

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL; AND DUMFRIES ADVERTISER.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1795.

[No. XII. Vol. I.]

MISCELLANY.

SHAKESPEARE.

Some Original Manuscripts of the immortal Shakespeare have lately been discovered by a Mr. Ireland, of London. They consist of authentic and important documents respecting the private and public life of this wonderful man. An original complimentary letter from Queen Elizabeth, under her own hand, and authenticated by that of the Brad. Original deeds, contracts, and other instruments, relative to his theatrical concerns.

An original correspondence with a noble personage, upon a transaction nearly interesting to himself, together with the expressions of his very foul upon a subject the most momentous that can occupy the thought of mortal man. All these papers, except the legal instruments, are in his hand writing, and these letters under her own hand, and authenticated by that of the Brad. Original drawings have likewise been found among the above writings. Alto in the hand writing of the bard, the manuscript of an historical play, founded on the story of Vortigern and Rowena, taken from Holinshed.

ANECDOTE.

Franklin and Voltaire.—In a work lately published, entitled "Anecdote of the French nation" is the following interesting account of the illustrious characters, who appear in it. "When Voltaire arrived at Paris, an interview took place between him and Franklin. After the first compliments, which, by the way, were more adulatory than comported with the character of an American, and above all of a firm Republican, the doctor in prefacing his Grandson to Voltaire, solicited for him his blessing. The philosopher of impetuosity relished the pleasantry; and to render the farce complete, he rose from his chair, and with a particular air laid his hands on the head of the child; and solemnly pronounced, in a loud voice, these three words: "God, Liberty, and Toleration." All the pious were shocked at the American, who, they said, burlesqued religion in asking the blessing of Voltaire.

INTERESTING FACT.

One of the letters from Mr. Jay to Lord Grenville, in the famous correspondence between them relative to the treaty chiefly shews to whom the exclusive merit of this extraordinary instrument belongs. In that letter Mr. Jay informs Lord Grenville that after returning from the interview of the evening before with his lordship, it had occurred to him, that he (Mr. Jay) would probably have more leisure than his lordship, whose time was so much occupied by the other momentous concerns of a great nation, and therefore he had sat down and prepared the heads of such a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, as he conceived would be mutually advantageous to both countries, and had taken the liberty to enclose the same for his lordship's consideration. This letter was answered by Lord Grenville a day or two afterwards, when, according to Mr. Jay for unavoidable delay occasioned by other important engagements and complimenting him for his diplomatic talents, he returned the heads of the treaty with a single alteration in addition to the 12th article, and appears in that article on the export trade of the United States, shewing Mr. Jay that with that single modification the treaty or heads of the treaty proposed by Mr. Jay, met his (Lord Grenville's) entire approbation.

The resolutions alluded to, are as follows:—
1. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that the constitution of the United States, the sacred instrument of our freedom which every public officer has sworn to preserve inviolate, has provided, that the different departments of the government should be kept distinct; and consequently that to unite them is a violation of it, and an encroachment upon the liberties of the people guaranteed by that instrument.
2. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that, as by the constitution, all treaties are declared to be the supreme law of the land, it becomes the duty of the judiciary to expound and apply them; to permit, therefore, an officer in that department to share in their formation is to unite distinct functions and tends to level the barriers of our freedom, and to establish precedents pregnant with danger.
3. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that justice requires, and the security of the citizens of the United States require, that permitting the executive to bestow offices of honour and profit upon the judges, is to make them subordinate to that authority, is to make them its creatures rather than the unprejudiced and inflexible guardians of the constitution and the laws.
4. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that from the nature and terms of an impeachment against a president, it is not only necessary that the chief justice of the United States should preside in the Senate, but that he should be above the bias which the honours and emoluments in the gift of the executive might create; that it is, therefore, contrary to the intent and spirit of the constitution to give him a foreign mission, or to annex any office to that which he already holds.
5. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that every attempt to supersede legislative functions by executive interference, is highly dangerous to the independence of the legislature, and subversive of the right of representation.
6. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that the appointment of John Jay, chief justice of the United States, as envoy extraordinary to the court of Great-Britain, is contrary to the spirit and meaning of the constitution; as it unites in the same person judicial and legislative functions, tends to make him dependent upon the president, destroys the check by impeachment upon the executive, and has had a tendency to control the proceedings of the legislature, the appointment having been made at a time when Congress were engaged in such measures as tended to secure a compliance with our just demands.
7. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that after the declaration made by John Jay, that Great-Britain was justifiable in her detention of the Western posts, it was a sacrifice of the interests and peace of the United States, to commit a negotiation to him, in which the evacuation of those posts ought to form an essential part; that to abandon them to put at stake the blood of our fellow-citizens on the frontiers, is to give birth to a perpetual military establishment, an endless war and all the oppressions resulting from excessive and heavy taxation.
8. Resolved, that the above resolutions be made public, that they be immediately transmitted to all the democratic societies in the Union as a protest of freedom against the most unconstitutional and dangerous measure in the annals of the United States, and as an evidence that no influence or authority whatever shall awe them into a tacit sacrifice of their sacred rights.
From the Independent Gazetteer.

