

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

A N D

AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

DUMFRIES, THURSDAY, October 13, 1791.

Take Notice.

SO many trespasses have lately been committed, and such inconveniences arise daily from the numbers who frequent my fields, that I am constrained thus publicly to forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or coming within the inclosures. A recourse to law I should regret, but from many losses, must seek redress that way, without due notice is taken of this Advertisement.

JOHN MACRAE.

Orange-Field, Oct. 13, 1791.

James D. Smith,

Has just imported, in the Ship Rachel, Captain Affleck, from London, and is now opening at his Store, nearly opposite Mr. Shute's Tavern.

A Select Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season; which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms, for CASH, Country Produce, or Public Securities, at their current Value.

He has also, Madeira and Sherry WINE, of a superior Quality, and a few Quarter-Casks of

OLD LISBON.

Dumfries, Oct. 6, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next Assembly to pass a Law to authorise me to sell the real Property of the late Joshua Barker, deceased,

THOMAS LEE, sen, Adm.

Dumfries, October 6, 1791.

I DO hereby Request the Master and Wardens of the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, to take NOTICE, that on the Twenty-eighth Day of October next, the Half yearly Grand Communication will be held at the Masons Hall, in this City. Matters of considerable importance will then be laid before the Grand Lodge; together with other business, which at the last Grand Communication was deferred; owing to the small number of Lodges then represented. It is therefore requested, that no further delays, for want of a regular deputation from a sufficient number of Lodges, may take place, and that a pointed attendance from all the Lodges, will be given.

By the Grand Master's Command.
BASIL WOOD, G. Secretary.

A. L. 5794

Richmond, Sept. 17, A. D. 1791.

OBSERVATIONS ON RAISING SHEEP.

I Usually shear one hundred and thirty sheep, mostly ewes. They pasture through the summer, with little other attention to them, than occasionally counting them. In winter they also shift for themselves, in fields unshorn, without being housed, or fed with ought else than a few corn-blades, when the snow is so deep as to deprive them of their common pasture food and some green food from tailings of

small grain; sown for the purpose, and roots to about twenty muttons. The flocks, however, have a large range; are sheltered by pines at the head of coves; and find food amongst bushes, and some woods, in points and broken grounds, along the margin of a salt water river and its creeks.

An estimate might be made of a flock of sheep supposed to be improved, when in numbers allowing a shepherd constantly to attend them—feed them—and use the best means to preserve them in safety and in high case: But the following statement is only of one hundred, as they are kept by me. Estimates vary greatly: Scarcely two men are found to agree in the articles of charge and discharge. The attentions and the neglects of sheep—the manner of keeping them, are various. Let these apologize for the venturing to expose my estimate, so different from the estimates of others. In this statement no charge is made of interest—it is but ideal, when not really paid: and when, instead of paying interest, I rather receive it from the sheep in the income they give, of not only six per cent. but above six times six. No charge is made for common casualties: because a flock, systematically managed, is not lessened by them, below the designed number, while new sheep are annually raised, at no perceptible expense, and instantly take place of those lost: it is so of the aged sheep-fold: their place is filled up by the flock lambs yearly kept over for the purpose. It may be said of sheep, so attended to, as is said of Kings—they never die.—When, instead of casual losses of sheep, they are sold or used in the family, we receive the value; for which the flock is to have credit in the account kept of them. A lamb cost so little in raising him, that, by the time he ceases to be a lamb, his wool pays the cost. A charge might be made against sheep, for damage in untying the soil, in their treading it, and thereby eventually injuring the future crops of an arable farm, more than their dung, scattered in scraps, improves it: But then, against this difference may be set off the advantage derived from their eating down, and preventing it to rise up into feed, many ranky stout weeds, which other live stock suffer to grow up, foul the pastures, and exhaust the soil. I have had notable instances of this benefit from sheep eating down those weeds. I make no charge against my sheep for their pasturage; because, in an arable system of husbandry, some fields must necessarily rest under grass, spontaneous or sown, for the sake of future corn crops; but on a grazing farm it is otherwise; for as there is no corn crop on this, grass is the only tenant that can pay the rent: Besides, it would be nice and difficult to satisfactorily apportion the rent between arable and grazing fields. If upon the whole, between treading the soil and the destruction of weeds, and the giving some small quantity of dung, whilst pasturing, sheep do no notable damage to the soil of an arable farm, I see not sufficient cause for charging the flock for the pickings they obtain from fields turned out from tillage, at present, for the benefit of future corn-crops, or as being necessary in an arable system. The little benefit, which soil receives from sheep pasturing on it, where there is neither summer folding nor winter keeping-up on litter, may be about balanced by damage in compacting the soil with their feet, as it seems to me.

An estimate of the income and expenses of one hundred sheep, as kept by J. B. B., at Wye, in Maryland:

Corn blades, occasionally, other winter food is, in pasturing.	£ 1 10 0
Winter gra. a food, and roots, to 20 muttons	3 0 0
Some attendance, slight.	1 10 0
Taxes, washing, shearing.	1 0 0
Expense,	£ 7 0 0

Wool, 338lbs. at 1s. 6d.	25 7 0
Lambs, 50 out of 78, sold at 9s.	21 10 0
Muttons, 26 at 18s.	13 0 0
Manure in pasturing, and treading the soil close, opposed to each other.	0 0 0

Annual income	£ 65 17 0
Annual expense	7 0 0

Annual profit, 58 17 0
This profit on the one hundred sheep, is 11s. 9d. each. In England, the duke of Grafton's very accurate account of seven years sheep-business, gave an average of but 4s. 9d. currency profit on each sheep. His charges were on high keeping of sheep, that yielded but about 1 1/2 lbs. of wool each, and were on grass,

rent, county, poor, 111 parish rates, rye, rye-pasturage, turneps, hay, barley, washing, shearing, carriage of wool, tithe, interest. The duke's 4s. 9d. a head is 25 per cent. on his capital. Others in England reckon they make 8s. 4d. to 3s. currency and upwards a head; on their sheep. I reckon 7s. 6d. currency money; equal to 2s. 6d. sterling.

