

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

AND

AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

DUMFRIES, THURSDAY, July 12, 1792.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, part of several Lots of Ground in the Town of Dumfries, to wit: Lot No. 21 on Cameron Street, 67 Feet front and 123 Feet back, Lot No. 22 on Fairfax Street 67 Feet front and 123 Feet back, Lot No. 23 on Fairfax Street 40 Feet front, 123 Feet back, Lot No. 59, on Princes Street joining the Court-House, Lot, with good improvements, 42 feet front and 26 feet back. Likewise, 90 Acres of Land well timbered, within three and a half miles of the said Town, to support the above Lots with fire wood, all in Fee-simple. Likewise, a valuable Lease within half a mile of the Town aforesaid.

The above will be sold on credit, one third payable in 6, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, giving Bond with approved security; Negroes, Tobacco, Certificates, or Lands will be taken in payment, at their value.

WILLIAM TYLER.

Dumfries, July 5th, 1792.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my encampment near Alexandria, the following **SOLDIERS**, viz.

JAMES WARD, about 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, short black hair, fresh complexion, stout and well made, about 25 years of age; and has a fresh tear across his left cheek; said that he had worked at the Falls some time.

THOMAS BRYAN, a Whitesmith by trade, 5 feet 8 inches high, 28 years of age, very black hair; is much given to strong liquor, and very much pitted with the smallpox; born in Ireland.

JAMES DOHERTY, a Glass-maker by trade, 5 feet 6 inches high, short black hair, smooth face, fresh complexion, 26 years old, and had served in the Maryland Battalion in the late Western expedition.

JOHN BRUMLEY KUCK, about the height of Doherty, light hair, some old scars in his face, and fresh complexion. He was taken up at George-Town with Doherty a day or two ago, but they both made their escape from prison.

WILLIAM DONNELLY, 5 feet 6 inches high, short curled, sandy hair, much freckled, a little round-shouldered, but well limbed.

PATRICK BRYAN, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, a Miller by profession; born in Pennsylvania.

JAMES DOHERTY, short curly hair, fresh complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high. He was indicted by Justice Gregg, in Loudoun county.

The above deserters generally took with them their regimental shirts, overalls and hats, new shoes and a uniform brass buckles, a little rounded at the corners; also, short white marching jackets, with blue capes and cuffs.

Whoever will bring the said deserters and deliver them to any Officer at Alexandria, shall receive the above Reward; or for either of them eight dollars.

NICHOLAS HANNAH,

Capt. 3d. U.S. Reg.

Alexandria, June 26, 1792.

Collectors Office Dumfries, 26 June.

IN my absence Mr. Timothy Brundage is fully empowered to do and perform all things in my name, that would be required of me as Collector or Inspector of the District of Dumfries including New-Port.

Richd. M. SCOTT, Col.

A NUMBER of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in the City of WASHINGTON will be offered for Sale by the Commissioners on Monday the 24th day of October next, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M-GANTT, Clk to the Comm.

THE Commissioners are desirous of contracting, as soon as may be, for THREE HUNDRED CORDS of WOOD, for burning bricks, to be delivered at the kilns, or convenient landing.—Fire will answer the purpose.—Application to be made to Capt. Wilkinson.
City of Washington, June, 1792.



TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of Fauquier Court-House on the 12th of May last a dark mulatto negro man, named **WILL**, about five feet eight inches high, thick and well made, between 40 and 50 years of age, he has on a green cotton jacket and Breeches, with an old oznabrigs shirt. there are several marks on the back of his hands supposed to be formerly burnt, he says he did belong to Mr. Gerrard Calleen of Maryland near Cedar Point, and that said Calleen gave him with five others their freedom.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.

G. JOHNSON,

Goalor.

Fauquier Court-House, June 28 1792

By the GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Virginia
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM TOWLE, who was convicted for horsestealing at the last District Court held at Suffolk, hath made his Escape from the jail of the said District:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** to any Person who shall apprehend and deliver to the Jailor at Suffolk, the aforesaid Criminal.

GIVEN under my Hand as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 12th Day of June, 1792

HENRY LEE.

The above named William Towle, is about 5 Feet 8 or 10 inches high, small Limbs, but straight and well made for Aethiopy, dark hair, thin Face, and a brown complexion; he is very talkative, and uncommonly crafty.

NOTICE,

THOSE indebted by bond, bill, note of hand, or otherwise, to the late concern carried on in this place under the firm of Robert Miller, & Co. will be pleased to call on the subscriber and make payment, he being authorized to receive the same.

CUMBERLAND WILSON.

Dumfries, June 21, 1792.

FOUR PENCE REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 3d Inst. an apprentice LAD to the Saddling business, named **JOHN CONLEY**, twenty years of age, a short thick well set lad much addicted to drink: whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to me shall have the above Reward.

ESME SMOCK.

Dumfries, 12th June, 1792.

WANTED

TO Rent for one year, a House calculated for a small family: the court end of the town would be preferable. Inquire of the Printer.