CITIZEN OSWALD.
The following striking features of Mr. Jay's treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great Britain are presented thro' the medium of your Independent Gazetteer, to the serious consideration and calm reflection of the citizens of the United States.
It betrays a base and unnatural political connection between a republican government and a monarchy.
1. It sacrifices in that connection, past injuries, a reparation for wrongs, and the most essential interests of commerce, that an independent nation can yield.
2. It prostrates the constitution of the United States, at the feet of the President and Senate, rendering that fundamental charter of our rights, any thing or nothing, as the President and Senate shall, in their discretion, by treaty determine.
3. It declares war against the independence and constitutional rights of Congress, by attempting to take away their power to decide on any questions, similar to those proposed in the session of Congress before the last, by Messrs. Madison, Deyton, and Clark, viz.
4. Mr. Madison's for withdrawing the commerce with Great-Britain.
5. Mr. Dayton's, for sequestrating British property.
6. Mr. Clark's, for suspending the commercial intercourse with Great-Britain.
7. It enlarges the ground of this warfare, by attempting to divert Congress of the power,
8. To regulate a trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.
9. To levy and collect duties of impost and excise—
10. To define and punish piracies on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations—
11. To grant letters of marque and reprisal—
12. To declare war—
All which powers are by the constitution of the United States, expressly vested in Congress.
8. It seeks to maintain this warfare, by arraying the President and Senate, supported by Great Britain on one side, against the representatives of the people, their constituents, and the constitution of the United States; on the other side; thus introducing foreign intrigue and influence into our public councils, and domestic politics, and engendering causes of dissension, diffusion and intrigue.
9. It infiduously aims to dissolve all connection between the United States and France, and substitutes a monarchy, for a republican ally; actually, if not expressly violating our neutrality in the following instances—
1. By admitting and legalizing seizures for adjudication, in all cases of suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy articles which are contraband in war.
2. By declaring to be contraband "timber for ship building, tar or rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally, whatever may serve directly for the equipment of vessels."—Although Great-Britain, in her commercial treaty with France, had herself declared these very articles not to be contraband.
3. By admitting seizures of vessels laden with provisions, in all cases, under the frivolous pretext of "difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases, in which alone, provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such."
4. By placing Great-Britain on the footing of the most favoured nation, and stipulating "That no prohibition shall be imposed on the exportation or importation of any article to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not extend to all other nations."
By bettering the condition of Great-Britain, pending the war with France; thereby increasing the resources, and enabling her to prosecute and continue the war with that republic.
VHE It records and perpetuates the dishonour of America, and the political depravity of her government, extending the full spectacle of the United States, lavishly cringing to the corrupt monarch

I HAVE some more sowed Dutch EARLY WHEAT to be sowed in the month of August, at the rate of three bushels of the common Wheat, for two bushels of the early kind.
H. BROOKE.
Fauquier, July 10, 1795.

