

An INSTANCE of FEMALE HEROISM, which HAPPENED in NEW-YORK in the year 1773.

Mr H., who paid his addresses to Miss T., for a considerable time, suddenly withdrew himself, and took several indecent liberties with the lady's character. A third person, enemy to both parties, counterfeited the gentleman's hand, and sent her an obscene and scurrilous letter. The injured and enraged fair, fully satisfied that her apostate lover was the author, lent for him; and on his coming took him into her dressing room and locked the door. "I have ten for you, Sir," (said Miss T.) "to punish your insolence and cruelty; the world no doubt, will censure me, and call my conduct madnes; You will be acquitted, I shall be condemned: But you, Sir, have wantonly robbed me of my reputation, and I hold my life without its insupportable." Upon which she presented him with the letter, and opening the drawer took out a brace of pistols, and inflicted on his taking one. In vain Mr. H. protested his innocence; he swore he was an entire stranger to the letter till that very moment, and wished to discover the author. All this was considered as hypocrisy, as cowardice added to the blackest villany, and she persisted in her resolution. Accordingly he accepted a pistol and retired to the opposite corner. She fired, and missed him, and he discharged his pistol thro' the ceiling. He again protested his innocence. "Hold, Sir," said she, and immediately produced another brace, and, as before, insisted on his taking one. It was vain to refuse once more retreated. She fired, and shot him in the elbow, and he again discharged his pistol in the ceiling. "N-w, Sir, you are at liberty to retire; have redeemed my character, but in part, I seriously advise you never to injure the reputation of a woman, for the loss of it must, if she has any sense of shame, be followed with the loss of life. Upon which she retired and shot herself.

BLANKS,
FOR SALE
At this Office.

From the REPUBLICAN CITIZEN.

Mr. MULLIN,
Discouraged on one side by your having declined the publication of the piece, which I transmitted you for last Wednesday's Paper; yet being reexamined, as it were on the other, by an idea that the present will be admissible, I am induced to a second attempt to address my young Fellow-Citizens on a subject, which in general proves to fatal to many.

I am, Sir, Your's &c.
A YOUTH.

To the Youth of America, and elsewhere.

Youthful Fellow Citizens,
WHATEVER the importance of the subject on which I at present address you may be, and however inadequate I may be to the task, yet I beg permission to inform you that it is without any reluctance I undertake it; and although the language in which you are addressed be unadorned, simple, and brief, and admits of many deficiencies, yet I have to observe that it may have arisen from, and be attributed to, my unexperienced youth, which I trust will be a sufficient excuse.

The subject on which I mean to address you, and to exhibit one of the many evils that result therefrom, is that of GAMING. Among the great variety of evil which are so generally diffused, not only in this blessed land of freedom, but through the whole terrene universe, none ate, perhaps, more to be deplored; than the truly occasions one of gaming. To enumerate the many serious consequences and incidental occurrences which arise therefrom, would be far beyond the limits of a News-Paper. I shall therefore only exhibit one of the principal of these numerous evils previous to a conclusion.

It is greatly to be lamented indeed, that although we are blest with the divine happiness of living in a country Independent, Free, Productive and Affluent, it which the earth yields an abundance of the articles necessary for the support of life; and in which the honest and industrious husbandman is favored with plentiful harvests, the fruits of his labour—I say, it is much to be lamented, notwithstanding all the kind gifts of Providence, and the bounteous production of Corn, that so many should suffer Agriculture to droop, in order that they may seek a maintenance by, and encourage the odious and detestable habit which I have before hinted to you. And among the great number who support themselves chiefly by it, I ask you, my youthful fellow-citizens, to shew only a single instance in which at the end it has terminated in their favour? Many there are, who have been to day posses'd of capital estates, which they deemed inestimable, of reputable principles, of numerous friends, and above all—of an honest character, and who have by to morrow been deserted by all their friends, left destitute of either, and reduced to poverty, by gratifying their desire of risking at the Gaming-Table a sum, which they supposed could never injure them thereby. Among the many fatal consequences which are almost certain to arise from an eager desire of gaming, Death frequently is one! But what language can describe the horror it must create, when it is inflicted by the hand of the unfortunate gambler, and that upon himself! Because he has by his own imprudence rendered himself miserable in a world in which he is no longer happy—not contented with living in affluence, and with being made happy by a loving wife, and the sweet warblings of his innocent little babes; the Gambler (after having considered maturely in what manner he can increase his present stock, and at the same time add to his felicity new amanements) resolves to quit his now comfortable abode, and seek solace in some place of public entertainment—by venturing to hazard a

