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NEW METHOD OF TANNING.

From the AURORA.

[Some weeks since we gave in the Aurora some account of the new method of tanning invented in France by Armand Seguin, we have since found in the Moniteur a fuller detail which we judge cannot be uninteresting to many of our readers.]

Concise comparison between the new and ancient method of Tanning.

TO tan a skin is to take away its putrescent quality, preserving however a certain degree of pliability. This is effected by incorporating with the skin, particles of a substance, which, by the change they effect in the proportions of its constituent principles, destroys their tendency to putrefaction.

The operations relating to tanning, are therefore of two kinds: The first consists in merely depriving the skin of those parts which would oppose its preservation, or which adhere to it but little, such as hair, and flesh; the other consists in incorporating with it a substance which shall prevent its putrefying.

The operations of the first kind are technically termed unhairing and fleshing; the operations of the second kind belong to tanning properly so called.

Fleshing is an operation merely mechanical; unhairing is a mechanical operation, if performed by shaving, or a chemical operation if it is effected by dissolution, or decomposition of the substance which connects the hair with the skin.

According to the ancient method, the dissolution of this substance was effected by the means of lime; the decomposition either by the vinous fermentation of barley, by the acetous fermentation of oak bark, or by the putrid fermentation produced by piling the hides one on the other.

Unhairing by means of lime, would often take twelve or fifteen months; this operation with barley, or the acetous part of tan, could not be performed in less than two months.

The *Shewings* of these operations, which the experiments of Seguin have shown may be done in a very few days, and in a more advantageous manner, by means of the same substances, proves that the nature of those operations were not known by those who performed them. These operations, properly so called, were as little known, as the details we are about giving will prove, which we compare with the least improved routine now in practice.

Whatever the method of unhairing, the mode of tanning was always the same, for skins unhairing with lime, or those prepared with barley or tan.

This mode of operating would take 18 months or two years, often even three years, when it was wished to tan the hides thoroughly.

Amongst the substances most proper for tanning, gall nuts, shumac, and the bark of oak, appear the most proper, at least in the present state of our knowledge. In the middle department of France, oak bark is preferred, because it is the cheapest and most abundant substance. To use it, it is reduced to powder, then, according to the old mode, it is put in large holes dug in the ground, which are filled by alternate layers of powdered bark, and unhairing hides.

As the principle which effects the tanning cannot act in the interior of the skin, unless carried in by some liquid in which it is first dissolved, tanning is not produced by the immediate action of the powdered bark upon the skin, but only by the action of the dissolution of the principle which effects the tanning originally contained in the bark. The tan therefore has the tanning property only when wet so much as not to absorb all

the water thrown on it. But, as tanners put in their vats, only a small portion of water compared to what would be necessary to deprive the bark of all the tanning principle which it contains, there results that the bark put into the vats preserves, when taken out, a portion of its tanning principle.

This waste is not the only disadvantage of the old modes of proceeding, they are besides liable never to produce in the skins a complete saturation of the tanning principle. For as the property of attraction is common to all bodies according to the different degrees of saturation, the water containing in solution a certain quantity of the tanning principle, will not part so fixed weight of skins with as much, as the same quantity of water will, in which a greater quantity of the principle is dissolved.

As the water which, in the old manner of proceeding, is in the vats, can contain but a small portion of the tanning principle, owing to the nature of the operation, it can give but a small portion of it to the skin; and even this it parts with by slow degrees; hence the *Shewings* in the tanning of skins according to the old method, which required two whole years, and sometimes three, before a skin was well tanned to the centre: hence also the imperfection of skins tanned by that method, an imperfection resulting from the non-saturation of the tanning principle, even when it had penetrated to the centre.

The important desideratum was therefore, to get together within a small compass, the tanning principle, to increase its action, and produce in the hide a complete saturation, in a much shorter time than that necessary for the incomplete tanning produced in the vats. But first of all it was necessary to analyze the skin, analyze the leather, and analyze oak bark. The principles of these three substances were to be insulated, and their action upon one another determined, the influence of their combination upon that action known and the circumstances most productive of its greatest action found out.

Seguin, by following this route, has determined: 1. That the skin deprived of flesh and hair, is a substance which can easily, by a proper process, be entirely converted into an animal jelly (Glue).

2. That a solution of this last mentioned substance mixed with a dissolution of tan forms immediately, an imputrescible and indissoluble compound.

3. That the solution of tan is composed of two very distinct substances; one of which precipitates the green coppers without precipitating the solution of glue, and which produces only the necessary decomposition (decomposition) of the skin and of the substance which connects the hair to the skin.

4. That the operation of tanning is not a simple combination of the skin with the principle which precipitates the glue, but a combination of that principle with the skin first decomposed (debruted) by the substance which, in the dissolution of the tan, is found to precipitate the green coppers: so that every substance proper for tanning should possess the properties of precipitating the solution of glue, and of precipitating the green coppers.

5. That the operation of tanning consists in swelling the skins by means of an acidulous principle to decompose (debrute) by means of the principle which in the dissolution of bark, precipitates the solution of green coppers, the substance which connects the hair to the skin, thus produce an easy unhairing; to decompose (debrute) the skin by means of the same principle, and to bring it by this decomposition (decomposition) to the middle state between glue and skin, and then to combine with it, after this

decomposition (decomposition) and while in this middle state, the particular substance of oak bark, as well as of many other vegetables, which is found to precipitate the solution of glue, and which is not, as has been hitherto conceived, an astringent substance.

Agreeably to the discoveries, there only remains in order to tan speedily and completely to condense the tanning principle in order to accelerate its action. Seguin, to effect this, follows a very simple process. He pours water upon the powdered tan contained in an apparatus nearly similar to that made use of in salt petre works. This water by going through the tan, takes from it a portion of its principle, and by successive filtration, dissolves every time an additional quantity of it, till at last the bark rather tends to deprive it of some, than to give up more. Seguin succeeds in bringing these solutions to such a degree of strength, that he can, by taking proper measures, tan calf skins in 24 hours, and the strongest ox-hides in 7 or 8 days. These solutions containing a great quantity of the tanning principle, part with it to the skin, as much as it can absorb; so that it can then easily attain a complete saturation of the principle, and produce leather of a quality much superior to that of those countries the most famous for their leather.