NOTICE
Is hereby given, that application will be made to the General Assembly, at their next session, for the purpose of raising a sum of money, by way of Lottery, for clearing and deepening Quantico Creek, from Dumfries to the mouth thereof.
Dumfries, Prince William County July 10, 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 near shoulder, and his two hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
PATRICK MACUEN.
Prince William County, near the head of Powell's run, June 10, 1795.

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. Collins, the said being dated the 1st of this present month.
AARON READ.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of maj. CHARLES FISKE, deceased, late of this place, are once more, and for the last time, requested to bring them forward, those indebted, are likewise solicited to make payment, as it is the wish of the subscribers to close their administration accounts as soon as possible.
ROBT. ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.
Dumfries, June 20th, 1795.

WHEREAS several people that live adjoining me, in Quantico Neck, have lately made a custom of pulling down my fences, letting hogs into my fields 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 three without liberty, I will take every advantage which the law allows to make them sensible of their error.
JAMES WARDER.
June 9, 1795.

FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND.
LYING directly on Potomac river, and Gulf-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 Herford, 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. Brannough, Merchant, Agent, or the subscriber, living in Charles County, Maryland, near Post-Office; any letters, directed to either, will be attended to.
JOHN BRONALGH.
May 8.

COMMITTED to my goal custody, this saddest 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 15 years of age last February; had on, when committed, an Osnaburg skirt, a green buff jacket and petticoat striped with black, an old hat much worn, with a white ribband tied round it, and a check handkerchief about her head, without shoes or stockings. She says she was born free. The owner (if any) is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise I shall proceed as the law directs.
GEO. TAYLOR, jun. ch. cl.

Blank Bonds
For Sale, and Marks of every kind printed as they offer.

March 21st and M. Green, Publisher, Philadelphia.
A COMPLETE and ACCURATE SPRING-CATALOGUE.
Leaf and bound in Great London-Porter, in New York, London, Calcutta, Canton, Batavia and other parts, in barrels of 20 gallons, and 20 casks, in barrels of 20 gallons.
Dumfries June 4, 1795.

The Red House Jockey Club BEING newly completed, gentlemen who have not signed, and wish to become members of it, are desired to send their names, as soon as possible, to Mr. John Benson, Frederickburg, Mr. John Williams, Dumfries, Mr. John Williams, Alexandria, or the publisher at the Red House, where a meeting of the members of the Club will be expected, on Saturday the 28th July, to establish the rules, to fix on the time of running, and on each day's purse.
JAMES GARDINER.
June 24, 1795.

NOTICE
N. B. Gentlemen well acquainted with the ground to be run over, recommended from the beginning to the middle of September for the races.
GENTLEMEN who hold subscription papers for publishing the New Virginia Justice, will particularly oblige the author, by returning them immediately to Robert Pollock, Esq. at Richmond. The five of the work having far exceeded the limits contemplated by the author, he finds it necessary either to exchange some of the matter, or to increase the price to non-subscribers; the latter he preferred. The subscribers are therefore solicited 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 expedition. In the meantime the manuscript will be deposited with Mr. Howell for the inspection of those who have patronized the performance.
W. W. FLEMING.
February 28, 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 top 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, Berkly County, June 11, 1795.

Notice to Mariners.
THE corporation having very lately received from the right honorable the lords the commissioners of the admiralty a report of the survey of the Goodwin Sand, by Mr. George Spence, their maritime surveyor.
Notice is hereby given, that in compliance with the request of a numerous body of merchants, owners, and masters of ships, measures are now taking on board as specifically as possible in the next summer, a proper vessel, fitted for a floating light, on the Goodwin Sand, near the North and South Forelands, in which vessel three distinct lights will be exhibited; to distinguish this light from the North and South Foreland lights, and continued, consistently in the night season for the benefit of navigation. A large bell will also be fixed on board to be rung in hazy or thick weather, to warn ships of the danger as they approach the said sand when the lights may not be seen.
Further particulars of the station will be given as soon as the said vessel is placed and the lights are exhibited.
Department of State of the United States, February 3, 1795.

Thereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the original communication from Joshua Johnson, Esq. consul at London, on file in the office of the department of State.
GEO. TAYLOR, jun. ch. cl.

Clean Linnen Rags, are bought at this Office.

VARIETY.
PRUDENCE.
As sildors and archers, who cunningly know
The way to be prais'd for their merit,
Will always take care they be true things
To their bow,
And manage their business with spirit.
So likewise a prudent young damsel should
Still make the best use of her beauty;
If her mark she would hit, or her lesson
Play through,
Two lovers would still be on duty.

Two doves in the chariot of beauty taking
Her freight and prudence thus proving,
To left either should fail, take care
To your living;
'Tis a chance but that one remains living.
Then arm'd against fortune, secure of supply,
Toss her her revenge she may carry—
One speck for her sport she may jilt and set
By,
And other, poor fool! she may marry.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL.
The citizens of the United States are certainly much obliged to Mr. Mason for favoring them with a copy of the treaty, which is to be the suppos'd law of the land. As to the impropriety hinted at, we cannot by any means think it such, for Mr. Mason thought it his duty, and so forms so that it was his opinion that a knowledge thereof "had impoably been withheld from the people."

Whenever a government stands with secrets and mysteries, you may be assured that something is rotten, or at least that private views and interests are preferred to public good—King James, that Son of his age, was very fond of the Arcana Imperii; according to him, who were secrets in governments, which he said-boss the vulgar, the growing multitude, the people had no right to look into. He said his hopeful descendants so faithfully adhered to this sacred system, that, at last, they were censured by the people as unwisely with every lover of secrets and mystery will be a America.

The Senate having recommended to the president further friendly negotiations; probably Mr. Jay has engaged his office as chief justice, to be ready for another voyage to the court of London. The late display of his political and commercial talents, small highly recommend him. Besides, we are persuaded that royal George will squeeze him by the hand, the dancing Charlotte, roughs his her gracious smiles, and even the maids of honour be strongly delighted with his return, for they always received great pleasure from the Quixote village of the American plebeian.

A General Court, held at the Capital, in the City of Richmond, on the 30th day of June, 1795.
The Grand Jury made the following presentments.
WE of the Grand Jury, do present as a grievance, the policy which saves and causes landed estates from sale under execution.
As, because we deem it Anti-Republican, that the source of national wealth, so vit, the soil, should be withheld from the reach of every Citizen whose industry and merit entitle him thereto.
As, because we think that the universal principles of justice, should incline every individual to sell any species of property to discharge a just debt, and when that inclination does not operate, the laws shall point out an effectual remedy.
As, because the policy which might eventually give birth to a dissipation of industry, will vitiate the whole political system, and the most various and innocent will be implicated in the general calamity.
As, because we conceive that the use, which operate uniformly on all kinds of persons and property with certainty, and energy, will produce confidence; that confidence is the foundation of commerce, and consequently the source of wealth, trade and property—and that the policy which usually prevents the other effects of the said laws, is the

land laws relate to the judgment of a court.
We present as a grievance the public sale of lands, by the sheriff, because it causes such enormous and sometimes insupportable losses to a number of industrious men chiefly occupied by free negroes, which we conceive to be highly injurious to the peace and happiness of the Community, inasmuch as they encourage idleness, dissipation, and immorality.
We also present as a nuisance unlawful assemblages of negroes.
BENJAMIN LEWIS Foreman.
(A Copy)
Telle
J. BROWN, c. a. c.

The ARBOUR.
Erected for celebrating the 4th of July, being not only ornamental to the town, but useful to its inhabitants, as a pleasant and salubrious retreat from extreme heat, and as a delightful situation for an evening party.—It is requested that no person will molest it or suffer it to be disturbed. If a request is not sufficient to preserve it, A HANDSOME REWARD Will be given to any person informing on whose name any attempt delating it.

NOTICE
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Prince William County, near New Market.
A Dark Bay Mare, about fourteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, neither docked nor branded; three years old this spring, appraised to Nine Pounds.
DAVID LEE.
July 10, 1795.

