

VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

DUMFRIES, THURSDAY, September 29, 1791.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A GREEVABLE to our Proprietors, we this day present our Subscribers with the 1st. No. of the Agricultural Repository. — The principal object of this Paper, being expressed in its title, we have only to remark, that it has been the wish of many respectable characters for some time past, to introduce the art of ploughing and improving lands, amongst the citizens of this Commonwealth; an object which at present seems to have engaged the attention of most States in the Union.

To promote a Scheme so well calculated to prove beneficial to the State in general; at a time when the once fertile article ceases to repay the planter for the labour bestowed upon it: it is suggested that a Paper dedicated to a full and accurate knowledge and Experience, would in some measure contribute to its progress.

It is on this supposition, the Editors build their hope, that this Paper will prove useful — and they desiring the patronage of an enlightened people.

Great promises have too often been made on similar occasions, and the public are often disappointed, we decline therefore making any claim of encouragement in proportion to the merits of our work; although we have dedicated one fourth of this paper to Agricultural Concerns, which we shall endeavour to collect through an extensive correspondence, and from such gentlemen as will favour us with their remarks and experiments. — The learned and literati will observe, find room to display their talents on any other interesting subject. This paper, besides the most authentic Foreign and Domestic Occurrences, will contain the Laws and Proceedings of the Federal Government — with the most interesting Laws of the State: As the establishment of a Post through six of the adjoining counties, (where a liberal subscription is obtained) promises a quick circulation of this Paper. The public will find it a proper vehicle for advertisements and other papers.

THE EDITORS.

DUMFRIES, September 29, 1791.

Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to circulate subscription papers, are requested to send them to the office as soon as possible.

AGRICULTURAL

From an Ipswich Paper of the 18th of June.

In consequence of an address of the House of Commons to His Majesty, and an examination made respecting the efficacy of a composition discovered by Mr. William Forsyth, for curing injuries and defects in trees, His Majesty has been pleased to grant a reward to Mr. Forsyth, for disclosing the method of making and using that composition; and the following directions for that purpose are established accordingly.

TAKE one bushel of fresh cow dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings, (that from the ceilings of rooms is preferable) half a bushel of wood ashes, and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand. — The three last articles are to be sifted five times before they are mixed; then work them well together with a spade, and then with a wooden beam, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster used for the ceilings of rooms. The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, till you come to the fresh sound wood; leaving the surface of the wood very smooth and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to: then lay on the plaster, about one eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been so cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible. Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood ashes, mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaster till the whole is covered with it, letting it remain for half an hour to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeat the application of the powder, till the whole plaster becomes a dry smooth surface. All trees cut down for the ground should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off in a small degree, as is here mentioned; and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards should have an equal quantity of powder of plaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of trees and heavy rains. — If any

of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, to as to cover the surface, otherwise the atmosphere will hurt the efficacy of the application. As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaster by raising up its edges next the bark, care must be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require, that the plaster may be kept whole to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

ON THE CULTURE OF SAINT FOIN, Extracted from Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain.