(The foregoing article our readers will perceive, is more a scientific detail of the principles on which the new mode of tanning is founded, than a description of the method to be pursued. The subject, however, is so important, the plan comes out under so respectable sanction, that of the French national convention, and the principles are so accurately laid down, that we hope the publication may serve a valuable purpose. Indeed we have authority to express expectation, that it will lead to the making of such experiments here, as will tend to discover the best method for putting those principles in action.)

(* This is a new chemical term. The operation it is meant to express, must be somewhat analogous to decomposition by heat.)

Foreign Intelligence.

By the latest Arrivals, Continued.

R O M E, February 12.

The high price of provisions has produced a commotion in several towns of Italy, above all at Vicence, where more than 20 persons have perished. For several days past, commotions have prevailed here, and have had a most alarming appearance. The cause of them was as follows; It is well known, that nowhere are the pleasures of the carnival followed with so much eagerness as in Italy. For three years past, however, the evils which afflict humanity and religion, have induced the government to prohibit balls and masquerades, during that season. Unhappily, however, this prohibition here only on the common people; for the nobility did not make a sacrifice of their pleasures, and they thereby furnished a pretence for the troubles that broke out. On Thursday the Trans-Tiberians, and the inhabitants of that quarter of the metropolis called La Port du Peuple, traversed the streets of Rome in masks, and threw out menaces, which, however were not followed up by acts of violence, on account of the numerous patrols which pervaded the town. On the Monday following, they appeared in greater numbers with masks, rioting in the streets, and dancing to popular tunes. The guards attempted to disperse them, which was resisted by the populace and several were

taken into custody. This was the signal for a riot, bordering on an insurrection, which continued the succeeding night and next day. Above a thousand men armed with knives, bludgeons, and stones, attacked the patrols and the body guards, which were presently obliged to take flight. The soldiers wished to fire on the mob, but, to avoid a general insurrection, the government prevailed on them to desist, and retire to their quarters. The people remained masters of the field, and last night extended the tumult to various parts of the metropolis. In the squares and other places, where they collected in crowds, a number of torches and bonfires were displayed, and attempts made to scale the walls of the palaces. They proceeded at first to the Borgheze palace, where there was a ball and supper of 180 covers! The Trans-Tiberians attempted to force the gates: a large sum of money was distributed to them from the windows, which induced them to retire. They next proceeded to the Duke de Braschi's palace, which they forced, and even penetrated to the Durbell's apartments, who was confined from indisposition. This outrage had such an effect upon her, that she fell into convulsions, and was apparently dead. In consequence of sollicitations, and a judicious distribution of money, the insurgents at last dispersed. From thence they went to the Prince Polibino and Prince Chio's residence, but after a fruitless effort to break into it, they went to several inns, where they put the travellers under contribution, seized themselves with victuals and wine, without payment, and ended their frolic in pillaging and robbing several houses of distinction. In their progress, their language to the nobility was such as might be expected from men under a paroxysm of inebriety and licentiousness. The government appeared paralyzed and exceedingly cautious in resorting to coercive means to check the fury of the populace, who are supposed to be instigated by persons of rank and influence, for the purpose of effecting a revolution. So great is the alarm and consternation of the peaceable inhabitants, that a number have resolved to leave the metropolis, should not the disturbance be speedily suppressed. At present it is the general opinion that the troubles will subside and terminate with the carnival.

February 27. An edict has been published by his Holiness, through the medium of the secretary of State, with respect of to the late disturbances in this city. It contains an amnesty for what has hitherto occurred, with an admonition to the people henceforward to respect the public tranquillity.

It is declared a crime against the state to maltreat any soldier. All the other points relative to the late affair are referred to the Secretary of State, who has offered a reward of 200 Scudi to whoever shall inform against the assassins of the two soldiers who were killed in the riot of the 17th instant.

LONDON, March 30.

A treaty of alliance with the empress of Russia has been just signed by our court; and has been despatched to Petersburg by Mr. Eaton, the British secretary of legation there, who has taken his passage on board a cutter belonging to Admiral Harvey's Squadron in the Downs, which is to land him on the continent. Mr. Eaton arrived in London ten days since; and is supposed to have brought with him the outlines of this treaty for the final ratification of his Britannic majesty. It is said, that it goes to engage the empress of Russia to furnish 40,000 men, and 12 sail of the line, to aid against France.

By the following letter our readers will see that a part of the British army was embarked at Embden for England on the 25th ult. The French being now in possession of Drey, which enables them, in a great measure, to block up the mouth of the Ems, and has caused great alarm at Embden, it is now understood that the corps, under the command of Lord Cathcart, will be embarked at Bremen, in Lower Saxony, located on the river Wefer:

EMBDEN, March 25.
"I have the pleasure to inform you, that this day the British troops were embarked. At day-light in the morning, the commanding officer of the Dædalus frigate who had received orders previously from captain Popman, the resident naval officer at Embden, displayed a signal for twelve of the custom-house and tax-cutters to proceed up the river Ems, to cover the embarkation of the troops, which was effected without the least molestation from the enemy. They came down the river in Prussian Schoyts, and other vessels, a little below Embden, when they were safely re-embarked on board our transports. The other twelve sail of our revenue armed cutters had proceeded to Bremen, where the remainder of the British army were to be immediately embarked. The Amphion frigate is stationed higher up the river."

March 31. It is expected that the generals of the allied armies will meet at Osnaburg to concert the plan of operations for the approaching campaign. According to letters received yesterday, by several of the most respectable houses in the city, we learn, that the king of Denmark has ordered a camp of 30,000 men to be formed in Holstein; and that the Danish government has given directions, that neither corn, provisions, nor merchandise, shall be henceforward shipped for France under the Danish flag.