Lands for Sale in Virginia.
ONE tract of 2204 1/2 acres, in Hampshire county, divided into three surveys: one of 400, another of 400 1/2, and the other of 404 1/2 acres, on the waters of Indian camp run, and little Cape-Capon, adjoining the lands of Mr. Hugh Murphy and Colonel Greenfield, about one or two miles from the main road leading from Winchester to Romney; taken up and surveyed in the year 1779, and deeded granted for the same from the proprietor's office in 1780—described to be equal to any land in that part of the country.
All one tract in Fauquier county, of 600 acres, well adapted for tobacco and all kinds of grain; about four miles from the court-house, joining the main road that leads from thence to Falmouth, from which it is distant about 30 miles, and thence from Dumfries, and about 40 miles from the Federal City and Georgetown. On it there is a large quantity of fine meadow land, and several fine springs; and on Turkey Run a never failing stream, which runs through one corner of it, just where it joins the main road, there is a fine situation for a merchant's mill.
Near one third part of this tract is cleared.

In the State of Kentucky,
One tract of 2000 acres, on Stover's fork of Licking, granted in consequence of a preemptionary warrant, issued in June, 1782, and a patent granted for the same in June 1787, it was first in Fayette county, then in Bourbon; at present in Clark county, about 22 miles from Lexington, 22 or 24 from Bourbon court-house, and about 4 miles from Clark court-house, in a thick settled part of the country. General information says the quality is equal to any 2000 acres of land in that country.
Terms may be known by applying to
ALEXANDER LITHGOW,
Dumfries, July 1, 1795.

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

city of Orleans... the most cheerful... the honor of her difficulty... AMERICANUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 28. The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by General Jourdan... LONDON, May 25. The French appear to have commenced the campaign in Catalonia...

LONDON, May 25. The French appear to have commenced the campaign in Catalonia, with such success as gives reason to fear that they will penetrate to Barcelona.

JUNE 5. Advice is said to have been received at the India House overland from Madras, of another insurrection having broken out in one of the neighboring countries...

JUNE 6. At length we are relieved from a painful suspense respecting the fate of the Hamburg packets, by the arrival of four of them at Yarmouth, late on Wednesday.

The general tenor of the news is, that every thing on the continent bears the appearance of a most vigorous prosecution of the war. So far from the emperor having any disposition towards peace...

Letters from Hamburg of the 17th ult. state, that the Austrians have recrossed the Rhine in very great force; that a very severe action has taken place between general Clairfayt and the French, near Meatz...

West-Indies.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 11. By a gentleman from the North side, we have the very interesting intelligence, that a considerable part of the Spanish fleet of Montevideo Bay was destroyed last Saturday by fire.

the particulars of this destructive conflagration are too long for insertion in the Republican Journal... AMERICANUS.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON July 15. TOWN MEETING. On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, agreeable to the adjournment on Friday last, the inhabitants of this town again met at Faneuil Hall...

Dr. Jarvis having observed that the committee thought it improper to pass upon the Treaty before it was publicly read, and having moved the reading thereof—the Hon. Thomas Dawes the Moderator, accordingly read the Treaty before the inhabitants.

The reading of the Treaty being finished, Dr. Jarvis, in the name of the Committee, made a report of the resolutions they had adopted for the consideration of the town.

A motion was made by Judge Tudor and adopted, that the Resolutions reported by the Committee be taken up, read, and discussed paragraph by paragraph. The Moderator read the several resolutions, and the sense of the town being taken on them separately, all the Resolutions unanimously passed in the affirmative.

[We have the pleasure of laying the following energetic resolutions and objections against the Treaty before the public to whom we are devoted to give the earliest and most authentic information in our power to procure—point of etiquette prevented our obtaining the original copy from the respectable gentlemen of this town, to whom the Resolutions were intrusted. The present however is nearly if not perfectly accurate. If there should appear to be any errors in ours, we shall readily correct it, by the official copy, when ever it appears.]

REPORT, &c. AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, duly and legally warned and convened by adjournment at Faneuil Hall, on Monday the 13th day of July, A. D. 1795.

