

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL;

AND

DUMFRIES ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY JAMES KEMPE and CO. near the Post-Office.

[15 Shillings per annum.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1795.

[No. VI. Vol. I.]

MISCELLANY.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.
CORSIKA.

The value of the kingdom of Corsica, since his majesty's auspicious election to the throne, having been a subject of some controversy, we subjoin a few extracts from a report which was the result of ten months enquiry made by civil commissioners sent from Paris to the island. There seems no reason to suspect this report of partiality or prejudice, for it was made at a time when the French had apprehension of losing Corsica, having been drawn up in the beginning of 1792, and communicated by the minister Roland to the legislative assembly in September, 1792.

In 1790, the French found the inhabitants divided into two parties, oppressing and oppressed in turn, the weaker always ready to call on foreign aid. This party spirit they kept under, but could not subdue; for, early in the French revolution, it broke out with all its former violence. Independent of what might be called open acts of hostility, there were forty-five assassinations in four districts only, within eighteen months, for which no person was called publicly to account, and the decision of civil disputes depended entirely on, whether the plaintiff or the defendant was of the same party with the judge.

Under the old French government, the military establishment for Corsica consisted of two Swiss and two French regiments; and yet the annual expence over and above the revenue, was from 7 to 800,000 livres.

In 1791 the commissioners found 927 monks at 500 livres each, and 460 curates at 1200 livres each, making together, without including the bishop, grand vicars, &c. &c. an annual expence for the clergy of 1,200,000 livres, while the fee simple of all the ecclesiastical property in the island was not worth 400,000 livres.

The produce of taxes upon real and personal property was 284,800 livres, and the taxes of every other description added but little to the amount. The estimate of annual expenditure, over and above the whole revenue, was three millions of livres.

The forests were extensive, but of little value from their distance from water carriage, and their being no roads. The shepherds had made prodigious devastations in them, by burning the timber for the sake of the ashes, which they sold for a little barley.

The abstract of the commissioners's report is, "Corsica, by its insular position, by the nature of its soil and climate, by the manners of its inhabitants, differs entirely from every other department of France. No other presents, as it does, a thin population of 150,000 souls spread over an extent of 560 square leagues; no other exhibits a soil so rugged, so mountainous, so difficult to traverse in every sense; no other shews inhabitants so poor, so little industrious in every art, especially in commerce and agriculture, and at the same time so passionately fond of arms, of an idle and wandering course of life. No other is so little advanced in all kinds of science, especially in the practice and theory of government, in the knowledge and execution of the laws and the constitution."

FROM THE ENGLISH REVIEW.

THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

The deluge of the Greb, in the province of Utrecht, by which the French penetrated into Holland, presented to the Batavians a Thermopylae, but there was not to be found a Leonidas. The Stadtholder, the hereditary prince of Orange,

one of the ancient nobility, and a few military as well as civil officers, did all their power to animate their countrymen to resistance.

But the enthusiasm of William III. of England, who, incensed by the numerous cruelties of Louis XIV. said that he would dispute every inch of the land, and then die in the last—the enthusiasm of William the III. would perhaps have been insufficient to arouse the Dutch from their lethargic indifference to the public weal, and rekindle that *amor patriæ*, the great genius and guardian angel of oppressed kingdoms and states for which there is no substitute. The Austrians and the English, with their more powerful arms, retreated before the *insubordinate* of the enemy; the Dutch themselves, alone could oppose mass to mass; alone effect their own salvation. But few cared for the public; all were intent on their private concerns, and according to their prejudices or predilections, their hopes or their fears, consulted their individual interests. The French party, whose confidence in the fair promises of the invaders was in proportion to their antipathy to the stadtholder, and the smart sensibility with which they recollected the Prussian invasion under the duke of Brunswick, affected to rejoice, and were indeed perhaps, stupid enough to rejoice sincerely at the approach of the enemy. Many of the Orange party, with their wealth, left the country. The stadtholder himself, every patriotic exertion being made in vain, came with his family and some of his most intimate friends, into England.

Thus have we seen the origin, progress, and termination of the famous Dutch commonwealth, whose history abundantly verifies its motto, *Concordia res crescit, discordia maxima dilabuntur*. This political drama, occupying the space of two hundred and fifty years, presses on the least attentive mind the most important reflections.

First—no state, merely commercial, can long preserve its political independence. When the military spirit, with an attachment to the soil, departs from a nation, and each individual appreciates all things by the standard of loss and gain, then it depends for protection on foreign armies; that is, it has only a choice of masters. The Dutch had an option of German masters, English masters, and French masters; and they have chosen the latter.

