VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

AND

AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

DUMFRIES, THURSDAY, September 29, 1791.

TO THE PUBLIC.

GREE ABLE to our Proposals, we this day prefine our Superfiers with the ssi. No. of the
A new word Repository.—The principal died of this
Fuser, being expressed in its title, we have only to remark, that it has been the wish of many respectable
characters for some time pist, to introduce The art of
soling and improving lands, among the citizens of
this commonwealth; an object which at present seems to
last ensuged the attention of most states in the Union.
To promote a Scheme se well calculated to prove beneficiely to the Still in general; at a time swhen the
once haple article ceases to repay the planter for the labours hello well upon it; it is suggested that a Paper de-

ments, 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 descruing the patronage of an entity themed people.

disated to differ dericultural Knim ledge and Esperi

Great promifes have ton fen been made on fimilar occasions, and the public as often disappointed, we deeline therefore making any -claiming encouragement in proportion to the merits of our work anty, aubough we ib we dedicated one fourth of this paper to Agricultural Concerns. wil Teh we Shatt endeavour to collect through an extensive correspondence; whit from fush bentlemen as will favour us with their remarks and experiments -The learnest and literatt, will about find room to diff play their yentus, on any other interesting subject. This paper, besides the most authentic Poreign and Domestic Occurrences, will contain the Lucius and Proceedings of the Federal Government with the most interesting Lanus. of the State. As the eftabliffrment of a Post through fix of the adjoining counties (where a therat subscription is obtained) promises a quick circulation of this Paper. The public world find it a proper vehicle for ad-Verlifements and other songerna

THE EDITORS:

Dumpairs, September 20. 1791

lécum.

circulate subscription papers, are requested to send them to the office as Joon as possible.

AGRICULTURAL

From an Irswich Paren of the 18th of June.

In consequence of an address of the House of Commons to his. Mujesty, and an examination made respecting the efficacy of a zomer-lition discovered by Mr. William Forsyth, for curing injeries and defects in trees, his majesty has been pleased to grant a reward to Mr. Forsyth, for discosing the method of making and using that composition; and the sollowing directions for that purpose are established accordingly.

AKE one buffel of fresh cow dung, butta Truthel of lime robbith of old buildings, athat from the ecilines of rooms is preferable) half a burkel of wood after, and a fixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river fund. The three last articles, are to be afted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with a frade, and then with a wooded bester, antil the fluff in very fmooth, like five platter used for the evilings of rooms. The composition beinge thes made, care must be taken to prepare the tree programy for its applie ition, by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, till you come to the fresh found wood; leaving the furface of the wood very imouth and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw knife, or other inftrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attende ed to : then lay on the platter, about one eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been fo cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible. Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood after mixed with a fixth part of the fine quantite of ashes of hurnt bones; put it into a to hox, with holes in the top, and chake the powon the surface of the platter till the whole is cowirel with it, letting it remain for half an hour to allorb the moliture; then apply more powder, subbig it on gently with the hand, and repert the ap-Theation of the powder, till the whole platter be-Comre a dev fmonth furface. All tress cut down near the pround thould have the furious made quite In 19th, rounding it off in a fault degree as do have mentioned; and the dry powder directed to be used atterwarte famil have an equal quantity of powder " a'thalter mixed with ite in order the better to rethe dripping of trees and beavy raise. - If day

of the composition be lest for a suture occasion, it hould be kept in a tub or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface, otherwise the atmosphere will burt the esseaty of the application. As the growth of the tree will gradually essect the platter by raising up its edges next the bark, care must be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the singer when occasion may require, that the platter may be kept whole to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

Extracted from Campbell's Political Survey of Great-

C AINT FOIN, or Sain Foin (derives its etymology from fanum foenum, I. e. wholefome hay) is a regetable; the use of which we borrowed from the French; it is somewhat more than a century lince the cultivation of it was introduced into England. The roots of this plant are large, thringy, and run deep into the earth; the stalks rife two feet and fometimes much higher, flienished at the bottom with winged leaves, but naked towards the top, which is terminated by spikes of soft red slowers, like these of the French boney fuckle, but smaller." It grows and thrives exceedingly in dry, chalky, itony, day, he res hills; this is owing to the fibres of the tap root creeping through the interflices of the ftone, or flate, and finding thereby food, to which other playts could never reach; the ground that is to receive it, should be well ploughed and made very fine; if fown in inws, they knould be about eighteen inches afunder, and about an meh deep. It may be Liwn pretty thick, and thinned, by removing the less thriving plants, when hoed, lo un to leave the plants eight inches sommer. Three bushes so as agreets thought by very judicious persons to be sufficient, and half that quainity will do in drille. : Care must be taken to sow it in dry weather, because the leeds are a when moill. It mult not be fed the first year; and the hay should be removed as expeditionly as possible, as it quickly rites again, and when well made, and the featon favourable, it equally wholefome, acceptable, and nutritive to black cattle, and to horfes; is made with more cafe, is fiable to fewer accidents, and affords a larger quastity than most other kinds of grals; 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 feafonably, with theep, which are speediry fatted thereby, and at the fame time improve the land; befides, wherever it thrives, cows find an windefome, plentiful pafture. and from thence, furnish abundance of mitte; when it is left's for feed, it should not be fed me gil. . In France they feed their horfes with this feed inflead of oses, and sperience hath rangles them that it will go much farther; it is sto very termerable in feeding hoge le is avident form there circumftances that it, is exceeding profugble, more especially as it does not wear out l'ke eloser, but willfalt with very little manure, for twenty years, and it lowed in rows, and properly hoed, more than twice soat time. The celebrased-Mr. Tuli affirms, fand. he. made the culture of this grafe his part cular itudy) that a plant of Saint Koin hath bert featec known to die a natural death. Belieles, inflead of imposeciting, it greatly enriches the full; fo that the loud when bioke up, aid 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 grups have been taken, max be laid down and fown with Saint Foin again Though it is true that it grows, and with great pro-Til, upon the work lauds, even upon those that are flaty, and makes these better, yet it is seknowledged that the greatest crops are, as might be naturally expected, reaped from the best foila; fo that in this light, of being equaly adapted to pour and rich foile it may be considered as a general improvement; and it has accordingly been epit vated with foccess, in most constries, and is Riff diffuning itfelf, in proportion as husbanchy is more fluctied, and its principals bell known. As to the profits willing from thing from Mr. Kirkham mentions an ettate of one handred and ten pounds per annaum, fo improved thereby, as to by fold for fourseen thousand punished differ Tail cum from this what a farm in the same county (Oxfordfare) which, while arable, xidassigd the stenant, at no more than ten popuds a year, when planted with Soint Fuin was let sur an humbrest and any prounds per annum, and proved a good barga.a. Thefe were both flaty lands, worth may from one to two failt age an acre, and sever would have been worth more but