A Pamphlet, printed at Philadelphia, under the signature of S. T. Mason, Esq. one of the Senators of the United States for the Commonwealth of Virginia, and purporting to be a genuine copy of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into at London, on the 9th day of November last, between Lord Grenville on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and John Jay, Esq. on the part of the United States, was read, and duly considered—and thereupon it was Resolved, as the sense of the inhabitants of this town, that the aforesaid instrument, if ratified will be highly injurious to the commercial interests of the United States derogatory to their national Honor and Independence, and may be dangerous, to the Peace and Happiness of these citizens.

The reasons which have induced this opinion are as follow, viz. 1st. Because, this compact professes to have no reference to the merits of the complaints and pretensions of the contracting parties; but is really the complaints and pretensions of Great Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of those of the United States have been brought into consideration.

12thly. Because, it limits the power of Congress delegated to them by the Constitution, "to regulate our Commerce with Foreign Nations," by prescribing conditions, and creating impediments to the exercise of that "power."

13thly. Because, it exposes the United States and their Commerce to similar embarrassments from other commercial nations, all of whom will probably regulate our trade by this partial standard.

And lastly— Because, in the opinion of the inhabitants of this town the Nature and Extent of the Exports of the United States are such that in all their stipulations with foreign nations they have in their power to secure a perfect reciprocity of intercourse, not only with the home dominions of such nations, but with all their colonial dependencies.

It is further Resolved—That a Copy of the foregoing proceedings, attested by the Town Clerk be immediately transmitted to the president of the United States, that they may be respectfully submitted to his consideration. And we earnestly hope and confidently rely, that his prudence, fortitude and wisdom, which have more than once been eminently instrumental in the salvation of his country, will be equally conspicuous on the present occasion; and that the reasons we have assigned will have their influence to induce him to withhold his signature from the Ratification of this alarming instrument.

This Report being read, considered and adopted. A motion was made, and passed, that an express be immediately dispatched to the President, by the Selectmen, with the Resolutions as above stated.

On motion of Mr. Austin, a vote of thanks was passed to STEPHEN THOMAS MASON, one of the Senators for Virginia, for his patriotism, in publishing the Treaty, which had afforded the town an opportunity of using their exertions in endeavouring to prevent the ratification of an instrument so evidently pernicious to the interests of our nation at large.

10thly. Because, the alien duty upon merchandize imported into the United States by British subjects in their own bottoms is, if not wholly suspended, at least contracted, not to be enforced.

11thly. Because, it prevents the United States from imposing any further restrictions on the British trade along the coast.

12thly. Because, it concedes a right to the British government to search and detain our vessels in time of war; under various and vexatious pretexts.

13thly. Because, it agrees, that ship timber, tar, hemp, sails and copper, shall be considered contraband of war, which articles are expressly stipulated to be free by the treaties already subsisting between the United States and all other nations, with whom they are in compact.

14thly. Because, it surrenders all or most of the benefits of a commercial nature, which we had a right to expect from our neutrality in the present war.

15thly. Because, it surrenders the hope of receiving any advantage from the modern law of nations referred to in the President's proclamation of neutrality, adopted by most of the nations of Europe, in the last war, and to which we then acceded and have incurred in our treaties with all other nations.

16thly. Because, it not only surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

17thly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

18thly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

19thly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

20thly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

21stly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

22ndly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

23rdly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

24thly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

25thly. Because, it surrenders the right of carrying the property of our nation at war with Great Britain to our own ports, but of nations at present neutral in the present war.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23. Yesterday arrived here the ship Old Tom, after a fine passage of 35 days, from Londonderry, with 375 passengers. Captain Gardner, of the Hope, from Senning, informs that the Hædial, Philadelphia, and Kensington do had sailed on the 18th of June for Amsterdam.

A few days ago fell in with a Bermudian privateer called the Public Agent, which had the ship Ancellor, of New-York, from Demerara homeward bound, in tow, the captain of which died at Demerara. The same privateer had also taken a New York brig from the same port.

Another letter from New-York says, that the information is from a pilot, who reports that all the prisoners are arrived. The English consul may have been the medium through which the business was transacted, but the reason was provided for by the Government of the United States.

