

PHILADELPHIA
REPUBLICAN JOURNAL

A N D
DUMFRIES ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED by JAMES KEMPE, at the Postoffice.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1795.

[No. VIII. Vol. I.]

[15 Shillings per annum.]

MISCELLANY.

COOPERSTOWN, June 12.

Caution to sportsmen.

On Friday last, Mr. Samuel Baker of this town was watching for a deer at a salt lick, seeing the bulshes in motion he supposed one near to him, on which he discharged his musquet which was loaded with a ball and three buck shot, at a supposed buck: but to his astonishment, on exploring the spot, he found his neighbour, a Mr. Burgels, who was coming to the lick for the same purpose, weltersing in his blood. The ball entered his shoulder—passed through the blade, and came out through the back bone—one shot passed through his wind pipe—another cut his back badly—there are notwithstanding hopes entertained of his recovery.

NEWBURYPORT, June 12.

Ship building.

We cannot but with pleasure contemplate the rapid increase of ship building on Merrimack river within a few years.—We are credibly informed that there are now on the stocks between this town and Haverhill, fifty-two vessels, and nearly that number have been launched the present season. A circumstance that must give pleasure to the mechanic as well as to the merchant.

Extract from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

"THE passage of the Potowmac thro' the Blue-ridge, is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very light point of land. On your right comes up the Sheandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain an hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potowmac in quest of a passage also: In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that this earth has been created in time; that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue-ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rise they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Sheandoah, the evident marks of their disrapture and avulsion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression. But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foregoing. It is as placid and delightful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, the presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance is the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way the road happens actually to lead. You cross the Potowmac above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about twenty miles reach Fredericktown, and the fine country round that. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic."

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Royal and Aristocratical names.

Our "southern brethren," cannot but be so much afraid of names as

their late members in Congress, on the debate on the naturalization bill, pretend they are. If they are, is it not strange that they have not been consistent enough to abolish the really odious, royal, and aristocratical names by which many of their counties, &c. are called to this very day? Instance only a few of them.—In the state of New-York, there are King's county and Queen's county. In Pennsylvania, Dauphin. In Maryland, Queen Ann's and Prince-George's. In Virginia, Prince Edwards, Prince George, Princess Ann's, King and Queen's, King William's, Prince William's, and (to crown all) King George's. Why such odious appellations are continued, is difficult to tell. "We order these things much better" in the northern states.

Extraordinary Man.

At the annual meeting in March last, Mr. James Williams was publicly weighed in the presence of a great number of the inhabitants of the town of Southborough, county of Worcester, who weighed four hundred and thirty weight. This extraordinary man is not fifty years of age, and enjoys a good state of health; but very lame in his hips, which has produced a long state of inactivity of body, which is supposed to be the cause of his present corpulency.

COMMUNICATION.

It is true that Citizen Adet was appointed long before Mr. Jay's treaty was concluded, but it does not follow from this that he is not sent by the French Convention to oppose the ratification of Mr. Jay's treaty. On the contrary, the reverse is most probable by his delaying to come to America till after the conclusion of Mr. Jay's treaty. This shews that the French wished to know the ultimatum of the business, and to form their measures by the facts contained in Jay's treaty. After this was fully known, and they could "point their finger" on the documents, there is no doubt but that the French have considered the subject as it respected our conduct towards them by neglecting to notice their propositions eighteen months back; on a commercial treaty, and have now sent out Citizen Adet to "give solemnity" to their negotiation, and to bring the question before the Senate with a degree of seriousness, whether we are more desirous to adopt the first supreme law of the land under the patronage of the English or of the French?

It is highly probable, from the mode of transacting this business, that the French begin to feel a jealousy, as to the friendship of this country, expressed by the Administration, and now find themselves under the necessity to call upon us to speak either as friends to them or to the English. Decision when proper to be had, has ever been the characteristic of the French.—The period is now arrived to know the ultimatum of the United States, and Citizen Adet, it is probable is appointed the organ to report to the National Convention the REAL DISPOSITION of this country, as it relates to their Revolution.

The Senate, it is conjectured, will be cautious how far they pledge themselves to their conditions, on the utility of an English Treaty, provided France should shew her disapprobation, or consider herself neglected. Boston paper.

Copy of a letter from captain Williamson, to one of the printers of the Maryland Journal, dated,

On board the schooner Thersa, Great Bay, St. MARTIN'S, May 25, 1795.

DEAR SIR,

I find on account of the usage I have received from the French, have I failed from Baltimore, in April last, May

22, lat. 17. 56. N. long. 68. 18. W. was brought to by the Republican brig Ca Ira, from Guadaloupe, mounting 18 guns, commanded by captain Labac; perceiving I could not get clear, the privateer being to windward, and it blowing fresh, I have to, after she had fired several shot. She came along side, hail'd from whence I came and where bound—to which I answered.—They then ordered me to hoist out my boat and come on board the privateer; but it being very squally, and a high sea running, I did not comply with this demand, till another shot was fired, which past the fore-mast of the schooner; and fortunately did no damage. I went on board with my papers, which they examined; and finding I was cleared for Barbadoes, they ordered all my people on board the privateer, and seven of the brig's crew eagerly jumped into my boat, went on board the schooner, and rummaged every chest, box, case, and locker in the vessel, for papers and letters, but found none. Irritated no doubt, at their disappointment, they reproached Mr. Champagne, (a young gentleman, passenger on board the Thersa) and swore he was an emigrant, going with supplies to the English. They ordered him on board the Ca Ira, and sent my people back with the schooner's boat, with strict injunctions to my mate to follow them, or they would sink the schooner; but would not suffer me to leave the brig. Mr. C. and myself were ordered into the cabin. The same night the Ca Ira run foul of the schooner; her bowsprit passed over the quarter, went through the schooner's mainmast, and tore it from the gaff to the boom, and did some other essential damage. The brig's bowsprit was carried away by the sea.

The next day we arrived in this bay, and soon after a guard was sent on board the Thersa. Not being very comfortably situated; and my clothes being still wet, occasioned by going on board the privateer the day before, I requested leave to go on board the schooner, for the convenience of shifting my apparel, shaving myself, &c. but this favour they absolutely refused, saying I was a prisoner. The uncouth dress I was in did not prevent my being taken ashore, with Mr. Champagne to the commissary's by whom we were separately examined, concerning the schooner and her cargo—whether they were not English property—who were my owners—how long they had resided in America, &c. &c.

