

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. VI.]

RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1791.

[NUMB. 265.]

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the further sum of Two Hundred and Thirteen Pounds Twelve Shillings, in part of Four Thousand Pounds; pursuant to an act of the Assembly, for enlarging the buildings of the Frederickburg Academy.

Being the fourth Dollar Lottery.

1 Prize of 1000 Dollars is	1000
1	500
1	200
2	100
4	50
8	30
10	20
20	10
268	6
1 last drawn	400

316 Prizes.	4748
1049 Blanks.	Sam raised 712
1365 Tickets at 4 Dollars	5460

No deduction from the prizes.—This Lottery will be drawn on the 29th day of September next, being the first day of the District Court at Frederickburg, if a sufficient number of tickets shall then be sold, if not, so soon after as a sufficient number can be sold.

Tickets may be had of the following gentlemen (the Trustees being jointly and severally bound to the true performance of the trust reposed in the managers) viz: James Mercer, Mann Page, William Fitzhugh, George Weedon, Thomas Fitzhugh, John Minor, Robert Brooke, Charles Mortimer, and Robert Patton, Esquires, Trustees; and also of Benjamin Day, George French, Thomas Garnett, Fontaine Maury, Charles Uiquhart, Stephen Lacombe, William Glassell, Robert B. Chew, William Lovell, John Legg, John Prouditt, Jonathan Harris, and French Gray, Esqrs assisting managers.

JAMES MERCER, President. Frederickburg, June 1791.

P. S. Benjamin Harrison and John Marshall, Esqrs are so obliging as to take the trouble of disposing of some Tickets in the above Lottery.

James Ternan,
Has just imported by the WILLIAM, from LONDON,
MEDICINES

Of all kinds, the freshest and best quality, WHICH he continues to sell at his Medicine Store, opposite Byrd's warehouse, on the main street leading to Cambridge's bridge. Having purchased his Medicine on good terms, he is enabled to dispose of them very low for cash. He sincerely thanks his friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and will make it his study to merit their approbation, by importing genuine Medicine from time to time.
Richmond, May 17, 1791.

TO BE LET,
To the lowest bidder, on the 1st Saturday of October next, at Powhatan courthouse, THE BUILDING OF A
BRICK PRISON,

two stories high; the inside of the lower story to be lined with timber three inches thick, and well secured with irons in every vulnerable part; the particular size of the building will be made known on that day by the Commissioners; about one hundred pounds of the money is in hand, and will be paid as soon as the work is begun, and the remainder will be paid as soon as the work is completed, and received by the Commissioners. It is expected that the undertaker will enter into bond and security for the faithful and accurate performance of the work to the Commissioners. On the same day the timbers and irons of the old prison will be exposed to public sale, from the purchase of which, the undertakers may derive great advantages.

ED. LOGWOOD,
V. MARKHAM,
W. BENTLEY,
JOHN MACON,
WILLIAM MOSELEY,
August 13, 1791. (51)

At a Court continued and held for Gloucester county, at their session on the 4th day of August, 1791.

Tho. Baytop Roylton, Compt. against John Roylton, Matthew Anderson, and Wil. Boothe, Defs. In Chancery.

The Defendant John Roylton not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state.—On the motion of the complainant by Benjamin Dabney his Counsel, It is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here at the next November session Court to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the complainant, a decree will then be entered against him agreeable to the prayer thereof. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the courthouse of said county. (A Copy) Telle, CHRISTOPHER PRYOR, D. C. & C.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, will infinitely oblige him by making immediate payment.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold by ANDREW BROWN, and the principal bookellers in the city of Philadelphia, price one dollar and three quarters, the

L A W S OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by the original rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, passed the 18th February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. WITH A COPIOUS INDEX

Comprising the Federal Constitution, the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Treaties.

To which is added, AN APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

This edition of the laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrew, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence, Rhode-Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New-York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esq. Richmond; and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South-Carolina. The Printers of News-papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

The VIRGINIA Jockey CLUB RACES,

will commence at the Bowling-Green on the second Tuesday in October next, to continue three days; and as a considerable number of the best HORSES in the state are preparing for them, there is no doubt but they will afford good sport.

JOHN HOOMES, Sec'y.