Secondly—although money, in those times of extended intercourse, and military instrumentality and preparation, be proverbially called the *hæwæ* of war, it is very evident that there are other circumstances of much more consequence in war, on a mighty scale, than even money. The Dutch nation is more numerous now, and infinitely more wealthy, than they were in the end of the sixteenth, and beginning of the seventeenth century, when they defied the armies of Spain and Austria, collected on their frontiers in the Netherlands, the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, the great entrepot of commerce, and, by natural fertility, as well as the state of the arts, and the possession of the Scheldt, singularly adapted for the construction of magazines and arsenals. There was a people more congenial with the Batavians than with the French, interposed between the French and that people—and the embouchure of the Scheldt, was actually in their possession. The Austrians and Spaniards then, in possession of the ten catholic provinces of the Netherlands, were enemies at least as formidable to the Dutch of former times, poor and oppressed, as the French were to them in the present war, when the most powerful nations were confederated with the Hollanders against this numerous people.

But how different the result of their different situations? *Virtus proflantur auro*. Wealth is not so much the cause as the effect of exertion.

EXPERIMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

[From CRELL'S *Chemical Journey*.]

1. COMMON vinegar on being boiled in a matras with charcoal powder, became perfectly limpid like water.

2. The following are some of the remarkable effects that take place in the purification of honey: as long as honey diluted with a sufficient quantity of water is boiled with charcoal powder, a very unpleasant and peculiar smell is perceived.

If the charcoal powder is not added to the honey and water (*hydromel*) in a quantity sufficient for absorbing all the mucilaginous parts, the filtrated hydromel constantly appears of a semitransparent blackish colour; and this continues till the necessary quantity of charcoal powder is added, and then the liquor runs through the filter as clear water.

If the residuum of charcoal powder which served to deprive the honey of its smell and slimy matter be lixivated with a large quantity of water, the matter will acquire a similar semi-pellucid black colour.

If this black water be evaporated, the black matter will be deposited on the sides of the vessel in the form of a foam, that is, very soft and unctuous to the touch. That these effects are owing to the slimy parts of the honey, seems to be proved by the following experiments:

3. To a diluted solution of an ounce of gum-arabic was gradually added charcoal powder by pounds; the mixture was well boiled, and a little of it was frequently filtered for examination.

The liquor, however, constantly ran through the blotting-paper turbid and dark-coloured, till 30lbs. of charcoal powder, with a proportionate quantity of water for its dilution, had been mixed with it, and then the percolated liquor was clear. The whole of the filtrated liquor was now evaporated, but none of the gum was any longer to be found in it, so that it must have been decomposed or simply absorbed by the charcoal.

5. Charcoal powder has the same effect upon other fluids which contain either vegetable mucilage or animal gluten. They will not run clear through the filter till they have been completely deprived of their mucilaginous or glutinous parts, by the addition of a proper quantity of charcoal powder.

6. Beer, milk, or lemon-juice, mixed with charcoal powder, remain of a turbid black colour, until the latter is added in a quantity sufficient for depriving those fluids of all their mucilaginous, caseous, and oily parts, for which effect these fluids must be diluted with a prodigious quantity of water.

7. From these facts we may determine *a priori*, and without having recourse to experiments, the cases in which this clarifying powder of charcoal is not at all applicable: it is not applicable to any of those substances in whole mixtures and composition, oily, gummy, or gelatinous matter constituting an essential and necessary part. On the other hand, charcoal powder may be advantageously employed in all those cases in which we wish to separate and remove the above mentioned principles.

8. Charcoal powder, over which a very empyreumatic distilled vinegar that has been concentrated by freezing, had been abstracted till the charcoal was become dry, displayed upon its surface all the colours of a peacock's tail.

9. All sorts of vessels, and other objects, may be purified from long re-

tained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after their grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and pot-ash.

10. In the common mode of clarifying honey, a great deal of scum is separated: from this scum we may obtain honey perfectly pure and clear: by diluting it with a proper quantity of water, and adding to it, while on the fire, as much charcoal powder as is necessary to make it filter clear. The filtrated liquor is afterwards to be evaporated to a proper consistence.

11. Upon the disagreeable bitter taste of salt water, charcoal has not the least effect. This seems to me to prove, that its nauseous taste is not owing to bituminous matter, but to the earthly neutral salts; for the charcoal would certainly extract or absorb any bituminous matter from the water, whereas upon salts the charcoal has no effect.

UTILITY.

