

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL;

AND

DUMFRIES ADVERTISER.

Published by JAMES KEMPE and CO. near the Post-Office.

[15 shillings per annum]

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1795.

[No. II. Vol. I.]

The Editor must solicit excuse for republishing the following—he hopes his notions for so doing are obvious:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON the first appearance of a NEWS-PAPER depends, in a great measure, its future fate. From a conviction of this maxim, it has become a general rule, and indeed a necessary one, that, at the commencement of a periodical publication, its EDITOR should present the public with a dissertation, explanatory of his intention, or recommendatory of the work.

This liberal encouragement which publications of this description meet, in this favoured country, has produced numberless forms of address: language has been nearly exhausted, invention racked, and the subject itself worn to a skeleton, to supply the place of that variety, which, in whatever shape, is more attractive than the trite and trodden path of flatness, which frequent repetition may have rendered familiar.

THE EDITOR must candidly acknowledge, that his invention is not penetrating enough to discover a mode of address which is not already hackneyed—and he entertains too high an opinion of Americans—of VIRGINIANS, to imagine they could for a moment be deceived by a plagiarist.

As his profession is totally dependent on the public will, and as society may be somewhat interested in his future proceedings—he conceives it necessary to introduce the proposals first issued for the publication of the REPUBLICAN JOURNAL, that he may make some explicit observations thereon, in order to preclude the possibility of being misundestood.

PROPOSALS, &c.

THE many important advantages which mankind have reaped, and continue to derive from the GRAND DISCOVERY of the PRINTING ART, are too obvious, and too generally acknowledged, to require the smallest comment. The later improvement and application of this art to the purposes of PERIODICAL INFORMATION, are also so well established, and have been so much the topic of general discussion, that nothing can be said on the subject of their utility which has not already been anticipated, or universally understood: It therefore only remains to state, as concisely as possible, the advantages which this town and its vicinity would receive from a well regulated medium of public information and rational amusement, emanating immediately from within its own bosom.

The first consideration which presents itself, is the superior convenience which will be afforded for expressing the sentiments of its inhabitants, on any public occasion, instead of having recourse to a distant town, from whence it is almost impossible that the local facts intended for insertion on the public mind, can be sufficiently diffused to be well understood in this neighbourhood: Besides, there is no man better calculated for the support of that respectability which every considerable town should claim in the field of national energy, than a NEWS-PAPER, conducted with impartiality, vigour, and steadiness, conformably to the spirit of the PEOPLE. A paper may, with a great degree of justice, be termed the public voice of its coadjutors; and a place without a newspaper, may be justly said to have no voice

in society. These ideas alone will be a sufficient inducement for every person interested in the public character and real welfare of DUMFRIES, to PATRONIZE the REPUBLICAN JOURNAL: interests, which it is earnestly hoped deeply pervade every description of our citizens. The communication of mercantile intelligence is not one of the least attractive considerations.—

BUT, that matters, necessary to be premised, may come forward with more regularity—

—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS, TO PUBLIC OPINION, THE FOLLOWING—

CONDITIONS.

I. THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL, &c. will be published every FRIDAY MORNING, on paper of a neat demy size, with a handsome type, distributed with all possible expedition to its patrons in town, and forwarded, by the best modes of conveyance, to those in the country.

II. The price, to subscribers, will be 15 shillings per annum—one half to be paid in advance, the remainder at the expiration of the first six months; and punctual payment will be expected, as essentially necessary to support the undertaking.

III. It will make its appearance about the middle of MAY, provided a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to support the requisite expenses; and its future success must depend on the merit which a DISCERNING and GENEROUS PUBLIC may perceive it to possess. The first number will be printed and distributed, numerously, GRATIS (or a SPECIMEN), to a considerable distance in the country—&c.

IV. The terms of advertising will be ONE DOLLAR for the first three insertions (not exceeding a square), 1s. 6d. for each time afterwards, and so on in proportion to their length. CASH will be always expected with them.

V. On the part of the EDITOR, he pledges himself to be actuated, in the prosecution of the business, solely by the PUBLIC GOOD, for which delectable end he considers that a strict regard to our domestic concerns is preferable to an interference in foreign affairs—he, therefore, proposes that the operations of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT shall, at the periods of deliberation, occupy the first and most considerable portion of the REPUBLICAN JOURNAL, in which its proceedings (as far as limits will admit) shall be represented with the strictest impartiality. Our late government will, also, claim an ample share of notice.