The commissary then charged me with having been seen by captain Labac to throw papers overboard. I told him the insinuation was false, as I had not been on board the Thersa since my first leaving her; besides I had none left to dispose of, as I delivered the whole up, except my articles. This circumstance arose from an officer who went on board the schooner the same morning to take another search for more papers. He tore off some of the mouldings in the cabin and swore there had been papers concealed there. We returned prisoners on board the Ca Ira I again requested permission to go on board my vessel to change my linen, &c. but was answered, No.—My small stock of poultry on board the schooner were in want of corn, which I asked liberty to procure, but was denied even this small privilege. These trifling occurrences may from unimportant to persons who never experienced the situation in which I am placed; but to me, they served to excite my indignation—and I demanded of the captain whether he considered the Americans as friends or enemies? and whether the treatment I had received was such as the citizens of a neutral nation ought to meet with? He replied, it was all one, we were all alike—that you ought to ask our administration why we are treated thus, and that it was

their fault, &c. The captain then went on shore; but returned in the afternoon, and told me I might go aboard my vessel, enjoining on me not to leave her, nor any of my people, nor to let any boat come along side. A prisoner on board my own vessel, I am in want of several necessaries, but am not allowed to procure any, either from shore, or from any American vessel. A subaltern and 4 men are on board day and night.

The unfortunate Mr. Champagne is to be sent to Guadaloupe for trial, being considered as an aristocrat. I fear he will share the fate of a person who was taken in an American vessel last week from St. Eustatia, bound to an English port—being carried ashore at Guadaloupe, and guillotined immediately.—The misfortune of his not having a passport from France, and a certificate of his naturalization as an American, will operate powerfully against him.

[IN CONTINUATION.] May 28.

Having obtained leave to go to the commissary's with a guard, I represented to him my situation, and he gave me liberty to procure some necessaries, with which I have just returned on board. am also at liberty to go on shore, or on board other vessels: how the affair will terminate with respect to my vessel and cargo, I am at a loss to conjecture.

This goes by a schooner just ready to sail for Philadelphia—I will write you shortly again, and hope to send more pleasing particulars.

I have just conversed with a captain from St. Kitt's, who informs me, that a market cannot be obtained for a single cargo, as they momentarily expect a visit from the French; which I believe is a fact, as there are six privateers now manning here, and great preparations making at St. Eustatia.

I am, &c.

WM. WILLIAMSON.

P. S. I forgot to mention, that when my good friends first went on board the Thersa from the Ca Ira, one of them went into my cabin, took off his old trousers, and made free with a pair of mine. And demanded of the boy, where he could find a jacket. This I was informed of when I returned on board my vessel. I will thank you to have the foregoing transactions published in your paper.

Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S. April 30.

For several days the political horizon has been clouded. The numerous articles infuse great alarm into the minds of the citizens. The liberty of the press is menaced on all sides; it is said that a censorial commission is to be established to inspect the journals; say, it is already established in part—Citizen Fortier, editor of the Correspondence Politique, has been taken up, and his wife has in vain demanded that he shall either be set at liberty, or brought to trial. This is not the only attack that has been made on the liberty of the press. The papers of the editor of the Accroateur Public have been sealed, and a mandate of arrest has been issued against him. Whence does this new persecution proceed? and who are the instigators of these indignities and vexatious measures?

The day before yesterday, soon after the report of the committee of public safety had been presented, the generale was held in all the sections.—The course of these alarms on the part of the government, could not be developed. There was an crowd collected in my part of this great city, except indeed before the bankers shops. Great part of the night was passed by a large number of the citizens under arms. It is the duty of go-

Government at all times, but particularly at such a period of scarcity as the present, to spare the citizens these harassing duties, and to remember the old proverb *qui dormit sine*, (the sleeping man needs no dinner.)

Bread is extremely scarce, and suicides begin to multiply in an alarming degree.—Some commotions take place daily in the suburbs on account of the scarcity of provisions. Potatoes are brought in great quantities to Paris, and are eagerly bought up.—A poor farmer, who had brought a cart load was offered seven livres a bushel. He refused to take advantage of the public scarcity, and generously sold the whole quantity at five livres the bushel.

LONDON, April 20.

PRESENT STATE OF HOLLAND.

The following interesting particulars have been communicated to us by a gentleman who left Amsterdam some days ago:—

The revolutionary tribunals and committees are destroyed in France; but they remain yet in Holland in all activity. Two fishermen from Scheveling, and three pilots from the Texel were lately shot, for carrying orange colours, speaking in favour of the stadtholder, and attempting to go to sea without a due pass with dispatches, as it was said for the prince.

Upwards of 300 fishermen and pilots still remain prisoners in different places, for their adherence to the stadtholder.

No fisherman can leave any harbour on pain of death, without a due pass; and this pass is only good for twenty-four hours. Often when the pass is good, the wind is contrary; and when the wind is good, the pass must be changed. Thus innumerable obstructions and difficulties are met with, the consequence of which is the greatest distress amongst all sea-faring men, whose families only subsist by fishing at Madland, Sluis, Scheveling, Flushing, &c.

At Rotterdam, the 12th of March, the new magistrates were obliged to place centinels at the bakers's shops, to protect them from insults. Three bakers have been severely wounded by the mob, one of whom is since dead.

On the 16th of March, centinels were placed for the protection of the bakers at Amsterdam; one baker's house was plundered and demolished the day before by the patriotic mob.

At Utrecht, Leyden, Haarlem, Skeidam, Delft, &c. civic cards are delivered to the inhabitants, for the purpose of purchasing a certain quantity of bread, without which no baker, under the fine of 1000 guilders, dare sell to any one.

Meat, that formerly cost four sous per pound, is now sold for ten or twelve sous; it is scarcer than bread.

Of 12,000 oxen put in requisition by the French, 9000 are already delivered. It will be almost impossible for the Dutch to find the remaining 3000, without quite exhausting the country of cattle, the combined powers, during two campaigns, having bought and taken from Holland upwards of 20,000 oxen, &c. &c.

No trade has been transacted. Merchants who formerly had ten, fifteen, and twenty clerks, have now one, two, or three.