few dollars—Should he be so unfortunate (unfortunate might be applied with more truth) as to win those few dollars, which in fact is only real to him, he is re-animated by the hopes of succeeding again, and determines the night following to hazard a little more than he did the night past. Thus the poisonous evil begins to augment upon him. Having now subjugated himself to it in a manner, as not to be contented without persevering still further in his blind pursuits, and having won (also borrowed) perhaps some hundred dollars, he resolves as the habit increases to hazard a larger sum. When, behold! his good luck forsakes him—blind wretch! he now finds that his losses are augmenting with unabating rapidity. Yet anxious to regain what he has just lost, he hazards another sum, and so he goes on, till losing, till alas! he is length left destitute of a farthing. He now but two late sees his error. Infatuated by precarious situation he goes staggering home, where instead of reproaches, he is loaded with carelessness by his tender and almost frantic wife, who receives him with more than usual cordiality. But alas! of her carelessness, and the sweet prattlings of her little babes, whom he has almost rendered destitute of the common necessities for the support of life afford him no pleasure. Having lost all the ready cash which he had—he next sells his ready and personal property, if he has any, for which he obtains ready payment; and being still eager to repossess himself of what he has already lost, he determines once more with his all at stake to try his good luck. He is now almost infatuated, seeing that a few moments will either make him happy, or else forever miserable. A thousand apprehensions clouded his mind, which are not groundless; for alas! no sooner is the fatal dash, than he is plunged into an irreparable state of unhappiness, and is left without a shilling. He is in a short time deprived of the good character which the sweat of his brow had procured him. His friends all desert him. Nothing now remains before his eyes but a long and weeping wife, and his flock of innocent children, whom he has deprived of every necessity, and whom he sees must inevitably perish. Thus is he ruined. He brings his family to poverty and being impeded with a thousand dismal ideas, every one of which pierces him to the heart, he comes to the resolution to quit a world, in which he has made himself and family miserable. He at length swallows the fatal pill, and while he beholds his family all around him distressed, half-starved, and prostrate, he expires.

Thus, my youthful fellow-citizens, have I endeavored to shew you one of the many fatal consequences which beset a Gambler. As I have now almost exceeded the limits of a News-Paper, I have only to beg forgiveness for intruding so long on your patience.

That you may ever avoid this detestable habit; that you may ever walk in the paths of veracity, rectitude, and honor; and that you may become by your prudence virtuous and useful members of society, are the ardent and real wishes of your youthful fellow-citizen.

A YOUTH.

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, in general, that he has established a P E R Y V a r o n the Potowmack, at the mouth of Quantico Creek, and town of Newport where attendance will be given at all hours. He has been at great expense to furnish good beds, boats, &c &c. and hopes, from the skill and kindness of his watermen, to give general satisfaction.

PETER RISING.

August 18.

ANECDOTES.

The captain of a certain ship being a very easy placable man, was much esteemed by his men, who spoke to him in terms of greater friendship and familiarity than what is generally met with from sailors to their masters. One day the captain cries out to one of the tars that was above deck. Hullo Jack! what are you doing?

Nothing Sir.

And Tom hullo! bawl ing to another that was below what are you doing?

This honest tar imagining that his master mate had pleaded some excuse, for he did not hear what he said,—replied with confidence.

Please your honour I'm helping Jack.

A certain Gentleman being asked if he thought a new Theatric would be built in this town, (the old one being very much on the decline) replied— Certainly, had it been the Church, it would be a matter of doubt.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription,
THE

M.S. Poem
of the late
Rev. Thomas Thornton

I. The work to be contained in One Volume, close, neatly bound, and printed with a new, elegant type, on good paper, by THOMAS THORNTON, Dumfries.

II. Each Subscriber to pay ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS; one third to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The Subscribers names to be alphabetically inserted, with the number of copies subscribed for.

IV. The publication to take place as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for.

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V. A N E U L O G I U M OF A Work on this Work is thought unnecessary, as many gentlemen, who were acquainted with the late Mr. THORNTON have read, and highly approved his P O E M S; suffice it to say, the number of Subscribers already obtained, and the patronage the design of the Editor has experienced, from a number of his Friends and Acquaintances, will consequently plead powerfully in his favour,—but he feels it forth with a confidence that the Work itself will be well received.