The *Lycæum of arts* at Paris, is one of those precious public establishments, which, notwithstanding the revolutionary agitations that have rapidly succeeded each other during these three years last past, have never slackened a single moment in their successful efforts to increase the resources and prosperity of their country, and be serviceable to mankind in general by offering to the public as the fruits of long meditations, useful inventions, leading to the perfection of agriculture, manufactures and sciences. The members of the *Lycæum* not content with joining in the general emulation that reigns all over France since the revolution, with respect to the propagation of arts and sciences, had, with their funds, provided for the education of 400 orphans, and persons unable to pay for their instruction, and have now augmented that number to one thousand, by the addition of 600 pupils of the normal school.

In the public sitting of March, which was the 25th since the foundation of the *Lycæum* the secretary announced that there would be an extraordinary sitting on the 10th March, when the dialogical course [*course dialogique*] detained for the pupils of the normal school will be opened. The pupils, who are all men advanced in knowledge, and of distinguished talents have been invited to communicate all remarks and hints that can in any manner interest the present state of arts and industry of the 90 departments they are deputed from. This manner of rendering the stay of these citizens at Paris as useful as possible, offers an opportunity of acquiring the most minute knowledge of each department of France, and promises important advantages to all branches of industry and sciences in the whole extent of the republic.

Among the several subjects treated during this sitting was that of a loom of a new construction invented by the brothers Colongette, very simple and particularly adapted for fabricating lines, muslins, woollen stuffs, &c. of an extraordinary width in such a manner that the shuttle and the beam move without requiring more strength than that of a child of 15 years old.

Several other new objects of perfection in the arts obtained honourable mentions and medals. Citizen Milet Mureau read at the close of the sitting a new designed and affecting note on the last voyage and death of the celebrated La Peyrouse.

BLANK BONDS

For SALE, and Blanks of every kind printed with neatness and dispatch, at the office of the *Republican Journal*.

Foreign Intelligence

ROME, (Italy) March 24. Letters from Algiers mention, that the dey is inclined to make peace with the American States...

From the VISTULA, March 26. The fate of Poland does not seem to be fixed yet, or rather it does not seem to be decided yet how the neighbouring powers intend to divide it...

Courland felt this first of all, and therefore at a public diet, has renounced its feudal connection with Poland. On the 20th inst. the nobility and commons of the dukedoms of Courland and Semigalia...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris. These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars...

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewicz, have been sent into Siberia. HAMBURG, April 20.—They write from Balle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the laudgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded...

OSNABURG, April 25.—Three hundred English who had been in French prisons arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutenant-general, arrived here yesterday. April 28. A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yesterday. The Prussian guards, it is said, will break up in the beginning of next month for Berlin and Potsdam...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 31. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris. These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars...

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewicz, have been sent into Siberia. HAMBURG, April 20.—They write from Balle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the laudgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded...

OSNABURG, April 25.—Three hundred English who had been in French prisons arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutenant-general, arrived here yesterday. April 28. A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yesterday. The Prussian guards, it is said, will break up in the beginning of next month for Berlin and Potsdam...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 31. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris. These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars...

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewicz, have been sent into Siberia. HAMBURG, April 20.—They write from Balle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the laudgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded...

OSNABURG, April 25.—Three hundred English who had been in French prisons arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutenant-general, arrived here yesterday. April 28. A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yesterday. The Prussian guards, it is said, will break up in the beginning of next month for Berlin and Potsdam...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 31. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris. These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars...

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewicz, have been sent into Siberia. HAMBURG, April 20.—They write from Balle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the laudgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded...

OSNABURG, April 25.—Three hundred English who had been in French prisons arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutenant-general, arrived here yesterday. April 28. A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yesterday. The Prussian guards, it is said, will break up in the beginning of next month for Berlin and Potsdam...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 31. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris. These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars...

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewicz, have been sent into Siberia. HAMBURG, April 20.—They write from Balle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the laudgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded...

OSNABURG, April 25.—Three hundred English who had been in French prisons arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutenant-general, arrived here yesterday. April 28. A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yesterday. The Prussian guards, it is said, will break up in the beginning of next month for Berlin and Potsdam...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 31. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris. These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars...

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewicz, have been sent into Siberia. HAMBURG, April 20.—They write from Balle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the laudgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded...

OSNABURG, April 25.—Three hundred English who had been in French prisons arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutenant-general, arrived here yesterday. April 28. A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yesterday. The Prussian guards, it is said, will break up in the beginning of next month for Berlin and Potsdam...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 31. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 14. The magazines, destined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris. These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars...