for this improvement. Mr. Tuil reckons four forts of this hay; the virgin, bloffinned, full grown, and threshed may; the wift, in his opinion, is the best Meat can be made, and he affirms that the Bay from a fingle entrivated 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 intengent wrip ters agreed wun him nearly in this computation. which may be taken for truth. Though Saint Foin luits longer than any graffes, it flands less in need of manure on account of its drawing the greatest part of its nourithment below the staple of the foil. In . the first year, however, when the plants are young and tender, foot, peat, and cool, aftes, ferve to cherift them and queken their growth; after the fielt year they require less beeing, and when old may be revived by flirring the earth properly with the plaugh."

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

The tops of Indian care, cut as tye straw, to be mixed with potatoes, shorts, or meal, as a food for editile or horses, I have been making the experiment during the present winter. I find that my cattle thrive better on this sodder, when on the straw. The corn stalks certainly contain a great quantity of farine substance, and therefore must be highly nutritive. Being cut and scattled with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for misch cows. In the common way of soddering cattle with cornetops, the blades are greedily eaten, but the stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whose affords a nutritive food.

Stenion, Feb. 6, 1711. GEORGE LOGAN.

oreign Intelligence.

The following important French INTELLIGENCE, was received per the JULY BRITISH PACKET.

Some particulars of the King's fight; extracted from

A T sine o'clock on Tuesday morning it was any mounced from the Thuilteries that the Kings the Queen, the Dauphin, Montieur and Madame had left the Palace and the capital without leaving any official information of their intention or their rout. The news slew in a moment from one and of the city to another, and all Paris was thrown into conflernation. At ten it was reported that they were stopped at Meaux, and this ray of momentary hope terved only to an erwate the general affection. The Tocha was founded, the drums beat, the general, and all the stational guard was summediately under

The general question was, "How, could they escape?" I reason was suspected, and the suspicion sell on the sixth division of the guards, who were on duty at the Palace. The first impression on the populace was, that the cscape had been estated by corrupting some of the sold ers of this division, and they were obliged to save themselves by sight.

The late Duke of Aumontalum was feized, very roughly treated, and at length conducted to a place of fafety, 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 essented. By some in was said that they said hed by a subterraneous passage to the Seine, prepared for the purpose, with much bour and secrety; by others that they escaped in disguise, the being in the keb t of a cordelier, of a peachant, of a grenadier of the national guard; and the Queen in that of a cook-mail, of a country girl.

of this extraordinary event is, that the suspicional had been emericated, and interfishing given to the cummander of the national guard of an intended hight, by him transmitted to the municipality and cummater of inquiry, and precautions taken to quard against it; that on monday night the King and Queen retired to their apertments as usual; and that, bit do he hayette, on repairing so the Palice at gight o'clock on Turkiny morning, found that are, were field. Twelve of the guard on duty at the france, it is fail, were in this g, and it at, two of these must bound as Wednesday in the Scine.

ores were taken by the magitudes and citi-

mational guards turned out, and in every feeti those who were not enrolled in the national quard rmed themselves into permanent committees to picferre the public peace. By these means, every appearrecof tumuit and violence was as completely prevented Enothing extraordinary had occured. Private houses,

Trailone on whom suspicion fell were closely watchbut after the first alarm, no violence was offered their persons or property. The people met in the at the Thuillenes and other places to afk ded with admirable temper and readiness to the

their conversation some complained bitterly of The King's diffimulation : forme lamented his flight as the prelude to a civil war; and not a few coolly ob-Served, that it figuified but little, and would be an drinual faving to the nation of twenty-live millions of

The National Affembly betraved no symptom of mentinels or fear, unbecoming the Representatives of Their confidence in Import of their conflituents, the chergy and temper of their resolutions, are demonstrated in their proceedings on Luciday, after the flight of the Royal Fanily was announced.

ADDRESS OF PROCLAMATION OF THE NA-TIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to the FRENCH.