At Rotterdam 900, and at Amsterdam 2000 clerks, are without employment; and, to avoid starving, many have enlisted in the new raised national regiments. At Amsterdam, upwards of 1000 valets de places have been obliged to follow the same example.

Most of the officers and sailors have refused to serve the patriots. The new navy officers are mostly Americans, Danish, or Swedish adventurers, or chev. d'industrie. Of 5000, lately the prime enrolled sailors, 600 are only yet engaged in the patriots's service.

In the middle of last month a general survey was made in all the arsenals and dock-yards, by Mons. Vaillant and some other national commissaries, the French deputies having intimated a wish for the Dutch to build directly five new 80 or 84 gun ships; but according to the reports of the Dutch commissaries, there are not materials enough to build one 80 gun ship; yet if there were materials all the carpenters and other workmen belonging to the docks having been dismissed last February, so attached to the prince, have now, when offered their former situation, unanimously refused.

At Rotterdam, Helvoet, and in the Texel, they are building a number of gun boats, carrying heavy metal; but whether to act offensively cannot be determined.

April 21. The French papers, speaking of the importance of the peace with Spain, observe, that it will enable them to reconquer Corsica and the Mediterranean—to re-open their commerce with the Levant—to compel the court of Naples to demand a peace, and, by opening their communications with Sicily, Africa, and Italy, to enable them to furnish the departments of the south with an ample supply of provisions.

They mention also that a squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, from Brett, has arrived at Toulon. There are now, they say, in that port, twenty ships of the line ready to put to sea, which will of course, ensure their superiority in the Mediterranean.

Accounts from Constantinople mention the arrival of 300 French artificers to serve on board the fleet. Other accounts from the confines of Moldavia, announce several movements among the troops in Bessarabia, along the Danister, particularly towards Bender.

So general was the opinion of peace among the monied citizens on Saturday, that consuls were up at twelve o'clock to 65 1-4; they left off at 64 1-4; there were more real purchasers of stock, than have been known on any day since the war.

There can be no doubt but that the fourteen vessels which, within these few days, arrived at Dunkirk with grain, came from Prussia. That country has at present more corn than any other in Europe.

Love is a better recruiting sergeant even than loyalty. A young female from the neighbourhood of Warrington, last week applied to one of those hero-hunting, glory-making, man-cripping street soldiers, called a beater up, in Chester, and voluntarily offered herself to serve his majesty.

Being habited in male attire, suspicion slept, and the corporal eagerly crossed her palm, with the profile of his majesty; set in silver. A barber was immediately sent for, and her head of hair, which was beautiful, was soon mowed down to a crop militaire.

After kissing the lips of a few foot-lancers, the purchase of part of her remaining money (for the poor creature could not drink) the melancholy moment came for her departure for bed, when she was told that she must sleep with two of her comrades!

To hesitate would have begot enquiry, she therefore marched up stairs with an assumed cheerfulness, and a heavy heart; after being at rest a very short period, a person in the kitchen, who had been a witness to the whole transaction, and possessed of rather more discernment than his neighbours, expressed his suspicion of the new recruit's sex; in consequence of this information, a council of war was held; and the result of their determination was to order her out of bed, which was no sooner done than the young heroine bursting into a flood of tears, made a full confession of her error, acknowledging that the rashness of the deed was caused by the seductive blandishments of a "gentleman soldier," who had very honourably plundered her of an innocent and unsuspecting heart.

The poor girl has since been persuaded to return to her friends; and her two comrades are roasted by the rest of the party for their want of penetration.

April 27.

Very serious alarms existed at Warsaw, in consequence of the burial of 15,000 people in the suburb of Praga, that fell in the siege and the massacre that followed—the exhalations were so strong since the setting in of the mild weather, that a number of bodies were dug up and buried deeper; aromatics were used in the streets, with other precautions, to prevent an infection. All the French remaining in the city, were ordered to take the oath of allegiance to the emperor within the course of a week.

May 5.

The gun boats under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, are at length assembled, and ready for service. So much time has unavoidably elapsed in their equipment, that it is believed, the plan on which it was originally intended they should have sailed, has been abandoned; it has also been found that, from the shallowness of their draught, they fall to leeward; those only excepted which have been constructed on Sir Sidney Smith's plan.

The Spanish ambassador is said to have communicated to the British cabinet, the determination of the court of Madrid, to

co-operate with England in the most active prosecution of the war through another campaign.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 13.
ILLEGAL and *ILLEGITIMATE* ADJUDICATION.

Saturday evening, a large concourse of people assembled on the Long Wharf, in consequence of a hand bill issued the preceding afternoon, purporting that a New Providence or Bermudian privateer was then lying at said wharf. The enraged multitude having ascertained the fact, desired the captain and crew to leave the sloop, which was soon complied with; they then proceeded to examine, and found several carriage guns, shot, small arms, cutlasses, and other warlike implements, which they threw overboard. This discovery exasperated them to such a degree that they dismantled and dismasted her—they then towed the hull from the wharf, and set fire to it. The tide carried it as far as Charlestown, where it, "BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE."

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

We are informed that the following officers of the French republic were on Monday recognized by the President of the United States, viz.

Citizen Philippe Joseph Letomb, equal general within the United States.

Citizen Theodore Charles Mozard, consul within the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Citizen Jean Antoine, Bernard Rozier, consul within the states of New-York and New-Jersey.

Citizen Leon, Delauney, consul within the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Citizen Louis Etienne Duhal, consul, Maryland.

June 26.

From the Gazette of the United States, June 25.

The TREATY of amity, commerce and navigation between Great-Britain, and the United States of America, was RATIFIED yesterday by the senate of the United States.

Captain Adam of the schooner Fly, 21 days from Antigua, informs, that he left there the ship America, Shateroffs, of Philadelphia; brig Commerce, of Rhode-Island; sloop Two Sisters, of Norfolk, and the schooner Prince and Liberty, of New York, which last was condemned there, not being fit to go to sea, names unknown. He further informs, that all the male inhabitants in the British West-India islands, from fifteen to sixty years of age, were ordered to take up arms in defence of the islands—He says, that for several days before he left Antigua, several French cruizers made their appearance off that island, but no force is port to oppose them.