It is circulated upon the continent, that upon a recent representation from the regency of Hanover to the king of Prussia, stating, that with his troops and those of Upper and Lower Saxony, they hoped to have an army of 120,000 men to act against the enemy, he replied, he should always be ready to co-operate with them, but that he hoped that peace would render such exertions unnecessary. The king of Prussia has given orders to the Prussian nobility to declare what quantity of corn they have to spare, and to send the same to the royal magazines at the current market price.

Some bloody engagements have taken place near Benthelm, in Westphalia. On the 15th ult. the first attempt was made by the French to force back the troops of the allies; but they met with vigorous resistance, and they were obliged to give up their design, with the loss of eleven pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of men. On the 13th, they renewed their attack, and having received very strong reinforcements, they at last succeeded in driving back the allies as far as the Rhine. The loss was great on both sides. The French entered Benthelm, and made themselves masters of the castle, the garrison capitulated, and was allowed to withdraw.

The excessive price of provisions has occasioned riots in several towns of Italy, especially at Vercor, where the military interfered, and nearly 50 men lost their lives.

April 2. The two messengers have brought despatches from the British army, which they left on Friday last. No event of any importance has occurred, if we except the departure of the body of Austrian troops, the general of whom refused to obey the orders of the British general, notwithstanding that his troops have been in pay of Great Britain, for upwards of three months.

The issue of pay and subsistence to the Austrians was, in consequence of their refusal, stopped; and the Austrian general and his troops have left the British army, and are on their return to the emperor's dominions. Our good and faithful allies, though extremely willing to receive their money, having uniformly objected to putting themselves under our direction. Perhaps they think that men, who great pains and subsidies with such facility, are not the most proper persons to point out the purposes, to which such loans and subsidies shall be applied.

April 3. A letter received at Hall, from the captain of one of the ships, which sailed under convoy of Lord Howe's fleet, dated Vigo Bay, February 25, (24), "We made Cape Finis on the 20th

of March, after very bad weather; the grand fleet then set us, and admiral Parker parted, with near 400 sail, for the West-Indies and America. The Frigate of 30 guns, two ships of 44 guns, one brigate and a sloop, proceeded with about 50 sail. Eighteen reached this port on the 25th, the rest were all dispersed in heavy gales of wind and bad weather."

On Wednesday night captain Hornacalle, late of the Princess Royal East-Indiaman, taken by the French and carried into the Mauritius, arrived from on board an American ship, in which he escaped from L'Orient. He was about a fortnight on his passage; but his situation would not admit that he could bring any news. Capt. Hornacalle has been treated with much severity during his confinement, and the provisions on which he has lived, have been bad in the extreme.

Government has at length come to a resolution of making the most strenuous exertions to reduce the banditti at St. Domingo. In this view, an advice boat has been despatched to Barbadoes, with orders to send thither, without delay, the 2,800 men, who were on board the last convoy which sailed from Port-au-Prince. Another convoy expected to sail in the course of next week, is to carry thither 3000 more men.

YARMOUTH, April 1.
By a letter from a cutter, arrived in the Ems, dated March 26th, we are informed, that the French had fifty thousand men, and twenty pieces of cannon, within four miles of Embden. The allied army is about 20,000, but the Prussians and Austrians are reported to be coming thither in great force. The French have drawn all their army from Amsterdam to Embden.

The Dutch government have sent a deputy of the name of Starckenburgh to Paris, to claim the protection of the national convention for the Dutch possessions in the West-Indies.

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Several letters from Hamburg by the last mail state, that admiral King's forces, and some other friends of the Orange party in Holland, have been guillotined. The Dutch commissioners may be compared to a former king of the South Sea Islands, who, with forty thousand men, went up a hill, and then came down again!

As we have little reason to fear that the Frigach will again appear at sea this summer, in great force, we suggest the propriety of our grand fleet acting in conjunction with the Dutch fleet, so that detached squadrons, as nothing will so much contribute to end the war speedily, as preventing the enemy from getting succours from abroad, as well as from the capture of our merchantmen.

Sir Peter Burrell has given directions to prepare Westminster Hall for the reception of the lords and commons, and a judgment will be given on Warren Hastings, Esquire, soon after the Easter holidays.

BREMEN, April 1.
Almost all our infantry regiments have already marched through this place, on their way to the castlements by the Wefer's side, from whence they are to be conveyed to the transports in bylanders. The day for the general embarkation is not yet finally decided on, but is supposed that about the 15th inst. it will take place.

I join the landing return of the army, viz. the guards and artillery 50 up the river Thames; the 12th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 54th, 57th, 76th, 79th, 80th, and 84th regiments, are to land at Portsmouth; the 3d, 14th, 16th, 33d, 38th, 42d, 53d, 63d, 77th, 80th, go to Harwich or Yarmouth; the 8th, 37th, 44th, 55th, 85th, 89th regiments had at New-Castle; the infantry foreign corps to be embarked at Stade.

An almost general change has taken place in the departments of the army. Lieutenant Taylor, late under secretary to his royal highness, remains with us as secretary to the British commanding general; lieutenant colonel Bewick is to be our acting quarter-master-general. Colonel Don, our adjutant-general, aided by captain Harcourt, grandson to the French duke of that name, now in England, and honoured with the kind attention of their majesties. The York halloo, under the command of lieutenant colonel Arthur Irupe, embark at Amsterdam.

General David Dundas, who is here for the moment, has established his headquarters at Dupleth, where we shall

very soon see the united action shall have taken place. We are all at Bremen, though, at first, some objections were made to our coming into town; while the magazines were being emptied on the property of admitting the British troops, the brigade of guards marched in sans ceremonie—in four houles a private soldier has two or three elegant furnished rooms to range through, and he is sure to find down to a very good breakfast, dinner, and supper, every day, gratis.

It seems by no means the intention of the French to confine themselves to a defensive war. The army of the north is already on its march to penetrate into Hanover. General Moreau will have the command of the expedition against that country.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse is approaching the Leippe. The plan of operations appears to be, to blockade Wefer and attack the allies, who are very strong in that part.