Dumfries, June 23, 1792.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For raising the further Sum of **FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED and SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS**, in further Part of **FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS**, for the Purpose of enlarging the Buildings of the **FREDERICKSBURG ACADEMY**—pursuant to an Act of the **GENERAL ASSEMBLY of VIRGINIA:**

BEING THE FIFTH DOLLAR LOTTERY.

| | | |
|------------|------|-------|
| 1 Prize of | 3000 | |
| 2 | 1000 | 2000 |
| 4 | 500 | 2000 |
| 8 | 200 | 1600 |
| 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 12 | 50 | 500 |
| 30 | 30 | 900 |
| 32 | 20 | 600 |
| 2404 | 10 | 24040 |

1 for last drawn Number, 1500 — 48140

15 per cent, is 5571 } 5568

2500 Prs. D.d. to bal. the Tics. } 3

4918 blanks } 42708

7118 Ticks at 6 Dol. (not 2 bl's to a Pr.) 42708

THIS Lottery will commence drawing at Fredericksburg, in Virginia, on the first Monday in October next, (being the first Day of that Month, and the second day of the District court) under the direction of the Trustees of the Academy, and other assistant managers, namely:—James Mercer, Missus Page, William Frazier, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Finlayson, Charles Carter, junr, John Minor, Doctor Lawrence Brooke, Thomas L. Lee, Robert Bruce, Robert Patton, and Doctor Charles Mortimer, Trustees;—and Benjamin Day, Doctor George French, Fouzame Manry, Stephen Lacoffe, Thomas Garnett, William Glassell, James Somerville, John Proudhit, John Legg, Jonathan Harris, David & James Blair, Lovell & Urquhart, Gray & Dykes, Wm. S. Sone, Peter Garts, Wm. Drummond, John Brooke, Francis Brooke, Robert Dunbar, and Daniel Yripiett, Esqrs. all of whom will have Tickets to dispose of.

But for the satisfaction of the public, the twelve Trustees, first named, are jointly and severally bound to perform the duties imposed in them by the said Act of Assembly.—The drawing will continue from day to day till completed, and the Prizes paid off the day after the closing the drawing; and the convenience of fortunate adventurers at a distance, will be attended to by the person of whom they shall purchase their tickets.

By order of the Trustees of the Fredericksburg Academy.

JAMES MERCER, President.

Fredericksburg, Vir. June 22d, 1792.

Mr. **JAMES REID** in Dumfries has Tickets in the above Lottery for sale. 391 f.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act thereof, authorizing certain Trustees, to raise a sum of money by way of Lottery, for the improvement of the Navigation of Quantico Creek.

Dumfries, June 20, 1792.

ALL Persons who have any demand against the estate of Mr. **JOHN RALLENDEINE** deceased, are called upon to make it known to the Subscribers; and those who are indebted, requested to make immediate payment, that the assets may be legally distributed and the administration closed.

THOMAS BLACKBURN,

JESSE EWE L.

Dumfries, June 14,

JAMES WEAVER.

EDICT of the KING of DENMARK.

W^e, Christian VII. by the grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, &c. &c. make know by these presents, That considering the circumstances which occur in the slave trade on the coast of Guinea, and in the transportation of the negroes from thence to our West-India islands, and impressed with the idea, that it would be in every respect beneficial and profitable, if the importation of negroes from the coast of Guinea could be avoided, and our West-India islands, in process of time, cultivated by negroes born and bred in the islands, accustomed from their youth to the manner of labor, the climate, and the disposition of their masters; we, in consequence, have made serious enquiries how far, and when it might be possible to accomplish the abolition of the slave trade. From the result of these enquiries, we are convinced that it is possible, and will be advantageous to our West-India islands, to abstain from the further purchase of new negroes, when once the plantations are stocked with a sufficient number for propagation, and the cultivation of the lands; when pecuniary assistance can be given to those who want to purchase negroes for their estates, and if proper encouragement was to be given to marriage among the negroes, and due attention paid to their instruction and morals.

In order, therefore, to withdraw our West-India possessions from the state of dependence under which they have hitherto been, and now are, with respect to the importation of negroes, and to make the importation of negroes unnecessary in future, we declare our most gracious will on this subject, and order as follows:

1. From the commencement of the year 1803, we forbid any of our subject to carry on the slave trade from the coast of Africa, or any other place, except in our West-India islands; so that, after that period, no negro men or women, either from that coast or other foreign places, will be allowed to be purchased by or for our subjects, or to be transported in our subjects' ships; neither must they be brought to our West-India islands for sale; and every transaction contrary to this prohibition, shall, after that period, be deemed unlawful.

2. In the mean time, from the present, until the end of the year 1802, it is permitted to all foreign nations, without exception, and under all flags, to import negro men and women from the coast into our West-India islands.