VI. The progress of COMMERCE and MANUFACTURES—discoveries and improvements in ARTS, SCIENCES, and AGRICULTURE, throughout the various nations of the world—but particularly in this infant republic, as being immediately conducive to the additional happiness of the people, shall be noticed with the most tenacious attention.

VII. The present critical situation of EUROPE, and the extraordinary events to which the pending contest may lead, on that vast theatrical and political theatre, must not be neglected: On the contrary, the intercourse between it and the UNITED STATES, renders it indispensably necessary that a regular detail of the momentous circumstances, continually occurring there, should be presented to the PEOPLE of this country—and, among these, the present war with FRANCE, and our astonishing exertions against the despotic horde, will surely be considered as one of the most interesting matters.

VIII. All EDICTS and other official proceedings of FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, which have any relation to our affairs, shall be abridged for the JOURNAL—as will also any thing that may be deemed interesting or instructive, which, from prolixity, cannot be inserted at length: Thus rendering it a complete mirror of the TIMES, universally, as well as a comprehensive HISTORY of the WESTERN CONTINENT, particularly.

IX. Being extremely repugnant to the EDITOR'S inclination, and principles, as it would eventually be injurious to his interest, to wound the feelings or character of any private individual—and, as he humbly conceives, that public censure is only admissible, in a newspaper, on the conduct of public functionaries, upon sufficient proof of delinquency—he considers himself particularly obliged to reject all pieces containing any thing of personalty, which might produce a scurrilous controversy, usually termed a paper war. He will also endeavour to steer clear of party influence and religious disputes as not coming within his sphere.

HAVING thus laid down

the fundamental principles which are conceived necessary as the permanent constitution of the paper, it is only left to assure the public, that, intending to embark fortune and reputation in the proposed undertaking, the EDITOR entertains the most flattering expectations that his strenuous efforts, in the line of his profession, will merit their approbation—that having had long experience in the conduct of newspapers elsewhere, he indulges a pleasing hope that he will be found competent to the task here—that independent of the foregoing articles, (which he considers as an exciting stipulation between his patrons and himself), he will ever study to embellish his paper with a pleasing variety of all the elegancies which genius and taste may present—and he does not despair of affording satisfaction even to the finer feelings of the FAIR SEX, by the choice selection of his POETICAL FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c. &c.

If sufficient encouragement is given, PRIVATE POSTS will be established; and the greatest punctuality observed in having subscribers early and regularly furnished with the paper. And it is hoped that the bad impressions, received from a former attempt, will be totally effaced by the persevering industry which shall accompany the proposed one.

Subscriptions are received by Colonel Martin Pickett, Mr. Daniel Gray, Doctor James W. Wallace, Mr. Thornton Buckner; Mr. Francis Brooke, Major James Wright, Mr. William Gunyon, Doctor Guittarus Horner, Mr. William Horner, Mr. Ambrose Barnett, Colonel Turner Moorehead, Mr. Richard H. Foote, and Major Thomas Diggs, in Fauquier County:—Colonel Langhorne Dade, Colonel Willoughby Tebbs, Messrs. Edmund Brooke, Bernard Hoce, Mr. William Tyler, John Linton, James McClemban, Alexander Bruce, Charles Tyler, George Lane, Enoch Lane, Robert Alexander, John McCroery, John Lawton, James Gardiner, James Wigginton, Charles Attwell, and John Williams, Prince William:—Colonel Thomas Mountjoy, Captain Enoch Mason, Doctor Valentine Peyton, Messrs. Bailey Washington, John Brounugh, John Dasher, Samuel Peyton, George Burroughs, Hancock Estace, John Moore, Stafford County:—Colonel Leven Powell, Messrs. Matthew Harrison, Mr. Bert Powell, and Matthew Harrison, in Loudoun:—Captain Francis Speake, and Mr. William Millard, Charles Ches-

ter, Maryland. Also by the Editor at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

So far the proposals, &c. on which it will be requisite to offer a few explanatory remarks for the purposes before-mentioned.

AND first, the REPUBLICAN JOURNAL, shall, conformably to its title, be conducted on genuine republican principles, divested of party influence—it will ever be impartially "open to all parties," but, most strictly, "influenced by none."—Here the editor is happy in observing that; he believes he shall not have occasion to combat that hydra, so dangerous and often fatal to printers—the cordial friendship which cements the inhabitants of Dumfries, will form a secure barrier against the inroads of party.