Another letter from Brussels, says, it appears that the campaign will be opened by the siege of Wesel. A great quantity of heavy artillery and ammunition has been sent to the Lower Rhine. The inexhaustible magazines of Holland will furnish every thing necessary for the siege.

April 4. Fourteen transports, with British troops from the Continent, sailed from Harwich yesterday, on their way to Winesho, where the troops were to be disembarked, for the purpose of proceeding to Colchester and Chalmersford barracks.

The following passage concerning Holland, is extracted from the political journal of Mercier, a member of the convention: "The Dutch possess an immense quantity of all sorts of materials, collected and destined for our destruction. Are we to leave them in their possession? We may consider them friends or enemies. Under every point of view, they are obliged to defray the enormous expense of our expedition. If we look upon them as enemies, their treasures are ours by right of conquest; if we consider them as friends, they ought to feel happy in reimbursing what we have spent for the purpose of enabling them to accomplish their present revolution."

From the returns of the regulating officers, received at the admiralty, it appears, that on the average, about half the number of men for the navy are likely to be raised throughout the country, and that the deficiency will be paid in money; the average price given in the Eastern counties is 21s. per man; so that the net of rot added to it, will make the parities defaulting advance 25s. in lieu of a man, for every 68 affected houses.

An adjutant belonging to one of the Irish militia regiments, has been brought to Dublin for the purpose of being tried by a general court martial, on the charge of having questioned several privates in the regiment: "Whether, if the people of Ireland were determined to assert their rights and liberties, they (the militia) would assist the English or the Irish nation?" The court martial is now sitting in the garrión.

It is well worthy of remark, that for a considerable time past, the debates in the convention and the reports of the committees, have manifested an earnest desire of peace, and frankly confessed peace to be the wish of the people.

The Emperor, it is said, has consented to accept from this country a subsidy of two millions, for the force which he has stipulated to bring against France. We have not heard whether the men or the guineas are to be first forthcoming! The king of Prussia seems very much to regret that any of our spare cash should go past himself; he now offers if this country will pay him a subsidy, to undertake to drive the French out of Holland!

April 8. Last night Mr. Aylmer, the messenger, arrived from Berlin, with despatches for government; he came thro' the British head-quarters, and brought some letters from

T H E A R M Y.
"Kiss-Boris, March 27.

"We are here in a state of great suspense, not knowing whether we are destined for England, or to remain on the continent for another campaign. Our situation is horrid to the last degree. A field officer and pig-scur frequently lodged in the same apartment. Nothing can exceed the wretchedness we experience. Port-wine is the only thing that can keep us alive, and it is with great dif-

iculty we can procure it. Our men die very fast, and the longer it is to France that our quarters are situated.

April 10. By further particulars of the engagement of the 13th of March, it appears the Courageux bore so much the brunt of the action, as to be nearly disabled, her remaining masts being badly wounded. Captain Montgomery, and his lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Lawie, had only been appointed to her on the eve of the fleet sailing from Corfica, when they quitted the same stations in the Incontinent, to which he fell to take in tow her late gallant commander. The two ships sailed into Leghorn together with the united cheers of both crews.

PLYMOUTH, March 31.
Provisions are now at a very high price; flour rose, in the course of the last ten days 4 shillings a sack.—an Alarming circumstance!

DUBLIN, April 1.
Yesterday evening as the lords justices were returning from swearing in Earl Camden, the populace met the carriage of Fitzgibbon, the lord chancellor, at College-Green, which they assailed with stones and brick-bats, one of which hit his lordship over the temple, which caused a violent contusion. Were it not for the coachman who whipt the horses, which galloped off full speed, and entered the coach-house just time enough for the servants to shut the coach-door, about seven o'clock, it is thought that his lordship would have fallen a victim to the rage and fury of the people.

The populace then separated in two divisions. One party attacked the house of the speaker, and demolished the windows, and were proceeding to other edifices, but were prevented by the timely arrival of the military.

Another party attacked Beresford's bank, and destroyed a quantity of furniture, from which a blunderbuss was discharged, which killed one and wounded two others; but even this did not prevent the crowd from pursuing their object, from which they were alone prevented by the arrival of another party of the military.

When our letters left Dublin order was restored; but the ferment occasioned by the injudicious removal of Earl Fitzwilliam was not likely soon to subside. Our letters further add, that secretary Pelham has solicited an interview with Mr. Gratian, which the latter declined. **April 8.** Lord Camden's entry on Tuesday evening exhibited the most affecting scenes possible to the peaceable and well disposed. Emotions of sorrow and indignation were visible in every countenance. He was escorted into town by a party of horse, buffed and billed by the populace as he passed through the streets; not from any personal dislike to the man, whose character is partly, if not altogether unknown to them; but to the measures of the British cabinet, and his connection with such a minister as Mr. Pitt. Strong government was to be established, and nothing was to be met with in any of the public streets but a horde of warriors. Unfortunately some part of that discontent, which recent circumstances in this ill-fated country have produced, manifested itself on this occasion towards the person of some sharers, whom popular prejudice had pointed as unfriendly to Irish independence. Happily, however, peace, good order, and regular government, were established, at the expense of some plebeian blood, trifling indeed, when compared with the accomplishment of the object proposed.

At no former period, perhaps was the blessed effects of what is termed "strong government" more visible, than in the streets of this metropolis on Tuesday night; some idea might be formed of the entry of the Russian army into Praga from this sublime spectacle.

Ireland is at this moment about to exemplify the truth or show the falsehood of a very interesting position, viz. Whether the will of the majority of any nation must ultimately prevail against the will of the minority? The people of Ireland should ALL be invested with the privilege of what is called the British constitution, has been proved to be the will of by far the greater number of Irishmen. Justice and good policy give their sanction to the measure, while it is opposed by only that small party, whom the perpetration of their own power, or the promul-

gation of private interests, induce to continue the existing state of things. A few weeks will determine which of these must be successful.

If the interests of a few individuals should be found sufficient to invalidate the will of the nation, it will then become a very interesting question indeed, whether that country can properly be called free, where the few are able to frustrate the will of the many, publicly and fully declared, and supported by all their powers.