SAINTE FOIN, or Sain Foin (derives its etymology from sanum foenum, i. e. wholesome hay) is a vegetable; the use of which we borrowed from the French; it is somewhat more than a century since the cultivation of it was introduced into England. The roots of this plant are large, stringy, and run deep into the earth; the stalks rise two feet and sometimes much higher, furnished at the bottom with winged leaves, but naked towards the top, which is terminated by spikes of soft red flowers, like those of the French honey-suckle, but smaller. It grows and thrives exceedingly in dry, chalky, stony, clayey, and red hills; this is owing to the fibres of the tap root creeping through the interstices of the stone, or slate, and finding thereby food, to which other plants could never reach; the ground that is to receive it, should be well ploughed and made very fine; if sown in rows, they should be about eighteen inches asunder, and about an inch deep. It may be sown pretty thick, and thinned, by removing the less thriving plants, when hoed, so as to leave the plants eight inches asunder. Three bushels to an acre, though by very judicious persons to be sufficient, and half that quantity will do in drills. Care must be taken to sow it in dry weather, because the seeds are apt to burst when moist. It must not be fed the first year; and the hay should be removed as expeditiously as possible, as it quickly rises again, and when well made, and the season favourable, is equally wholesome, acceptable, and nutritive to black cattle, and to horses; is made with more ease, is liable to fewer accidents, and affords a larger quantity than most other kinds of grass; some for this reason, mow it twice, but in the opinion of good judges, it is better to take one crop only, and then feed it, cautiously and seasonably, with sheep, which are speedily fattened thereby; and at the same time improve the land; besides, wherever it thrives, cows find an wholesome, plentiful pasture, and from thence, furnish abundance of milk; when it is left for seed, it should not be fed at all. In France they feed their horses with this seed instead of oats, and a perience hath taught them that it will go much farther; it is also very remarkable in feeding hogs. It is evident from these circumstances that it is exceeding profitable, more especially as it does not wear out the clods, but will last with very little manure, for twenty years, and is sown in rows, and properly hoed, more than twice a year. The celebrated Mr. Tull affirms, (and he made the culture of this grass his particular study) that a plant of Saint Foin hath been known to die a natural death. Besides, instead of impoverishing, it greatly enriches the soil; so that the land when broke up, and thoroughly ploughed is so manured by the large roots of this plant, as to be fit for any kind of corn; and when a convenient number of crops have been taken, may be laid down and sown with Saint Foin again. Though it is true that it grows, and with great profit, upon the worst lands, even upon those that are stony, and makes them better, yet it is acknowledged that the greatest crops are, as might be naturally expected, reaped from the best soils; so that in this light, of being equally adapted to poor and rich soils, it may be considered as a general improvement; and it has accordingly been cultivated with success, in most countries, and is still diffusing itself, in proportion as husbandry is more studied, and its principles better known. As to the profits arising from Saint Foin, Mr. Kirkeham mentions an estate of one hundred and ten pounds per annum, so improved thereby, as to be sold for fourteen thousand pounds a year. Tull computes that a farm in the same county (Oxfordshire) which, while arable, yielded the crop, at no more than ten pounds a year, was planted with Saint Foin was let for as hundred and ten pounds per annum, and proved a good bargain. These were both stony lands, worth only from one to two shillings an acre, and never would have been worth more but

for this improvement. Mr. Tull reckons four sorts of this hay; the virgin, blossomed, full grown, and threshed hay; the milk, in his opinion, is the best that can be made, and he affirms that the hay from a single cultivated plant may weigh half a pound; but taking them at a quarter only, it will make two tons for a crop upon an acre. Other intelligent writers agreed with him nearly in this computation, which may be taken for truth. Though Saint Foin lasts longer than any grasses, it stands less in need of manure on account of its drawing the greatest part of its nourishment below the staple of the soil. In the first year, however, when the plants are young and tender, foot, peat, and coal ashes, serve to cherish them and quicken their growth; after the first year they require less hoeing, and when old may be revived by stirring the earth properly with the plough.

To the Philadelphia county society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

HAVING been informed of the advantage of using the tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, to be mixed with potatoes, shorts, or meal, as a food for cattle or horses, I have been making the experiment during the present winter. — I find that my cattle thrive better on this fodder, than on rye straw. The corn stalks certainly contain a great quantity of farine substance, and therefore must be highly nutritive. Being cut and scalded with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for milk cows. In the common way of foddering cattle with corn-tops, the blades are greedily eaten, but the stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whole affords a nutritive food.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Yours &c.
Stenton, Feb. 6, 1791. GEORGE LOGAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

The following important French INTELLIGENCE, was received per the July British Packet.

Some particulars of the King's flight, extracted from a London Paper of June 27.

FRANCE.

