, and printers have found that while it narrowed the circulation of their prints, it gave no additional security to their transmission. Now an additional indirect tax is proposed to be laid upon them, by obliging the printer to dry his papers before he puts them into the post-office.

At first view this operation of drying the newspapers may strike as very simple and very practicable, but it will not be found so upon reflection. The natural operation of the atmosphere will never be equal to accomplishing the object with sufficient expedition; fire must be constantly employed, summer as well as winter; and if they are to be stove dried it must be in a room set apart for the purpose, as workmen will be unwilling to labour in summer time with fire in their work-shop. When the air is remarkably damp, drying the papers by a stove, even will be found a tedious operation, as well as expensive and troublesome.

Expedition is the soul of a newspaper, therefore every moment that is lost in its transmission from the press to the hands of the reader diminishes its value. To dry them will at any rate create inevitable delay & occasion an injury.

The injury from this source will be particularly felt by the morning papers, unless they make essential alterations in their present mode of conducting the business. Instead of closing their papers at dark of the preceding day, and thus keeping them open for the last breath of intelligence they must be closed at an earlier hour to its exclusion; by which arrangement the public cannot be as expeditiously served.

Thus, then, should this contemplated new regulation take place; an inevitable expense will be imposed on the printer, who must either bear it as an immediate loss, or shift it upon his customer, who, perhaps disgusted at the increased expense of the paper will give it up ultimately to the Printer's loss: This new tax will then have in this point of view the same effect as the ftt., halting the circulation of the Print, and this without adding to security in the transmission, as we shall shew by and by.—It will besides occasion an inevitable delay in the transmission from the press to the subscriber, and will operate partially upon the different Papers in this city.

Yet this expense and inconvenience might be borne with, if they secured to the Printers or to the Public any valuable advantages. But in this view they are delusive, and can only operate as a restriction upon the papers of the different capitals particularly, and upon the press generally. It is said, that if the papers are put by the other dry, their directions will be less liable to be defaced and almost all the British open-

sions by the jolting of the carriage; and also, that being lighter, this will facilitate the transportation of the mails. The paper will undoubtedly be some what lighter, but not so much as possibly to be an object, and probably the inconvenience of an increase in their bulk (for dry papers will never lie so compact as wet ones) will more than counterbalance the advantage of a diminution of weight.

At the greater security in the transmission, the effect may be in a small degree produce; but not so much to as to balance the expense, inconveniences, and essential objections to the plan; the remedy would not be effectual, and if it was, it would be worse than the disease. It is not the natural and rational security for the inventiveness of During the past, paper will no doubt enable them to resist the friction, but the natural remedy is to do away that friction; and this is completely in the power of the Post-Office with one fourth part of the trouble and expense now proposed to be imposed upon the Printers. The Papers are now shewn without order into portmanteaux, and all the packing they get, is—from the jolting of the wagon. The portmanteaux, employed are ill calculated for the purpose, but if the papers were packed with a rising degree of care in square leather wallets, so contrived as to bind the quantity of papers put in, whether great or small, the friction would be avoided of one paper against the other, and the object would be effectually accomplished. The wallets should be double, so as to be carried conveniently across a horse when necessity required it.

As the business is now conducted there is no friction that can injure the several papers in the same packet, and if the packets were compact together as proposed, there could be no friction between them, that could injure the covers.

The greatest objection to the plan proposed has not yet been suggested, it is this: That it would establish a virtual censorship over the Press, and the different post-masters and indeed their clerks would be the censors.

The regulation would require that papers should be dry to be admitted into the post-office, any degree of moisture would then render them inadmissible and as the Post-Office would be the sole judges of this.—What a scope then for partialities and favoritism! Post-Masters and their assistants have predilections and dislikes as well as other men and this would put it in their power to say what papers should find a circulation and what should not. The printer might think his papers dry, it would be difficult often and sometimes impossible to make them absolutely so; and the Post Office alone would decide, and would be warranted in refusing any in the least degree moist. Is this a discretion, that could be safely entrusted to them? Would it not be establishing them as virtual censors of the press.