PETER RISING.

August 18.

John Lewis,

Prints

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL;

And Dumfries.

HERE, THE FREE-BORN MAN, KNOWS NOT WHAT IT IS
TO BE IN AWE OF ARBITRARY POW'R!

PUBLISHED by THOMAS THORNTON.

15s. per Ann.

FRIDAY, September 2, 1796.

[No. XIV of Vol. II.

Notice.

RED HOUSE RACES.

INTENDING to decline business in this town, will sell, at very reduced prices, for ready cash or Country Produce, his flock on hand consisting of a variety of Dr. Goods—his former unusual custom will be supplied on the lowest terms but are not particularized, as they are yet irreversibly made.

He hopes those indebted to him will forward and settle their respective accounts without further notice.

August 18.

DOCTOR W. WISHART, intending to remove immediately from Dumfries, takes this occasion of acknowledging the favour conferred on him by those, in whose families he has had the honor of passing since his residence here, and at the same time requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their respective accounts with Mr. John McGregor, who is authorized to receive the same.

Dumfries August 18.

PUBLISHED

AT PHILADELPHIA,

On the 3dinst.

No. I, II, and III, (N. I embossed with a superb engraving, representing the first introduction of the Maid of Orleans)

CHARLES VII.
AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.
Elegant and highly finished head of HENRY IV.

(From an original painting)

HISTOIRE DE

France.

From the earliest times to the conclusion of the present war.

• • • • •

SUCH gentlemen as wish to receive this Work in volumes, will be attended to by signifying their wish to the Publishers and paying for the first volume in advance, twenty five numbers making a vol. I. at three shillings & a half of a dollar each. To gentlemen of the trade or of others who take quantities, a liberal allowance will be made—orders for any quantity of copies addressed to A. & J. G. HENDERSON, at Mrs. BROWN and MELVILLE'S Printer, back of No. 77 Duke Street, who will attend to them.

Subscriptions will be received at the per cent rate until the middle of September; to those who will be subscribers after that time the price will be advanced.

Prints of New Papers throughout the United States who would wish to encounter the above advantages by receiving them in time, & I pledge to deliver them to their respective papers, and arranging a number of Subscribers on or before the 1st of September.

August 18.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

W. T. and D. R. Y.

GOODS

Suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, — which he will sell on very low terms, for CASH, or Country Produce.

Dumfries, July 20, 1796.

JOHN WATSON

April 26, 1796.

A FOUNT OF

Dutch Types

for Sale, at this Office.

The French PROPOSALS
or Publishing by Subscription

A more BEAUTIFUL EDITION
THAN WAS EVER YET PRINTED
IN AMERICA, OF THAT
ADMIRABLE BOOK,

HERVEYS

Meditations,

TO say any thing in praise of
Work so universally read and admired,
seems perfectly unnecessary. The super
belle editions of it, both from the
European and American press, afford
the best proof how very high it stands
the estimation of all readers.

TERM'S.

THIS elegant Work, printed on
superfine paper and large type, hand
bound and ornamented with two
engravings, shall be delivered to subcri
bers for one Dollar and a Quarter, payable
on delivery of the book.

Proposals,
For Publishing by Subscription

The MISCELLANEOUS POEMS

Theatrical Pieces, &c. &c. written by

Christopher Charles McGrath,

Comedians,

CONDITIONS:

1. The work to be comprised in one
Volume, duodecimo; and printed with a
neat Type, by Mr. Thomas Thornton,
Dumfries.

2. The price to Subscribers, ONE
DOLLAR & A QUARTER, to be paid at the
time of subscribing, and the remainder
on delivery of the Book.

3. The Subscribers Names to be Al
phabetically inserted.

4. The Publication to take place
the First day of October, ensuing.

Subscriptions received by the Author;
at the Printing Offices, Dumfries, and
Alexandria, and by M. F. M'DONALD,
Edinburgh, Fredericksb.; at New
York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

EDWARD JONES,

Prince William County,

July 29, 1796.

3.