" A HORRID attempt has just been made. The National Allembly was near the conclusion of its long Jabours; the Conflitution was almost completed; the - tumults of the Revolution were about to cease, and the enemies of the public welfare were eager, therefore, to facrifice the whole nation to their vengeance. The King and the whole Royal Family were carried off, on the 21st instant

Wien this part of the Address was read in the Affemby there was a murmur of discontent. The reporter of the Committee of Constitution, in-which it had been draws up, requested that it might be beard with attention, and the members became Blent.

But your reprefentatives will triumph pver all these obstacles. They estimate calmiy the extent of stall be maintained; conspirators and flaste shall understand the intropidity of the French nation; and we make, in the name of the nation, a folemn east gagement to avenge the infringement on the law, or

" France would be free, and the fhall be fo. It is intended to make the Revolution recede; but it re cedes not. . It is the effect of your will; and nothing tan retard its progress, It is pecellary to secommodate the law to the mate of the kingdom. The King, in the Constitution, exercises the power of the fanction over the decrees of the legislative body; he is the head of the executive power, and, in that capacity, causes the laws to be executed by his Ministers. " If he quits his polt, aithough carried off against

his will, the Representatives of the nation have a right to supply his place. The National Affembly has, in consequence, decreed, that the feal of flate, and the signature of the Mmissers of Justice, shall be added to all its decrees to give them the character of laws. As no order of the King would have been executed, without being counterfigued by the reconfible Minister, mothing was needlery but a himple delegation, by the Affembly, to authorize him to fign the orders, and those only island by them. Tu this circumstance they have been directed by the conflitutional law relative to a Rememor, which authorizes them to perform the functions of the executive power, until the nomination of a Regent.

. By these measures vour Representatives have enfured order in the interior parts of the kingdom; and to repulle any attack from without, they add to the army a reinforcement of three hundred thousand Nacional Guards.

"The citizens then have, on an all files, the means of fecurity. Let them not be overcome by their furprifes the conflictment Affembly is upon its duty; the configuent wifembly is upon its dute; the conflitutel nowers are in activity; the citizens of Paris, the-National Guards, whole patriotifm and fidelity are a-Bive ali praise, watch round your representatives :the actived tizens throughout the kingdom are in arms. and I rance may wat for its committee

. " Are they to fear the configuraces of a writing. fines to before his departure, fram a feduced King? It is a first to conserve the ignorance and blindness that agent toten the weing, which may delerve to the former of four of homenfront; at prefent, your reprefer tenens content Themlelves with examining tome Limit is a lamber of the lamber of the

or it is the last them bly has made a flown pro-

applinels of the human race: To engage them to reance time Declaration of Roulds, the theory of ase's affect has been materied to them. De Branch Ber & we have no fear on treat

at a value which the and of the execution power as that patient by carrier, at the marion, darce to dictate his abilitate will to your representatives, Chargeel. by your orders, to form a Confliction! The National Affentily famented the diforders committed on the 5th of October, and ordered the profecution of the persons quity of them; but, because it was difficult to discover some rioters among such a multitude of people, they are faid to have approved all their crimes. The nation is, however, more just. -It has not reproached Louis XVI, with the violences Areets, and all places of public refort were equal- that have occurred under his reign and those of his [Confiderable applicate.] anceitors.

"They are not afraid to call to your recollection the Federation of July. What are the flatements of the persons who have dictated the letter of the King, with respect to this august act? That the sirst public | London Riots of June, 1782. functionary was obliged to put himself at the head of. the Representatives of the nation. In the midft of all the deputies of all the kingdom, he took a folemn outh to maintain the conflitution. If the King does not hereafter declare that his good-faith had been fur- led London on Saturday morning. prifed by the feditious perfons, he has, of course, announced his own perjury to the world ! Is it necessary to go through the fatigue of answering the other reproaches of this letter?

conveniencies in his residence at Paris, and not to have found the same pleasures as formerly; by which it is implied, no boubt, that a nation ought to regenerate itfelf without any agitation, without diffurbing, for an instant, the pleriures and indulgancies of courts. As to the addresses of congratulation and adherence fire to: another party, at the same time, set fire to to your decrees, thefe, fays he, are the work of the factious !- Yes, no Joubt, of TWENTY-SOX MIL- foon burnt to the ground. Some adjoining houses LIONE of the factions!

Te It was necessary to reconstitute all the powers, because all the powers were corrupted, and because the alarming debts, accumulated by the defpotifm and the disorders of Government, would have overwhelmed the nation. But does not Royalts exist for the People ? And it a great Nation obliges itself to maintain it, is it net folely because it is betieved to be useful? The Con- house downthitution has left to the King this glarious prerogative, and has confirmed to him the only authority which he Prieftley's man here must now come down. In short. should desire to exercise. Would not your Representatives have been culpable, if they had facrificed twenty-fix millions to the interest of one man?

"The labour of citizens Jupports the power of state: but the maxim of absolute power is, to confider the public contributions as a debt paid to defnotism. The National Affembly has regulated its expences with the ftriceft juffice: they thought themselves bound, when acting in the name of the nation, to act munificently, and when they were to be allowed to the first fucctionary, thirty millions were afforted for him and the Royal Equily; but this is represented as a trifling sum!