So far as dung improves soil, it ought to be allowed for; and this is for all dung applied from winter littering or summer folding; but how far, if at all, it is to be prized when slowly dropt about in pasturing, is a question. Beasts constantly treading the soil of a pasture into a close compact state, until it more than is commonly apprehended.—That the foot of the beast does more damage to soil, than his dung, so dispersed and exposed to exhalation, does good, is probably from several instances related by serious good people, of clover fields having been divided, and one half pastured on, all the summer—the other mown twice, and both sown at the same time, with wheat on one ploughing; when the mown gave considerably the best crops of wheat. Let us suppose a ley of grass has been left unpastured, and even unused, for three years; another like field at the same time is pastured close, as usual, during the same three years; now let the farmer walk into these; and observe how mellow, light, and lively the one is,—how firm the other. Which of these will be prefer for a crop of grain?—If the former, it then may be suspected, that pasturing doth not improve the soil: that on the whole it even injures it. When, however, pasture ground has been of many years standing, especially if clothed with grass to shield the soil from the midsummer sun; it will have gained advantages from the atmosphere, and the scraps of dung, together, that will be greater than the disadvantage from treading the ground. After two or three years, we may conceive the settling and compacting the ground cannot be much further increased.

Amongst the attention to sheep, it is particularly recommended to farmers, that they let only a few ewes run at large with a ram, for giving a few early lambs; that the rest of the ewes be kept separate from the rams, till the middle of October, and then be allowed a ram to twenty or at most twenty five. Their lambs will come from the middle to the end of march.

It is also advantageous to keep ewes and lambs apart eighteen or twenty months, from January or March, till October the ensuing year, before they are suffered to be together. It is best that there be not more than one ram with a division of ewes, at a time, where they can be parcelled off into different fields, or lots, for two or three weeks.

To observe the ages of sheep is important.—Some age ought to be fixed on by the farmer, beyond which nothing should induce him to keep them. At the shearing time, the mouth of every sheep and lamb is to be inspected; and the lambs having blackish gums, or that are not straight, well made and promising, are to be marked for sale; as also the aged rams, ewes and weathers, whatever be the age fixed on by the farmer for clearing his flock from old sheep, be it four or five years; which seem to be the ages for governing us in this particular, in the climate of America. As many lambs, the best, are to be turned out for breeders and for muttons, proportioned, as there are to be sheep disposed of, as being aged,—and a few more to froly losses, while they are growing up.

The farmer will first determine on the number of grown sheep to be kept by him; then on the age he means to observe for disposing of them: for he is to have none in his flock that are not in full vigour. Dividing the number in the whole flock, by the age at which he means to dispose of them, gives the number of lambs he is to turn out as a supply to the same number of sheep, to be disposed of from the old flock:—and a few more lambs are to be turned out with the flock lambs, for making good any losses. If five years be fixed on, for the full age, and there be one hundred sheep, the fives in a hundred being twenty, direct to the disposing of twenty aged sheep, and to the turning out twenty, more four or five, in all twenty five lambs for a supply to the flock. After six years of age, sheep decline in figure and in wool. Branches are charged, by common farmers, with taking off all the wool that sheep appear to have lost: but when sheep decline in vigour and good plight, they decline in the quantity of their wool, and look mean, even in pastures clear of branches.

Your wool is dearer—your meat cheaper than with us:—a strong indication that we indulge more—you work more. Which affords the most comfort—temperance with employment—or temperance and rest—no serious matter.

Foreign Intelligence.

EDINBURGH.

OAK BARK.

THE price of that necessary commodity in tanning, was sold for 3l. per ton 20 years ago; at present the price is 9l. and upwards. This accounts in some measure for the high price of shoes.

SUGAR.

Friday, at the sale of the small cargo imported into Leith, Muscovado sugars sold as high as 90s. 6d. per cwt. and in Glasgow a whole cargo was sold at 85s.—the highest price ever known in this country.

BIRMINGHAM, August 1.

We have the happiness to say, that the tranquility which immediately took place here on the arrival of the military, has been uninterrupted by any of the disturbances of the public peace. From Monday until Friday last, the Earls of Plymouth and Alesford, the magistrates of the town, and several other magistrates of the counties of Warwick and Worcester, assisted by Mr. Chamberlayne, the Treasury Solicitor, and Mr. Justice Bond, have sat at the Swan Inn taking depositions examinations respecting the late tumults. Warrants have been issued to apprehend numbers of the rioters, whose persons are known. Of those who have already been taken up and examined, fifteen have been committed, twelve to Warwick, and three to Worcester goal. They are chiefly desperate men, of notoriously bad characters.

BRISTOL, August 2.

Orders are received from the admiralty, to break up the two houses of rendezvous for entering seamen in this city, and to discharge the gangs—which were this morning complied with, to the no small joy of the crews of the several homeward bound merchant ships which are arrived.

LONDON, July 25.