COMMITTED to the public Good
of Prince William County, on the
15th day of this month, a runaway

Negro Man Slave, wh
is his name is JAMES
or JOHN and that he be
sent to Mrs. AMELIA
CUMBERLAND of KING
WILLIAM COUNTY. He is a
black boy, about 12 years
old, with a scar upon his nose, as if he
had been cut with a sharp knife.

He is now a runaway, and has
been in the service of Mr. JAMES
WATSON, a planter, in the County of
BIRMINGHAM, about five miles
from the town of BIRMINGHAM.

He is a tall, strong, and
handsome boy, about 5 feet
6 inches high; whatever he is he
will be sold as the law directs.

W. H. COOPER,

for

The Parson Sheld

P. W. COOPER,

Dumfries June 29th 1796.

LETTER XV.

To the EDITOR of the AURORA.

Sir,
To give a complete portrait of the character and distinction of the Executive, the infatuation of the treaty with France must be taken into the colouring; a full detail of these would cap the climax of baseness, hypocrisy, and perfidy. It shall be my task to enumerate those which have not escaped my memory, and I shall leave the rest to be supplied by the recollection of every man who has been an attentive spectator of the interesting scenes which his country has witnessed.

The proclamation of neutrality is the first disorder; for until France became a Republic, the Executive was averse to the engagements which had been made with the monarch. Most probably had she continued under the old regime, and a war with Great-Britain had been conducted under every circumstance of infidelity and perfidy, the "Apostle of Liberty" at the head of our affairs, would have either become a party with her, or he would have maintained neutrality & insinuated of the character of fraud & perfidy of France; however became a Republic, and a proclamation of neutrality was issued. I have already demonstrated, that

the clauses in the treaty of alliance which related to us, admitting the treaty to be purely defensive, were completely annihilated, as Great-Britain made the first actual declaration of war against France. If this be true, and no honest man can deny it, upon what foundation does the proclamation of neutrality rest? Is it not an evident and palpable contravention of the treaty? Could we remain neutral and yet fulfill the clause of guarantee? At the time of the arrival of the minister of the French Republic here, we were in a state of peace with Great-Britain: This state of peace must have continued until hostilities were either commenced, or declared by one of the parties, whence the necessity of a declaration of neutrality? The proclamation was then intended to neutralize the treaty with France, and to determine the conduct of the United States before they were called upon to fulfil their national duty. It was telling France that we were determined to take no part in her differences, whatever may have been our engagements to the contrary. Did any other nation except the U.S. issue a proclamation of neutrality? If no nation with whom France was not connected by treaty performed this by act of policy, what must be said of the U.S. who is the fact of a treaty of alliance under this misnomer?

In the treaty of alliance there is a reciprocal guarantee. France guarantees to the United States her independence, and we guarantee her West-India possessions, and this may be said to be truly mutual fidelity. If the independence of the United States had been attacked, would it not have been a paramount obligation in France to fly to our assistance without weighing the circumstances which led to it in gold scales? Perfidy would have been a mile term in our mouths against her if she had hesitated, much more resented—but instead of our independence the West-India possessions of France are attacked—how stands the clause of guarantee then in this case? If France was obliged to aid us in case our independence was attacked, we were equally bound to aid her to save her West-India possessions were attacked. The cause fidei is reciprocal, and the charge perjury in case of failure, applies equally to both parties—No truth can be more apparent, than that the proclamation of neutrality was an infraction of the treaty.

The privilege allowed British ships of war to enter our ports, after having made prize of the property belonging to French citizens, affords another instance of disregard to national faith. I have in a former letter cited the article of the treaty to this point. It is so unequivocal, that Machiavel himself would hardly have the front to cavil about it. Not

only have British flags of war found access to our ports, but the Executive attempted to force the minister of France within the territory of the United States! After a month's detention, the minister was ordered to quit the port for this unexampled outrage; but this did not happen until the Month was ready to fail! The Cleopatra retook the Paula within the capo, and yet this same Cleopatra is permitted to enter our ports at pleasure, without any indemnity having been made for the capture, or any satisfaction for the outrage upon our sovereignty.

The most rigid look-out has been kept by the admiral it is true that French privateers Puncino has been refitted, to embarks all armed vessels belonging to the French Republic, while British vessels have been actually armed in our ports, without the least hindrance from the government—Out of many instances I will mention a few, to remove any doubts of the facts.—At Baltimore N.C. to Milpauk, out 35 days in want of the necessities of life with which he was supplied by Capt. Lark.