3. For every healthy and stout negro man or woman who, during that period, shall be thus imported into our West-India islands, we permit the following quantities of raw sugar to be exported from our islands to foreign places, either in our own or foreign ships, within a year after the importation of such negroes, viz. For every full-grown negro man or woman, 200 lb. weight may be exported; and for every half-grown negro, the half of that quantity, or 100 lb. weight, without any difference with regard to sex; but nothing is allowed for the importation of children.

4. The duty which is fixed by the ordinance of the 9th of April 1764, and 10th of May 1777 (which ordinances, in every respect that regards the slave trade, are hereby repealed), on the importation of slaves, we most graciously take off; with regard to the negro women, who may be hereafter imported; but, on the other hand, we impose a duty of half per cent more than what is already stipulated, on the sugars which shall be exported to foreign places, for the purchase of such negro men and women as are imported.

5. It is, moreover, our will, in order to establish an exact proportion among the different sexes, that from the beginning of 1795, and after, the negro women and girls who work in the field, and are not house negroes, shall pay no poll-tax; but on the contrary, from the above mentioned period, a double poll-tax shall be exacted for every negro man.

6. From this present period we forbid, in the strongest manner, all exportation of negro men or women from our West-India islands; they alone being excepted from this prohibition who are expelled by law; or such as our Governor-General and Council in the West-Indies may, upon very extraordinary occasions, think proper, according to circumstances, to permit to depart.

Wherefore, this, our royal will, being made known, we order all and every one to conform to it.

Given at our palace of Christiansborg, in our royal palace of residence, Copenhagen, the 16th of March, 1793, under our royal hand seal.

(Seal) HAGERUP TRANT,
ROSENSTUND GOISCH.

BOSTON, June 28.

English papers as late as the 25th of April (received by Capt. Norton, from Liverpool) mention that the declaration of war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia, was formally proclaimed throughout Paris, on the 21st, amidst the greatest concourse of people ever seen on such an occasion.—That the Russians first would pass the sound in a few days, and rendezvous either in the Downs or at Toulon; but none

of the British ports were expected to be open for their reception.—That the French commerce was likely to suffer in the contest, as privateers from various states would rendezvous at Oland, and sailing under Brabant colours, would pick up the merchant ships of France—but that great preparations were making in France, for the immediate capture of that place.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

Last Lord's day between three and four o'clock P. M. we were visited with a severe squall of wind accompanied with some rain.

Mr. Wade, ship carpenter's boat, which contained himself, wife, two children, and a young man, were overtaken opposite to Yellow-Hook, a few miles from the city; all were drowned except the young man, who clung to the boat.

Also, another boat, with three men and two boys, was overtaken and all drowned.

Also we learn, that a sloop containing 15 or sixteen persons, were all drowned in consequence of this tremendous gull.

'Tis reported that several other boats were overtaken and persons lost, the truth of which we cannot avouch; much damage has been done to houses, orchards, and trees.

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, when we consider the number of persons drowned in taking their pleasures on the Sabbath. Every year since the peace commenced, produced some awful warning of the like kind. Boats are crowded with people going to different quarters on that sacred day, for their pleasures. May these be a warning to irreligious triflers! A stranger, viewing our streets, our public walks, roads, boats, &c. &c. near the city, might be apt to interrogate, Have they no magistrates in New-York? Tell it not in Gath!

The portrait of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, painted for the Citizens of New-York by Mr. Trumbull, has been received, and for the present, placed in the City Hall. It must afford much pleasure to the gentlemen who promoted this undertaking, to know, that this elegant specimen of Mr. Trumbull's abilities, is reckoned one of the finest productions of his pencil.

ELIZABETH TOWN, June 27.

A trooper, in Captain Stake's company of dragoons, on the march last week from this place to Trenton, near Brunswick, being invaded by a gentle lumber, fell off his horse and broke his neck.

Monday last the corner stone structure, of the intended Academy, was laid at Newark, with much ceremony, amid the acclamations of a large number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. This building, it is said, will, when finished, for convenience and elegance, vie with any building of the like nature in America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

On the 27th ult. Captain Stake's troop of light dragoons, consisting of eighty non-commissioned Officers and Privates, marched from Reading to Pittsburgh.—The composition of officers and men belonging to this troop are excellent.—They are well mounted and perfectly equipped.—It is not to be doubted that, under favorable circumstances, they will render honor to themselves, and their country, whenever they shall be called into action.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Frederick-Town, to his friend in Baltimore dated the 17 June.

A gentleman now here, who left Morgan-Town the 3d inst. says, he was lately several weeks in the town and its neighbourhood, that he did not understand the people of that place, or any other part of the country adjacent, were under the least apprehensions for their safety. At Morgan-Town were at least two thousand bushels of wheat, and Corn, in circuit, for sale; the former at three and the latter two Shillings per bushel, and very large quantities of Bacon, four to seven pence per pound. On his way hither, about the 4th or 5th inst. he met several families from Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, containing in the whole 50 or 60 people, going to that country, who, on account of the Alarm, by report, at Fort-Cumberland, had stopped and taken place on the East side of the Alleghany Mountains, between Cumberland and Redbank.