BOWLING-GREEN, } Aug. 19, 1791. } N. B. Gentlemen making application (previous to the races) may engage rooms for themselves and their families in a private house that will be reserved for the particular purpose of accommodating the ladies.

Aaron Dennis,

COMMANDER of one of the schooners that picked up the second mate with the hands belonging to the ship Swan, on the first day of the month, then on a voyage to Philadelphia, returned the 13th to the wreck of said ship with one Smith, the above-mentioned second mate, and collected some tobacco from off the wreck, about one third of which was damaged, also a parcel of ropes and tackle blocks. Care has been taken of the tobacco, &c. and will be delivered to any person authorized to receive, after making the customary allowance of salvage.

York county, Aug. 17, 1791.

The PARTNERSHIP of PEYTON & PRICE,

will expire on the 17th of September, by the death of one of the partners—we shall therefore proceed to sell the GOODS on hand, at the store in the said town on the 20th of September next, together with the other property belonging to the copartnership, consisting of one improved lot in said town, one other containing 26 acres of land, and a well constructed storehouse thereon, about 5 miles above the town, known by the name of Bachelors Hill. The sale will begin in town, and continue from day to day until all are sold. Three months credit will be allowed the purchasers on all sums over ten pounds, on giving bond with two approved securities living within ten miles of this place; the bonds to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid. All persons having any just claims against the said company, are requested to bring them in as speedily as possible; all those indebted, are requested to settle by bond or payment by the first of December next, in order that final settlements may be made by the partners surviving.

JOHN PEYTON, WILLIAM PRICE. N. B. The store will still be continued with an entire new assortment, by the surviving partners, under a new firm, which will be announced to the public.

J. P. W. P. Columbia, Aug. 20, 1791.

I propose petitioning the next General Assembly, to vest certain lands whereof I am seized, (under the will of James Garnett, dec.) in Trustees to be sold, and the money laid out in the purchase of other lands, subject to the same limitations.

HENRY GARNETT. Essex county, July 1, 1791.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for altering the Quarterly Court days in the county of Westmoreland, which are now holden on the last Tuesdays in the months of March, May, August, and November, to the last Tuesdays in the months of February, May, July, and October in each year. (12 OR.)

All persons having any demands against the estate of ROBERT SYDNOR, deceased, late of the county of Hanover, are requested to make them known to me in Richmond immediately, as I am about to close the business of that estate.

ROBERT SYDNOR, acting Ex'or. Richmond, August 10, 1791. (11)

The PARTNERSHIP of WARINGTON AND KEENE

EXPIRING the first day of September next, they request all persons having demands against them, to render in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid; and such who are indebted to said Copartnership, are also requested to settle the same.

They beg leave to inform the public, that their large and valuable Stock on hand, in Richmond and Petersburg (great part of which has been imported this Spring) will be sold at reduced prices till about the latter end of September, in the whole will be sold without reserve, at a credit of six months, for all purchases of goods; and 5 per cent. allowed for prompt payments.—Timely notice will be given of the day the sale commences. Security will be required for all goods sold on credit, which security must reside in Richmond, Petersburg, or Manchester. The stores will afterwards be opened with an entire new assortment of Goods, under a new firm, which will be announced to the public.

Richmond, May 24, 1791.

R. SMYTH,

AT HIS EXCHANGE-OFFICE, As usual is ready to Purchase or Exchange for Cash,

State and Continental Certificates; Interest, Aggregate Fund, and Provision Warrants; Paper Money, Indents, And the different Stocks; Military and Treasury Land Warrants;

James-river Shares and Claims.

He is always prepared with the Commutables receivable for the different years in arrears for taxes.

He has for Sale, several valuable

LOTS and HOUSES in town;

A quantity of LANDS,

Military and Pre-emption Rights,

in the Western Country.

Also of best French

BOLTING-CLOTHS.

Also—that valuable

TRACT of LAND called MOCOX

ISLAND, near the mouth of Chickahominy,

one mile from James river, and within ten of Williamsburg; which he will sell low for Cash or Bonds.

Richmond, June 28, 1791.