QUERIES.
Is there any difference to the people of Ireland between being governed by a British cabinet or a British parliament? Is there any difference to the people of Ireland between being governed by the British parliament, or an Irish parliament under the influence of the British minister?

Is there any difference to the people of Ireland, whether the law of Poynings be repealed or not, if the British cabinet have in effect the same powers as by that law were given to another body?

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.
LINCHBURG, May 23.
MURDER.

By a gentleman from the western country, we have received the following intelligence.—About the 1st of April, a set of conspirators who feigned to be hunting horses, entered the house of Monsieur de la Turbess, a French settler on Clinch river, Russell county, Virginia, one of whom complained of being unwell. The politeness of Monsieur Turbess, thought to be unequalled, observed, that they seemed fatigued, asked them if they would take a glass of wine, and have breakfast. At the time they were partaking of the wine, &c. they were ordered to leave privately at each other, after which they went out and returned with uncommon change of countenance. No sooner had Monsieur Turbess who was walking across the floor, turned his back, but they with the beech of their guns, beat out his brains, and instantly knocked down his son and house-keeper, and after murdering them, (as they supposed) plundered his house of about 500 pounds in cash, besides many valuable clothes, watches, &c. A servant woman endeavoured to escape was drowned in Clinch river. The unfortunate son and house-keeper have recovered so far as to hope they may survive. The conspirators from account were about twelve in number, and to whom are imputed many depredations in the wilderness on Kentucky road. They were pursued and three of them taken and condemned by Russell county court, where they still remain in goal, one of whom has confessed the intended murder: another is the noted Obadiah Paine, formerly of Bedford. They are in pursuit of the perpetrators of this horrid murder, but have not taken them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.
The Senate of the United States, pursuant to summons, will assemble on Monday next.

Extract of a letter from N. York, June 5.
"The cavaliers have this morning finished examining the votes for governor, senators, and assembly men. Mr. Jay is chosen [governor] by a majority of 1580 votes; Mr. Van Rensselaer by nearly 700. We have 14 federal senators out of 24; and upwards of 25 assembly men majority. This is very pleasing to the lovers of peace and good order, and the true friends of government. This you can publish as authentic."

ACCOUNT
Of American vessels condemned in the Admiralty Court of Bermuda, since the commencement of the present contest between the French and British arms.

Ships,	2
Brigs,	21
Schooners,	34
Sloops,	21
	78
Cargoes condemned of the Baltimore,	1
London-Packet, do.	1
Eliza, Alexandria,	1
	3
A number of others have been carried in and interdictory decrees passed on	12
Total,	91
Belonging to the ports of	
Baltimore,	12
Philadelphia,	10
Virginia,	3
N. Carolina,	3
Bohon,	2
Rhode Island,	2
Massachusetts,	2
Charleston,	2
New York,	4
Newburyport,	3
Boston,	3
Unknown,	41
	93

The above account is copied from a late Baltimore paper, but on the depredations of these marauders are still, in

BALTIMORE, June 8.
By the brig Rover, captain Smith, from Cadix we learn, that the Algerines had a number of cruisers out at the time we sailed. It is said he was chased by two row boats armed, and had it not been for his vessel, was a remarkable fast sailer, and carried guns, he must have been taken by them.

The brig Philip captain Kutter, arrived here yesterday, seven days from Bermuda; captain Kutter says that no vessels were brought in during his day there, except the brig Maryland, of Georgetown, her cargo was taken out, and the lay waiting for trial at the time he sailed. He also informs, that the intentions of the people at Bermuda are the same as heretofore, in regard to the American vessels, but that they in general express a great desire to know the issue of Mr. Jay's negotiation.

Republican Journals.
DUMFRIES, June 13.
The Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting, has sentenced John Etica Guenet, a native of France, and citizen of America, to stand committed for the term of 12 calendar months, and pay a fine of 400 dollars, for having been concerned in furnishing, and fitting out an armed ship, from the port of Philadelphia called Les Jumeaux, with an intention that she should commit hostilities on subjects of foreign powers in amity with the United States.—An example of our impartial neutrality, what pity it is not respected!

The same court, after a trial of 11 hours, convicted John Mitchell of treason committed in the county of Allegheny. The emigration from Europe, this Summer, has a fair prospect of exceeding that of any former year. The ship *Maia*, arrived at New-York, from Grenock, has brought 50 passengers; the *Polly* and *Nancy* from Liverpool to Baltimore; and the ship *Two Sisters* arrived at Alexandria, from London, near 50—all respectable, healthy people, and no doubt, will become useful members of society.

The latest London papers which have been received, state the probability of Barrère's acquittal—should it be true, it exhibits a more moderate disposition in the French convention than the enemies of that nation are generally willing to admit.

By the late London accounts, it appears that the long-winded for Prince of Wales is arrived there. The issue of the royal pair's meeting is described as very affecting—the falling on her knees, he catching her up in his arms, &c. &c. But sorrow brings up the year, when the additional expenses to support this union comes to be stated.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing a NOTE or HAND, for the sum of Seven Pounds, given by the subscriber to a certain JOSEPH McCOLLUM, the same being dated the 28 of this present month.

AARON READ.
June 5, 1795.
WHEREAS several people that live adjoining me, in Aquia 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 persons continue so doing, or of hunting on my horse without liberty, I will take every advantage which the law allows to make them sensible of their error.

JAMES WARDER.
June 5, 1795.
A STRAY HORSE.
CAME to the subscriber's plantation about the 24th of April last, a Bay HORSE, nearly 15 hands high, about 4 years old, branded W, on the nose shoulder, and his two hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PATRICK MAUEN.
Prince William county, near the head of Potomac river, June 10, 1795.

a considerable degree, fronted, we expected a full up to the present date would still appear more vexatious—and to this, the numbers inflated by detraction, and the notices uttered by our nation, flag and character.

The vessel of the United States frigate, ordered to be sent to Baltimore, was laid the 18th inst.—an extreme length 148 feet. The recent report of the French having made a descent upon Ireland with 59 thousand men appears unfounded.