The Aurora and papers of that cast, in this point of view would stand on very unequal ground; as it is well known that officers in general (and Post-Masters and assistants are public officers) consider themselves as bound to support their fellow officers, and therefore would feel very loath to permit a print to circulate that examines public measures & condemns the conduct of public men with freedom, under such an engagement, the press

would become an engine to forward the views of administration and all examination of its measures would be cramped or done away.

Upon this simple statement of facts, it cannot be supposed that the house of Representatives have been surprised into the adoption of the measure proposed.

We find, however, since writing the above, that the impending blow is for the present averted by the Senate, who have postponed the consideration of the bill, till next session; when no doubt the subject will be better understood and the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS remain secure.

## Congress,

of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 17.

Mr. New, from the committee of elegant, reported that they laid before the President for his approbation and signature, the bill for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

Petitions in favor of the British treaty were presented by Messrs. Gilbert and Atter.

The bill regulating grants of lands for military services &c. was read a third time and passed. The blank mentioning the time of registering warrants was filled up with 9 months; that containing the time after which no location will be allowed was filled up with January 1800, and that for continuing the time at which persons shall have resided outwards already located by military warrants to entitle them to remain thereto, was filled with April 18, 1794.

The bill altering the compensation of the accountant of the War Department was read a third time and passed.

A bill from the Senate was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House took up the amendments, referred made in committee of the whole in the bill regulating post offices and post roads, and having gone through the same and a few other alterations in the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some debate took place on a motion made by Mr. Nichols to strike out a clause which obliges printers to dry all their newspapers which go by post and put them up in strong covers. It was said by Mr. Nichols and Swanson that this provision would put in the power of post offices to post the circulation of newspapers altogether, by refusing to accept them, on the ground of their not being sufficiently dry, or in covers sufficiently strong; but on the other hand, it was urged by Mr. Thatcher and Harper that the former part of the measure was at least desirable, and that it could not be supposed that the Postmaster General would necessarily obstruct the circulation of Newspapers, and that if he did, he would be liable to punishment.

The amendment was negatived; when Mr. Thatcher moved to strike out the words directing papers to be placed in strong covers, and to add a clause, directing that all newspapers for any particular post office should be enclosed in a mail by themselves, and directed to the said office, and should not be opened until they arrived at their place of destination. This amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Giles thought it was time to fix upon some early period of adjournment. Many gentlemen, he believed, felt anxious to be away. He therefore proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to defer

the present session by adjournment of both Houses, on Saturday the 24th instant."

Mr. Tracy, from the committee of claims, made a report on the bill from the Senate, providing recompence for clerks, &c. who resided in Philadelphia during the yellow fever, to which they professed to add several names.

Mr. Bourne reported a bill supplementary to an act laying duties on Snuff.

Mr. W. Smith also reported a bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the late Springs of the U. States north west of the river Ohio.

Both the above bills were twice read, and ordered to be referred to committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Nichols, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the bill from the Senate, and the report of a select committee thereon, for providing relief to debtors.

The bill, as now improved reads, that debtors in each State when prosecuted by the United States, shall be dealt with, exactly in the same way, as if they were prosecuted under the laws of their respective individual States.

A message was received from the President, informing the House that he had approved and signed an act for erecting a light house on Cape Cod.

Adjourned.

May 18.

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Resolved, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to defer

American property; and, on the other hand it was contended that if the expense was paid at all, it should be specially provided for, and could not come under the general head of intercourse, after a long discussion the question was taken on 30,000 and negative 40 to 36; it was then taken on 25,000, and negative 38 to 37. The vote of the committee was then taken upon 20,000 dollars, and carried; there being 52 in favour of it. The remainder of the bill was then gone through, the committee rose, the house took up the subject, and having agreed to it, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Leave of absence was obtained for the remainder of the session to Mr. Page. Adjourned.

### Foreign Intelligence.

GENOA, March 20.

It is said that the French Republic on the one side, and the Emperor on the other, demand the possession of the Genoese fortresses of Savona. If the report be true, it is a critical situation for the Genoese, who are thus pitted between two fires.

LONDON, March 26.

An Italian paper mentions, that no less than five prophets are now in confinement in the prisons at Rome, for predicting the fall of papacy, before the expiration of the last year. One of them came from England.

April 1.

By a vessel arrived at Harwich, the account of the Dutch fleet having reached Bergen, in Norway, it is confirmed the whole object of their cruise being to annoy home their East Indians, that have lain in that Port during the winter. The master of the above vessel left the Dutch fleet at Bergen.