Captain Houston of the ship Henrietta, 6 days from Savannah, informs, that the brig Maria, Green; Philadelphia, had arrived there; that the frigate Mercury, Brooks, Boston, proceeded to sea but got ashore near the light house, which obliged her to return, where she was discharging her cargo when he sailed. He came off in company with the brig Apollo, captain Robertson for New-York. He also brought some ship timber for the frigate to Southwark. The ship Mary, of Hudson, from Londonderry, said to have 400 passengers, is arrived at New-Castle. Another ship was seen coming up the bay yesterday morning, name unknown.

June 27. The ratification of the Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and his Britannic majesty (by the senate) must be a source of pleasing sensations, and a cause of mutual congratulation to all sincere lovers of their country.

The seeds of dissension which had been so plentifully sown, are now removed, and instead of irritations, feuds and divisions, there appears a prospect of harmony, conciliation and good will. Their mutual differences, objects of perpetual recrimination, are now placed in a train of amicable adjustments.

The *Navigation Acts* are to be coded in a short period; and all the waters, lakes and rivers of the interior country, are, for the purposes of commerce, freely to be navigated by both parties. This will open an unbounded field for commercial enterprise, in the intercourse with the Spaniards and the ports of the south.

The demands for debts withheld from the British creditors, by the interposition of legal impediments, which bar their recovery, and the claims of the American merchants for captures and spoliations, are to be arranged by an appeal to an unprejudiced tribunal, constituted of commissioners to be mutually appointed by both parties.

The East-India trade, which will afford such a valuable employment for our large commercial capitals, is placed on the most favourable footing, by having a free passage into the ports of all the British factories, on the same terms (with respect to exports and imports) as are enjoyed by British vessels.

The operation of the article which concedes the intercourse with the British West-India islands under certain restrictions, is suspended, until a friendly negotiation can be entered into, which will correct an error, which it appears has inadvertently been introduced.

These are some of the most prominent features of the treaty—it appears that the senate determined that no publication thereof should be made until the ratifications were mutually exchanged.

It must be highly gratifying to the friends of the French nation, to be informed—that no article of this treaty clashes in the slightest degree with the obligations and engagements contracted with that gallant nation—Every cause of offence, or collision, seems to have been studiously avoided in the progress of the negotiation.

Settlements may, however, be made in the vicinity of those posts immediately.

The north-eastern boundary of the United States, which is the river Saint-Croix, referred to, in the treaty of peace, is also to be determined by commissioners.

From the Aurora.

The treaty of amity and commerce (as it is called) between the court of Great-Britain and the executive of the United States was ratified on Wednesday last. This imp. of darkness, illegitimately begotten, commanded but the bare constitutional number required for ratification. Of its hostility to our commerce, to the interests of republicanism, and to the great interests of our country, the people will be able fully to judge, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, and it becomes the supreme law, and not an hour sooner.

The following are the members of Senate who voted against the ratification of the Treaty with Britain:

Langdon, from New-Hampshire	
Robinson, Vermont	
Burr, New-York	
Brown, Kentucky	
Mason, Virginia	
Tazewell, Virginia	
Bloodworth, North-Carolina	
Martin, North-Carolina	
Butler, South-Carolina	
Jackson, Georgia	

The following states were consequently divided on the question:

New-Hampshire, Vermont	
New-York, Kentucky	
South-Carolina, Georgia	

The following states voted unanimously in its favour:

Massachusetts, population, 475,327	
Rhode-Island, 68,825	
Connecticut, 237,946	
New-Jersey, 284,139	
Pennsylvania, 434,373	
Delaware, 59,094	
Maryland, 319,726	

Total population for treaty, 3,779,419

The following states voted unanimously against the ratification.

North-Carolina, population, 595,751	
Virginia, 747,610	

Total of population against the treaty, 1,343,361

Upon this it is obvious that the remote representatives of a majority only of the people, have, by adopting secrecy in their proceedings, passed an act more binding than the constitution and more influential than any law—Such is the effect of the glorious system of checks and balances.

June 29.

APPOINTMENTS.

By Authority.

Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer, Andrew Pickens, commissioners for negotiating a treaty with the Creek Indians, respecting the cession of certain lands on the frontiers of South Carolina.

William Nichols, Marshal of the Circuit of Pennsylvania.

John Davis, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, comptroller of the treasury.

Fuwal Skp with, consul general of the United States in France.

John Kelly, of Maryland, inspector of the revenue for survey No. 1, district of Maryland.

John Stockton, commissioner of loans, state of Delaware, vice James Tiltou, resigned.

Dudley Atkins Tyng, collector of the district of Newburyport, vice Edward Wigglesworth, superseded.

George Forester, collector of the district of Sunbury, state of Georgia.

We learn that the Mary, which is now at New-Castle, from Londonderry, after landing a number of her passengers, is to return to New-York. She sailed on the 22th of May last.

The following vessels were advertised in a Londonderry, paper, to sail for the following ports viz.

Ships Apollo, for Philadelphia, which was seen yesterday morning at Reedy, Island full of passengers; Old Tom, for ditto; Union, for New-castle, Delaware; Happy Return, M'Aulley, for Philadelphia—Brigs Morning Star, Steel, for New-York; Eliza, M'Leod, for Philadelphia; Sally, for ditto; Hawkins, Davis, from Donegal, which was to sail on the 20th May with passengers for this port.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

The printers of the Maryland Journal are happy to inform the public, from the best authority, that the senate after mature deliberation of the treaty pending between Great-Britain and the United States, have empowered the President to ratify the said treaty, with an exceptionable modification of the article respecting the West-India intercourse, or even a suspension of the said clause.

The Senate adjourned on Friday last.

Republican Journal.

DUMFRIES, July 3.

The preparations which are making throughout the Union, for the celebration of our grand anniversary of independence, have not been exceeded at any former similar period. Indeed it is but natural to expect, that the more proofs we experience of the happy effects produced by the glorious principles and events of our revolution, should stimulate us to cherish their memory, and, by public festivity, hail the joyous era which revolving time continues to return. This meritorious observance of a day so memorable, so celebrated in the annals of modern liberty, does honour to no place in a more distinguishing degree than to Dumfries and its vicinity. A superb arch is erecting for the reception of our citizens, who have resolved to partake of a civic feast together—and the train of regulations, the taste and judgment of the convivial conductors, the unanimity of sentiment which the auspicious occasion inspires—all authorize our prediction that the commemoration of our immortal anniversary will afford the most exalted pleasure, and terminate to the additional credit of Dumfries and her patriotic inhabitants.