To render the Republican Journal as far as possible to country readers, the Editor will invariably, in future, devote a portion of it to
PRICES CURRENT.
Of the most material produce.
Tobacco, 17/6 to 25/ per Cwt.
Corn, 26/6 per barrel.
Wheat, 9/6 per bushel.

Messrs. KEMPE & Co.
That no nation enjoys the happiness of being governed by laws of their own framing more completely than the United States—and that nations, in short, should devote a great proportion of their knowledge to the formation of such laws as are best adapted to accelerate their prosperity and secure their tranquillity—are obviously axioms to any capacity.

From a position somewhat similar to the latter, a writer in your paper of the 5th inst. asserts, that the punishment of any crime, whatsoever, by death, is not only presumptuous, but a murderous usurpation of power. This gentleman, I am inclined to believe, has suffered the charitable dreams of humanity to hurry his imagination beyond the firm, immovable rock of justice—the only solid basis of every law.

"The death of the murderer cannot restore the life he has taken," certainly; but what other mode can be devised as a tribute, a consolation to the relatives of the worthy man, willfully slaughtered by the hand of a sanguinary villain? Until mankind arrive at that stage of perfection in which the majority of them shall be grave and pacific philosophers, never will the dreadful crime of intentional murder be considered expiated by ought but the blood of the perpetrator. Indeed, murder is a crime of no out-crying and horrid a nature, that it is generally discovered by society, or produces a delirium in the unhappy wretch who had been its cause, which often terminates in suicide—a crime even more execrable than murder. Surely then it is meritorious, instead of presumptuous, to prevent, by what has always been held out as a duty, the commission of a secondary crime, charged of deeper enormity than the primary one, of which it is merely an expiation.

The confinement of a criminal for life, is found, by incontrovertible experience, to be far short of the intended ends, which, I conceive, are to produce a serious repentance, and severe contrition—but, alas! where can the human mind contemplate scenes of such depravity and degeneracy as within the walls of a correction house. There the wretched, under the idea that he is atoning for his transgressions sufficiently in confinement, or by hard labour, scoffs at contrition, and, abandoning himself to licentious profanity, becomes forever callous to the stings of conscience, and utterly insensible to any future ray of virtue—perhaps (if my naturally be imagined) he is intent on effecting his escape, which, if accomplished, launches forth upon the world, a miscreant hackneyed in the ways of vice.

As well may it be said that the Supreme dispenser of rewards and punishments does himself indulge the perpetration of crimes for the purpose of punishing them himself, as that man has not the right to deprive man of life, for the deepest crimes, even when the power so to do is so amply invested in society, by that Power, whose creatures we are, and who, we evidently perceive, makes us his instruments in the distribution of justice.

The approach to a deliberate, ignominious death, cannot fail to produce compassion in the most obstinate mind, and is allowed to prepare the soul for a contrite view that sweet eternity, for which a state of difficult imprisonment forever disqualifies it with any hope of felicity—thus it becomes a religious duty to punish atrocious transgressions with death. And if we pay any respect to the opinions of learned and enlightened

men, we shall not only have the power of adopting, when the laws of nature have even commiserated to the usage—being above all prejudices, that of the many—there is a mode which at once degrades the human character nearly to the level of brutality, and is extremely hurtful to the feelings of the mind, inasmuch as it reduces one man to the necessity of lifting his hand, in cool blood, to laquerate and mangle the living flesh of his fellow men.

The necessity of punishments, in the present age, is obvious; and indeed no part of time has been exempt from the same fatal necessity. In this happy and enlightened country, we have but few of those offences termed capital, so narrow and shock our feelings. When we view, comparatively, the vast disproportion which we bear to most other nations in the scale of iniquity, we are struck with a momentary surprise, which soon vanishes before the excellency of our constitution—evident every where, and which affords to individuals, in any department, the opportunity of earning a comfortable subsistence—while the hard-earned pittance of the European subject, is wracked from his famishing family, to bribe the pampered haughtiness of aristocracy. The period, however, is anticipated, by many, when all civilized nations shall possess free and equitable governments, and, of course when corruption is banished to oblivion, we shall seldom hear of crimes or their concomitant punishments.

If you think the above deserves a place in your useful paper, by publishing it you will oblige me, who may perhaps become

An Occasional Correspondent.
Dumfries, June 8.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he continues to keep the Houle 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.

TARPLY BAYLY.
Beth, Berkley County, June 1, 1795.
A Transfer Tobacco Note
WAS LOST, on the 15th inst. about Aquia wharphouse, No. 21, 45th nett, issued from said wharphouse. Whoever finds said note, will oblige me by returning it. All persons are forewarned from purchasing said note, as due information has been lodged with the Inspector of this circumstance, and no person will be entitled to receive it without an assignment of said note from me.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN.
Aquia, May 19, 1795.

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PATRICK MAUEN.
Prince William county, near the head of Potomac river, June 10, 1795.

VARIETY.

THE TEAR.

OH! that the chemist's magic art
Could crystallize this sacred treasure!
Long should it glitter near my heart,

The little brilliant, ere it fell,
It's lustre caught from Chloë's eye:
Then, trembling, left its coral cell—
The spring of SENSIBILITY.

Sweet drop of pure and pearly light!
In thee the traits of virtue shine,
More calmly clear, more mildly bright
Than all the gems that gild the mine.

Benign restorer of the soul,
Who ever flies to bring relief,
When first she feels the rude control
Of love or pity, joy or grief.

The sage's and the poet's theme,
In ev'ry clime, in ev'ry age,
Thou charm'st in fancy's idle dream,
In reason's philosophic page.

That very law which moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

ANECDOTE.