AT nine o'clock on Tuesday morning it was announced from the Tuilleries that the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, Monsieur and Madame had left the Palace and the capital without leaving any official information of their intention or their route. The news flew in a moment from one end of the city to another, and all Paris was thrown into consternation. At ten it was reported that they were stopped at Meaux, and this ray of momentary hope served only to aggravate the general affliction. The Louisa was wounded; the drums beat, the general, and all the national guard was immediately under arms.

The general question was, "How could they escape?" Treason was suspected, and the suspicion fell on the sixth division of the guards, who were on duty at the Palace. The first impression on the populace was, that the escape had been effected by corrupting some of the soldiers of this division, and they were obliged to save themselves by flight.

The late Duke of Aumontalon was seized, very roughly treated, and at length conducted to a place of safety, by the intervention of the national guard.

While no certain information could be obtained, various rumours were circulated respecting the manner in which the escape had been effected. By some it was said that they had fled by a subterraneous passage to the Seine, prepared for the purpose, with much labour and secrecy; by others that they escaped in disguise, the King in the habit of a cordelier, of a peasant, of a grenadier of the national guard; and the Queen in that of a cook-maid, of a country girl.

All that is known with any degree of certainty of this extraordinary event is, that the suspitions had been entertained, and information given to the commander of the national guard of an intended flight, by him transmitted to the municipality and committee of inquiry, and precautions taken to guard against it; that on Monday night the King and Queen retired to their apartments as usual; and that M. de la Fayette, on repairing to the Palace, at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, found that the King and Queen were gone. Twelve of the guard on duty at the Palace, it is said, were on the 27th, and 11 at 12 o'clock were found as follows: by the Seine. This

to the King's... We have been led to think you did...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

the King's... We have been led to think you did... the King's...

knowledge of which will one day produce the... Declaration of Rights...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

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They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

They are not afraid to call to your recollection... The National Assembly...

new that traditional... LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. It is with much concern we inform the public...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. The rife and progress of this affair we shall now lay before our readers...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. The meeting at the Hotel yesterday, to celebrate the French Revolution...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. Since my last, the following houses had been pulled down...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. The mob now grew valiant, and swore that every Pricstley's man here must now come down...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. Since my last, the following houses had been pulled down...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. This instant, a large party of gentlemen on horseback are going to endeavour to save Mr. Ryland's house...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. By a gentleman who left Birmingham at the above hour, and arrived in town yesterday at noon...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. The mob had fallen a sacrifice to their own villainy...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. An express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, at three o'clock on Saturday morning...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. An effigy of Dr. Pricstley was burnt in the early part of the riot...

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM. A hand bill, of the most inflammatory nature ever published against the King and Government...

the public in possession of every fact... The second year of Gamesbury is nearly expired...

The second year of Gamesbury is nearly expired... Remember, that on the 14th of July...

Remember, that on the 14th of July... Remember the enthusiasm peculiar to the cause of liberty...

Remember the enthusiasm peculiar to the cause of liberty... But, is it possible to forget that your parliament...

But, is it possible to forget that your parliament... But on the 14th of this month prove to the sceptics...

But on the 14th of this month prove to the sceptics... The Peace of Slavery is worse than the War of Freedom...

The Peace of Slavery is worse than the War of Freedom... The public however was determined before they proceeded to violence...

The public however was determined before they proceeded to violence... They had indeed their suspicions, and their suspicions...

They had indeed their suspicions, and their suspicions... What followed this is stated in the foregoing account...

What followed this is stated in the foregoing account... DOCTOR PRIESTLEY is arrived in London...

DOCTOR PRIESTLEY is arrived in London... To the INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM...

To the INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM... After living with you eleven years, in which you had uniform experience...

After living with you eleven years... By the discourages of your teachers, and the calumnies of your superiors...

By the discourages of your teachers, and the calumnies of your superiors... I have been led to think you did...

I have been led to think you did... You have destroyed the most truly valuable and useful apparatus of philosophical instruments...

You have destroyed the most truly valuable and useful apparatus... I know nothing more of the hand bill which is said to have outraged you...

I know nothing more of the hand bill which is said to have outraged you... I disapprove of it as much...