April 15. From Lithuania letters have been received, stating that the Polish patriots Dealinski, Maltowski, and Niemcewicz, have been sent into Siberia. HAMBURG, April 20.—They write from Balle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the laudgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded...

OSNABURG, April 25.—Three hundred English who had been in French prisons arrived here yesterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The prince of Wurtemberg, a Prussian lieutenant-general, arrived here yesterday. April 28. A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yesterday. The Prussian guards, it is said, will break up in the beginning of next month for Berlin and Potsdam...

L O N D O N. April 26. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 27. Reports were yesterday made very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic...

April 28. The Americans purchased their late peace with the Dey of Algiers for the sum of two millions of dollars...

April 29. We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquillity. A part of the French troops have left the opposite shore of the Ems, but the country of Westphalia is wholly evacuated by them...

April 30. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

April 31. The French fleet has returned to Toulon. The last advices mention, that the French army under the command of general Kellerman will speedily be put in motion...

Republican Journal

DUNMUR, June 19.

A new French ambassador, Citizen Adet, is arrived at Newport from Rochefort, after a passage of 44 days; Citizen Le Tomb, former consul at Boston, is also arrived, and is supposed to be the consular general to the United States.

This arrival brings a copy and confirmation of the Prussian treaty with France; and intelligence that a negotiation was on foot with Spain—that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, had been transported to Cayenne, for life, pursuant to a decree of the Convention, and that Vadier had made his escape to Switzerland—that 15 other representatives, who had been favourable to the cause of Barrere, were imprisoned in the Chateau de Ham, in Picardy.

The Hon. Richard Ryder, Esq. second son of Lord Harrowby, (29 years old the 5th of July, 1795) is appointed to be minister plenipotentiary to the United States, vice George Hammond recalled. By a Savannah paper, of the 21st ult. it appears that a Convention of the State of Georgia had met on the 16th at Louisville. Several resolutions were adopted, one respecting the petitions which complain of the sale of the Western lands by the legislature of that State in December last is as follows: "Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, that from the numbers, respectability, and grounds of complaint, stated in the sundry petitions laid before them, this is a subject of importance. The convention has also ordered that Louisville be the seat of government, and that the necessary officers do remove their offices to that place before the next meeting of the general legislature."

Were Mr. Munro to copy at Paris the conduct of Citizen Fauchet at Philadelphia, he would denounce the National Convention of France, for concluding a treaty of peace and amity with the "despot of Prussia, who has sworn against our Dutch allies, our allies the French, and the unfortunate Poles!—And Mr. Munro can do it with all such propriety, as Mr. Fauchet denounced Mr. Jay's treaty." Boston paper.

Messrs. Kays & Co. THE notice taken by "An occasional Correspondent," in your paper of the 12th inst., of the opinion entertained by a few, that societies ought not to enjoin the suffering of death as a punishment for any crime whatsoever, merits the acknowledgments of those few, and may be an apology for your publishing what is here offered by one of them in favour of that opinion.

Some of us have recalled those whom they had banished, and afterwards received considerable benefits from their services. They have desired to honour with rewards, some whom they had capitally punished. That one hath been executed for a private murder, and afterwards found to be innocent, difficulties that injustice may be done by taking away that which it is impossible to restore.

To the various opinions among the most zealous and other professors of Christianity concerning death, may, in establishing political institutions, be added those of believers in part, and of different systems and dispensations; this variety of opinions shews us to be incompetent to determine its just weight, considered as a punishment.

I rather think the compensation which some discover at their approach to death, is expressive of something in their nervous system, than as a proper preparation to their entrance into eternity; since many, esteemed really good, are much agitated, and others of the opposite character show little emotion at what they may suppose to be their final dissolution, even when brought on in an ignominious manner.

What can be more friendly to a person regardless of fatality, than to hurry him from the infamy attached to the crime of which he has been convicted, should he be incapable of feeling contrition? What greater good can be done to the repentant than to shorten his days here, and secure his title to everlasting happiness? and how awful is the thought of precipitating a soul to eternal misery, if a possibility of repentance and amendment remained!

Had I the will to be human nature in the most perfect sense, I would not be a man, but I would be a creature of the most perfect nature, yet I have given credit to representations of very considerable advantages resulting from work-houses in Pennsylvania.

Free rates will never want resources to support the best attempts to reform or punish the fugitives. Such attempts can never make us less the mistress of distributing justice under the government of the Supreme ruler and dispenser; for should violence be necessary for the removal of some, other means would be ready, and a nobler province assigned to the collective wisdom of such rights.