The fire at Alexandria, mentioned in our last, happened in the bakehouse of Mr. Andrew Jamieson, and consumed property to a considerable amount. We hear that liberal subscriptions have been raised for his relief, which reflect honour on the Alexandrians.

Gen. Moreau succeeds Pichegru in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The republican government of Holland in return for the services rendered to their country by general Pichegru, have sent him a Brevet of (titular) general in the service of the United Provinces, with the pension of ten thousand florins per annum.

The provincial representatives of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the municipalities, to exclude absolutely, from all share in the actual administration, (till a general convention being convoked, shall decide otherwise,) all the members of the ancient government of the Province.

We learn by an arrival from Guadeloupe, that Victor Hugues, the commander to the Windward Islands, had been recalled.

The French national convention have adopted a FUNDING SYSTEM, for borrowing credit to their necessities, and

principles similar to that of the United States. "Time will shew whether HAMMILLON or MADISON have taken the surest ground."

A Norfolk paper of Friday last, contains the following article:

On the 24th instant at five o'clock, P. M. the Baltimore revenue cutter was running up the river, when between Lambert's point and Fort Norfolk, a severe gulf of wind struck her, she overboard and sunk in about 7 minutes; the squall was so sudden, that time only permitted the foremast to be put in the brails. The brig Diana of Baltimore, captain Peter Greff, had fortunately let go his anchor, and furl'd part of his sails, or otherwise would inevitably have met with the same disaster; fortunately no souls perished on board the cutter; she lays in four fathom water.

An extract of a letter from a French gentleman in Marblehead, to his friend in Newburyport, says, "A person who sailed from Fort royal in Martinique, the 16th May, has arrived in this town, and brings an account that the English had received intelligence, that major Malcon was killed in the last engagement at St. Lucia, and all his men, between three and four hundred, perished in the action.—That the Morse Fortune, is entirely surrounded by the republican troops, and that the English were entirely cut off from all communication with the sea."

We boast of our independency, and of the protection given by our government to every man whatever, let him be citizen or alien, that enters our territories. But a correspondent observes it is but a BOAST! For how can that country be independent whilst the armed ships of foreigners dare to lie at the entrance of our harbours and stop every ship that arrives, for the purpose of taking out as many sailors or passengers as their commander may think proper, under any pretence whatever.

Would any American ship of war presume to take the same liberty at the mouth of the river Thames? A. K. P.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States.

Extract from the Gazette Francaise of New-York.

The news we receive from the Windward Islands, presents a continued picture of revolts and massacres, burnings and devastations between the two nations,

who appear to have sworn mutual destruction by which, to signalize their envy, and the fury of their animosity.

Every day, every hour we behold new ravages and horrible reprisals, at which humanity weeps.

Victor Hugues has most mercilessly put to death all the unhappy victims; which the force of arms, the winds, storms or perfidy have thrown into his power.

The accounts from the Windward are shocking.—By a letter which I have seen St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Marigalante afford the same spectacle as the north part of St. Domingo—in all, the misdeeds of Hugues have spread robbery, flames and blood. Of the three brothers Dugard, Targis, one has been guillotined, the second was drowned in attempting to save him, the third has fled, but his wife has been guillotined. M. Devasse Belmont, a rich inhabitant of La Souffriere, denounced by one of his negroes, poisoned himself. Two respectable women, Madames Laporte, and Levascher, have been whipped by their own servants.

The last vessel from Guadeloupe announced, that Victor Hugues was recalled.—It is time that the mercy of the nation should at length deliver the Antilles from greater scourges than those which formerly ravaged this unfortunate globe.

From a French publication. Method of tempering edge-tools of too brittle a quality.

Having bought a neat knife, and paid handsomely for it, I found that whenever I attempted to cut wood, or any hard substance, the edge broke. The accident often repeated, soon made a saw of my blade.—I complained to the cutler, who very seriously told me that, it was a sure sign of the goodness of my knife.—He finished by sharpening it, and received his fee. This grinding happened so frequently, as to become more tedious than expensive, and at last induced my knife to nearly the use of a large scythe.—A new blade was fitted to the handle; the same accident happened to it—

proved again of too brittle a temper. My patience now became tired, and I had almost determined to lay the knife aside, the handle of which I only regretted, when an itinerant scissars grinder gave me an effectual receipt—To plunge the blade up to the handle in boiling fat for two hours, and then, taking it out, to let it cool gradually. I followed his direction, and my knife could cut the hardest wood, ebony, box: even bone its edge only resists.

From the JERSEY CHRONICLE—Edited by Mr. PHILIP FRENCH.

The price of country produce seems to be on the fall in Philadelphia, and New-York. From the vast importations of Virginia Indian corn, the corn of the middle and more northern states will not command more than 6/9 per bush. Other articles are falling in proportion, as it is found that no speculation whatever, nor the probable continuance of the war, can uphold the present enormous price of American produce; neither is there a quantity of specie in the country (or likely to come in) sufficient to keep up the present rates, for any length of time.

Prices Current.

The same as heretofore expressed—Very little produce at Market.

A LIST of LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Dumfries, which, if not taken out by the 1st of October next, will be returned to the General Post-Office.

JOHN HUIE, 2 letters; Henry Washington; Charles Tyler, merchant, near the Red House; William Brent, Fauquier county; The Clerk of Dumfries district court; 2; John McCally, Fauquier; Mrs. Mary Graham; The Coroners of Prince William; The Executors of William Grayson, deceased; James G. Taliaferro, Brent Town; Theodorick Bland, near Dumfries; 2; Thomas Swan, Esquire; Thomas Montgomerie; 2; Zachariah Cox, Esq. 2; Richard Roe, near Fauquier court house; Alexander Brown Esq; The Rev. Spencer Grayson; Landon Carter, care of C. Willson; Bernard Hooe, sen. Esq; James Gwatkin, Robert Randolph, Fauquier, Mrs. Anna Hanson, at Doctor Horner's, Fauquier; William Gonyon, Edward Carter, Esq; Prince William; Colonel John Cooke; G. F. Siras; Nathaniel H. Triplett.