The decrees, upon the subject of peace and war, have taken from the King and his Minister er of facrificing the people to the caprices of courts, and the definitive ratification of treaties is referred to the Representatives of the nation -- the loss of a pre- back are going to endeavour to fave Mr. Reland's rogative-that of not being obliged to consult the national will, when blood and the fortunes of its citizens were to be facrificed ! Who can know the wife and the interests of the the nation better than the legillative body? It is withed to make war with impunity: But have we not had, under the ancient government, sufficient experience of the terrible effects produced by the ambition of Ministers?

" We are accused of having despoiled the King, in forming the judicial power, as if he, the King of a great nation, ought to appear in the administration of ullice for any other purpose than that of causing the law to be observed, and its judgment executed! It is wished that he should have the right of granting pardons, and changing punishments; but does not all the world know how such a right would be exercised, and upon whom the benefit would fall? The King could not exercise it by himself, and after having probibitid Royal despotism, et was very natural to prohibit that of Ministers.

"The necessity of circumstances has sometimes obliged the National Assembly to meddle, contrary to its inclination, in the affairs of administration : But ought it not to act, when the government remained in blamable inertness? It is, therefore, necessary to say, the King and Ministers have not the confidence of the

Je The Societies of Friends to the Constitution have fupported the Revolution; they are more necessary than ever; but some persons persume to say that they govers the administrative bodies, and the empire, as if they were deliberating bodies !--

" Frenchmen ! all the powers are organized : all the public functionaries are at their poils; the National Affembly watch over the fafety of the flate; may von be firm and tranquil 1 One danger alone threatens us. You have to guard against the suspension of wour laboure, against delay in the payment of duties, against any informatory measures which commence in anarchies and coul in civil war. It is to thefe danreis that the National Assembly calls the attention of the craisers. In this cribs, all private saimouties and privite interells it suid disappear .

Cismurius of joiest tratas, and of rights, 'the ac- | " Livie who would perferre their liberty, thould

showledgement of which will one day produce the I hew that tranged from all which appeals tyrants the the face was what he go to be every there are hast order reasons, and the Confiber time . out to your I have been been to I have a fact they be suggested I see I somete the department of the

where eastwere, but, to the enterior of the male. Anteres, the according pass been some. Potes duce the termory of this Linguis to the youe, it will be necellary to delitroy the whole ination - Delpotism, if it pleates, may make fuch an attempt - It will either fail, or at the come upon of its transfes, will find only ruin." This address was unanimously approved by the, Assembly, and ordered to be feut to all the departs

LONDON, JULY 18. RIOTS AT BIRMING HAM.

It is with much concern we inform the public, that the town of Birmingham has been fince Thursday fast, a scene of riot, unparelleled fince the memorable

The rife and progress of this affair we shall now lay before our readers, from authentic communications, which arrived on Saturday and yesterday. Our first intelligence was by an express which reach.

BIRMINGHAM, July 15.

Ten o'Clock in the Morning. The meeting at the Hotel yesterday, to celebrate the French Revolution, was not so numerously attend-The King is faid to have experienced some in- ed as the friends to it expected. Eighty Gentleman only dined at the Hotel, all of whom departed from after five o'clock-The mob that had began to afsemble before; now commenced hostilities, by breaking all the windows of the Hotel; and thence paraded to Dr. Prieftley's Meeting-house, which they set. the Old Meeting-house; and, both these places were took fire by accident, and were also consumed.

The mub then went to Dr. Priestley's dwellinghouse at Fair Hill, about a mile and a half on this fide Birmingham, which they completely gutted. burnt the infide, all his furniture, books, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus, and drank'out all his wines, &c. They are at this moment pulling the next

The mob now grew valiant, and fwore that every the whole place is in the utmost confusion

7 bree o'Clock, Afternoon. Since my last, the following houses have ben puls led down, the furniture removed and burnt, wiz. Mellis. Reyland's (late Balkerville's) Humphrie's and Taylor's. All there gentiemen are diffenters, and men of great property. The house of Mr. Humpwies, which is near Dr. Priefley's, was admired as mickegant structure, but now is a heap of ruins.

Lord Aylesford came into the town this and hattangued the mob. What his Lordfhip aid appeared at first to have a good effect, and they womifed him and the Magistrates that they would iffperse peaceably. They did not, however, keep teir words, but increased in numbers, and became wore Priorose. We dread the night, as we have no mita-'ry with is.

This inflant; a large party of gentlemen on forfehouse, or his furniture; but it is now known der are too late., 4

Saturday, eight o'Clock of night. By a gentleman who left Birmingham a the above hour, and arrived in town yesterday at noon, we learn, that the mob mas increasing every hour fall the houles above-mentioned, were entirely destroyed. Manyof the mob had falled a facrifice to their own villainy; near 20 of them, quite drunk, were buried under the ruins of a house by the walls falling in; one poor wretch was found with his legs burnt off, and a botof fpirits or wine in each pocket.

A great number of the mob are lying in a flate of most intensible drunkennels on the green, and in other places near where they committed their depredations Several houses were at this time marked out for defiraction; to opposition whatever was made to their riots. The town's people seemed to be so pannickftruck as to be capable of no exertion. - An officer who happened to be in Birmingham, offered to head any number of the inhabitants, and endeavour to repel the mob, but he could not prevail on them to make any attempt.

- No troops had arrived on Saturday night. The mob detained the Mail coach a full hour, but permited it then to depart unmolested. Such was the flate of Birmingham when the last accounts came away.