If the exercise of this constant right ought to be relinquished from other considerations, it cannot be insisted, that it ought to be confined from what I call it in the Convention, by any but such as approve of the said violence, at this day, every ingrate and precept delivered by Moses to the Israelites. I am, gentlemen, your obd. servt. June 7, 1795. A Correspondent.

For the Republican Journal, &c. THE MOCKING BIRD. Go, tuneful bird, that cheer'd the groves, To Laura's grotto wing thy way, And there, where carefully the roves, Thy sweetest vocal strains display.

And if the deign thy notes to hear, And if the praise thy matin long, Tell her the founts that foote her ear To other simple birds belong.

Tell her, in richer plumes arrayed, The bird from Indias' shores may shade, But ask the lovely, partial maid, What are his tricks compar'd to thine.

Then bid her shun yon roving beak, All fickle lovers treat with scorn, And turn her heart to Strephon's woe, Who sings her praise, and sings forlorn.

COMMOTIONS IN FRANCE. FROM a very happy perusal of the Paris papers to the 12th April, it appears that provisions, bread especially, is extremely scarce throughout the nation. Riots have taken place in consequence, in several places. At Rouen the people rose, seized the cannon at the town house, cried out, "Long live Louis XVII," he alone can procure us bread," overawed the national guard, and appeared bent on something desperate; and were not persuaded to disperse without great difficulty.

It also appears that something very serious took place at Paris about the 18th of April, when a decree of accusation was passed against Barrere and his accomplices. The convention was grossly insulted by an immense mob, above half women, who, under a pretence of asking for bread, urged on, no doubt, by the royalists and anarchists, rushed into the hall of the assembly, clamorously demanding bread, calling on the mountains to thunder on the heads of the Terrorists and Talliens, and once more save the country. The president besetted them to retire, and leave the assembly to deliberate calmly, for the general good. The presb. however continued to increase, till the members were absolutely forced from their seats, obliged to adjourn in confusion, and make their escape over the balconies.

General PICMEGRU happened to be then at Paris, concerting measures with the committee of general welfare struck a bold stroke, and immediately appointed him temporary commandant of the Paris militia. At their head he soon quelled the rioters; but not before he had been obliged to exercise all his courage, firmness and prodence. One attempt was made to assassinate him, by which he was wounded in the breast by a pistol ball; he had a horse killed under him, and was dismounted and thrown to the ground three times during the riot. One young officer, who was active in arresting the ringleaders, after having his thigh broke by a market ball fell, and was instantly seized by the women, who tore off his clothes, and were actually beginning to cut him alive, when he was rescued. (It is worthy of remark, that women were by far the most ferocious part of the mob, and most sanguinary and obstinate when in the convention.) The real opinions of

Paris, and the national guard, were not concerned in the riot, but cheerful spectators at the next sitting of the convention, and called the hall, and swore to protect the honour and dignity of the government. The principal objects of the violent party, the proposed honors of the late convention, were expelled. In short, it appears that the moderates have completely triumphed over their opponents. When these accounts left Paris, all was calm; the ill disposed were watched, and the Convention, with republican guards at every avenue, were deliberating in security. Phil. pap.

FRENCH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. [We copy the following from the Public Ledger, a London paper received a few days since, by the Ship Two Sisters.] Columbian Mirror. The late Emigration from France to America has excited jealousies and alarms from the population of the former, as may be seen by the following extract from one of the late Paris Monteurs:—"JOSEPH FAUCHET, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, to the United States of America, writes thus to the minister for the foreign department at Paris:—"

"Philadelphia, the 2d day of Sanclutide, the 2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible. "Citizen, I have already apprized you, (in my last dispatches) of the intrigues practised by the great American proprietors, to seduce French adventurers to this country, and to sell to them, for a stipulated sum, sometimes a hundred per cent. certain territories to which they cannot prove their right, because they extend beyond the American boundaries. The great danger of tolerating among us such a spirit of plunder, must be obvious; and I think it is necessary that the circumstance should be made public, in order that our fellow-citizens may know what risks they incur.

"I transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter which I have just now received, and which I beg of you to communicate to the committee of public safety. State of Georgia, county of Greene, Greenborough, 24th Aug. 1794. Sir, "In this country there are crowds of idle speculators, who survey the lands, whether in a barren state, or in the possession of the lawful proprietors, or beyond the limits prescribed by the last treaty with the Indians. These pretended proprietors obtain grants by stratagems from the temporary governors or officers of state; but the laws of the country prohibit all grants obtained thus surreptitiously.