On Lat. 33, long 41, spoke the flag Nancy; Capt. Carrin, from Cadiz, bound to Norfolk; and on Saturday last a brig from Havana, out 15 days, for Budouia.

PHILADELPHIA, Augt.

Capt. Long of the brig Minerva, on his tour of the coast of South America, in the Western Islands, before the Cape, took up with fleet of six sail of the enemy's prizes, and a fire-ship; was board'd by the Phœnix frigate; Capt. Lord Hugh Seymour. They had cruised between that station and Cape St. Vincent six weeks.

On Lat. 33, long 41, spoke the flag Nancy; Capt. Carrin, from Cadiz, bound to Norfolk; and on Saturday last a brig from Havana, out 15 days, for Budouia.

The Thetis frigate was lying in Ham-

ton Roads three days ago.

Aug. 3, Lat. 27. Capt. Lark spoke flag. Eagle Denny, of Philadelphia, from Edenton N.C. to Milpauk, out 35 days in want of the necessities of life with which he was supplied by Capt. Lark.

The ship Carlisle Porter of Baltimore bound to Rotterdam was captured on Friday last by the Tief's frigate; two other vessels bound to Holland from Baltimore are reported to be taken.

Three French frigates under the command of Capt. Barney, anchored at the Moro Castle, Havana, on the 21st. They were to sail the next day in quest of a Jamaica convoy.

The London Papers have told us, that the Emperor was much beside himself at the news of Bonaparte's success; that he had forbid his being mentioned at his court, and that this victorious general went by no other appellation but of chief of Brigands of Italy. We find the article from which this was extracted in the Paris Amis des Lois, and we translate the whole of it, which the London Editor has thought proper to do.

"He (the Emperor) utters blasphemies against Providence for shadowing him; he sheds tears like a child. In the night he is troubled with dreadful convulsions; he talks incoherently, walks with precipitation, and breaks all the furniture that falls in his way. He forbids his valets not to pronounce the name of Bonaparte; they call him to please their master, chief of the Brigands of Italy. Yet, in the midst of all their extravagances, the Emperor thinks of driving away the Emigrant, who have induced him by their pernicious advice, to contend with a Free people."

ALEXANDRIA, August 13th, 1796.

Alexandria, August 27:

The President of the United States arrived in Philadelphia last Sunday evening.

CHARLESTON, August 18.

It appears, upon a calculation lately made, that the National Debt of Great Britain amounts to as many half dollars as there have elapsed minutes since the creation of the world!!!

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

DUMFRIES, September 1.

DIE D. in this town,
on Friday Evening last:
MARY, Daughter of
JAMES and ANN MITCHELL
aged 23 YEARS.

Sister! —the lovely Child
is dead.

She left her happy Spirit's abode

Wanted, an APPRENTICE
to the PRINTING BUSINESS
at this Office.

half master of the tubs &c. &c. clerks, and of the men of the bridges. General Vandamme is also master of the roads & Chateaux; the current amount and time are ours. The body of the place only remains with the enemy.

The Americans do continue to fly before our troops in the Malakoute.

Peace approaches in spite of the gold and intrigues of the British Cabinet, or the efforts of the dubious among ourselves, who finding their account in war add the enormous consequence, delusion, would perpetuate it to the detriment of the public happiness.—[This article closes with these words.] We dare affirm, that in less than one month a general peace will be established on the continent.

The minister of Marine has this moment learnt by a letter from Captain Harsey to him dated 12th Praril, that his privateer lugger Vengeur, had just taken 14 English prizes.

From the Sun, on June 8.

With infinite satisfaction we announce that the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, has at last received the ratification of the House of Representatives by a majority of 9 voices, there being for the treaty 31, and against it 4. In consequence the House on the 2d of May passed "A bill for making appropriations intended defraying the expense of carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain."

Mr. Liston and his lady arrived at New-York at the propitious moment that the ratification of the treaty was announced.

This intelligence is so highly important to the mercantile world, arrived at Glasgow by the Fanny, Capt. Braine, in 22 days from New-York.

The ship Watts, capt. Wm Fell, belonging to Maryport, was once called the Mary and Ann. This vessel which is 126 years old, was at the siege of Derry, it is said to have been

the vessel which broke the boom and is now on her passage from Maryport to Mexico.