On the 14th instant at Brussels, being the eve of St. Henry, six priests, some citizens and ladies, thought proper to celebrate a feast, in honour of Henry Vandernoot. They had his bust on the table, crowned with laurels, and were drinking toasts and reciting verses prepared for the occasion, when they were arrested and conveyed to prison.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MONDAY, July 25.

BANK NOTES.

SOLOMON against the GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK of ENGLAND.

This action was brought by Mr. Joseph Solomon, a merchant in the city, to recover of the bank note, No. 664, for the sum of five hundred pounds.

The case was a very curious one. It appeared that Messrs. Stevenson and Co. bankers, in Lombard-street, had paid this bank note in discharge of a bill which as it afterwards appeared, had a forgery in part of its negotiation. Messrs. Stevenson and Company having discovered this, went to the bank, and in the usual way, gave an indemnity for refusing to pay the note, until the person presenting it should give all information in his power, so that the circumstances that might lead to the forgery might be discovered.

This bank note was presented on the part of the plaintiff, and the gentlemen to whose care this business was allotted, asked the person who presented it the necessary questions; to which they did not receive answers that appeared to them to be sufficient or satisfactory, and therefore the note was not paid. On this the plaintiff brought his action for the recovery of the amount of the note, as the holder of it for a valuable consideration.

After a very long detail of very curious circumstances, Lord Keayon delivered his opinion on the point of law, the substance of which was, that a person who held a bank note for a valuable consideration, had nothing whatever to do with any circumstances of forgery, theft or accident, which might attend the consideration for which the note was paid, or the negotiation of the note itself. It mattered not if it went through fifty bad hands, if he was a holder for a valuable consideration, most unquestionably he had a right to recover; but this right, like all other rights, should be fairly made out, and if circumstances of suspicion attended a note, it was the duty of the holder to explain, as well as he could, the manner in which it came to his hands, and if he did not do so the bank, as conservators of public faith, were justified in refusing to pay for it. If on the other hand, it came into the hands of a person who had not paid a valuable consideration for it, when he received it the person who had lost it had a right to recover it of such holder, without any consideration. The law of the case was, the justice of the case in this instance.

The jury being disposed to find a verdict for the defendants, without prejudice to the rights of any other persons who might hereafter claim this note, the counsel for the plaintiff preferred a nonsuit for his client.

A worthy Barronet in the House of Commons, promised to bring in a bill for the relief of wretched prostitutes; but unfortunately he married, and forgot his old friends!

American Intelligence.

QUEBEC, August 18.

Last Thursday evening arrived here his Majesty's ships, Ulysses and Resistance in seven weeks from Gibraltar, having on board the seventh or royal regiment of fusiliers under the command of the Col. His Royal Highness Prince Edward.

On Saturday at the Castle of St. Lewis His Royal Highness received the respectful compliment of the officers of the garrison, civil and military, the clergy, merchants, citizens, &c.

In the afternoon the ladies of Quebec were also introduced to his Royal Highness.

On Tuesday the 7th regiment disembarked on the beach or landing place in the Lower town, where, after having formed His Royal Highness in compliment to the garrison made them perform the usual evolution of a salute the drums beating and music playing, God save the King. They then marched up to the parade before the Castle, where being drawn up in the presence of a great concourse of spectators they were viewed by His Excellency Lord Dorchester and his Honor General Clark, his Royal Highness commanded in person, in a manner that shewed the Prince not less than the soldier. From thence the regiment filed up Port Louis Street, deposited the colour at his Highness's house, and marched to the block-house at Cape Diamond.

Saturday last arrived here (accompanied by Sir John Johnson) Colonel Brandt, with about 40 chiefs; &c. deputed from the Confederated Western Nations of Indians, to represent to government their situation with regard to the United States of America, in the war now carrying on betwixt them.

Sunday they were admitted to a public conference at the Castle, in which they complained of incroachments on their territories, prayed for the interposition of the British government to accommodate their differences with the States, &c. After having explained the objects of their mission, they were referred to next day (Monday) to represent their situation to his Majesty, and he would be happy to contribute all in his power to effect the restoration of peace on solid and advantageous terms.

We are happy to have it in our power to congratulate the public on the very promising and forward state of the crop all over the province.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.

A Correspondent observes. That the Revolutions in Europe have had a great Tendency to "check" the Spirits of Aristocracy in America. If these Revolutions had not taken place, the "well-born" among us would, before this Period, have endeavoured to establish Orders of nobility. Now we hear but little of your "Most Honorables," "His Highness," &c. which a Year or two ago disgraced one or two of our public Papers. — Our correspondent ventures to predict—that "Publicola" will never be king of America, nor his son Prince of B——e.

So fashionable has become the wearing of Veils, that the three Ladies who were publicly whipped on Wednesday last, were adorned with them.

Thursday six men agreeable to their sentence, set on the Gallows one hour, after which five of them underwent the Lash, in company with five others.

We hear that a subscription is open in London for the purpose of building a large and elegant CHAPEL for the Rev. Dr. PRIESTLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, September 15.