The following paragraph, copied from an Irish paper, affords the clearest information we have yet seen about the arrest of Mr. Tandy. It appears he never submitted to any process out of a judiciary one issued.—

On Saturday last, 21st April, a warrant was issued from the Court of King's Bench, for apprehending James Napier Tandy, Esquire; information, on oath, having been given before the Hon. Justice Hewitt, that Mr. Tandy had written letters to Mr. Toler, with intention of promoting a duel, and committing a breach of the peace; and on Monday Mr. Tandy waited on Mr. Justice Hewitt, accompanied by Hugh Crofton and Henry Jackson, Esquires, to give bail; and were bound in one recognizance in the penalty of 200l. that Mr. Tandy should attend the court of King's bench, from day to day, to answer such charges as may be brought against him; and also in another recognizance of the same penalty, that Mr. Tandy

should keep the peace with all His Majesty's subjects, and in particular with John Toler, Esq.—The case of Mr. Tandy, as we understand he intends to bring some late transactions, relative to himself, before the tribunal of the courts of law, will materially interest the public attention, both as involving a question as to the extent of parliamentary privileges, and as to the security of the subject from undeclared, and, therefore, unknown authority; however moderate the exercise of power, it must always be desirable to have its boundaries ascertained; and however temperate the authoritative claims of any branch of the legislature, it must ever be eligible to have them defined.

We are further informed, by a gentleman who was in Dublin during the whole of these transactions, that the words used by Toler (who in private professed to be a friend of Mr. Tandy, but in the House of Commons, made use of this unwarrantable and, probably, false expression) were—"That he was bankrupt both in character and fortune."—Mr. Tandy, in consequence, demanded an explanation, and said if it was refused he would have recourse to the public papers; in other words, that he would publish Toler as a coward. The wretched servant of the crown took shelter under his privilege, and engaged the whole Parliament to resent his pitiful ease. The sergeant-at-arms was dispatched to arrest Mr. Tandy, but he would not gratify the childish malice of the house, to submit to their officer—and when the silly tool and representative of majesty was so ridiculous to issue a proclamation to apprehend Mr. Tandy, and when he attended at several of the city magistrates, in consequence of the ignorant proclamation, none of those city magistrates, say, not even the cattle hacks amongst them, would take their mock-majesty's proclamation for a sufficient authority to commit Mr. Tandy—so that he was not committed until a warrant issued from the King's Bench—and he was only one night in prison; to which place he was attended by upwards of 6000 citizens, who were joined by many thousands in the evening, and had it not been for the solicitations of Mr. Tandy and his son, there would have been a most dreadful scene of bloodshed, for the citizens were well incited to destroy the prison that night and every house belonging to the government justo.—The moderation and good sense of Tandy prevented this dreadful catastrophe; and we hear that it is expected he will be able to humble those members of the House of Commons who had forgot that they were the servants of the people, and have long been assuming a sort of property in the very suffrages of their unhappy and distressed countrymen.

The gentleman who favored us with the above particulars, has given it as his unprejudiced opinion, that a complete revolution, in favor of the liberties of the people, will take place in Ireland, in less than two years.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Maryland, June 27.

By respectable information, via Richmond, we have the following interesting circumstance, viz.—"A soldier who had been taken in the action of the 4th of November last, has returned, and declares that General Butler is still living!!"

We are sorry to think that the above intelligence is no more than barely possible.

BALTIMORE, July 4th.

A number of respectable RETAILERS of this town having met last evening, and considered the great inconvenience attending the circulation of such vast quantities of Copper, have agreed, that it will be improper to pass them in future for less than 4 to 5, until the new Coinage of Cents takes place.

The Salem Gazette of the 10th of June, contains an account of a disagreeable affair, that occurred in Table-Bay, on the coast of Africa, between Captain Blith, commander of the British ship Prudence, of 20 guns, and Captain Sims, of the ship Fame, of Philadelphia.

The account is transmitted, by Captain Sims, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is very circumstantial and lengthy, containing the substance of several conversations which took place, and of the letters that passed between the two commanders. A short abstract of the business will probably be most acceptable to our readers.

Captain Sims, on the 15th of Dec. 1791, touched at Table-Bay for water and refreshments, and there found the ship Prudence, and a brig under the command of Captain Blith, both bound to Otahite, on the bread-fruit tree expedition. The day after his arrival, one of his men got intoxicated, and made use of very abusive and threatening language to him.—Dreading the chastisement he justly deserved, he made application to Captain Blith, for his protection, declaring himself a subject of Great-Britain.

Capt. Sims, who had taken the precaution, before he left Philadelphia, to have most of his men sworn, waited upon Captain Blith, and informed him, that the sailor who had taken refuge on board the Prudence was a subject of the United States, and to prove it, offered to show his affidavit, as soon as the weather would permit his going on board his vessel for the paper. Captain Blith insisted, that the sailor had declared to him that he was subject of Great-Britain, and told Captain Sims, that he was in duty and honor bound to protect him as such. Finally, after the first conversation, Capt. Blith referred Captain Sims, to his Lieutenant. Captain Sims waited on the Lieut.

with the seamen's articles and affidavit; but here met with no redress, as the Lieutenant was directed to detain the man, should he appear to him born in his Britannic Majesty's dominions, and was of opinion he was a Scotswoman.