I disapprove of it as much... You are not more mistaken, if you imagine that this conduct of yours has any tendency to serve your cause...

You are not more mistaken... I believe, to abuse those who have no power of making resistance equally cowardly and brutal...

I believe, to abuse those who have no power of making resistance equally cowardly and brutal... Your sincere well-wisher,

Your sincere well-wisher... I. PRIESTLEY. London, July 19, 1791.

I. PRIESTLEY. London, July 19, 1791... P. S. The account of the first Toast at the Revolution Dinner...

P. S. The account of the first Toast at the Revolution Dinner... Inward Entries. Brig Democrat, Jacques Darremonde, Bayona.

Inward Entries. Brig Democrat, Jacques Darremonde, Bayona... JOHN O'CONNOR, Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser... American Intelligence. NEW-LONDON, September 15.

NEW-LONDON, September 15... The brig Three-Francois, Capt. Edgeton, in 20 days from Cape-Verde...

The brig Three-Francois, Capt. Edgeton... By the discourages of your teachers, and the calumnies of your superiors...

By the discourages of your teachers, and the calumnies of your superiors... DUMFRIES, September 29.

NEW-YORK, September 19. I have been led to think you did... You have destroyed the most truly valuable and useful apparatus...

ANNAPOLIS, September 22. On Tuesday morning the electors proceeded to elect, by ballot, the senate for the first of Maryland...

DUMFRIES, September 29. The accounts from St. Domingo, via New-London, are very alarming...

On Saturday the 17th inst. departed this life, in Frederickburg, Mrs. ISABELLA MERCER...

Capt. GREENWAY's Alexandria MARINE LIST. Schooner Harriot, Slacum. Philadelphia.

Schooner Polly, Harriden. Salem. On Saturday the 17th inst. departed this life...

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUMFRIES. Inward Entries. Brig Democrat, Jacques Darremonde, Bayona.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser. Almost opposite Messrs. Henderson, Ferguson, and Gibson's Store.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE. NEW-LONDON, September 15. The brig Three-Francois, Capt. Edgeton...

By the discourages of your teachers, and the calumnies of your superiors... I have been led to think you did...

By the discourages of your teachers, and the calumnies of your superiors... DENNIS CUSACK, TOBACCONIST.

DENNIS CUSACK, TOBACCONIST. BEGS leave to inform the Public, he has opened a TOBACCO MANUFACTORY...

BEGS leave to inform the Public, he has opened a TOBACCO MANUFACTORY... DUMFRIES, Sept. 29, 1791.

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

THE NEWS-PAPER.

What would it signify, if people do / If the world was nothing new? / A News-Paper is like a trail, / Some dull, some fine, some strong, some tender / For every stomach, stout or slender / Those who read it with delight in, / Are pleased with trumpets, drums, and lightings / For those who are more puny made, / Are arts, and sciences, and trades; / For fanciful ambitious blood, / We have a soft poetic food; / For witty and satiric souls, / High feald acid, better jokes; / And when we strive to please the mob, / A jest, a quibble, or a job. / If any German wants a wife, / (A partner, as 'tis term'd for life) / An advertisement answers well, / And quickly brings the pretty BEEL.

DOG GREY.

Stuck up in the corner of one of the houses, on the great London road, near Bath.

STOP Traveller! our town is full! / Here a Wife, and John, and Jackey Bull; / But not one of 'em will have in life, / For Jack with Father is at strife, / And John as usual, thumps his Wife!

ANECDOTE.

OF GENERAL PUTNAM.

DURING the war before last, when General Amherst was marching across the country to Canada the army coming to one of the lakes which they were obliged to pass, behind the French had an armed vessel of 12 guns upon it. He was in great distress; his boats were no match for her; and she alone was capable of sinking his whole army in that situation. While he was pondering what should be done, Putnam comes to him, and says, General, that ship must be taken. — Aye, says Amherst, I would give the world she was taken. — I'll take her, says Putnam. — Amherst smiled, and asked how? — Give me some wedges and a beetle (a large wood hammer, or mallet, used for driving wedges) and a few men of my own choice. — Amherst could not conceive how an armed vessel was to be taken by four or five men, a beetle and wedges. However, he granted Putnam's request. When night came, Putnam with his materials and men, went in a boat under the vessel's stern, and in an instant, drove the wedges in the very little cavity between the rudder and ship, and left her. In the morning the sails were seen fluttering about; she was adrift in the middle of the lake, and being presently blown ashore, was easily taken.