TIMOTHY BRUNDIDGE,

Post-Master.

Dumfries, July 1, 1795.

Lands for Sale in Virginia.

ONE tract of 1204 1/2 acres, in Hampshire county, divided into three surveys: one of 400 another of 400 1/2, and the other of 404 acres on the waters of Indian camp run, and little cape Capon, adjoining the lands of Mr. Hugh Murphy and Colonel Greenfield, about one or two miles from the main road leading from Winchester to Romney; taken up and surveyed in the year 1777, and deeds granted for the same from the proprietor's office in 1780—described, to be equal to any land in that part of the country.

Also one tract in Fauquier county, of 603 acres, well adapted for tobacco and all kinds of grain; about four miles from the court-house, joining the main road that leads from thence to Falmouth, from which it is distant about 30 miles, and the same from Dumfries, and about 40 miles from the Federal City and Georgetown. On it there is a large quantity of fine meadow land, and several fine springs and on Turkey Run a never failing stream, which runs through one corner of it just where it joins the main road, there is a fine situation for a merchant's mill. Near one third part of this tract is cleared.

In the state of Kentucky,

One tract of 1000 acres, on Stoner's fork of Licking, granted in consequence of a preemption treasury warrant, issued in June, 1780, and a patent granted for the same in June 1787, it was first in Fayette county, then in Bourbon; at present in Clark county, about 28 miles from Lexington, 12 or 14 from Bourbon court-house, and about 4 miles from Clark court-house, in a thick settled part of the country. General information says the quality is equal to any 1000 acres of land in that county.

Terms may be known by applying to ALEXANDER LITHGOW, Dumfries, July 1, 1795.

Insurance society against fire!

WHEREAS by the frequent damages occasioned by FIRE, many families are plunged in great distress to succour them, I have suggested a plan and the general assembly of Virginia have passed an act for establishing "A mutual Assurance Society against FIRE, on buildings of the state of Virginia."

The principles of this plan are, that all the house owners in this state (those who choose it) join and form a society to succour any of them who might suffer accidentally by fire, and they all pay toward that loss.—A loss falls heavy upon one, but where it is divided amongst many each man's share becomes light. According to the best information I have got; the losses on buildings do not amount, during these fifteen years passed, in this state, to 150,000 dollars, therefore, as we have, I believe, upwards of 300,000 buildings in this state, each house's share would only have been on an average three and one third cents per annum. If all the house-owners in the state did join, there must damages be done to amount annually to 300,000 dollars, before each man's yearly share would be one dollar, and as on an average of years I believe the damages are much inferior, of course each man's share, will be less.

As the expences to collect the small share, each man might have annually to pay, would amount to more than the loss itself, and to raise a fund that the unfortunate sufferers may be succoured immediately, it is proposed by the plan, that those who wish to have their property insured, pay (when the insurance begins) as a deposit into the hands of the trustee which they elect themselves for their district, who must give bond and security for the same) for wooden dwelling-houses 2 1/2 per cent, and stone or brick 2 1/2 per cent. premium.

If buildings are hazardously situated, or are hazardous work carried on therein, they pay more. These premiums are to be laid out in public stock, or other good security which bears six per cent. interest, which interest I think, if no extraordinary great losses happen, will pay the losses and expences. Then these premiums once paid, insure the houses for ever. Except if on the first outset, out of every forty houses one burns in one year, which would be at the rate of seven or eight thousand houses in the state in one year that would be an unheard of loss, and which we have no reason to expect, as for these fifteen years past only about 184 houses burnt in the whole state, which makes but eleven per annum.

If no great losses happen, then the interest accumulates, and the subscribers receive back in course of time, the sum which they paid on entering, and only leave the interest to answer against casual accidents.

The act of the General Assembly states, that there must be Three Millions of Dollars in property subscribed, before this insurance begins, therefore so soon as that sum is signed for, the subscribers meet to elect their Treasurers and other agents, and appoint the day when the premiums, are to be paid and the insurance is to commence.

As the basis of the plan is to succour the unfortunate, there is not the smallest doubt but every citizen prompted to assist the distressed, will join so laudable and benevolent an institution.

WILLIAM F. AST.

Richmond, April 28, 1795.

Books of subscription are open at Mr. William Hartshorn's, Col. Robert T. Hooe's at Alexandria; Mr. James Murchett's, at Dumfries; Mr. James Miller's, at Port-Royal; Mr. R. Dunbar's, at Falmouth; Mr. Fountain Maury's, at Fredericksburgh; Mr. David Hunter's, at Martinsburg; Mr. Mrs. Abraham Neil and Mr. Archibald Magill's, at Winchester; Mr. John Dowdell's, at Newtown; Mr. Philip Spangler's, at Strasburg; Dr. Dunlany's, at Woodstock; Mr. Schuchard's, at Newmarket; Mr. John Wayt's, at Harrisburg; Mr. Alexander St. Clair's, at Staunton; Mr. John Carter's, at Lexington; Mr. Henry Bowyer's, at Fincastle; Mr. Henry Dedinger's, at Shepard's-Town; Mr. P. Cannon's, at Leesburg; and other towns and districts, in the state.

Clean Linnen Rags, are bought at this Office.

VARIETY.

A NEW SONG.

By THOMAS PAINE, author of the Rights of Man, &c.
THE GREAT REPUBLIC:
 Or, The Land of Love and Liberty.
 Tune, "Rule Britannia."

HAIL! great republic of the world,
 The rising empire of the west;
 Where fam'd Columbus, with mighty
 mind inspir'd,
 Gave tortur'd Europe scenes of rest.
*Be thou forever, forever great and free,
 The land of love and liberty.*

Beneath thy spreading mantling vine,
 Beside thy flow'ry groves and springs;
 And on thy lofty, thy lofty mountain's
 brow,
 May all the sons and fair ones sing.
Chorus, &c.

From thee may rudest nations learn,
 To prize the cause thy sons began;
 From thee may future, may future tyrants
 know,

That sacred, are the Rights of Man.
Chorus, &c.

From thee may hated discord fly,
 With all her dark, her gloomy train;
 And o'er thy fertile, thy fertile wide do-
 main,

May everlasting friendship reign.
Chorus, &c.