Captain Sims again waited on Captain Blith, with the affidavit, and having shown the paper, the following conversation took place:

Blith. (Reals) I see he has taken an oath, but what is that? It was no doubt to answer his purpose (at that time); but my orders are, and besides I am in honor bound, to take him if he says he is a British subject.

Sims. Then, Sir, you will take his word, and his oath is not regarded by you.

Blith. His oath is nothing; he is ready to swear (now) that he is a British subject, which is enough I have not time to talk about it, I have business to attend to. It is my duty to keep him.

Sims. I always understood that commanders of King's ships were ministers of justice, and justices of the peace—are they not, Sir?

Blith. Most certainly they are.

Sims. Would you, as a justice of the peace give that foundered oath, after he has taken one to the United States, which I have just shown you?

Blith. Why not, in a case of this kind?

Sims. I believe there is not a justice of the peace in England would do it; if they did, it would be they that were guilty of perjury, and not the man; and honor would be quite thrown aside in that case.

The conversation grew warmer, and ended without any satisfactory answer from the English Captain.

Captain Sims then wrote, enclosing an account of money owing to the ship by the detaining seaman, requesting that it should be discharged. The English Capt. treated the letter with contempt, and refused a written answer. This occasioned a second letter from the American, which drew an answer as little satisfactory, as the result of the conversation.

On the 18th, one of the Lieutenants from the Prudence, came on board the Fame, and finding neither Captain Sims nor his chief officer on board, rummaged between decks for the seamen's chest, which not finding it, they opened the after hatch, went into the hold and there found it.

This proceeding occasioned a third letter from Capt. Sims, remonstrating against the unwarrantable conduct of the officer.

He then waited on the Governor of the settlement, which is Dutch, but from him could obtain no redress. The Governor exerted his influence, with the English Captain, in favor of the American, but to no purpose.

An interview between Captain Sims, and a Lieut. of the Prudence, was the consequence of the third letter.

Captain Sims, yielding to superior force, was finally obliged to relinquish his just claim, and put up with the loss of the man, and of the money he owed the ship. He took leave of the British Commander, by a fourth letter, which concludes as follows:

"But on recollection, I am sorry I have been so importuning for so great a scoundrel, as there are laws in other countries that would be as much justified in England, as the present laws of England will be justified in America—as it appears that a British man of war is as good an assassin of American seamen that are guilty of crimes, as a chapel in Madrid would be to a Spaniard (if he got into it) after stabbing a British ambassador.—I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. S. I. M. S.

PHILADELPHIA; JULY 5th.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the political birthday of our country, was ushered in with every demonstration of joy due to the occasion, which gave freedom to a world—Congratulations, becoming seamen governed by equal laws, were expressed with a cordiality, which freemen only can feel—Bells and cannon but feebly proclaimed the sentiments of citizens, who, conscious of the advantages which result from political and religious liberty revere the return of that day, on which they emerged from the horrors of servitude to the blessings of Independence. Among the offerings to the altar of Freedom—we beheld with sincere satisfaction the homage paid by all orders of men to the Military Defender, and Civil Guardian of his country.

Congratulations were offered to the President of the United States by the foreign Ministers—the officers of the militia, and many respectable citizens.

The Society of the Cincinnati headed by their President and Vice President (the Governor and Chief Justice of the State) went in procession to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

An entertainment in honor of the day, was given at Oellers's Hotel, by the Cincinnati, to which the Heads of Departments and Foreign Ministers were invited, and favored the Society with their company.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:—

1. The day.
2. The United States.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The King of the French.
5. The United Netherlands.
6. His Catholic Majesty.
7. Nations in alliance and amity with the United States.
8. Monsieur de la Fayette.
9. Universal Liberty—religious and political.

10. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the Union.

11. The memory of the martyrs in the cause of freedom.

12. The daughters of America.

13. The people of Africa.

14. Perpetual peace among all nations.

15. The state of Pennsylvania.

July 6.

On Saturday last, as a number of boys were bathing in a brick pond, near this city, one of them, wandered from the rest, got into a deep hole and disappeared. After some time he was missed by his comrades, who on first supposed that he had negligently hid himself; but at length several of them beginning to entertain fears of his being drowned, gave the alarm to a man whom they observed passing near the spot, who called to his assistance a number of workmen employed in the brick yard, and all of them immediately plunged into the water in search of the unfortunate lad. One of them who knew the deep part of the pond, with his feet felt the body, went down, and immediately brought it up, but in attempting to convey it to another person let it go, & it sank to the bottom, he went down a second time, and again bringing up the body, the other received and carried it to the nearest house and laid it on a blanket, to all appearance dead. They immediately proceeded to rub it with salt, which, in about twenty minutes produced some slight symptoms of returning animation, succeeded by a discharge of water from the nose. At this time a Physician arrived who recommended and assisted in the rubbing; and in about three hours to the great satisfaction of all present the lad was so far revived as to be able to turn himself in bed, and is now very well.