A parsimonious justice of the peace,
being caught in a violent shower, took a
coach, and told the coachman where to
drive him to. On his way home, he
formed a plan to elude the payment of
the fare. When the coach stopped at
his door, he demanded of Jehu what his
fare was?—"Eighteen pence, Sir."—"
That is more than you are allowed by
law, and I will not pay it unless you
swear it is your fare; and no more."—"
That I will," said the coachman; "well
(replied his worship) I am a justice,"
and immediately, tendering the oath, the
coachman proved the truth of his asser-
tion. "Well, well, I believe you are an
honest man, and I will pay you your de-
mand." When taking six-pence from his
purse, said—"Here is six-pence, and
a shilling for your deposition makes 18
pence"—stepped into his house, and shut
the door, leaving the exasperated coachman
to curse him at his leisure.

BON MOT.

Not long since, two fathers passing
along a street, observed a taylor at work
with his coat off—and having the back
of his waistcoat patched with different
colours of cloth, induced the sons of
Neptune to crack a joke upon the poor
fellow—When one of them observed to
the other—"Damm's Jack, did you ever
see so many sorts of Cabbage grow on one
bump before?"

Lord Mansfield being told of the fol-
lowing motto on the coach of a very emi-
nent quack, "A Nuncius Salus," this
translated it, "God help the patient."

Useful Receipt for destroying Bugs.
Dissolve half a dram of corrosive sub-
limate in a quarter of an ounce of spirits
of salt, and mix it with one quart of
spirits of turpentine; shake the whole
well together, and wash all the places
where the bugs are supposed to lodge
with a brush in the same manner that
rooms are white-washed.

EXTRACT.

From a late French publication.
In the tower of London (which serves
for a place of confinement both to pa-
triot and wild beasts) the English
preserve a piece of old parchment,
bearing the title of Magna Charta. It
is shewn to the people at a livre each,
and antiquaries are sometimes permitted
to read it—not for the purpose of digest-
ing the principles, but of examining the
manner in which it is written, the size of
the letters, number of the words in a
line, the antiquity of the parchment, and
the impression the seal bears. "Here is
the bulwark of your freedom," exclaimed
the sapient keeper to a man to whom he
was exhibiting it; "here, in this iron
chest, is deposited the great charter of
your liberties!" "It will be acknow-
ledged," replied the man, "that you
keep them safely locked up."

From a late French paper.
THE BREAD-FRUIT.
LONDON: Printed by Dr. WILES,
dated Bath December 1795.
"Yesterday I was at Holland, where,
to my great satisfaction, I saw several of
the bread-fruit trees bearing fruit; and,
what is still more pleasing, they have e-
very appearance of bringing their fruit
to perfection.

"I counted seven bread-fruit on one
tree, the largest about the size of a
goose's egg, and of an oblong shape;
this kind is called Rumarce, or long
bread-fruit, by the Otahiteans. On
the other six trees, which are of the kind
called Pia, round or full bread-fruit,
are upwards of twenty young bread-fruit,
several of them nearly as large as the
oblong sort. It will be two or three
months before they are ready to eat."

"All the bread-fruit trees on Hol-
land estates shew a disposition to bear
fruit, though they are considerably less
than those in the nursery at Bath. This,
I imagine, is partly owing to the rich-
ness of the soil they are planted in, and
partly to their full exposure to the sea
air, which is indeed the natural climate
of the bread-fruit tree.

"Notwithstanding there are no fruit
at present on any of the bread-fruit trees
in the Bath nursery, yet one of the
smallest plants has already put out two
suckers from the roots; several of the
other trees have made long horizontal
roots, that are full of knobs, or white,
as it were—a sure sign they will throw
up plenty of suckers in a very short
time.

"Thus, Sir, we have the pleasure to
see the bread-fruit trees that have been
planted but 22 months, already bearing
fruit, and producing suckers."

"P. S. The largest bread-fruit tree in
the Bath nursery measures 17 feet four
inches high, and 20 inches in circum-
ference."

BOSTON.

Mr. Russell,
As the soap boilers in Boston, and its
vicinity, are much in the practice of mak-
ing rosin from turpentine, it may be of
service to publish the following singular
circumstance, which took place a few days
since, viz. That after baling the rosin
out of the kettle, in which it was made,
the chips, which as usual, were left in
the bottom, were put into a basket for
the purpose of draining from them what
rosin remained—and after remaining in
that situation for about seven hours, they
took fire, without having any communi-
cated to them after they were taken out
of the kettle; and had not the precau-
tion been taken to remove them at a dis-
tance from any building, the consequence
would, in all probability have been de-
structive.

DETHRONED MONARCHS.

The following gloomy picture of un-
fortunate monarchs is drawn by Mr. D.
Israeli, the celebrated author of the
Curiosities of Literature.

Toiture never appears in a more extra-
vagant humour than when she reduces
monarchs to become mendicants. This
is no uncommon revolution in her e-
ventful volumes. Modern history has re-
corded many such instances. After hav-
ing contemplated kings raised into divi-
nities, I shall present them now depressed
as beggars.

In Candid, or the Optimist, the read-
er will find an admirable stroke of Vol-
taire's. Eight travellers meet in an ob-
scure inn, and some of them with not
sufficient money to pay for a scurvy din-
ner. In the course of conversation, they
are discovered to be eight monarchs, in
Europe, who had been deprived of their
crowns.

What adds to this exquisite satire, those
eight monarchs are not of the fictitious
majesties of the poetic brain; imperial
shadows, like those that appeared to
Machtilt; but living monarchs, who
were wandering at that moment about
the world.

Tibodore, king of Corcha, is not yet
forgotten by many. Smollet, in his Fer-
dinand Count Fathom, has given us some
curious anecdotes, which paint very for-
sibly the singular distresses of that mo-
narch.

Others are added to this list. In
the year 1795, died at Paris, Antonio,
king of Portugal. His body is interred
at the Cordeliers and his heart deposited
at the Ave Maria. Nothing on earth was
capable of obliging this prince to re-

turn to his crown. He put it over to
his son, who was a great prince, and he
reigned for many years. The distressed
monarch was happy in one thing, which
is, that he had a faithful friend, who
had a servant, who proved a tender and faith-
ful friend, and who only desired to partici-
pate in his misfortunes, and to tollen
his sorrows; and, for the recompence of
his services, he only wished to be buried
at the feet of his dear master. This he-
ro, in loyalty, to whom the ancient Ro-
mans would have raised altars, was Don
Diego Bothei, one of the greatest lords
of the court of Portugal, and who drew
his origin from the kings of Bohemia.