From the Boston Centinel. A letter from Martinico, dated 26th June says, At St Vincents the insurgents are almost exterminated, about 700 having paid the forfeit of their past atrocities the day before yesterday. This decisive blow enables us to add about 1500 men to our force at Grenada, which cannot fail of being effectual, and soon reduce every opposition in that island.

At a general and numerous meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled at the State House, on Thursday the 23d instant, in pursuance of a previous public notice, &c.

Dr. William Shippen, jun. in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed, considered, and UNANIMOUSLY adopted: Resolved, that it is the constitutional right and patriotic duty of the citizens of the United States to express on every important occasion, the public sense of public measures.

Resolved, that it is peculiarly the duty of the citizens to express the public sense upon an instrument so novel, and so momentous as the treaty with Great Britain, lately projected between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay; affecting all the political interests, and national ties of the United States.

Resolved, that the citizens of Philadelphia disapprove the treaty, and are desirous, as far as their influence extends, to prevent its becoming the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, that the following citizens shall constitute a committee, to prepare and report a memorial addressed to the President of the United States, respecting the conduct and enacting on the subject of certain doubts, respecting the appointment of the committee, occasioned by the confusion of Saturday, he introduced a list of resolutions, which proved to be fully expressive of their opinions of the treaty by having received, paragraph by paragraph, the unanimous votes of the body present, which is said to have been much more numerous than that on Saturday, as is the opinion of the chairman, and others who had a good view, is consisted of between 5 and 6,000 persons—others say 7,000.

COMMITTEE. Thomas M. Ken, Charles Pettit, Jared Ingersoll, William Shippen, A. J. Dallas, John Swannick, Miles Lewis, William C. Little, Thomas Lee Shippen, Stephen Girard, Blair M. Glenahan, Abraham Coates, F. A. Muhlenberg, John Hays, John Barber.

Resolved, That the citizens now assembled will adjourn to meet again in the City of Philadelphia, on the 27th inst.

By order of the meeting, (S. Gues) WILLIAM SHIPPEN. July 25. A mercantile house in this city has received a letter from Messrs Brickwood Pattle & Co of London, which informs that orders have been issued by the British government to the commandant of ships of war and privateers to take all American vessels bound to Holland, Hamburg, &c. and to carry them into the dominions of Great Britain; the cargoes there to be disposed of at public auction for the benefit of the shippers. It is added, that this order is considered as favourable to the American Merchants.

July 27. An officer of one of the troops of Horse, belonging to the city of New-York, was applied to by authority, before the conclusive town meeting held in that place on the subject of the treaty, to know, whether his company were willing to turn out, should their assistance be required to disperse the citizens on that day. After making proper enquiry, he sent for answer that out of his company four only could be found willing to turn out on such an occasion, and that these were not American born citizens.

The citizens of New-York proved, however, by their peaceable conduct on that occasion, by their calmness and good order, that they were worthy of the title of freemen, and there is ground for believing, that had force been employed to prevent their exercising the positive constitutional right of publicly assembling and expressing their opinions on an important national subject they would have given another proof of their just claim to that glorious title, by repelling any attempt to drag them into a disgraceful scene.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL. DUMFRIES, July 31. A letter from Capt. James Jeffries of the ship Neptune, dated at Portsmouth, England, the 2d of June, to his friend in Wilmington, states that on the 20th of May he fell in with a British squadron, of five ships of the line and a frigate, commanded by Admiral Waldgrave, who took Capt. Jeffries' papers, and ten experienced American seamen, in lieu of which they put on board a prize master, &c. Capt. Jeffries says his papers were all as clear as possible, as also the certificates of his crew—he was bound from Charleston to Bourdeaux; but is detained at Portsmouth, for "adjudication."