The circumstances of this accident are thus particularly related, to induce those who may hereafter be present at cases of a like nature, to use their utmost endeavours to restore to life, those who may unhappily meet with the like misfortune of this boy, who, by the benevolent exertions of the above mentioned humane persons, is thus happily snatched from the jaws of death, and restored to society, and his grateful father, Mr. Waggoner, shoemaker, in Third near Race Street.

It is supposed that the boy must have laid under the water upwards of 20 minutes and had so much the appearance of a person who had utterly lost the functions of life, that some persons present pronounced it unnecessary to make any trials for his recovery; the others, however were determined to persevere, and happily succeeded.

NORFOLK, June 30.

On the 25th inst. the brig Washington, William Smiley, Master, from Edenton, N. Carolina, arrived off Ocracoke bar; Captain Smiley was informed by the Pilot there, that seven men and two boys had landed there on the 20th, and the next day hired a pilot boat to carry them to Washington, leaving the two boys behind them. Upon being questioned, the boys informed the people that they had murdered the captain, the mate, and the cabin boy of the brig — and having attempted to scuttle her left her, and also that they had left a woman passenger on board.

Whereupon, — Wains, with a party of militia took a boat, pursued them, and lodged most of them in Washington goal. The vessel, was loaded with tobacco, indigo and rice, from Savannah, bound to France.

On Monday last, the 25th, the above mentioned vessel was taken up in the Cape, by a schooner and pilot boat, and was on Wednesday last, safely conducted into this port, where she now is.—The account the woman gives is nearly similar to the above; she says, she saw them throw the Captain overboard, and saw him afterwards, afloat in the sea, but does not know what became of the mate and the rest of the crew—that she could not perceive any blood in any part of the vessel, after she was deserted—that some expressed a desire to destroy her, while others cured her, and said she might stay there and starve—and after treating her in the most brutal manner, left her to the mercy of the winds and sea.

EDENTON, June 29.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Washington to his friend in this town, June 24.

"I have no news to write you, except that we have had seven pirates brought here, by J. Wallace, who were sent from this to Newbern, two days ago. They came on shore on Wednesday last to Portsmouth, and on Thursday morning, Wallace was informed that a crew of men had landed from two boats, with many clothes, and had given away their boats, and said that the captain of the vessel to which they belonged, would not leave her, although she was then sinking. This raised a suspicion in Wallace, that all was not right, and he immediately went to examine, and as he was going on shore, he met two of the pilots in a boat carrying seven of the crew to Washington.—On asking them some questions, his suspicions were increased, and he learnt that there were two Frenchmen at Portsmouth, who would not go with them, and could not speak English. He went on shore, and was just able to understand from them, that the crew had killed the Captain and Mate. He then manned his pilot boat and pursued the others, whom he overtook

again at Indian Island and brought here in the evening of Thursday. We put them in jail, and in a short time after, a lad amongst them, called out that they were going to murder him. We then took him out, and on examination, he informed that the vessel was a French brig, from Savannah, in Georgia, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with tobacco and rice, commanded by Captain Cleary—that on Monday last, the 6th, she was now sent to Newbern, (viz. Harry M. Daniel, Thos. Boyle, John Edwards, Robert Roberts and a Frenchman, all the likeliest men I ever saw on board one vessel) did murder the captain and mate, and throw them overboard, then got drunk, and plundered the captain and mate's chests, and in turn, lay with a drummet on board, named Hans H. Barrell, late of N. York. They staid on board rioting and quarreling till Wednesday, about 12 o'clock, when they saw a schooner coming towards them—they then attempted to scuttle the vessel, but could not do it effectually—made the woman drunk, with rum and spirits of turpentine, left her on board, and set out for the shore, which was then in sight, and before they landed they saw the schooner sail round the brig, which still had all her sails up. The brig is named the Billie of Sauffreig—the merchants at Savannah who loaded her are Mess. Hill and May."

GEORGE-TOWN, July 7.

FEDERAL BRIDGE PROCESSION

On the 4th instant being the anniversary of American Independence, the artists and workmen concerned in erecting the Federal Bridge over Rock Creek in this district, met in procession at Mr. Sutter's Fountain Inn, in this city, from whence they conducted the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, accompanied by Major Ellicott, and a number of the respectable citizens of this place, to the eastern buttment of the bridge, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by the Gentlemen Commissioners, in due form, and the following discourse was delivered by Mr. William H. Kerr.—During the performance of the ceremony the following toasts were drank and a gun fired to each respectively—after which the company returned in the same order of procession to Mr. Sutter's, where the remainder of the day was spent as the occasion dictated.

DUMFRIES, July 12.