GEORGE GRAY,

Opposite to the Post Office, and next door to Messrs. William & George Richardson, Silver-smiths,

Continues to BUY and SELL,

Final Settlements,

Military Certificates,

NORTH-CAROLINA

Military Certificates,

Indents,

AND OTHER

Public Securities.

Richmond, July 28, 1791.

M'ENERY,

SADDLER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received an elegant assortment of SADDLERY,

which will sell at a low rate, in his shop on the main street.—He will be constantly supplied with the best of Northern leather, and every other material in this line of business.

N. B. As it has been his constant study to give general satisfaction, he hopes to gain in the patronage of the public.

Country Saddlers may be supplied with any materials in their line of business.

Richmond, June 13, 1791.

Lands for Sale.

On the 17th day of September, (being Monday) at the courthouse, in the town of Charlottesville, will be sold to the highest bidder, by virtue of a schedule of the estate rendered by Lewis Webb, of the county of New-Kent, in discharge of sundry executions,

2175 Acres of LAND,

lying in the county of Albemarle, which was formerly the property of Foster Webb, of the said county of New-Kent. The terms will be declared on the day of sale.

MICH. THOMAS, Sheriff of Albemarle county.

United States Loan-Office,

RICHMOND, AUGUST 1, 1791.

THE holders of Federal and State Securities, are hereby notified, that in pursuance of the Act Making provision for the Debt of the United States, passed the 4th of August, 1790, the subscriptions to the Loan, of both Federal and State Debts, will be discontinued on the 30th day of September next.

JOHN HOPKINS, Com. Loans for Virg.

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED LIKES,

of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

will commence on the

sixth day of October next, at my Mills on Appomattox river in Cumberland county, and continue until all are sold.—Bonds payable on the 1st of January 1793; with indubitable security, and to carry interest from their dates if not punctually paid, will be required.—Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money.

HENRY SKIPWITH.

August 18, 1791.

The COPARTNARY of ROBERT LINDSAY, & Co. will dissolve on the 15th inst. (August). All those indebted to the said company are requested to come and settle their respective accounts—those who have any demands against the company are desired to call on Reuben Lindsay, one of the partners, who has the sole management of the business.

ROBERT LINDSAY, REUBEN LINDSAY.

Albemarle county, 12th of Aug. 1791.

TUITION.

Would engage as TUTOR to

a respectable family in town or country, a young man, who since his arrival from Europe, has taught in a public Academy in this state. He professes teaching Latin and Greek, English grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-Keeping.—His recommendation as to character and abilities, he trusts, is unexceptionable. He would take charge of fifteen Pupils in any or all of the above sciences, and satisfaction and justice to the parties.

A line directed to Mr. A. Davis, printer hereof, (within the space of one month) will be dutifully regarded.

Richmond, August 9, 1791.

WANTED,

A MILLER, regularly bred to

a manufacturing mill, well acquainted with the management of burr stones, and who is capable of conducting a distillery to advantage.—None need apply but such as bring the most unequivocal proofs of their diligence, sobriety, and skill in the above branches of business.—Handsome wages will be given to a man of this description by the subscriber, living on Appomattox river in Cumberland county.

HENRY SKIPWITH.

June 25th, 1790.

JOHN BELL,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

From LONDON, at the Sign of the

GREAT BOOT,

On the back street, near SEATON'S Tavern, RICHMOND;

CONSCIOUS of the many favors conferred on him since his commencement in business, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, respectfully informs them it shall be his constant study to merit a continuance of their favors, by an unremitting attention to business, being constantly supplied with the best leather that can be imported, which he engages to manufacture in the most expeditious manner, and at the lowest rate.

JOURNEYMEN wanted.

MAY 24, 1791.

The subscriber intends

to remove to the state of Georgia about the 15th of November next, all persons having demands against him in his private affairs, or against himself and Joseph H. Morrison, as deputy sheriffs, are requested to let them be known, as they may be settled and adjusted before the aforesaid day.

SAMUEL HIGGINBOTHAM.

Amherst county, State of Virginia, Aug. 9, 1791.

BRAN

For SALE very Cheap,

Either WHOLESALE or RETAIL at Rock-

ett's Landing, by

JOHN HAGUE & CO.

Bran mixed with a little corn is found by experience to be excellent food for work horses.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 1, 1791.