"I seldom write you any thing that passes here; but a transaction which has lately come to light, is so extraordinary for barbarity that I will inform you of it. Upwards of thirty years ago, a man died and left a son of about twenty and a daughter very young. She appeared rather deficient in her intellects; however, she was to receive on her marriage, a proportion of the estate, which was considerable. Soon after the death of her father, the girl was said to die and be buried; and has not been heard of since till lately, when it has been discovered that her inhuman brother confined her in a small room, where she was fed; but had no conversation nor sight of any person but himself. In this horrid situation, she remained more than thirty years. Her mind, like that of an infant, unimproved, and not able to make herself understood—with a faded and dismal visage, and her body emaciated and out of shape. He has been before the court;—but, they knew of no punishment that the law had inflicted on such a crime, and have ordered him for trial at the ensuing court; but it was with difficulty he could be protected from the justice and horror of the people, among whom were many leading men of the county, who would, if not prevented by the magistrates have inflicted on him that punishment which the greatness of his crime merited, but which probably the law has not provided—as the crime is unprecedented. It is said his eldest son is the only person who was acquainted with her confinement."

On Sunday morning departed this life, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, many years the editor of the *Pennsylvania Journal*, and Colonel of a regiment of militia during the late war. He was descended from one of the first settlers in Pennsylvania; and was one of four generations of printers, who have uniformly distinguished themselves, by devoting the press to the preservation and extension of the liberties of their country. This venerable patriot took an early and active part in every scene of difficulty and danger which occurred during the American revolution. Fear had no place in his breast; nor did he ever, in a single instance, betray or even

disappoint the confidence which his fellow citizens placed in him—whether in the secret enterprises of the cabinet, or in the open danger of the field. His remains were interred on Monday afternoon in the Presbyterian grave-yard in Arch-street, attended by a large concourse of the inhabitants of the city, and particularly by the early and steady friends of the revolution, who can never recollect the important events of the years 1774, 1775 and 1776, without connecting them with the name of this patriotic citizen.

Letter from the Associate Judges of Mifflin County, to Thomas Smith, Esq.

SIR

We were favored with your letter the 1st inst. The Court of Franklin county happening this week, and preventing your attendance here, would have been regretted by us in the ordinary course of business, but scenes of such extraordinary and unexampled tumult and disorder have occurred, as rendered your absence much more interesting, and which have excited in us the most lively concern.

The depositions which you will receive, and the communications of Clark and Hamilton, and the other Gentlemen of the Bar, will furnish you with the particulars of these unhappy disturbances.

We have endeavoured, at the risk of our lives, to support the dignity of the court, and preserve one of its members from the most wanton, riotous and daring attacks, of which we have any instance. All respect to the laws seems to have ceased in this unfortunate county—The idea of issuing warrants, until the magistrates are supported by a military force, appears to us nugatory.

The propriety of trying the offenders at a Supreme Court is submitted by us to you—We are of opinion that a representation should be made to the Governor, praying that application should be made to the President for a company of men to be stationed in this county, until the rioters are brought to justice.

To attempt the execution of any precept before this takes place, will have no other effect than to excite larger mobs to break our prison, and render punishment still more impracticable.

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

WILLIAM BROWN,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1791.

LETTER from Judge SMITH to the Governor of Pennsylvania, inclosing the foregoing, respecting the RIOT in Mifflin county.

SIR,

The court in Franklin and Mifflin counties were both holden last week and therefore it was impossible for me to attend both courts. I would not give a preference to either county to avoid doing so, I actually drew lots, and the lot fell in favour of Franklin county, from which I returned yesterday evening. After I had gone to bed, Major John Clark, who prosecutes the pleas of the state in Mifflin, having returned from that court, called on me and delivered to me a letter from the associate judges thereof, a copy of which I inclose, together with sundry depositions, which Mr. Clark at the same time delivered to me. By these it will appear, that an alarming spirit of riot has been excited in that county, which will probably be productive of serious consequences, if early and vigorous measures be not taken to suppress it, and to support the execution of the Laws.

It is not for me to suggest what measures might in my opinion be most proper, which renders it unnecessary to make any remarks on the suggestions of the Associate Judges. In order that you may have as full information as is in my power to give, I have desired Mr. Clark to commit to writing all the particulars of this affair, which have come to his knowledge, which I will also transmit to you, as I have prevailed upon the Bearer, Mr. Carson, to stay till it is finished. Mr. Carson can also give you all the information which I could, were I down myself. I hope he will reach the city before the Assembly breaks up, as it is probable their interference will be necessary. (if not in this case) that they should take immediate measures to ascertain the boundary line between Mifflin and Huntingdon, the act doing of which had like to have produced a civil war between the inhabitants of those two counties. I do not know the particulars, excepting by report—Mr. Carson however can give you full information on this subject.

The dispute has at present terminated much more favorably than I could have expected, but while the cause remains, there is much reason to fear that it will be revived. To do equal justice to both counties, would it not be expedient that commissioners not interested in either, should be appointed to fix upon a point on the Tuscarora Mountains, and another on Juniata, as the two extremes of a line to run between these counties; because those interested will never run a line according to the directions of the Act of Assembly; it not being certain which Gap near the head of the Path Valley is meant. It is true, that disinterested persons acquainted with that part of the country, might ascertain what Gap is meant, but I incline to believe that a north line from that gap would be a convenient boundary, by reason of the course of Juniata, which is nearly north several miles before such north line would strike it. I am, Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

OCTOBER 7.