The Indians (says a letter from Knoxville, of June the 2d) are still troublesome: They attacked Judge Campbell on his way from court; there were four others in his company but all escaped. Two boys have been recently killed about 12 miles from this place, and a man fired at by four Indians, who however was not hurt.—The Governor of this territory has been in their towns. A numerous representation of the chiefs and warriors from the lower towns on Chickamogga attended: they saw the signs of a desire for peace.

On Friday the 6th instant, was executed near this town pursuant to his sentence, for causing and passing counterfeit coin (as mentioned in a former number) Hugh Bowdler; he denied the fact, for which he was to suffer, in his last moment—and died with manly fortitude, professing charity and peace with all mankind.

An instance has lately occurred of a person having been cured of a cancer in the lower lip, by the following application: The patient had undergone the operation of the knife under an eminent surgeon; but the complaint returning soon after, a friend advised him to apply leeches, and he followed this advice.—The three first which were applied, after sucking a considerable time, dropped off dead—a few days after, three more were applied: these died like the former, in less than a week he applied three more, which, after sucking some time, dropped off alive. This wrought a perfect cure. London Paper.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Dumfries, which if not taken out before the 18th day of September next, will be returned to the General Post-Office.

- D** DANIEL C. BRENT, 1. Doctor De B. Butts, 1. William Berry, 1. George Brooke, 1.
D. Capt. Desfray of the Ship American, 2. Galvan De Bernoux, 4.
E. Col. James Ewell, 1.
G. Henry Gerrard, 1. Mrs. Mary Gerrard, 2. James Gardner, 1.
H. William Hereford, Aquia, 2. Bernard Hooc, 1. Mathew Harrison, junr, 1.
I. Jones Ingham, 1.
L. Alexander Logan, 1.
M. Peter Miller, 1. Roger Marrow, 1. James Maddux, 1. John Miller, to the care of Alexander Logan, 1. Andrew Murdoch, 2.
S. Benjamin Sturges, 1. Thomas Smith, 1. William Stewart, Esquire, Cedar Run, 1. Messrs. Slaughter & Brooks, Merchants Fauquier, 1.
T. Capt. William Tibbs, 1.
W. The Revd. William Wright, 2. Messrs. Love & Wattson, near Fauquier, 1.

TIMOTHY BRUNDICE, P. M.
Dumfries, 6th July, 1792.

* * * * *
CASALIAN FOUNT.
 * * * * *

MATRIMONIAL DEAFNESS.

TWO ears at a time, are too many for use,
 When they are only the inlets of strife;
 But few there are found who (tho' wife) would refuse
 To possess the fair organs of life.
 Yet deafness sometimes of advantage is found,
 Misfortune may turn to a blessing;
 For when nonsense distracts, or tumults surround,
 They then lose the pow'r of distressing.
 Hence I am wisely taught to be deaf of one ear,
 While the other for use I employ,
 One I keep shut up against trouble and care,
 And the other I keep open for joy.
 When my comfort begins her loud windpipe to swell,
 With a peal would the world rend asunder;
 Serenely I sit, and I cock my deaf ear,
 Unmov'd amidst the roar of the thunder.
 To other day comes a day—with good Sir! you
 well know—
 "What say you?—speak louder a little."
 You know, Sir, you borrow'd three twelve months ago
 "Alas! Friend, I can't hear a tittle."
 You owe me ten pounds: Then louder he cries,
 And repeats it as strong as he can;
 I point to my ears, and lift up my eyes,
 Till he hardly can think me the man.
 I as grave as a Don cry "My hearing's quit lost!"
 And my Money (says he too) I fear;
 For on him—'Tis folly to talk to a post
 So he leaves me as mad as a hare.
 Thus my life night and day in soft indolence flows,
 Scolding, darning, nor brawling I fear,
 Ye married men all, as you wish for repose,
 Be sure to be deaf of one ear."

ANECDOTE

of Mr. B. an eminent Lawyer
This gentleman being engaged to defend a criminal, in a certain county where he had just qualified, and finding, from the nature of the testimony, that his client had no chance of escaping, by the usual subtilty of a counsellor, hit upon the following singular expedient for effecting his deliverance.
 After the prosecutor had stated the evidence, which was full and clear, against the prisoner, Mr. B. began as follows:
 "May it please the Court, and you, gentlemen of the Jury
 "Having been employed by the prisoner at the Bar, it will be naturally expected that I am about to enter on his defence. But this being my first appearance in this court, I am happy in an opportunity of establishing a character for candour; a character which I shall be ever anxious to preserve. Instead, therefore, of wishing to screen my Client from condign punishment, I am anxious to bring him to it. The infamous character of the wretch renders it necessary to expunge him from that society, against which he has been so notorious an offender. I see but one difficulty in the way, gentlemen of the jury: the present indictment is supported by no kind of testimony; for certainly the prosecutor has produced none. you may therefore perhaps feel some embarrassment on account of the oath you have taken "to give the verdict according to the evidence." But, gentlemen, when the state of this case is considered—when you take in view the universal bad repute of this man—and the mischief that he may still perpetrate, if suffered to escape—I should

hope that no Arefs will be laid upon your oaths—that— Here he was interrupted by one of the jury addressing the court—"Sir, I hope this gentleman will not be suffered to proceed, does he suppose we are unacquainted with the sacred nature of an oath? does he mean to insult us by advising us to violate it? we assure the gentleman that, however light he may make of it, no consideration should tempt us to perjure ourselves. Mr. B.—sate down; The jury retired; and, to prove their awful sense of the sanctity of an oath, returned immediately with a verdict "Not Guilty!"