Lilly, the astrologer, in his life and
death of king Charles the first, presents
us with another instance of an unfortunate
monarch. It is in the person of the old
queen mother of France. These are his
words.

"In the month of August, 1641, I
beheld the old queen mother of France
departing from London, in company of
Thomas earl of Arundel. A sad specta-
cle of morality it was and produced tears
from mine eyes, and many other behid-
ers, to see an aged, lean, decrepid, poor
queen, ready for her grave, necessitated
to depart hence, having no place of resi-
dence in this world left her, but where
the courtesy of her hard fortune assigned
it. She had been the only stately and
magnificent woman of Europe; wife to
the greatest king that ever lived in France;
mother unto one king and unto two
queens."

Hume supplies me with an anecdote
of singular royal distress. He informs us,
that the queen of England, with her son
Charles had a moderate passion assigned
her; but it was so ill paid, and her credit
ran so low, that, one morning, when the
Cardinal De Retz waited on her, she in-
formed him that her daughter, the prin-
cess Henrietta, was obliged to lie a-bed,
for want of a fire to warm her. To such
a condition was reduced in the midst of
Paris a queen of England, and daughter
of Henry IV. of France!

The daughter of James the first, who
married the elector Palatine, in her at-
tempts to get her husband crowned, was
reduced to the utmost beggary, and wan-
dered frequently in disguise as a mere va-
grant.

A strange anecdote is related of Char-
les VII. of France. Our Henry V. had
shrank his kingdom into the town of
Bourges. It is said, that having told a
shoemaker, after he had just tried a pair
of boots, that he had no money to pay for
them, Crispin had such various feelings
that he refused to suffer his majesty to
take the boots. It is for this reason says
Comines, I praise those princes who are
on good terms with the lowest of their
people; for they know not at what hour
they may want them.

This observation is not small a propos,
at the present critical moment. Louis
XVI. may have probably experienced
more than once the truth of the reflec-
tion of Comines.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

On Wednesday last there was a meet-
ing of the general committee from dif-
ferent counties, on the business of open-
ing the proposed road to Virginia. Sub-
scription papers were brought forward
to the amount of five hundred pounds,
but there are upwards of thirty papers
which have not been returned. As it was
impossible for the business to be finally
adjusted in so large a meeting, an execu-
tive committee was appointed, together
with a corresponding committee, with
instructions to use every proper step to
render the funds competent to the un-
dertaking. The executive committee as-
sembled in the evening, and after mature
deliberation and enquiry for several
hours, entered into an agreement with
colonel Johnson, col. Russell, and major
Houd, to open a ten foot road, adapted
to waggon, carrying fifteen hundred
weight, to be completed by the first day
of September. Some gentlemen have
offered to make a twelve foot road for two
thousand pounds: But the persons who
are actually employed, are to have but
250 dollars. But even at this price,
there will be a necessity of raising at least
one hundred and fifty pounds more than
the sum promised in the subscription pa-
pers already raised.

Wanted immediately,
An Apprentice to the
Printing Business.

Marshall and McCreey,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING-GOODS.

A. L. S. O.,
Loaf and brown Sugar, Lon-
don Porter, in hampers; Biscuits, Cof-
fee, Cotton, &c. Rum and Gin, in
barrels of 30 gallons; and Port Wine,
in barrels of 20 gallons.

Dumfries June 4, 1795.
Mrs. SIMSON,
Late of RICHMOND,
Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Dum-
fries and the adjacent towns, that she
has opened

A Boarding-School,
For the reception of Young Ladies,
(At the House of Thomas Lee, Esquire,
on the Hill)

WHERE she intends teaching all
kinds of needle-work, in silk
and worsted; she also teaches the tan-
bour and embroidery, with the art and
elegance of shading, and taste in the
arrangement of patterns. She designs
the work and executes the drawing her-
self, without any additional expense to
the ladies—Painting and drawing are al-
so taught by her. The parents or guar-
dians may rely on the highest attention
being paid to their conduct by her, who
wishes to cultivate their young minds, as
well as form their manners, and who shall
spare no pains to effect it. She flatters
herself that she has given satisfaction to
the parents of those whom she has already
had the honour to instruct—and gained
the love of her pupils. Reading, spelling
and writing taught with propriety.

Terms of tuition—Ladies at all kind
of work, painting, and drawing, one
guinea entrance, and six guineas per ann.
Children at plain-work and reading, four
guineas per ann, and half a guinea en-
trance. Ladies boarded at £. 20 per year,
including their bed, bedding, and washings.

Dumfries, June 4.

LOST,
BETWEEN this place and Mr. John
Dunbar's Quarry, a small neat SIL-
VER WATCH—the number and mak-
er's name supposed to be D. Edmund's
Liverpool—No. 778, without chain or
ring. Any person delivering it to the
printer hereof, shall be handsomely re-
warded.

Dumfries, June 2d, 1795.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
MPHERSON, HESLOP, & CO.
Was dissolved, by mutual

consent, on the 1st of June inst. Those
who have any demands against the said
firm, are requested to render their ac-
counts for settlement; and those who
are indebted are requested to make im-
mediate payment to JOHN G. HESLOP,
in Dumfries.

JOHN MPHERSON,
JOHN G. HESLOP,
GEORGE LEE.
Dumfries June 7, 1795.

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

ALL persons who have claims against
the Estate of ELIZABETH GRA-
HAM, late of Prince William county, are
requested to bring them in immediately;
and all those who are indebted to the said
Estate are desired to make immediate
payment to the subscriber.
WILLIAM GRAHAM, Executor of
ELIZABETH GRAHAM, deceased.
May 29, 1795.

COMMITTED to my gaol custody,
this instant a Negro Woman, who
calls herself Betty 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 Oznaburg 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 a-
way, or otherwise I shall proceed as the
law directs.
GEORGE LANE, D. S. & Clerk.
Dumfries, Virginia, May 23, 1795.