The latest accounts from Cape-Francois were yet-

terday received per the brig *Betsy*, Capt. Wason, who sailed from thence the 14th ultimo. By letters addressed to some mercantile houses in this city, it is asserted, that the mulattoes had threatened to join the black insurgents in burning and destroying the plantations, &c. &c. unless they were allowed certain privileges which it was not possible for the government to grant. These accounts, however, are not corroborated by the general information we have received, and which agrees with the intelligence brought by Capt. Green, published in the *MART* of the 31st instant. Capt. Wason left the Cape two days after, and in addition to former accounts, inforas, that the people were forming themselves into volunteer companies, and that a bounty of five dollars, and some cloathing, was offered to American sailors to enlist, which they rejected; but nevertheless they did not refuse their assistance in opposing the incursions of the Negroes; for they frequently went out with the troops, and fought bravely—The accounts of the Mulattoes threatening to join the insurgents are without foundation, for, we hear, that the Mulattoes have been extremely alert in aiding the white inhabitants, and were furnished with arms for the purpose from the King's stores, as mentioned some days ago: indeed it could not be supposed that the whites would suffer the free Mulattoes to remain tame spectators on so trying an occasion: the truth is, they would have been obliged to fight, had they not voluntarily proposed it themselves.

To detail every particular that is related of these unhappy disturbances would far surpass the bounds of a paragraph, a few may be acceptable.

On Monday the 22d of August, a planter who had purchased nine town Negroes, was proceeding in a flat to place them on his works, but six of them put an end to their existence by hanging themselves, and the other three by leaping overboard.

Tuesday the 23d of August, several fires were seen near the town, supposed to be plantations under the disolating hands of the insurgents.

Wednesday, the 24th, the town was all in arms, and accounts were received of horrid devastation in the country. Some unfortunate planters, who were seized by the Negroes were most inhumanly murdered, after which canes were planted as if growing out of their bowels.

About thirty of the American sailors, with four captains, offered their services, and went on board a sloop of war which was ordered to bring away some cannon from Lime Bay; but although they fought hard, they were not able to execute their orders—so numerous and so obstinate were the insurgents that they fired back the shot which had been discharged at them from the sloop: this happened on Sunday after.

Thursday the 25th of August, fires were seen from every quarter, and the report of cannon and small arms were generally heard all this day—Several Negroes, and some few Mulattoes, were taken prisoners, and about forty killed around the skirts of the town.

Friday the 26th of August, the confusion did not cease; several plots were discovered, and a number of Negroes taken and killed. A strict guard was kept at every parter, and patrols at night.

Saturday the 27th, the fire still continued, and on Sunday the commander in chief requested twelve men and a captain from the guard, who went as volunteers to Lime Bay with the sloop of war, to bring away the cannon as mentioned above.

Reports are received that the Negroes had taken several white men, and were hanging, shooting, murdering all they could find every day.

The number of Negroes said to be killed, although very considerable, is not nearly so great as has been mentioned. Among the prisoners brought in from the Negroes, were found fourteen whites, mostly deserters from the regiment at Port au Prince: these were treated agreeable to martial law. The numbers of whites who fell in these different engagements are but trifling; not more than three to half a dozen have been known to be killed at any one action.

It is usual to exaggerate accounts of this kind beyond all belief. For some days reports were spread of the massacre of hundreds of whites, when perhaps they every man returned safe, and were seen in the same evening.

CONFLAGRATION. NEW-YORK, September 21.

Yesterday morning, at about one o'clock, this city was alarmed by the cry of fire. The fire-men and citizens, on this occasion, with their usual alacrity, flew to stem the progress of that devouring element, and to save the lives and property of their brethren and friends. The block of buildings between the Jew's Alley and Duke-street, bounded on the north by Mill street, and some buildings adjoining the custom-house, were the devoted objects, consisting of 21 houses, 2 stores, 3 stables, and one bake-house.

The principal sufferers in buildings by the fire were, Messrs. Levi, L. Pintard, Lashow, Randal, N. Crocker, Miller, Cokitt, Provost, Rev. Mr. Seixes, and Miss Pinto.

Several tenantry families of laborers lost their furniture, &c. particularly Mr. James Paston, a carpenter, being next to the bake-house, where the fire broke out; when he awoke from sleep he was so surrounded with liquid flames that he was obliged to cut a passage through the fence for his astonished wife and family, and before his return from escorting them out of danger, his dwelling was in flames, with all he possessed, leaving him an object of commiseration and the charitable assistance of his fellow citizens.

The fire proceeding from the bake-house, and before proper assistance could be afforded, that building and adjoining houses were all in blaze, which continuing to rage and spread, baffled the utmost exertions of the thousands of well equipped citizens, who were constantly plying their engines and fire-hooks.

The horror of this fire exceeds any thing of the kind experienced in this city since the late war. The loss cannot be exactly estimated, but may be supposed to exceed Twenty Thousand Pounds.

The fate of the elegant buildings in great Dock-street, Hanover square, Smith and Prince's streets as well as the custom house, which was preserved by great exertions was suspended for an awful period; but, what exertions can exceed those of the fire men and citizens of New-York—their efforts, with guided judgment stopped the raging progress, and happily no lives were lost.

The scene, ensemble, was majestically awful—its duration was from 1 to 6 o'clock, and it is not probable the heat and smook from the ruins will cease in several days. The loss of our fellow citizens extorts a sympathy, and the distresses of some individuals, on this occasion, demand the public contribution.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) August 13.

BY a gentleman recently from Hispaniola, we are informed of the intire stagnation of all commercial buliness. The stores are shut, and every part of the country is pervaded by apprehension and mistrust.

Yesterday was tried at the court-house in this town, a negro man named Dick, belonging to the Roaring River estate, for the practice of Obeah. After several negroes being examined, their evidence corroborated so much with his guilt, that no doubt remained with either the bench or jury, of his having committed many cruel crimes with slow poison. He was found guilty and executed immediately.

There was produced on the above trial, a very curious head, consisting of horns of various kinds, with leading pipes from one to another, over which was hair of different sorts, with many other contrivances. It is hoped, that a number of negroes, as well as people of other colour, who practise such villainy, will be brought to trial, and meet their just reward.