"These impostors sell their pretended property to the merchants, who dispose of them to Mr. Robert Morris, and he again to those French families who have already arrived, or who intend to migrate into this country. "Behold the fact.—The fatal effects of this infamous series of iniquities have at last been discovered, to the prejudice and ruin of the families alluded to.

"If you think it necessary that the contents of this letter should be published, with my name annexed, both in English and in French, here and in Europe, I have not the least objection. I am, Sir, Your very humble servant, J. FAUCHET. Addressed—To Citizen J. B. FAUCHET, French ambassador in the United States of America. (A true copy) "J. B. FAUCHET."

On the 15th May last, died at Long-hill, Daniel Cooper, Esq. on the 7th of May he was one hundred years old, he was formerly one of the judges of the county of Morris, which office he sustained with reputation. A few Weeks ago was buried at Morris town, a Mr. Scales, a German, about fifty years a resident in the county of Morris, and was 207 years old when he died. There have been several other funerals there lately, of persons near 100 years old.

On Saturday last, Negro Tom, commonly called Tom Cook, belonging to Mr. Luke Canaan, was tried by a special court held for that purpose, and being found guilty of burglary was sentenced to suffer death on the 17th day of next month.

By the following extract of an act of assembly, passed in the year 1792, you will oblige a... "No person whatever shall buy, sell, or receive of, to, or from a slave, any commodity whatsoever, without the leave or consent of the master, owner, or overseer of such slave. And if any person shall presume to deal with any slave without such leave or consent, he or she or the owner of such slave, four times the value of the thing so bought, sold or received, to be recovered with costs, by action on the case in any court of record within this commonwealth, and shall also forfeit and pay the further sum of twenty dollars to any person who will sue for the same; to be recovered with costs by summons and petition, in the same manner as other debts, not exceeding twenty dollars, nor under five dollars, in any court of record, or receive on his or her bare back, thirty-nine lashes well laid on, at the public whipping-post; but shall nevertheless be liable to pay the costs of such summons and petitions."

PRICES CURRENT. The same as last week. Erratum in our last. In the advertisement signed James Warder—For "Aquia Neck," read Quantico Neck.

NOTICE. THE Gentlemen of Dumfries are requested to meet at Mr. Spence's on Monday Evening next the 22d inst. to form arrangements for the CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY. Will be SOLD FOR CASH. On Monday, the 6th day of July, being Prince-William Court Day, Sundry Wearing apparel, and other articles, late the property of Christopher Russell, deceased.

All persons having any demands against the estate of the said Russell, 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.

A Transfer Tobacco Note WAS LOST on the 10th inst. about Aquia warehouse, No. 57, 42 lb. nett, issued from said warehouse. Whoever finds said note, will oblige me by returning it. All persons 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.

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 room 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. Bath, Berks County, June 1, 1795.

FOR SALE. A TRACT OF LAND, LYING directly on Patuxent 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 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. Brannan, Merchant, Agent, or the subscriber, living in Clarke county, Maryland, near Port-Tobacco; any letters, directed to either, will be attended to. JOHN BRONAUGH. May 8.

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 Tack-both 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 article 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, Reporter of Samuel Brad, Sheriff. May 29, 1795.

VARIETY.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.

Though grandeur flies my humble roof,
Tho' wealth is not my share,
Tho' lowly is my little cot,
Yet happiness is there.

A tender wife, with mild control,
By sympathy retain'd,
When rage the tumults of the breast,
Becalm's my troubled mind.

Three pledges of our mutual love,
Kind Providence has given,
And competence, to nurse their hopes,
Is all we ask of Heaven.

Still, from the little we enjoy,
A little we dispense;
And watch the buddings of their mind
Just blossoming to sense.

With arm entwain'd in arm we sit,
And join their hands to pray;
And teach the accents of their tongue,
To hail the rising day.

At eve again they kneel and bless
The hours which now are past;
And hope their cherish'd virtues may
Prove happiness at last.

Accept, Great Father of us all,
Accept their little prayers,
And grant the nurslings of our youth
May crown our silver hairs.

Let those whose weak and infant limbs
With tenderness we guide,
Be props unto our age when down
The steep of life we glide.

KISSING,
By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

When we dwell on the lips of the lass we
adore,
Not a pleasure in nature is missing:
May his soul be in heav'n; he deserved it
I'm sure,

Who was first the inventor of kissing.
Mader ADAM I very well think was the
man,
Whose discovery will ne'er be surpass'd,
Well, since the sweet game with creation
began,

To the end of the world may it last!

A GENEALOGICAL ANECDOTE.