Of thee may slipping infancy,
 The pleading wondrous story tell;
 And patriot sages in venerable mood,
 Instruct the world to govern well.
Chorus, &c.

Ye guardian angels watch around,
 From harm protect the new-born state;
 And all ye friendly, ye friendly nations
 join

And thus salute the child of fate.
*Be thou forever, forever great and free,
 The land of love and liberty.*

ANECDOTE.

One Tetzel, a Dominican friar, and retailer of indulgences, had packed up a vast sum at Leipzig. A gentleman of that city who had no veneration for such superstition, went to Tetzel, and asked him if he could sell him an indulgence beforehand for a certain time, which he would not specify, and which he intended to commit. Tetzel said, Yes, provided they could agree upon the price. The bargain was struck and the money paid, and the absolution delivered in due form. Soon after this, the gentleman knowing that Tetzel was going from Leipzig well loaded with cash, way-laid him, robbed him, and cudgelled him; and told him at parting, that this was the crime for which he had purchased an absolution. George, duke of Saxony, a zealous friend of the pope of Rome, hearing of the robbery, at first, was very angry; but, being informed of the whole story, he laughed very heartily, and forgave the perpetrator of a crime that was thus spiritually pardoned by anticipation.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.

A letter from the captain of a ship belonging to Boston, now in France, concludes thus: "What is most singular in the conquest of Holland, is the following extraordinary circumstance: A company of French dragoons in passing over the ice upon the Zuder Zee, rode along side a Dutch man of war, boarded and made a prize of her."

An interesting Story.

[The following is the story from which Mrs. Rowson, assisted by Mr. Francis, has taken a pantomimical ballet, which was performed with great applause at the New Theatre, Philadelphia.]
The Little Piedmontese.

It was at the close of a very sultry day in the month of August, that Alberto, and his servant La Fleur, descending from a mountain entered a thick forest in a valley of Piedmont. Alberto, loving and beloved by Rosalie, a charming Piedmontese rustic, was on his journey to her father's cottage, with a desire to write himself to her by the tenderest of all ties. The sun had been sunk beneath the horizon nearly three hours, when the travellers discovered they had missed their road. The sky low, and frequent lightnings gleamed through the dark foliage of the forest—while, as they proceeded, became so thick and entangled with underwood as to be almost impenetrable. They dismounted, and fast-

ening their horses to a tree, attempted to explore their way on foot, in hopes to find a path that might lead to a habitation. The lightning grew more vivid, the wind howled, the thunder rolled tremendous over their heads, and the clouds discharged themselves in torrents of rain. It is a sad night, sir, said La Fleur, trembling, and what is worse—these forests are often infested by robbers, and we may be robbed and murdered before we think of it. "Lovely Rosalie," said Alberto, taking her picture from his bosom, and kissing it with enthusiastic fervour—"Lovely Rosalie, how I regret this enforced absence—how anxiously do I look forward to the happy moment when I shall again behold you!"—"Look, my dear master, cried La Fleur, in a transport of joy, yonder is a light, 'tis surely some peasant's cottage, and they will certainly afford us shelter till the morning." He approached the door, and knocking entreated admittance. An old woman, whose face and person betrayed a soul inaccessible to the softer feelings of humanity, came from the miserable hovel followed by Jacqueline, a lovely little girl, who, some months before, had been, by an unlucky accident, brought to the place. "You are welcome, signior," said the old woman, and a malignant joy crossed her features, as she eyed the splendid dress and noble mien of Alberto. "Come in, you are welcome." Alberto bowed, and followed her. "Stay, good Sir, cried the little Jacqueline, catching hold of La Fleur's hand, as he was following his master, "stay," said she, in a soft voice, "do not go in, you will be murdered. Oh, I have seen such horrible things in that hovel—it is a place of shelter for a gang of thieves—come this way, pursue your path, it will lead you to a small village; make haste, raise the inhabitants, tell them your master's life is in danger—intreat them to fly to his rescue—in the mean time I will do all I can to preserve him."

Alberto had followed the old woman into the hovel. She was too intent upon her prey to miss Jacqueline—She offered him refreshment. "I cannot eat," said he, "show me where I can endeavour to rest." She took up the lamp, and led him to a miserable apartment, a wretched pallet bed, an old table, and a single chair, composed its furniture—a parcel of straw lay in one corner of the room, and its whole appearance was poverty in the extreme.—She set down the lamp and left him. A sudden chill of terror struck to the heart of Alberto, as he cast his eyes round the apartment. The absence of La Fleur, whom he had repeatedly called, perplexed him; he took up the lamp to examine the room, and approaching the straw, his foot encountered some obstacle: he stooped, and removing the straw, discovered the body of a man, who, having been murdered by the robbers, had been hastily concealed, to make room for another victim. He stood transfixed with horror—every faculty was benumbed with fear, for he had no weapon of defence, having left his pistols in the holsters of his saddle. At that moment a private door opened, and with light and cautious steps Jacqueline entered. "Be not alarmed," said she, "I am your friend, here is a pistol I have brought you, make haste and let us lay the body in the bed." Alberto readily understood her. They placed it on the bed, and cautiously covered it, and extinguishing the lamp, concealed themselves in the straw. They had scarcely time to complete their design, before the old woman returned, and finding all silent, approached the bed, and plunged a poniard several times into the already lifeless body. Alberto rose softly from his hiding place, and as she raised her hand to finish the diabolical work, seized her arm, and presented a pistol to her head. The little Jacqueline having procured a light and a cord, they bound the old woman, and seizing the opportunity, retreated by the door at which Jacqueline had entered. The door was scarcely closed, when the robbers returned from their night's excursion, and not finding the old woman in the lower apartment, proceeded to the chamber, where they learnt their horrible practices were discovered, and that he who had made the discovery, had escaped. Fear, the natural attendant on guilt, spread through every heart. "We must pursue them," said Ramirez, and they rushed out of the chamber in disorder.