Striking influences of Longevity in the town of Danbury, Connecticut.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, was born in Scotland in the year 1633; in early life he came over to Cape-Cod, and was the first person who killed a whale upon that coast, for which he was persecuted by the inhabitants, as one who dealt with evil spirits. He then moved to Rhode-Island, where he married, and had three sons and three daughters. His next remove was to Danbury, where he died in 1746, aged 103. His son Joseph lived 86 years; David 79; Benjamin 75 years old, and labours hard at the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed 70 years; his daughter Elizabeth lived 93; Thankful 103; Mary, who was wife to Thomas Benedict, Esq. died with the small-pox; 1759, aged 45, leaving 11 children, who are all yet alive, and the youngest has two children.

Advantages of preserving Parsnips by drying.

[By the Rev. J. Belknap.]

AMONG the number of elegant roots, the parsnip has two singular qualities, first, that it will undergo the most violent heat without being injured; and secondly, that it may be preserved, by drying, to any desired length of time. The root of these articles has been known for many years past; the people in the most northerly parts of New-England, where winter reigns with great severity, and the ground is often frozen to the depth of two or three feet, for four months, leave their parsnips in the ground till it thaws in the spring, and think them much better preserved than in cellars. The other advantage never occurred to me till this winter, when one of my neighbours put into my hands a substance which had the appearance of a piece of buck's-horn. This was part of a parsnip, which had been drawn out of the ground last April, and had lain neglected in a dry closet for ten months. It was so hard, as to require considerable strength to force a knife through it cross wise; but being soaked in warm water, for about an hour, it became tender; and was as sweet to the taste, as if it had been fresh drawn from the ground. As many useful discoveries owe their origin to accident, this may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a seafaring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for want of vegetable food; since I am persuaded that parsnips, dried to such a degree as above related, and packed in tight casks, may be transported round the globe, without any loss of their flavour, or diminution of their nutritive quality.

COPY of a LETTER from an AMERICAN TRAVELLER, to his friend in Richmond, Virginia.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1791.

DEAR SIR, I SIP down after a busy day to give you a short account of my visit to the gaol of this city. I had heard and read much of the alterations in the penal laws of Pennsylvania, and of the manner in which criminals are punished by them. By means of my friend, Mr. A —, I was introduced to Mr. L. one of the inspectors of the gaol, who accompanied me in this visit. We first entered a large room on the right hand of the door, at which we wait in. This Mr. L. informed me was once a bar-room, where liquor was sold to the prisoners — it is now an office in which the clerk of the house keeps the prisoners docket. The walls of it were hung with thread, that had been spun by the prisoners, and in one of the windows was a large bundle of shoes which had likewise been made by them. From this room we went into the apartment of the men, all of whom we found employed in different kinds of labour. They were decently dressed, and their apartments were clean and neat. I was particularly struck with their respectful and affectionate behavior to Mr. L. They spoke with great gratitude of the present keeper of the gaol, Mr. Elijah Weed.

I afterwards visited the women's apartment, which is separated with great care from the men. They were all busy in spinning. I found upon inquiry, that the labour of these people more than repaid the expences of feeding and cloathing them. Besides heckling flax, chipping logwood, grinding plaster of Paris, &c. some of the men follow their former trades.

No person is permitted to visit them without an order from two of the inspectors. Their diet is simple, but wholesome. Each person is allowed a pound of bread, and a quart of Indian meal, or a quart of potatoes every day. On Sundays they are indulged with a mess of broth. They look well, and out of a 120 I saw but two men who were indisposed. They are never permitted to take spirituous liquors.