RICHMOND, October 7.

On Friday last a very melancholy accident happened in the County of Goochland to Miss PLEASANTS; of that county, who was on the brink of marriage. The young Lady being furnished with a horse and chair to take a ride for the benefit of the air, took two children to accompany her; they had not proceeded far before the horse took fright, ran off, and jumped over a fence, which threw Miss PLEASANTS and the children out, and it is supposed in the fall, the wheel struck the young Lady's head, which fractured her skull, in such a manner that she died in a short time after. The two children were slightly hurt, and are getting better.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 6.

The Brig *Ann and Mary*, Wheeler, from London, brig *Margaret*, Morrison, from Glasgow, ship *Albion*, Simonds, from Glasgow, and the ship *Richmond*, from White-Haven, are arrived in this river.—In the latter vessel came passengers Mr. Thomas Barwise, of this town, merchant, and his Lady.

DUMFRIES, October 13.

The President of the United States, has been pleased to issue Letters Patent, recognizing the appointment of *Richard Codman*, Esq. of Boston, as Vice-Consul of her Most Excellent Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, for the Common-wealth of Massachusetts.

Friday the 30th of September, the time limited by law for receiving subscriptions to the Loan of the United States, expired. On that day, we are informed that subscriptions for a million of dollars were received, and the public offices were kept open until 12 o'clock at night.

The plan for funding the Continental Debt appears to have received a very general approbation—of the twenty-seven millions estimated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, upwards of twenty millions are already subscribed.

Yesterday the Honourable Chief Justice Prentice, and Judge Jones, opened the District Court in this Town, John Morris alias Moritz, was tried and found guilty of burglary.

James Tinsley, mentioned in our paper of the 29th ultimo for aiding and assisting in passing counterfeit Dollars, was discharged by the Grand-Jury not finding a true bill.

Yesterday several Negroes were committed to jail, for robbing Mr. James Smith's Store as mentioned in our last.

DIED—in Montgomery County, Maryland, in the 27th year of his age, after a short illness, Mr. Brooke Magruder, a gentleman much esteemed.

Capt. GREENWAY'S, *Alexandria*, MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.	
Ship <i>Washington</i> , Chilton,	Bordeaux.
Brig <i>Nancy</i> , Sanford,	White-Haven.
Schooner <i>John</i> , Cochran,	Jamaica.
Ship <i>Patowmack</i> Planter, Buchanan,	London.
Sloop <i>Olivia</i> , Bonsh,	Charleston.
Brig <i>Virginia</i> , Wood,	London.

Sloop *Edward*, Mahal, Antigua.
Brig *Rachel*, Adick, London.

SAILED.

Brig <i>Belhaven</i> , Ingraham,	Haver de Grace.
Sloop <i>Mary</i> , Salthouse,	St. Christophers.
Schooner <i>Vermont</i> , Green,	St. Eustatia.
Brig <i>Adventure</i> , Chapman,	Haver de Grace.
Ship <i>Eliza</i> , Stone,	George-Town.
Sloop <i>Pomona</i> , Caldwell,	Norfolk.
Schooner <i>Harriot</i> , Slacum,	St. Eustatia.
Schooner <i>Maddison</i> , Smith,	Surinam.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUMFRIES.

Inward Entries.—Ship ——— Capt. Thompson, Liverpool.

Cleared Outwards.—Brig *La Saint Marianne*, Capt. Meau, France.

From a London Paper of August 5.

A PEEP INTO THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

Russia. The Empress, dying in fine style, surrounded by general officers on one side, and ministers on the other, quarrelling in such a manner as to stun the old lady, in consequence of Prince Potemkin having made them all drunk with brandy.

Germany. The Emperor blustering about what he will do, if the Diet will give him the power.

France. The King, in a little parlour of the Thuilleries, making wry faces, while he is learning to smoke on the principles of liberty; but comforting himself with frequent quaffs of brandy punch; at the same time he is improving his mind by reading—in a cookery book. The Dauphin, in another apartment, amusing himself with a pack of cards, without honors, on which are written democratic sentences; a number of the National Assembly teaching him to play with a political *te totum*.

Turkey. The Grand Signior, in a private corner of the Seraglio, praying to the God of England and Prussia to keep the Russian bears from overrunning his dominions. The Grand Vizier chewing vast quantities of opium, to feel if his head be on.

Italy. His Holiness hesitating in his own mind, whether he should apathematize the whole French nation; or in some sort, meet the reforming ideas of the National Assembly, and marry the two old aunts of the King.

Spain. His Most Catholic Majesty bawling out of his palace windows, for his subjects from every quarter of the kingdom, to bring their complaints before him; at the same time instructing his Prime Minister in the room with him, to see that the military stop them in their march, and drive them all home again about their own business.

Poland. The King, at the head of a table of dainties, toasting liberty, and directing, that dish after dish should be sent to the populace, against the will of many of the old Nobles, who have no notion of giving the vulgar so refined a taste.

Naples and Sicily. His Neapolitan Majesty rowing for a wager, jumping over a flick, standing upon his head, and singing opera songs louder than the actors upon the stage.

Holland. The Stadholder smoking his pipe, and saying nothing about politics.

England. The King beloved as a father by every individual subject in his kingdom, and his people happy.