The two following Letters are Extracted from a London Paper of June 21.

Extract of a letter from Dover June 7.

"Arrived the Capella, Inglin, from Charlton: — and the Miuvra, Turner, from Boston: — About twenty passengers landed from these vessels; among whom was Curist. Gore clgr. Commissioneer from the United States of America, appointed to bring over and finally adjust the treaty of Commerce between that country and this. Mr. Gore left Dover this afternoon for London.— Above 1000 ship letters were landed from the above vessels, and forwarded by this evening's mail."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth June 19.

Friday the Washington, American East Indiaman, of 750 tons, through the folly or villainy of two pilots she had taken on board, went on shore at the Land Point, the ship will be lost. She was esteemed the best ship belonging to the States; her cargo which can be got up is bringing up here, consisting of hams of silk, muslin, India Hemp, &c. It is supposed about 300 cts. of sugar, and a great quantity of rice, will be wholly destroyed, the whole estimated in the country at \$5,000. The captain had sugar on board to the amount of 14,000

dollars, uninsured. She is from Calcutta, but whether for the account of the English company or not, cannot be known. The pilots have absconded."

DIV ORCE S.

An account has just been published in Paris of the Divorces which have taken place in the capital the last fifteen months. They amount to 5994, of which 3870 were demanded by the ladies, and 2124 by the gentlemen. It reflects no great honour on the citizens of Paris, that the number of lady malcontents should be in the proportion of two to one, and this notwithstanding the scarcity occasioned by the war.

American Intelligence.

From the Gazette UNITED STATES.

From the ship of Mfrs. COLLIN & SPONDE.

The Ranner of INDIAN Talk.

From over the Great Pond.

The young Sachem of the Bull tribe, over the Great Lake, owes several Beaver skins. His father the old Bull, has offered to pay his debts, if the Bull Nation will give him from their deerless parent for their Education and support. But the Indians lay this old bull was conducted according to the strict rules of HONOUR.

Advertisement

MONG. BELLISSE, hair-dresser, Complicionist, and perfumer, from Elguemeaux at the Talapois, dresses young men's heads for the War Dance, with or without Snakes and Feathers. He takes me away from my children—he puts me in close custody—he puts into my house four common thief takers—they remained for twelve days & twelve nights in possession of my house and my children, while I was in close confinement—the thought of it almost overpowers me while I speak to you!

Look at the refinement of the malice: it was not enough to aim at kicking my head upon a pole, and to quarter my body! It was not enough for him to put four common thief takers into possession of it while I was in a dungeon! It was not enough to turn my children beggarly and naked into the wide world! No! all this would not do; unless he could constitute a method by which they should all be disengaged! Ay! Ay!

Aye! these are the friends which the Adversary has re-supported upon the Earth; for these are the persons on whose interest he relies for success!

But I must do justice to the character of one person in administration, who felt the distress of my family in this situation: he acquainted who he knew and my family, of this case; but generally felt it, and that lady, and her daughter placed themselves in the same station of my children, and saved my family from dishonour. Now, I appeal to you all who hear me, who are men I appeal to you all who are women—I appeal to you all who are parents—I appeal to you all who hear me who are children—Nay, I will appeal to the very Admiral himself, who opposes me at this Election, and to his friends who have me—Was I in the wrong to apply the epithet of scoundrel to Dundas? Yes, I was; but I was only wrong in that epithet, because there was another epithet in the language strong enough to be applied to him."

N.B. Mong. Bellisse was body hair dresser to little Billy.

Manufacture from England, at Lake Erie, near the Miami, makes and sells cutlery, scalping knives and tomahawks, and has on hand a large quantity of Bridle-matches and scented pine knots, for the tormenting of prisoners.

N.Y. Wanted, a young lad of good disposition, as an apprentice.

BOSTON.

We mentioned in a former Cetinel, that Citizen Aurot, the French Minister was expected to visit this town. We are now told that he would have been here last week had not Nelson prevented it. We sincerely wish that some marks of respect should be paid him on his arrival. His dignified deportment, and friendly conduct towards the United States, has engendered himself into the friendship of our beloved President, and of course, in that of every good citizen.

Continued

IMPERIUM.

On a late Aurot crossing Massa.

MERIT, if thou'lt bid with rithes,

And give them to thy naked children.

For Our good land deserves attention.