The price, it is hoped, will not be thought exorbitant, considering the size of the paper, the attention which will invariably be paid to its selection and execution, and, more particularly, the enhanced price to which printing materials, and almost every article of consumption, have attained—agreeably to the unexampled spirit and prosperity of the country.

The time appointed for the first appearance of the JOURNAL (as mentioned in the 3d article) was somewhat anticipated in order that the first number, being a specimen, might have the advantage of a more general perusal, at the sitting of the district court, than any future period; for a considerable time, could afford. The editor is well aware that the progress of many undertakings do little credit to their introductory samples;—that it will not be the case in this, is pretty evident to many who know the deranged state in which the Printing-Office was, but a short time since. And an indulgent public will the more readily pardon the present appearance of the paper when the strongest assurance can be given that the best means are taken for its improvement—which is already visible in the difference between this and the first number—and when it is considered that the papers from the extreme parts of the country are not yet come to hand, an apology will generously arise for the present contracted selection.

The terms of advertising are the same as in every other weekly paper on the continent. By a square is meant as long as the width of a column; and any thing exceeding half a square is charged as a whole one.

Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8, require no explanation.

The 9th, which declares the rejection of personal censure, may incur some objections. Anonymous invective, is certainly inadmissible, in any case, against a private character: But, as it sometimes, unfortunately, happens that men will injure each other, in the most tender and delicate points—in matters not legally cognizable—and in so doing will display intentions disgraceful to humanity—the editor humbly conceives that the liberty of the press has a more extended signification than to permit it's becoming a cloak for such proceedings—but that the representation of such affairs should come from the injured—that they should be couched in decent language, expressive only of facts, and void of comment—and that they should be inserted as advertisement, is evident. Such cases, it is hoped, will very seldom occur, and, when they do, serious advice will be taken on the subject.

With the most profound respect to general opinion—he is the public's very humble servant,

JAMES KEMPE.

VARIETY.

THE FAN.

FOR various diseases the Fan,
As thus—a decent brand,
Between the sticks to peep at man,
And not betray the mind.

Each action has a meaning plain—
Repentment's in the snap,
A flirt expresses strong judgments,
Consent a gentle tap.

All passions will the fan disclose,
All male and female art,
And to advantage sweetly shows
The hand—if not the heart.

'Tis Silly's sceptre, first design'd
By love's capricious boy;
Who knows for truth that all mankind
Are govern'd by a toy.

When Whitehead was laureate at the British court, in one of his odes for the new year (which, by the way, was published when a deep snow lay on the ground) after many compliments congratulatory to the king, he prays—

“That time might pour
White snow upon his reverend head!”

On occasion of these lines, there appeared, in one of the daily prints, the following

E. P. I. G. R. A. M.

The days upon the laureate's brow,
Like his, alas! are blighted!
That time may Britain never know
When George becomes a White-Head!

FROM LAUREATE'S

APHORISMS ON MAN.

Calmeffs of will is a sign of grandeur. The vulgar, far from hiding their will, blab their wishes—a single spark of occasion discharges the child of passions into a thousand crackers of desire.

The loss of taste for what is right, is loss of all right taste.

Call him wise, whose actions, words, and steps are all a clear *because*, to a clear *why?*

LONDON.

An Extraordinary fact.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jupiter to his friend—March 11.

We sailed on Monday, the 2d inst from Sheerness, and arrived at Cruasven on Saturday the 7th, where we found the ice in immense quantities; and what I am now going to relate, however wonderful it may appear, is a strict fact.

On the 9th instant a man was taken off a field of ice, who had been upon it ever since the 27th February, on which day he, with another man and boy, were in a Dutch dogger from London bound to Hamburg, and off the Vogel sands her bows were stove in by the ice; they contrived to get some bread and wine out of her, on which this man subsisted; the other man and boy died, one in about two days, and the other in about six, after this happened. The surviving man slept every night between the dead bodies, taking the clothes off from them to shelter himself from the weather. I have seen the man, and really think it so singular a story, that it ought to be made known.

TANNING.

The manner in which the English papers have related the new invention of perfecting and accelerating the tanning of hides, must induce many persons to take the whole matter for a fiction. Certainly there is no great difference between two days and a fortnight; however, with respect to tanning, what seems impossible to be perfected in two days, may with much less difficulty be accomplished in fifteen days. There is not the least doubt but an easy method of preparing excellent leather is about fifteen days time has been lately discovered by a French chemist; and what must impress every body with a profound veneration for the sacred principles of liberty; the sources of prosperity and sublime virtue, is a decree of the convention, ordering the particulars of that precious discovery to be rendered public—offered to the universe at large as a present from a generous and philanthropic people, to oblige the fabricators of each portion

of mankind, without dissention of friends or enemies.