Gerald, a worthy peasant, dwelling near the skirts of the forest, was the father of Rosalie. Two nights before the one

mentioned, and his daughter, whose beauty had lured the bottom of his heart, were torn from him. He had travelled to the nearest town, procured officers from justice, and were proceeding to search the forest where they imagined the lawless ravishers were concealed, when he was met by La Fleur. Delighted to meet so unexpectedly with the assistance he sought, he explained the perilous situation of his master, and entreated them to hasten to his relief.

which is the readiest way out of the forest? said Alberto, as Jacqueline led him from the room of death. I will shew you said she, but first we must relieve a sweet young lady whom our master and followers brought here two days ago, and who, I am sure, is unhappy. We must take her with us. Alberto followed her in silence. She led him to a room, where bathed in tears, he found his lovely Rosalie. Angels of mercy, said Alberto! Rosalie knew his voice. She started to his arms, and fainted on his bosom. Come, said Jacqueline, as Rosalie began to revive, don't delay, but make haste to leave this horrid place. She took up the light and went forward, but just as she had softly opened the door, Ramirez and his followers appeared. Artful little wretch, cried Ramirez, seizing the trembling Jacqueline, he raised his poniard to plunge it in her bosom—But Heaven, ever watchful over innocence, prevented the blow.—Gerald, La Fleur and officers, at that moment rushed in, saved the benevolent little angel, and secured the offending wretches, that before a just tribunal they might answer for their crimes. Come, said Gerald, let us go to our peaceful cottage, where all my dear Rosalie's companions have been in sorrow for her absence, and will rejoice at her return.

Phœbus had decked Aurora's saffron robe with golden fringe, interspersed with orient pearls; the feathered choristers had left their rest, and sweetly singing, hailed returning night, when Gerald and his lovely daughter approached their peaceful mansion. It is not in language to paint the joy with which the fair Rosalie was received by her companions. Pleasure gladdened in every heart, and danced in every eye. A few days united her fate with her faithful Alberto, and it was ever their delight to promote the happiness of Jacqueline, the kind little Piedmontese, who, at the hazard of her own life, had preserved theirs.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of maj. CHARLES FERRIS, deceased, late of this place, are once more, and for the last time, requested to bring them forward, those indebted, are likewise solicited to make payment, as it is the wish of the subscribers to close their administration accounts as soon as possible.
 ROBT. ALEXANDER, } Exrs.
 JOHN WILLIAMS, }
 Dumfries, June 26th, 1795.

The Red House Jockey Club BEING nearly completed—gentlemen who have not signed, and wish to become members of it, are requested to send their names, as soon as possible, to Mr. John Benson, Fredericksburg, Mr. John Williams, Dumfries, Mr. Jesse Simms, Alexandria, or the subscriber at the Red House, where a meeting of the members of the Club will be expected on Saturday the 18th July, to establish the rules, to fix on the time of running, and on each day's purse.
 JAMES GARDINER.
 June 24, 1795.
 N. B. Gentlemen well acquainted with the ground to be run over, recommend from the beginning to the middle of September for the race.

FOR SALE,
 About two hundred and seventy-five Acres of
 WOOD-LAND,
 WITHIN six or seven miles of Dumfries, and one of the main roads leading from the said town to Tackett's ford. A further description of this land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to buy, will view it before they purchase. The title and terms of sale may be known by applying to Mr. James Johnston, in said town, who is fully authorized to convey the premises.
 PEYTON BYRN, Executor
 of SAUNDERS DEAN, deceased.
 May 23, 1795.

FOR SALE,
 About two hundred and seventy-five Acres of
 WOOD-LAND,
 WITHIN six or seven miles of Dumfries, and one of the main roads leading from the said town to Tackett's ford. A further description of this land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to buy, will view it before they purchase. The title and terms of sale may be known by applying to Mr. James Johnston, in said town, who is fully authorized to convey the premises.
 PEYTON BYRN, Executor
 of SAUNDERS DEAN, deceased.
 May 23, 1795.

Will be SOLD FOR CASH,
 On Monday, the 6th day of July, being Prince-William Court Day,
 Sudry

Wearing apparel, and other articles, late the property of Christopher Ruffel, deceased.

All persons having any demands against the estate of the said Ruffel, are requested to bring them forward; and those who are indebted, are directed to settle their respective accounts immediately.

GEORGE LANE, Administrator.
 Dumfries, June 18, 1795.

COMMITTED to my gaol custody, this instant a Negro Woman, who calls herself Betsey Butler, supposed to be a runaway. She says she was raised on the Eastern-Branch, in Maryland, near the Federal-City, and appears to be about 5 feet two or three inches high, of a dark complexion, a little inclined to yellow, says she was 16 years of age last February; had on, when committed, an Osnaburg shirt, a green stuff 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 shoes or stockings. She says she was born free. 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.

WHEREAS several people that live adjoining me in Quantico Neck, have lately made a constant practice of pulling down my fences, letting horses into my field and plantation, and making a public road through the same, I give this public notice, that if they, or any 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 sensible of their error.
 JAMES WARDER.
 June 9, 1795.

FOR SALE, A TRACT of LAND,

LYING directly on Patowmack river, La and Goose-Creek, in Loudoun county, about 4 miles from Leesburg and 4 from Alexandria. The said land is well situated for farming, and the soil peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of small grain. A more minute description is deemed superfluous, as those who are desirous of becoming purchasers, will undoubtedly view the premises. Mr. Robert Hereford, who lives about 6 or 7 miles from Leesburg, will shew them to any gentleman who is desirous of seeing them. The terms will be made known by Mr. John W. Bronnaugh, Merchant, Aquia, or the subscriber, living in Charles county, Maryland, near Port-Tobacco; any letters, directed to either, will be attended to.

JOHN BRONNAUGH.
 May 8.

Mansfield and McCreery, Have this day received
 A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
 SPRING-GOODS.

ALSO.
 Loaf and brown Sugar, London Porter, in hampers; Molasses, Coffee, Cotton, &c. Rum and Ginn, in barrels of 30 gallons; and Port Wine, in barrels of 20 gallons.
 Dumfries June 4, 1795.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he continues to keep the House which he occupied last season, together with the row of houses adjoining, which he has put in good repair; he has also furnished himself with good stables, sufficient for 50 horses—and is determined to do every thing in his power to accommodate those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their company.
 TARPBY BAYLY.
 Beth. Berkleys Court, June 1, 1795.

BLANK BONDS
 For SALE, and Blanks of every kind printed with neatness and despatch, at the office of the Republican Journal.
 Wanted immediately,
 An apprentice by the Printer;