As Admiral Duncan was determined to watch them return from the Coast of Norway, we are in great hopes of finally hearing a very good account of the Dutchmen.

In Wednesday's market, we are happy to give the price of corn experienced a further reduction; the supply being greatly superior to the demand. It is expected to fall still further this day.

At Wednesday's market, we are happy to give the price of corn experienced a further reduction; the supply being greatly superior to the demand. It is expected to fall still further this day.

By the Paris Journals down to the 26th ult. which we received yesterday, we learn the important intelligence of the taking and execution of Charette, a man, whose enterprise and talents entitle his memory to rank with that of the most renowned hero of antiquity.

This important event will open to the merchants of America a good chance for the sale of provisions, and safety for the navigation in those seas, which that be free of those who, without respect for your rights as a neutral nation, take your persons and property.

Salute and Fraternity.

P. A. CHERUJ.

8 Prairial, 6th year of the French Republic. One and Individual. (21 May, 1799, O. S.)

Republican Journal.

DUMFRIES April 28.

The order of the day was called for on the bill providing for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations, and containing an act to force for a limited time for providing means of intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations; the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole thereon, Mr. Bourne in the chair. This bill proposed an additional sum in addition to sums already granted for carrying on foreign intercourse. Considering

debate took place about the sum, which the house should be allowed, and for what purpose the money should be expended. It was suggested that considerable expense would attend the sum to be carried on in the British colonies, to recover the amount of stipulations concluded by British officials upon their

immediately carried into execution. This event may be considered as the death blow to the Vendee war.

MARQUIS DEL CAMP, Mar 21.

Yesterday Marquis Del Campo, his

public audience of the directory, and was solemnly acknowledged as an illustrious

republican.

It is positively ascertained that our

troops have taken possession of the strong

fortress of Savona.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rufus King, Esq. is nominated by the President of the United States Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to the Court of London, and David Humphreys, Esq. to the Court of Madrid.

On Monday the 16th inst. Robert Liston, esq. was received by the President of the United States, as Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, to the United States of America.

His excellency Oliver Wolcott is elected Governor of the state of Connecticut.

— A. D.

Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Lt. Gov. governor.

Governor Fenner, of Rhode Island, is re-elected to the office.

LAND FOR SALE.

Or to the Editor, at the Printing Office.

For Sale.

By the subscriber a tract of

LAND,

containing 220 odd acres adjoining the

Land of General Thomas Nelson dec.

in Prince William County, and extending

to the Bull Run Church, where, at the

junction of two large Roads, one leading

to Dumfries the other to Alexandria, is an excellent situation for a tavern and

store.

The well known Reputation of this

neighbourhood for its gentle and agreeable

society, and for fertility of soil will

render any cultivation of this kind un-

cessful. Having authorized Mr. Edmund Brook who lives in the neighbour-

hood to make sale thereof the land will

be shown and terms made known by ap-

plication to him.

Lewis B. Whiting.

May 19, 1796.

LAND.

For Sale.

By the subscriber a tract of

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containing 220 odd acres adjoining the

Land of General Thomas Nelson dec.

in Prince William County, and extending

to the Bull Run Church, where, at the

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cessful. Having authorized Mr. Edmund Brook who lives in the neighbour-

hood to make sale thereof the land will

be shown and terms made known by ap-

plication to him.

Lewis B. Whiting.

May 23, 1796.

LAND.

For Sale.

By the subscriber a tract of

LAND,

containing from 120 to 150 acres near

the said town. It is beautifully situated

and supplied with springs of excellent

water. Any person disposed to purchase

may be informed of the terms by Mr. Matthew Harrison in Dumfries, or the

subscriber near the Red House, Prince

William County.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

May 23, 1796.

wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take to buy

who can come well recommended as

Apprentices,

who are well educated.

JOHN WATSON.

April 23, 1796.

RAGS.

The highest price incash given

for clean linen and co-

ton rags at this office.

Fortune Manual.

May 23, 1796.

Dwelling Housc,

or a small family, and other out-houses,

in a low rent; there is at present on the

premises upwards of 100 Bushells of

grain

seed and much more might be there