An expressarrived at the Secretary of State's Office, at three o'clock on Saterday morning; and two more expresses arrived yesterday, one for Mr. Pitt, and another for Mr. Dundas. The Oxford Blues marched for Birmingham on Saterday, and orders were at the same time fent to Nottingham for the foldiery there to march to Birmingham.

An effigy of Dr. Priestly was burnt in the early part of the riot. A friend of the Doctor's gave him warning in time to depart, which he did with Mrs. Prickly. about two hours before his house was attacked.

The mob, as may be expected, is of the lowell order; their object avowedly was the Diffentete, and particularly such of were known to be the friends of Dr. Prieitle.

A hand bill, of the most inflamatory nature ever pulse hed against the King and Government, had been

. he affe circulated, some days before the Revo- | In defecting he, you have been led to think you did on Disner. Whether this ferved to examperate the perpare we do not pretend to fay.

The second section of the second section is a second forable manders i, we che was encurated by the Profession button party one incancingly full in the following " The recommy car of Games Lancery is nearly ex-

sired; at the commencement of the : (1), on the 14th this month, it is devoutly to be willied that every meny to civil and resignous delpot in, would give his function to the majestic common cause, by publical albration of the anniversary.

" Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Bafik, that high alter and caille of despoting fell 1 "Remember the enthulialm peculiar to the cause of liberty, with which it was attacked!

"Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppressed, growing under the weight of intelted falis, to fave the lives of the appressus!

if Extinguith the mean prejudice of nations | and Let your numbers be collected, and fent as a free-will offering to the National Affembly.

"But, is it possible to forget that your parliament givenal; your minister hypocritical; your clergy legaloppressors; the reigning family extravagant; the crown of a great personage too weighty for the head that wears it; too weighty for the people who gave it: wer taxes partial and oppreffive; your reprefentatives a vena; junto upon the facred rights of property; religion and freedom.

"But on the 14th of this month prove to the fycoplants of the day that you reverence the Olive Branchs that you will facrifice to public tranquillity till the majurity thall exclaim-

The Peace of Slavery is worse than the War of Freedom !- of the day let Tyrants heware !"

Can any man of honest principle can any loval subjed-can even the boldeft of our anti ministerial senafors read this without shuddering at the dreadful feene it was mont to realize? REBELLION is fetured on its muntenance-Republicanism centured in its bofom. He who wishes to desend his property-he The leved the Constitution under which that property southed-must no doubt have taken the alarm at for dring a libel against all that was so dear to English-

The public however was determined before they proeeded to violence, to have some further proof of the intention of those Commemoration-Men. This handbill might be a forgery, or might be an inflatous whenever raise a mob for the purpose of blunder :they therefore waited till they-heard what was faid at the-how the political complexion of the company would manifest itself, -and wether any thing more than! a more licene of commemoration conviviality was incre

ing took being drank: - DESTRUCTION TO THE friends have ever asped at it. TRESENT GOVERNMENT, AND THE KING'S HEADUP. Believe, to abuse this who have

The inhabitants, and they were almost to a man reed outfide the Hotel to watch the motion of the revor lutionifts within, no fooner was this treasonable touff made known to them, than Loyalty fwift as lightning keend course was well laid upon the table, broke the windows and glaffes; pelied and infulted thefe modern reformers, and obliged them to feek for fafety in an im-

What followed this is flated in the foregoing accounts: DOCTOR PRIESTLEY is arrived in London, not

thinking it fale to remain in the neighbourhood of Birmingbam. The following Letter from the Doffor toppeared in one of the London Morning papers, and our realizes will not doubt be glad to ke it.

To THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF -BIRMINGHAM.

My Lite Town men and Neighbourt.

AFFER living with you eleven years, in which You had uniform experience of my peaceful beliaviour,

Be my attention to the quiet fludies of my profession, and those of philosophy, I was far from expecting the injuries which I and my friends have lately receirel from vou. But you have been missed by hearing the Diffenters, and particularly the Unitarian. pretent Government, in church and state. You have ben led to confider any injury Mone to us as meritothing; and not having, been better informed means were not attended to. When the objett stas right; you thought the means could mot be By the discouries of your teachers, and the the motions of your superiors in general, drinking toussion and damnation to us, (which is well known to have been their frequent placifice) your bigutry his been excited to the highest piten, and nothing hav ar been faid so wou te moderite your politions, but course thing to collame them; hence, without my-Cofficiention on your part, or on thems, who ought have known and taught you better - you were preperel for every species, of outra or think or, that Wedever you emid do to ip te and mig e ig. was lot be improve or Government, and afpecially the church

Gol and your country the most faciliarial privace. - Happing, the minds of Englishma the number of policilion of every fact set the property and theret as you defined, I have there

carant before the bod can't result of the part of the topologic by water the borden and with your reconcer me some governal aparty. Due want is the state of the whenevery the of is done to make 1 it wretened. In many cates, there would be greater meren in derbarene ge ine minabitants than burning ther houses. However, I infinitely prefer what I feel from the specience of my goods, to the disposition of those who have nished you.