Not an hundred years ago a certain
person, whose descendant sat in the upper
house of Great Britain, was created a
baron, whose father had been lord mayor
of London and a foundling. The
son of this baron, enjoying the title after
his father, was one day in company with
some of his own rank, who were boasting
of the antiquity of their families; "well,
(said the baron) I am the fourth lord
of my family;" "How can that be, my
lord, you are surely but the second?"
"I can demonstrate what I say;" "Pray
let us hear;" "I am a lord, my father
was a lord;" "Very well, you can go
no further;" "O yes, (said he) my
grand father was lord mayor of London;"
"Very true; but there you are stop'd;"
"Not at all, (said he) for my great-grand
papa was the Lord Mayor too."

From a late London paper.

AFRICAN HEROISM and PHILOSOPHY.

In the most polished and flourishing
period of the reign of Lewis XIV.
two negroes, the sons of a prince, being
brought to the French court, the king
appointed a Jesuit to instruct them in
letters and religion, and gave each a
commission in his guards. The elder,
who was remarkable for great candour
and ingeniousness, made rapid improve-
ments in both. A brutal officer, upon
some dispute, insulted him with a blow,
which the gallant youth, after some hesi-
tation, but with evident marks of diffi-
culty, declined resenting. A gentleman,
who saw the transaction, and who had
an affection for the negro, took an op-
portunity the same evening to talk upon
the subject—said his behaviour was pu-
bilianous, and that if he did not resent
the affront, he would be branded with
cruelty, and have his commission taken
from him. "Consider," said his friend,
"you are a soldier, and as such, bound by
the strict laws of honour."—The good

father replied the youth, "I whom I
owe my knowledge, has told me that a
Christian should by no means retaliate im-
pulses."—"The good father," answered
his friend, "may fit you for a monastic
by his lessons, but never for the army,
or the rules of a court. In a word,"
continued he, "if you do not call the
colonel to a severe account, you will be
despised."

"I would fain," answered the young
man, "act consistently in every thing;
but since you press, with that regard to
my honour, which you have always
shewn, and since I find there is in christi-
anity, one revelation for soldiers, and
another for merchants and gowdines,
I will change a resolution, which I own
cost me much pains, and a victory in
which I gloried. Go," continued he,
"my friend, and desire the ruffian, who
insulted my honour, to meet me early in
the morning."—They met accordingly,
and fought: and the brave African, not
only disarmed his adversary, but com-
pelled him to acknowledge his offence, and
ask forgiveness publicly. This done, on
the next day he threw up his commission,
and desired the king's leave to return to
his father, and his original consistent
worship: At parting, he embraced his
brother and his friend; and with tears in
his eyes, observed, that he could not be
persuaded there was any use in a faith so
unaccountable, as that which permitted
to act so directly opposite to its establish-
ed principles.

THE UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF
Peter Pindar, Esquire.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are opened at
the office of the AURORA, for an
edition elegantly printed in quarto, and
not pressed, of

PINDARINA; or,
PETER'S PORT FOLIO:

CONTAINING,
Tale, fable, translation, ode, elegy, epi-
gram, song, pastoral, letters,
with extracts from tra-
gedy, comedy, ope-
ra, &c. by

PETER PINDAR, Esq.

THE EDITOR of the Aurora has
made such an arrangement with the au-
thor of the celebrated writings, distin-
guished by the signature of PETER PIN-
DAR, as to be able to publish an elegant
edition of the hitherto unpublished works
before the London edition can meet the
eye of the American public through the
usual channel. In the British metropolis
they are to appear in weekly numbers;
from the office of the Aurora they shall
issue as regularly as the uncertainty of
an intercourse by sea will permit. On
the merit of the performance, not a word
need be said.—The writer is well known
to every friend to literature; and it is
enough to mention, that the work now
offered has never before been, in whole,
or in part, published.

The price of subscription is one sixth of
a dollar, to each weekly number. To
non-subscribers the price will be advan-
ced. The price of three numbers to be
paid on delivery of the first, and the
same sum on the delivery of each third
number thereafter.

The size of the work the Editor can-
not determine. The author, indeed, de-
clares himself at a loss to fix it, but con-
jectures one or two handsome volumes.
Philadelphia, May 27.

The Printer of this paper will re-
ceive subscribers names, and transmit them
to the editor of the Aurora.

GENTLEMEN who hold subscrip-
tion papers for publishing the
New Virginia Justice, will particularly
oblige the author, by returning them
immediately to Robert Pollard, Esq; of
Richmond. The size of the work hav-
ing far exceeded the limits contemplated
by the author, he finds it necessary either
to expunge some of the matter, or to en-
crease the price to non subscribers;—the
latter he preferred.—He is therefore ex-
tremely solicitous to be furnished with
the names of those who are entitled to
the benefit of the original proposals.—
In two weeks the work will be put to
press, and completed with all possible ex-
pedition. In the mean time the manu-
script will be deposited with Mr. Pollard
for the inspection of those who have pa-
troned the performance.