Capt. Story, from Jeremie to Baltimore in 18 days, informs that on the 4th inst. an officer from the Harmonie frigate, at Jeremie, came on board his brig, the Paragon, and pressed three of her men (American born), and that from other American vessels he had pressed two, three, and four each. The next day the American masters went on board the frigate to demand their men, but instead of obtaining their release, the captain of the frigate treated them with great contempt, and told them he had received new orders to press whatever number of men he should want; that one of the seamen asked the British captain if those orders were not from Mr. Jay? He answered they were. Captain Story obtained one of his men; but all the rest to the number of 35, were detained on board the frigate. Maryland Journal.

Besides the places before-mentioned, under their respective heads, the Treaty has been publicly disapproved in Baltimore and Portsmouth at legal town meetings—at Charleston they were preparing to burn Mr. Jay in effigy, which was actually done at Norfolk and Frederickburg.

On the 18th inst. a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of New-York took place, to resolve on the propriety of addressing the president on the subject of the treaty; but it was unanimously concluded as to prevent any official demonstration. Messrs. Hamilton and King were the principle supporters of the treaty—the former attempted to harangue the people, but was interrupted by hissing, &c. During the business, three stones were thrown at Mr. H. and a party of about 500 burnt the treaty before the government-house. Monday the 20th inst. was appointed for a second meeting.—(For the proceedings of which see New-York Post, July 23.)

The Partnership of JOHN W. BRONOUGH and CO. Will be DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the 18 day August next.

THOSE indebted to said concern, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with JOHN W. BRONOUGH, who will remain at Aquia until the first of November next, for that purpose; those who fail to attend to this notice, will have suits commenced against them immediately after that day. All balances due by JOHN W. BRONOUGH & CO. will be paid by JOHN W. BRONOUGH, on demand, after they become due. The market prices will be allowed for any kind of country produce to those who owe business to the above concern. JOHN W. BRONOUGH, & SMITH & BUCHANAN, Aquia, July 30, 1795.

THESE papers are left at Durrington's Tavern, are requested to make payment to Major Barr Peyton, or Captain Charles Brownell, at Newgate or Conventicle Francis Adams, esq. Mr. George Hager, New-Barker, Mr. Harris Howe, Red-House, Mr. William Tyler, Barnet's Tavern, Mr. Aubrey Barnett, Fauquier Court-House, Mr. John Turner, Elk-Ran Church, Mr. William Gwynn, Charles County, Maryland, Mr. William Millhead, Or to the Editor, at the Printing-Office.

FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD at Public Sale, at Fauquier Court-House, on the Fourth Monday in August next, being Fauquier Court day, the following Tracts of Land, to wit:—One Tract lying on Carter's Run, in the said county, conveyed by Hector Ross, to Mrs. HANNA WASHINGTON of Fairfax, containing Four hundred and Eighty Eight acres, more or less. One other Tract, lying on the Pignut Ridge in said county, containing One Hundred and Ninety-Six acres, more or less, and one other Tract lying on the Watry Mountain in the neighbourhood of Fauquier Court-House, containing (agreeable to a survey thereof, lately made by the county surveyor) 593 3/4 acres, more or less. The whole is the property of Mrs. WASHINGTON, of Fairfax, by whom, and for whose benefit, the subscribers are authorized to sell. A particular description of the land is thought unnecessary, as it is probable the purchaser would first wish to see its Possession may be had of the two first tracts immediately, and of the Watry Mountain tract the 1st day of January next. A credit will be given until the first day of January next, for the whole of the purchase-money, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security.

FRANCIS WHITING H. BROOKE. July 4, 1795. FOR SALE. About two hundred and seventy-five Acres of WOOD-LAND, WITHIN six or seven miles of Dumfries, and one of the main road leading from the said town to Tacklet's ford. A further description of this land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to buy, will view it before they purchase. The title and terms of sale may be known by applying to Mr. James Johnston, in said town, who is fully authorized to convey he premises. FEXTON BYRN, Executor of SAMUEL BYRN, deceased. May 23, 1795. I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing a NOTE or HAND, for the sum of Seven Pounds, given by the subscriber to a certain JAMES McCOLLUM, the same being dated the 1st of this present month. AARON REID. June 5. Linen Rags. The highest price will be given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, old Sails, Ropes, &c. at the office of the Republican Journal.