Nowhave destroyed the most truly valuable and use ful apparatus of philosophical interuments that perhaps any individual, in this or any other country, was ever possessed of, in my use of which I annually fpent large fums, with no pecuniary view whatever but only in the advancement of science, for the beneht of my country, and of mankind. You have dethroyed a library corresponding to that apparatus; which no money can repurchase, except in a long courie of time But what I hel far more don have destroyed manuferipts, which have been the relult of the laborious fludy of many years, and which I shall never be able to recompose; and this has been done to one who hever did, or imagined, you any harm,

I know nothing more of the hand bill which is faid to have enraged you to much than any of yourfelves, and I dilapprove of it as much; though it has been made the oftentible handle of doing infinitely more mifchief than any thing that nature could possibly have done. In the celepration of the French revolution, at which I did not attend, the company affembied on the occasion only expressed their joy in the emancipation of a neighbouring nation from tyranny, without intimating a delire of any thing more than fuch an improvement of our own conflitution, as all fober citizens, of every perfuation, have long wished for. And though, in answer to the gross and improved calumnics of Mr. MADAN and others, I publicly vindicated my principles as a Diffenter it was buly with blainand fober argument, and with perfect good humour. We are better influcted in the mild and forbearing spirit of Christianite, than ever to think of having regure to violence; and can you think fuch conduct as yours any recommendation of your religious principles, in -proference to ours.

You are thill more mistaken, if you imagine that this conduct of yours has any tendency to ferve your caule, or to prejudice ours. It is nothing but reafor and argument that can ever support any system of religion. Answer our arguments and your buinefs is done. But your having recurse to violence is only a proof that you have nothing better to produce. Should you detroy myfelf as well as my house. library and apperates, ten more perfous, of equal or superior spirit and ability, would instantly rife up. If those ten were deligoyed, au hundred would appear; and believe me, that the Church of Hagland, which you on are supporting, has teceived a greater ons, after the first course, were realized, by the follow- blow by this compact of yours, than I and all my

Betides, to abute those who have no power of make ing relitance is equally cowardly and brutal, peculiarly unworthy Englishmen, to fav nothing of chrisspeciable house keepers and manufactuters, who wait- tianity, which teaches us to do as we would be done by. Lathis buliness we are the sheep and you thewolves. We will preferve our character, and hope you will change yours, At all events, we return you | Capt. GREENWAY'S, Alexandria MARINE, LIST. hot through their minds, and a kind of electrical par bleffings for curres; and pray that you may foon retriotifm animated them to inflant vengeance. They I turn to that industry; and those sober manners, for fushed into this conventicle of treason and before the which the inhabitants of Birmingham were formerly dittinguifiede I ami

Your fincere well-wisher,

I. PRIESTLEY.

- London, July 19, 1791.

A. S. The account of the first Took at the Revolation Dinner in The Times of this morning can be nothing lefs then a malicious lie. To prove this, a lift of the Toatts, with an account of all the proceedinge of the day, will four be published: The first of them was, The King and the Constitution, and they were all tuels as the friends of liberty, and the true principles of the Conditution, would approve.

0000000000000000000000 Umerican Intelligence.

" NEW-LONDON September 15. Insuraection of Fagross. Last Tuesday evening arrived here the brig Three-Brothers, Capte-Edgerton, in 20 days from Cape-Francois. In this vettel came Med. Ruttan and bau-Discoters, continually railed at, as enemies to the Trus, who are deputed from the Assembly at the Cape, toefolicit assistance from the United States. They inform, that on the 23d ult. a General insurrection of the Negroes took; place in the Quarter of the Cape that they had rettroyed all the plantations by fire -that they had maffacred without distinction every white man in their power-and that the morning this velled failed, the vidage of Petit Acre, within three miles of the Cape, was destroyed-that the Negroes are in immente bodies-that they have cut off all communications with any part of the country-have entirely jurrounded the Cape, and are within two miles of it on every quarter - that a general embarge had taken prace, and all the fairnes were on there doing military duty-that all the shipping were crouded with wonien and children and effects of the inhabitants. Expr. fies had been fest to Ismaica and the Havanna, to procure aliminates.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Edian of a letter from a gentleman be Cope-Frank cois, to his friend in this day, daved dry garage " The day the my lift (Sug. 42) and Sug. we at the friend the probable of the the color of the plant of the annual to the attention of the second to second to where we are the second of the contract of the on tire in the and white it will end court by kooms. The infratitants are in the Riencell was the town will be burnt, and every American here mount guard mightly. The inhabitants will not fuller any vehicl to departy fearing they will be under the necelfley of embarking."

> ANNAFOLIS, September 22. On Tuesday morning the electors proceeded to es Let, By tallor, the fenate for the flate of Maryland, and a majority appearing in favour of the honourable Benjamin Stoddart, William Smallwood, John Hatt, John Eager Howard, George Deut, Samuel Chair, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, James McHenry and Brice T. B. Worthington, Erquires, of the wellern flore and the honourable William Tilghman, William Perry, William Hindman, Quitavus Scott, James Firitlyday and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, of the eastern shore - they were accordingly declared duly elected.

DUMFRIES, September 20.

The accounts from St. Domingo, via New-Lon--don, are very alarming. In addition to those we can mention from good authority, that Mr. BLASCHE-LANDE, the commander of the forces in that island, having secured the fortifications in Cape-Francois by. ftrong guards, with a confiderable corps went out of the city to endeavor to disperse the negro staves affembled in a prodigious body, upwards of 200,000 within a Imall distance of the Cape. His troops fired three tithes, but without the leaft effect. Each negro had provided a kind of light matral's stuffed with cottons through which the balls bould not penetrate, and thus Rood the fire, without shewing any figur of fear. They had no fire arms, but had procured daggers, knives, fwords and other weapons.