By the GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Public Interest demands that the General Assembly be convened before the Time to which they stand adjourned; I have therefore thought proper, with the Advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, appointing the *First Day of October next*, for the Meeting of the said General Assembly, at which Time their attendance is required at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond.

Given under my Hand, as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, the 7th day of June, 1792.
HENRY LEE.

I HAVE for Sale, 50 Lots in the Town of Carrborough, at the mouth of Quantico Creek.
WILLOUGHBY TEBBS.
 June 10th, 1792.

NOTICE.

AS we intend to make a final settlement of our account with the Worshipful Court of Prince William County, as Executors of Mr. John Goodman deceased; in October next, we therefore request those who are indebted to said Goodman's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims whatever against said estate, not yet given in, are requested to furnish us with them legally authenticated, on or before the 20th September next, after which date they will not be received, and this notice will be plead in bar, by—**THE EXECUTORS.**
 Dumfries, 14th June, 1792.

ALL PERSONS, are hereby forewarned, from purchasing from Cornelius Skinner, of Loudoun County two Bonds executed in New Jersey, for the payment of wheat, to Daniel Agnew, since assigned to said Skinner;—as there is a suit now depending, between him and myself, where the amount of the said bonds will be deducted from my recovery against him.
SAMUEL HUNT.
 Dumfries, 19th May, 92.

WILLIAM WARD,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Alexandria to Colchester, where he has opened Tavern in that commodious House on the water side for many years occupied as an INN. And being supplied with Wines and Liquors of the first qualities, and every other necessary article for the accommodation of travellers, he solicits a Continuance of those Favours with which he was honoured before his removal.
 Colchester, May 31.

CASH

Will be given by the subscriber, for **TOBACCO**, old Congress money, Virginia State money of May 1783. Military and militia certificates, Loan-Office certificates, Final settlements and indentures, Patowmack Shares, and all kinds of public securities.
RICHARD M. SCOTT.

GUNYON and EWELL, begs leave to acquaint the Public, that they have just opened Store, in the House lately occupied by Mr. John Donnell, where they have for sale, a very general assortment of wet and dry GOODS;—To wit—
 Rum, Gin, Wines, Coffee, Teas, and Sugars of different qualities; Cloths, Casimers, Stuffs, Irish & German Linens, Silks, Chintzes, Calicoes and Muzlins, of every quality, strip'd and plain, Nankeens Gentlemen's Silk Tambour'd, and stamp'd west patterns—Gentlemen's and Ladies, Silk, and Cotton Hose, Ladies fashionable willow Hats, and Bonnets, with Silver, Gold, and Silk Cords and Tassels—Gentlemen's and Ladies Fur'd Hats, fine and coarse, Ladies leather, Callimanco, and Satinett Shoes; with a great variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated; all of which they intend selling at a very low price;—As they only mean to dispose of them for cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 Dumfries, 8th May, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

THAT on the 22 day of September next, I mean to take the deposition of Col. Richard Cock, at Mr. Michael Smith's Tavern Surry Court-House, in suits brought against me by Alexander Kirwan in Prince-William Court, according to a *Quidimus* granted by said Court
ALEXD. TARTE.
 Dumfries, May 31, 1792.

IT is hereby to be made known, that the remainder of the trust that fell to me in the administration of the affairs of Mr. John Ballendine deceased, is transferred into the hands of Col. Thomas Blackburn, Jesse Ewell, and James Ewell; that is, they have an assignment of the right, which were mine, as executor to him; and a **LOTT** of Land, in the city of Richmond as heir at law. No party concerned will, 'tis hoped, ever suspect that the reason for acting in this manner is not fixed on the purpose, of doing the best justice possible, to them all, creditors securities, &c. &c.

THOMAS Wm. BALLENDINE.
 Dumfries, 23d May, 1792.

John Smith,

SILVERSMITH and Watchmaker, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has just opened **SHOP** in Alexandria, nearly opposite to the Stage office—Where he carries on the above Branches of Business, with care and punctuality, orders at a distance by Stage, will be carefully attended to.

N. B. Watches repaired by him—on the most reasonable terms; and insured for one Year.

For Sale at this Office,

POWERS of ATTORNEY, BLANK BONDS, and NOTES, IDENNTURES, BONDS of CONVEYANCE, DEEDS, LAWYERS DECLARATIONS, SHERIFFS BONDS &c. &c. WANTED.

A LAD. of about 12 or 13 Years of Age APPRENTICE at this office.

Also on hire, a negro Boy of 12 or 13 years old.

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