The following is some account of the new mode of tanning.

The new method of tanning is founded on an accurate knowledge of the nature of skins, and of the materials which tan them. It consists in letting the skins lie several days in a solution of bark, deprived of its tan, and slightly acidulated with sulphurous acid; that substance which causes the hair to adhere to the skin, is thus burnt up, and the hair therefore comes off easy; the skins softened and swollen, in this preparation, are then taken out, and afterwards suspended in solutions more or less impregnated with tan. In a few days, and in about fifteen days for the strongest skins, this substance penetrates in layers into the centre of the skins, combines itself with the animal substance, and gives it, by saturation, that character which resists putrefaction, and, at the same time, sufficient solidity to make it fit to make shoes. This method of Seguin's has a triple advantage; first, it is the most expeditious mode of tanning; secondly, less expensive; and lastly, more complete than any other method, as it gives the highest degree of solidity to leather which the tan can communicate; and, on comparison, hides thus tanned have been found to exceed the dressed skins of any other country whatsoever.

The quickness of this method is such, that by taking the proper precautions, calf-skins may be tanned in two days, and the strongest ox-hides in ten or fifteen days. This new method has also the advantage of rendering, in the process, the use of barley wholly unnecessary, of which all tanners have hitherto consumed a great quantity. A large capital is also unnecessary; and remote forests may be turned to advantage, by barking, and separating from the bark that matter which is the principle of tan, upon the very spot; thus reducing the necessary part of the bark to a very small weight, and consequently much diminishing the expence of carriage. The simplicity of the whole operation is such, that any private man may tan hides for his own consumption, with more facility, than a common professed tanner.

AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the proceedings of the New-York AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE President of the United States having forwarded to the president of the Society, a treatise lately published in Ireland on an approved method of raising potatoes, and requested that after perusal, it might be returned to him again; Simon de Witt, Esq. was directed to prepare an abstract of the said and make report thereof to the Society, which abstract is as follows, viz.

In compliance with the order of the Society, I have made an extract from the pamphlet entitled, “Letters to the right honorable Dublin Society, on the culture of potatoes from the shoots, by the rev. William Maunsell, L. L. D.” Printed in Dublin, 1794.

In this pamphlet the most eligible process in cultivating potatoes from their shoots, is not particularly pointed out, but we are left to judge from the great variety of experiments which are minutely described in it, none of which seemed to have failed of success, and in some every shoot planted has been productive.

By the shoots are meant those fibrous branches which immediately grow from the eyes of the potatoes after they have begun to vegetate without being put into the earth.

The following are the methods which have been generally used in planting them.

1st.—Drills of about six inches deep and two feet apart from each other are made in ground, previously prepared in the usual way. Potatoe shoots are then cut into lengths of about five or six inches each, and planted in the drills six inches asunder with their thickest ends or those which have been next to the potatoe downwards. They are then covered with earth about one inch under.

Or 2^d.—A furrow is made with a plough, some dung spread in it—the furrow is closed back with the plough, and the shoots planted in it as you would do coltages with setting sticks.

Or 3^d.—The shoots are laid down in any direction in the furrow, at proper distances from each other, and covered with the plough.

Which of these methods of planting,

is the best, or the whole, do not seem to be clearly decided by the experiments.

When the flanks appear above-ground, keep watering them up at least eighteen inches high, leaving always about two or three inches above-ground, nor says the author, “the higher you earth them up, the greater will be the produce; for the potatoes from the shoots, if properly attended to, will not spread in the ground, but ascend to the surface as you may see them when dug out growing to the stalks as onions tied to a trace.”

The superior advantage of raising potatoes from the shoots, instead of the potatoes themselves, are the following:

1st. The seed potatoes, which in Ireland are reckoned to be one sixth of the whole crop, are a clear saving.

2^d. The same space of ground will produce twice or 3 times the quantity.

3^d. The growth is more vigorous. They produce earlier, and of a better quality.

4th. The labour of cutting the seed potatoes, into what are called sets or scullains, is also saved.

5th. It is probable they will not be so apt to degenerate as in the old way of raising them.