At a special Court, held on Saturday last, for the examination of Hugh Downdolf and James Tinflet. charged with passing counterfeit money, a number of base Spanish dollars being found in their possession. and the evidences proving the fact, the Court, after a full hearing of the attornies, were of opinion, that the prisoners were guilty of the charge alledged against them. They were recommitted to take their final trial at the diffriet court, in October next.

On Tuesday night last, the store of Mr. James Smith, merchant, of this town was broke open by some villains uhknown, and robbed of various articles of marchantize; as every step has been taken to discover the perpetrators, it is hoped they will be detected and brought to punishment.

On Saturday the 17th inft. departed this life, in Frederickfourg, Mrs, Isabella Mercer, relict of the late Gen. Hugh Mercer, after a long and painful illness: She was a lady truly and deservedly respected, and her death is regretted, not only by her relations, but by all who knew her.

ARRIVED.

Norfolk.

Salema

Schooner Harriot, Slacum, Philadelphia Sloop Pomona, Caldwell. George, Moore,

Schooner Polly, Harriden,

CUSTOMHOUSE, DUMFRIES. Inward Entries. Brig Democrate, Jacques Dar. remonde. Bavane.

John O'Connor.

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser. Almost apposite Mestrer Henderfon, Fergujen, and Gibson's Store.

ESPEBTFULLY returns his most grateful thanks to the Ladies and Genil den uf this town and its vicinity, for the favors contered on him fince bis residence among them, Begaleave to inform his cultomers and others, that he earnies on his business as usual, and hopes to merit their further encouragement.

Dennis Cusack.

TOBACCONIST.

TO EGS leave to laform the Public, he has opened D'a TORACCO MANUFACTORY, in this? ·lown, where those who will favor him with their cullom, may be supplied with different kinds of tobicco, on the mon reasonable terms; gentlemen who surchif to retail, will find it their l'articular integet

bracises, Sept. 29, 1792

Dumfries, Aug. 27, 1791

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

THE LL WO-PATER.

The rapid horrest on most the nation, to Chevry or terr comparities.

What would this might y copie do

What would it is might y people do

If there, alist was nothing new?

A News Parent blike a teaft.

A News Paren is like a teaft.

Some dain there is for every quett;

Some have, to me finall; fome ftrong, fome tender.

For every noneach, ftour or flenders.

These who r at b. es, and ale delight in,
Are pleat d with trampets, crums, and tighting.

For those who are more puny made,
Are arts, and sciences, and trade;

For fancial am'rous blood,
We have a soft poetje field;

High featon'd acid, better jokes;
And when we thrive to pleafe the mob.
A jest, a quarrel or a job.

If any Gemman wants a swife,
(A partner, as 'tis term'd for held)
An advertisement answers well,
And quickly brings the pretty BEELE.

If you want health consult our pages, You shall be well, and live for ages; Our empirics, to get them bread, Do ey'ry thing to raile the dead.

Lands may be had, if they are wanted;
Houses for sale, or to be rented;
Ships, shops, of every shape and form;
Carriages, hories, servants swarm;
No matter whether good or bad,
We tell von where they may be had.

Our fervices you can't express, The good we do you hardly quests. There's not a want of human kind, But we a remedy can find.

Now, fince tis plain we are to elever.
It's trange our Court combine together.
To bring upon us fwift distruction.
And keep our readers from instructions

DOGGREL

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

STOP Traveller! our town is full!

Here's Wife, and John, and Jackey Bull;

But not one in you'll have in life.

For Jack with Father is at strife,

And John as usual, thumps, his Wife!

A. N. E. C. D. O. T. E. -

DURING the war before fall . when General Amherft was marching across the equitry to Canada the string coming to one of the lakes which they were obliged to palachaind the french had an armed vellel of 32 grins upon it. He was in great distrete; his boats were no match for her; and the alone was capable of finking bie whole army in that fituations . White he was pondering what thousand be done, Putnam comes to him, and lays, General, that thip mußt be taken -Aye, says Amherst, I would give the world she mas taken .- I'll take ner fays Putnam -- Amherit fmiled, and afked how? - Give me some wedges and beetle (a large wood hammer, or mallet, used for driving wedges) and a few men of my own choice.-Amherft could int conceive how an armed veffel was to be taken by four or five men, a beckflud wedges. However, he granted Putnam's request. When night came, Pufnam with his materials and men, went in a boat under the wellel's flern, and in an inftant, drove the wedges in the very little-cavity between the rudder and thip, and left her. in the morning the fails were ben fluttering about ? the was advist in the middle of the lake, and being prefently blown aftore. was cafely taken.

Striking instances of Longivity in the some of Dan-

In the year rough in early like he came over to Cape-Cod, and wise the first person who kile led a whale upon that coast, for which he was persecuted by the inhabitants, as one who dealt with evil spirits. Herthen moved to Rhode-Island, where he married and had three sons and three daughters—a limit was remove was to Bandury, where he died in Mic. 1746, aged 103. Eld son Juseph lived 86 years; David-79; Benjamin is now 90 years old, and labours hard at the blacksmith's trade, which he has sollowed 70 years; his daughter Elizabeth lived 03; Thankful 102; Marry who was wife to Thomas Benedict, Elg, slied with the faith post; 1753, aged 23, leaving 11 children; who are all yet nove, and the youngest has two children.

Advantage by preferring Pargutys by drying

[By the Rev. 7. Belknup.]