James James,

At his Store, near Mr. M' Daniels' Tavern,

HATH just received, and now opening, a general assortment of **GOODS**, suitable to the approaching season, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

Dumfries, Oct. 13, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Noah Stone, of Prince William County, that unless he discharges the expenses for repairing his Saddle, brought to my shop in March last, the same will be sold, at Public Vendue, within five days after the date hereof, agreeable to law.

ELISHA BIGBY.

Dumfries, Oct. 13, 1791.

WANTED to purchase or hire, **CLOSE STOVE**—Inquire of the Printers.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CASTALIAN FOUNT.
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FROM THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

THREE gentlemen who late in converse sat,
 Thoughts bumper-raised inspir'd a learned chat,
 Aspiring fancy fled on airy wings,
 From well-prim'd grog to supernatural things.

One said the moon was nothing but a fog,
 The second said, he'd lay a nip of grog
 'Twas like the earth—because he could espy,
 Both land and water with the naked eye;
 The third, a grave, well-fatt'ned, witty man,
 Slowly arose, and gracefully began,
 My friends, I have a proof its weight will bear,
 It is not land which we discover there,
 For if it was, the jobbers of New-York
 Would have their patents there, and men at work.

ENGLISH ANECDOTE.

ABOUT half a century ago, when it was more
 the fashion to drink ale at Oxford than it is at
 present, a humorous fellow of punning memory, estab-
 lished an ale-house near the Pound, and wrote over
 his door, *Ale sold by the pound.* As his ale was as
 good as his jokes, the Oxonians resorted to his house
 in great numbers, and sometimes staid there beyond
 the college hours. This was made a matter of com-
 plaint to the Vice-Chancellor, who was desir'd to
 take away his licence by one of the proctors of the
 university. *Boniface* was summoned to attend; and
 when he came into the Vice-Chancellor's presence, he
 began hawking and spitting about the room; this the
 Chancellor observed, and asked what he meant by it?
 Please your worship, said he, I came here on purpose
 to clear myself. The Vice-Chancellor imagined he
 actually weighed his ale, and fold it in that manner;
 he said to him, they tell me you sell ale by
 the pound, is that true? No, and please your wor-
 ship, replied the wit. How do you then, said the
 Chancellor? Very well, I thank you Sir, replied he;
 how do you do? The Chancellor laughed, and said,
 get away for a rascal, I'll say no more to you. The
 fellow departed, and crossing the quadrangle, met
 the proctor who laid the information, Sir, said he,
 the Vice-Chancellor wants to speak with you, and re-
 turned with him, Here, Sir, said he, here he is. Who,
 said the Chancellor? Why Sir, said he, you sent me for
 a rascal, and I've brought you the greatest that I
 know of.

An *Hibernian* pedagogue in the neighbourhood of
 Dublin, has stuck up a board over his door, with
 "Sunday schools taught here every day in the week, by
 me, Patrick Burn."

LIVERPOOL COMMEMORATION
 OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION.
 JULY 16.

- O**N Thursday last, the 14th of July inst. (being
 the anniversary of the French Revolution) a
 respectable number of gentlemen met at the Globe
 tavern, where the following toasts were drunk, and
 the annexed song, written for the occasion, was sung
 by Mr. Meredith, and received with universal ap-
 plause:
- 1 Peace on earth, and good will to all men.
 - 2 The King.
 - 3 The majesty of the people.
 - 4 The British constitution—may Englishmen re-
 verence its principles.
 - 5 The Revolution in France: may its success, jus-
 tify the hopes of its friends, and refute the calumnies
 of its enemies.
 - 6 The National Assembly of France: may wis-
 dom direct, and virtue execute their councils.
- Song—For the Vine-cover'd hills, &c.*
- 7 The rights of men to all men.
 - 8 The liberty of the press: the fountain of all
 other liberties.
 - 9 May all the governments of the world, however
 organized, speak the will and promote the happiness
 of the governed.
 - 10 May the monarchs of the earth for that arbi-
 trary power is not made for man, and that the will of
 a few should never prevail against the interests of mil-
 lions.
 - 11 A speedy union between the free nations of the
 world, for the peace and happiness of mankind.
 - 12 The rights of conscience.
 - 13 The rights of justice; may they be preferred
 sacred and inviolate.
 - 14 All honest whigs, and may their zeal be go-
 verned by knowledge.
 - 15 All honest Tories, and may their fears and pre-
 judices be speedily removed.
 - 16 The four inseparables: knowledge, freedom,
 virtue and happiness.
 - 17 The increased, increasing, and never to be ex-
 tinguished flame of liberty.

Song—(A second time.)
O'er the Vine-cover'd hills, &c.

- 18 May the hearts of man be the altar of freedom,
 and the spacious earth her temple.
- 19 The rising generation; may truth find entrance in-
 to your minds and unprejudiced understandings.
- 20 May genius never stoop to fear or flattery, nor
 conscience ever be bartered for gold.
- 21 Fair play and day-light to the champions of
 liberty.
- 22 The memory of the illustrious champions of
 British liberty.
- 23 The cause for which Hampden fell in the field,
 and Sydney on the scaffold.
- 24 The friends of freedom, who are met to com-
 memorate this day.
- 25 The glorious prospect of the coming age.

O'ER the Vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of
 France,
 See the day-star of liberty rise;
 Through the clouds of detraction, unwear'd, advance
 And hold its new course through the skies.
 An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
 All Europe, with wonder, surveys;
 And from depths of darkness, and dungeons of night,
 Content for a share of the blaze.

Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendour retire,
 A splendour—too strong for his eyes;
 Let pedants, and fools, his effusions admire,
 Inrapt in his cobwebs, like flies;
 Shall frenzy, and sophistry, hope to prevail
 Where reason opposes her weight;
 When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
 And the balance yet trembles with fate?
 Ah who 'midst the horrors of night would abide,
 That can taste the pure breezes of morn;
 Or who, that has drunk of the chrystalline tide,
 The prize, but with life, would resign?
 —But 'tis o'er;—high Heaven the decision approves,
 Oppression has struggl'd in vain;
 To the hell she has form'd, superstition removes,
 And tyranny bites his own chain.

In the records of times a new æra unfolds,
 All nature exults in its birth;
 His creation, benign, the Creator beholds,
 And gives a new charter to earth.

O! catch it's high import, ye winds, as ye blow!
 O! bear it ye waves, as ye roll!
 From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow,
 To the fatigued extremes of the pole.
 Equal rights, equal laws to the nations around,
 Peace and friendship its precepts impart,
 And wherever the footsteps of man shall be found,
 May he bind the decree on his heart.

- N**OR was the above the only meeting in this town
 to celebrate the emancipation of twenty-five millions
 of our fellow-beings. The following sentiments, we
 have been favoured with from a second.
- 1 May he only be a slave to tyranny who is a friend
 to despotism.
 - 2 The immortal memory of all those who have
 bravely died in the cause of liberty.
 - 3 May the seeds of liberty, sown in France, yield
 a plentiful harvest, and may all nations participate.
 - 4 The spirit of liberty in our independent chief
 magistrate.
 - 5 May the natural rights of man be universally
 extended.
 - 6 May the example of all France regenerate that
 liberty which a province of it destroyed.
 - 7 When the monarch becomes a despot, may the
 public arm become irresistible.
 - 8 The liberty of the press, and an equal represen-
 tation.
 - 9 May the monument, raised to liberty in France,
 serve as a lesson to the oppressor, and an example to
 the oppressed.
 - 10 May the bread of mankind be every where
 moistened by the cup of liberty.
 - 11 May man never presume to interfere between
 God and man.
 - 12 The memory of Jebb, Howard, and Day.
 - 13 May the clouds of despotism never obscure the
 sun of liberty.
 - 14 May our Gallic neighbours never experience a
 counter-revolution.
 - 15 May no political distinctions be founded upon
 injure.
 - 16 The grateful remembrance of Dr. Price.
 - 17 May every oppressed nation possess a Fayette
 and a Mirabeau.
 - 18 Sincere thanks to Mr. Burke, for his publica-
 tions on the revolution in France.
 - 19 May the ambition of tyrants no longer desolate
 the earth.
 - 20 May the dawn of the XIXth century behold
 Europe without a despot.
 - 21 Ireland and her volunteers.
 - 22 May the blessing of liberty extend to infinity,
 and last to eternity.

John O'Connor,
 Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser.
 Almost opposite Messrs. Henderfon, Ferguson, and
 Gilpin's Store,
RESPECTFULLY returns his most grateful
 thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of
 this town and its vicinity, for the favors conferred on
 him since his residence among them. Begg leave to
 inform his customers and others, that he carries on
 his business as usual, and hopes to merit their further
 encouragement.
 Dumfries, Aug. 27, 1791. t.f.

To be SOLD for CASH,
A TRACT of valuable LAND, containing a-
 bout two hundred acres, lying within six miles
 of Alexandria, three of George-Town, and two of
 the Little Falls of Patowmack. Good judges think
 this tract capable of being made a beautiful farm, the
 soil being rich and level, and abounding with fine
 timber and springs.—There are some improvements
 made.—Also,
 Nine LOTS in the town of Alexandria—one im-
 proved with a small two story brick house. I would
 sell a few acres of LAND on the river, adjoining
 where I live; and a tract of WOOD LAND, with-
 in about three miles of Alexandria.—This tract may
 be purchased for less than the wood will sell for when
 cut. An indisputable title will be given the purchaser,
 and the terms made known by applying to the Sub-
 scriber, living adjoining the town of Alexandria.
 Sept. 3, 1791. BALDWIN DADE.

Dennis Cusack,
 TOBACCONIST,
BECS leave to inform the Public, he has opened
 a TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, in this
 Town, where those who will favor him with their
 custom, may be supplied with different kinds of to-
 bacco, on the most reasonable terms; gentlemen who
 purchase to retail, will find it their particular interest
 to deal with him. t.f.

GEORGE-TOWN, Sept. 9, 1791.
THE SALE of LOTS, in the FEDERAL
 CITY, will commence on Monday the
 twentieth day of October next.
 The COMMISSIONERS finding they may engage Ma-
 terials and Workmen for the Public Buildings to any
 desirable extent, with a view to draw the fund into ac-
 tion, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a por-
 tion of Eight per Cent. will require one fourth part
 of the Purchase-money to be paid down; the residue to
 be on bond, with security, payable with interest, in
 three equal yearly payments.—The manner of im-
 provement will be published at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
 DAVID STUART,
 DANIEL CARRILL, } Commissioners

The Printers, throughout the United States,
 are requested to insert the above in their papers.

For Sale,
TWO THOUSAND acres of Land, in Jeffer-
 son County, State of Kentucky, situate 25
 miles from Louisville, in a thick-settled neigh-
 bourhood. This Tract is supported 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 prin-
 cipal town in all Kentucky, must increase its value
 —it was some of the first land taken up in that
 neighbourhood, so that the title is indisputable;
 Lands in the neighbourhood of Louisville, not su-
 perior 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 wish, if
 required, certify its value.