In proof of those advantages, and in order to throw more light upon this subject, I shall now make some miscellaneous quotations from the pamphlet selected out of a great number of arguments, certificates, letters and affidavits, tending to the same purpose, to cite all which would carry us into the prolixity intended to be avoided.

(To be continued.)

INLAND NAVIGATION.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

It is with extreme pleasure the public are informed, that three boats of one thousand bushels burden, have this season gone down the Juniata river into the Susquehannah, from the head of the navigation at Franktown, fifty miles above Huntingtown: the first boat was owned by Mr. Lazarus Lowry, son of Alexander Lowry, Esq. of Lancaster county; the two others by the Messrs. Moores, which will raise the price of wheat within 1/6 per bushel of Lancaster price at the foot of the Alleghany mountains. This is one of the effects of the improvement of our inland navigation, liberally encouraged by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

[In addition to this pleasing article of intelligence, we may reflect on the improvements already made, and still making on the Little Falls of the Patowmack (which are now passable), and we have a most delicious anticipation of the future prosperity and general happiness awaiting this country.]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF M'PHERSON, HESLOP, & CO.

Will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st of June next: Those who have any demands against the said firm, are requested to render their accounts for settlement; and those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN G. HESLOP, in Dumfries.

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

Dumfries May 10, 1795.

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

FOR SALE, A TRACT of LAND,

L YING directly on Patowmack river, and Goose-Creek, in Loudoun county, about 4 miles from Leesburg and 41 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 Horsford, who lives about 6 or 7 miles from Leesburg, will show them to any gentlemen who is desirous of seeing them. The terms will be made known by Mr. John W. Brannagh, Merchant, Annapolis, or the subscriber, living in Charles county, Maryland, near Port-Tobacco; any letters, directed to either, will be attended to.

JOHN BRONAUGH,

May 8.

COURT CHAMBER, April 21, 1795. THERE being a sufficient number of copies of the revised laws now ready for the judges of the superior courts, the clerks of the two houses of assembly, and the clerks of courts—Notice hereby given, that the same will be delivered to the order of the aforesaid persons upon application to the executive.

By order of the executive,
A. BLAIR, C. C.

* * The several printers in this commonwealth are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a work, entitled, THE FEDERAL POLITICIAN,

Written by James Ph. Puglia, author of the Spanish work entitled “Man Undeceived,” &c. are respectfully submitted to the citizens of the United States.

Est modus in rebus sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. HORAT. l. p. 359.

Sound argument, impartial reasoning and candid sentiments form the compendium of this work. The author pledges himself solemnly to the public, that no pains have been, or shall be spared, to render it worthy of their patronage, and if utility can with propriety claim adequate encouragement; he submits to their liberal understanding the following

CONTENTS.

Preface.

Chap. I. Government—its origin, progress, &c. &c.

II. Federal Government—its establishment; energy, excellence, &c. &c.

III. Justice of the Federal Government in claiming the support of every American Citizen.

IV. Officers of the Federal Government—their qualification, election, &c. &c.

V. Federal and Anti-federal compared.

VI. Political Societies—their object, system, proceedings, &c. &c.

Conclusion.

CONDITIONS.

1st. It will contain not less than 200 pages octavo, to be printed on handsome type and fine paper.

2^d. Subscribers names will be inserted as patrons, with the respective number of copies in distinct order.

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

4th. When 500 subscribers are obtained the work will be put to press, and every subscriber for four copies, will be entitled to a fifth gratis.

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

* * Subscriptions are received by Mr. Francis Bailey, No. 116, High Street, Moreau de St. Mary, at the corner of Walnut and Front Street, Thomas Dobson and the principal book-sellers in this city; likewise by Messrs. Robert Hodge, of New-York; Thomas & Andrew, Boston; Yundt & Brown, Baltimore; Augustin Davis, Richmond; and Peter Francis, Charleston, (S.C.).

It is hoped that an undertaking so beneficial, will be favorably regarded by the patriotic printers of the United States, and should it be so fortunate as to be thought worthy of their philanthropic encouragement, the author requests them to give it a place in their useful papers as may be convenient and agreeable to them. Mean while he takes the liberty of desiring and authorizing them to receive subscriptions for this work under the customary allowance, besides that expressed in the 4th condition, and by transmitting one of their papers, containing these proposals, to the printing office of the *Advertiser*, the author will become acquainted with their respective names, and send them a copy handsomely bound in token of gratitude.

Philadelphia, January 10.

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE, and Blanks of every kind printed with accuracy and dispatch, at the office of the *Apollonian Journal*.