MONG the number of element roots, the poul op has two thousand could specifie C. 2 is, that it will induce the bound of trust may be taken out or the ground of the property of particles in a unity to any or present day of preserved, by dry of the any denied feneth of time.

The neit of there adv. I ges has been known for many years pall; the people in the most northerly parts of New-England, where winter resgus with great severity, and the ground is often frozen to the depth of two or three feet, for four months, leave their parlaips in the ground till it thaws in the apring, and think them much better preferved than in cellars. The other advantage never occured to me till this winter, when one of my neighbours put into my hands a fubiliance which had the appearance of a piece of buck's-horn. This was part of a parfnip cyclich had been drawn out of the ground' last April, and had lain neglected in a dry closet for ten months. It was la hard, as to require confiderable through to force a knife through it cross wife; but being foaked in warm water, for about an hour, it became tender; and was as sweet to the tafte, as if it had been fresh drawn from the ground.

As many useful discoveries owe their origan to actident, this may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the source and other disorders incident to a seasaring 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.

VELLER, to bis friend in Richmond, Vinginia.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1791.

Dear Sir, " I SIP down after a buly day to give your a

short account of my visit to the gaol of this sity. I had heard and read much of the alterations in the penal lame 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 infpectors of the gaol, who accompanied me in this vilit. We first entered a large room on the right hand of the door, at which we went in This Mr. 12: informed me was once a bar-room, where liquor was fold to the prisone s-it is now an office in which the clerk of the boule keeps the prifoners docket. The walls of it were hung with thread, that had been foun by the priloners, and in one of the windows was a large bundle of those which had likewife been made by them. From this room we went into the apartment of the men, all of whom we from employed in different kinds of labour. They were decently dreffed, and their apartments were clean apartments neat. I was particularly ftruck with their respectful and affectionate behavior to Mr. L. They fooke with great gratitude of the prefent keeper of the good Mr. Elijah Weed.

I afterwards visited the womens apartment, which is feparated with great care from the meas. They were all buty 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, gainding 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 siquors.

To connect miral 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 decouries. One of them remarked, that fince the establishment of this and other new regulations their apartments were more like a church than a gast.

Such is the relife they have acquired for order, that they have instituted a government among themfelves, by which they try condemn, and punjsh each other, for fuch offences as are not connable by the unipectors; one of their punishments in holding the emprit arm above his head, and pouring cold pump water in a small stream under his thirt sleepe, for a

is with of time proportioned to his offence.

Mr. In informed methat out of a 100 who had been predotted, and whole time of confinement had expired, and who had been discharged from the house, lie knew but one who had relapted into his former habits of sice.

"I converted with a number of them, who spoke required, certify its value.

Two things thruck me in a fentitie manner. Out of fiven blacks whom I taw there, only two of then and been freemen. More transmit of the armoner of back fexces and cloker read for write. In our

f both fexes a will cline read for write. In organized or or the constant of t

pround in the yard on what the early he year be exceed for the juspose of comming rock of the account of the account of the present of the house. In the construction of these census wantage will be taken or moral and province with upon the bodies and minds of crimina support the bodies and minds of crimina support hanger, and darkees, are to form a make it necessary.

In coming out of the gaol, my riend Mr. I. pointed to a number of irons which hung up hears . door. "" Thefe, faid he, are now no longer nec iv. See! they are all covered with rull." I retere. ed from this excursion highly delighted with what I had seen and heard. The plan of making the ich. mation of criminals the end of all punishment, I a now fatisfied is a practicable one, and I hope willie adopted by all the flates in the Union. I begin in view the kiws which permit the taking away the of a fellow creature as net leis ablurd and cruei; and I look forward to a time when the records of the laws will be appealed to like the fingle combata of ancient times, as proofs of the ignorance and barbardia of modern nations. The mighty revolution in the opinions and conduct of the Pennty lyanians upon the fubject of their penal laws, was brought about, was informed, by the well timed publications of a numher of citizens who affectated a few years ago, for the relief of prisoners, nuder the name of the prison for ciety. This fact thould ener urage the friends of humanity in other flates to combine their exertions in reforming abuses and establishing benevolent institutions. Error and vice; whether in individuals or government, cannot long refift 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. Pealer Museum li 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 an Your fincere friend.

N. E

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Extract of a letter from Venice.

and obedient servant.

with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friolical friends province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this:—A poor man, lying under the frighter fortures if the hydrophobia, was cured by iome ilrays its of vinepar, given him by millake, initead of another potion. A phylician of Padua, called Count Leonille, 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 sunfer, and the man was speedily and perfectly

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 fure this altonishing 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 shore rambleing 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 country measures this, as I have done mine.

For Sale,

I fon County, State of Kentucky, fituate 25 miles from Louisville, in a thick-settled neighbourhood. This Tract is supposed by good judges who are acquainted with its fituation 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 brist land taken up in that neighbourhood, so that the sitle is indisputable. Lands in the neighbourhood of Louisville, must superior in quality or situation, have sold currently at One Guinea per acre.

The Proprietor of this Tract-wilhes to dispose of it for Cash, in order to improve other tracts in that neighbourhood, and therefore will sell cheap.

Any Gentleman defirous to bargain for the lame, may, by application so the printers, be informed of the price.

N. B. The shove Tract of Land is well knows to a number of Gentlemen in this State, who will, it required, certify its value.

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