W. W. MENING,
February 28, 1795.

Mrs. SIMMONS,

Late of Richmond,
has removed to the adjacent town, that she
may open
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 tam-
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 expence 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,
finding their bed, bedding, and washing.
Dumfries, June 4.

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 near
shoulder, and his two hind feet white.
The owner is desir'd to come, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take him away.
PATRICK MACUEN,
Prince William county, near the head
of Powell's run, June 10, 1795.

WHEREAS several people that
live adjoining me, in Quantico
Neck, have lately made a constant prac-
tice of pulling down my fences, setting
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.

COMMITTED to my gaol custody,
this instant a Negro Woman, who
calls herself *Bessy 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 4 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 Ozanburg 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 stock-
ings. She says she was born free. The
owner (if any) is desir'd to prove his
property, pay charges, and take her a-
way, or otherwise I shall proceed as the
law directs.
GEORGE LANE, D. S. & Gaoler.
Dumfries, Virginia, May 23, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS

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

ELIJAH ATHA.
(A) E (B) Aris Buckner.
(C) Edward Carter, Esq. John Clark
near the Red-House, Fauquier.
(D) Dr. John M. Daniel, Charles
county Maryland.
(G) Jacob Gardner, Prince-William.
Walter Graham, Mrs. McGlaspie.
(F) Charles Frier.
(H) Basil Hunt, Charles Harding,
near Dumfries.
(L) Mrs. Mary Leonard, that former-
ly lived with Thomas Montgomery.
(M) John Musquir, Prince-William.
(O) Elizabeth Owens.
(P) Mrs. Prescott, care of Mr. Mul-
chett, Dumfries.
The Printers, Dumfries.
The Sheriff of Prince-William.
TIMOTHY BRUNDIDGE,
P. S. Major.
Dumfries, April 10, 1795.

Mansfield and McCreey,
Have the honor to announce
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING-GOODS.

ALSO,
Loaf and brown sugar, Lon-
don Porter, in hampers; Molasses, Col-
lee, Cotton, &c. Rum and Gun, in
barrels of 30 gallons; and Port Wine,
in barrels of 20 gallons.
Dumfries June 4, 1795.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
M-PHERSON, 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 M-PHERSON,
JOHN G. HESLOP,
GEORGE LEE.
Dumfries June 7, 1795.

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

HEREBY forewarn all persons from
purchasing a NOTE or HAND,
for the sum of Seven Pounds, given by
the subscriber to a certain JOSEPH M.
COLLOUGH, the same being dated the
1st of this present month.
AARON READ.
June 5, 1795.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a work, entitled, the
FEDERAL POLITICIAN,
Written by James-Pb. Paglia, author of
the Spanish work entitled "Man Un-
deceived," &c. are respectfully submit-
ted to the citizens of the United
States.

Est modus in rebus sunt certis designis
fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit transire
RECTUM. HORAT. l. p. 359.

Sound argument, impartial reasoning and
candid sentiments form the compendi-
um 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 fol-
lowing

CONTENTS.

- Preface.
- Chap. I. Government—its origin,
progress, &c. &c.
- II. Federal Government—its estab-
lishment, energy, excellence, &c. &c.
- III. Justice of the Federal Government
in claiming the support of every Ameri-
can Citizen.
- IV. Officers of the Federal Govern-
ment—their qualification, election, du-
ties, &c. &c.
- V. Federal and Anti-federal compar'd.
- 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 a handsome
type and fine paper.
- 2d. Subscribers names will be inserted
as patrons, with the respective number of
copies in distinct order.
- 3d. Subscriptions, at a dollar per cop-
y, neatly bound, to be paid on delivery
of the book.
- 4th. When 300 subscribers are obtain-
ed the work will be put to press, and eve-
ry subscriber for four copies, will be en-
titled 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.
- 6th. Subscriptions are received by Mr.
Francis Bailey, No. 216, High-Street,
Morcan de St. Mary, at the corner of
Walnut and Front Street, Thomas Dob-
son and the principal book-ellers in this
city; likewise by Messrs. Robert Hodge,
of New-York; Thomas & Andrew, Bos-
ton; Yandt & Brown, Baltimore; An-
gustin Davis, Richmond; and Peter For-
man, Charleston, (S C.)
Philadelphia, January 18.