Great pains are taken by the Clergy of this city to connect moral and religious instructions with the discipline of the house. The ministers of every denomination unite in this pious work, and preach to them every Sunday. The poor creatures, I was told, appear to be affected and benefited by their discourses. One of them remarked, that since the establishment of this and other new regulations, their apartments were more like a church than a gaol.

Such is the relish they have acquired for order, that they have instituted a government among themselves, by which they try, condemn, and punish each other, for such offences as are not cognizable by the inspectors; one of their punishments in holding the culprit's arm above his head, and pouring cold pump water in a small stream under his shirt sleeves, for a length of time proportioned to his offence.

Mr. L. informed me that out of a 100 who had been pardoned, and whose time of confinement had expired, and who had been discharged from the house, he knew but one who had relapsed into his former habits of vice.

I conversed with a number of them, who spoke

with great contrition of their former courses of life. Two things struck me in a sensible manner. One, even blacks whom I saw there, only two or three of them had been freedmen. More than half of the criminals had been taken from the streets of Philadelphia, and were in each criminal is recorded. I did not find a single native of Scotland, and only one of New-England among them.

I marked my visit to the gaol by the way, ground in the year on which the present gaol was erected for the purpose of continuing the same, as cannot be returned by the present one, the advantage will be taken of moral and physical education upon the bodies and minds of criminals. The hour, hunger, and darkness, are to form a part of the punishments, and to be used separately or in conjunction, as circumstances may make it necessary.

In coming out of the gaol, my friend Mr. L. pointed to a number of irons which hung up near the door. "These," said he, "are now no longer used." "See! they are all covered with rust." I returned from this excursion highly delighted with what I had seen and heard. The plan of making the reformation of criminals the end of all punishment, I am now satisfied is a practicable one, and I hope will be adopted by all the states in the Union. I begin to view the laws which permit the taking away the life of a fellow creature as not less absurd and cruel, and I look forward to a time when the records of such laws will be appealed to like the single combats of ancient times, as proofs of the ignorance and barbarity of modern nations. The mighty revolution in the opinions and conduct of the Pennsylvaniaians upon the subject of their penal laws, was brought about, was informed, by the well timed publications of a number of citizens who associated a few years ago, for the relief of prisoners, under the name of the prison society. This fact should encourage the friends of humanity in other states to combine their exertions in reforming abuses and establishing benevolent institutions. Error and vice, whether in individuals or governments, cannot long resist the influence of reason and religion, when they are brought to act in a focus upon them. My next letter shall contain an account of Mr. Peale's Museum. I hope to have the pleasure of taking you by the hand some time in September. In the mean while, with best respects to your amiable lady, I am, Sir, Your sincere friend, and obedient servant.

S — P —, Philadelphia cured by VINEGAR. — Extract of a letter from Venice.

If you were here, you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this: — A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leopoldo, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at supper, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope that you will make it known in England, by means of your public papers, and I am sure this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there, as it had here; so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my said paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, and please God, with good success. Your humanity assures me that you will not delay a moment to acquaint your countrymen with this, as I have done mine.

For Sale.

TWO THOUSAND acres of Land, in Jefferson County, State of Kentucky, situate 25 miles from Louisville, is a thick-settled neighbourhood. This Tract is surveyed by good judges who are acquainted with its situation and quality, to be the most valuable in that part of the Country, as its connexion by water with Louisville, the principal town in all Kentucky, must increase its value — it was some of the first land taken up in the neighbourhood, so that the title is indisputable; Lands in the neighbourhood of Louisville, not superior in quality or situation, have sold currently at One Guinea per acre. The Proprietor of this Tract wishes to dispose of it for Cash, in order to improve other tracts in that neighbourhood, and therefore will sell cheap. Any Gentleman desirous to bargain for the same, may, by application to the printers, be informed of the price. N. B. The above Tract of Land is well known to a number of Gentlemen in this State, who will, if required, certify its value.

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