BY the death of Col. TURNER SOUTHALL, the partnership of SOUTHALL & HAY, terminates the first day of September next. On the 17th day of the same month, being Saturday, will be SOLD at the Eagle Tavern, by public vendue, their lot and houses, commonly called the RICHMOND BREWERY, with the fixtures and other utensils necessary for the malting and brewing business, together with every other property belonging to the Company, an inventory of which will be shown on the day of sale. The situation for the business is exceedingly good, and the works sufficiently extensive for the present or any probable future demand, and as there is a fall in the water which supplies the Brewery of twenty-five feet, it would be eligible for a Distillery. Credit will be allowed the purchaser for two years, upon giving bond and security.

All persons having any demands against the Company, are requested to bring them in for payment; and those indebted to them, are desired to make immediate payment, as all the debts due to them after the tenth day of September next will be put in suit.

WM. HAY, Surviving Partner of SOUTHALL & HAY.

TO BE SOLD,

the 20th Night, on the 18th of September next, being the 18th of the District Court, at Charlottesville in Virginia,

2028 Acres of Land,

lying upon James river, in Albemarle county, about 10 miles above Henderson's warehouse, being part of a tract of land called CARR'S LOW GROUNDS. This land is bounded by the river, about 1 mile, and is well watered and timbered, those who choose to view the land, will be shown it by Mr. Garland Carr, who lives upon part of the same tract, or by applying to Mr. Nathaniel Anderson, of Richmond, may be informed of the quality and other circumstances respecting it. One third of the purchase money must be paid down in cash, or any kind of public securities at their passing value, and the other two-thirds at two annual payments.

OVERTON CARR. July 16, 1791.

FOR SALE, The LANDS called ELK-HILL,

On James river and the Byrd creek, adjacent to Elk-Island, in Goochland, containing 669 acres, and consisting of two parcels, the one of 307 acres of low-grounds and high-lands, both of the first quality; the other of 362 acres of good grain land, mostly well timbered; the two parcels are 250 yards apart; a public road passing through that interval, and are cultivated as one plantation; on the former, and in a very handsome position, is a commodious dwelling-house, built by the late Reuben Skelton for his own residence, having four rooms below and two above, with good out-houses, erected since his time. The price is 400. Sterling the acre, payable by instalments in the years 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796—with interest from the delivery of the lands. Real security will be required. Capt. Henry Mullins, who lives adjoining to the lands, will show them to any person willing to purchase, and the subscriber in Albemarle, has full authority to conclude the sale.

NICHOLAS LEWIS. (4 // & ctf) May 3, 1791.

This is to inform the public, that the STAGE from Richmond to Portsmouth and Norfolk, by the way of Petersburg, Cabin-Point, Smithfield, and Suffolk, will leave Richmond and Portsmouth on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5 o'clock in the morning; and the stage from Richmond to Petersburg, will leave Richmond every day in the week (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock in the morning, and return the same evening.

With the utmost gratitude, we return our most sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement we have already experienced, and hope, by our future exertions, to merit a continuance of their favor.

RICHARD TOWNES. JOHN G. WOOLFOLK.

Osborne's, March 7, 1791

THE subscribers for cutting a navigable CANAL from the waters of Elizabeth river in the state of Virginia, to the waters of Pasquotank river in the state of North-Carolina, by the name of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, are agreeable to a clause in the acts of Assembly of both states, to meet at the town of Halifax, in the state of North Carolina, on the 10th day of September next, in order to give their vote for a President and four Directors, for conducting the said Canal; any proprietor who cannot be present, may, by writing under his or her hand executed before two witnesses, authorize any other member or proprietor to vote in his or her name, at any general meeting.

GEORGE KELLY, J. HERON, WILLS COWPER. (51)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for an act to pass authorizing the sale of a parcel of land lying on both sides of the bridge over Shockoe creek in the city of Richmond, which is claimed by the city as a common—Also for the sale of all lots within the said city to which there are neither titles nor claims;—Also that all the lots and tenements which are within the jurisdiction of the Court of Hustings of the said city may be considered as appertaining to and added to the city of Richmond, and the same subjected to the laws and regulations thereof;—And that the several powers heretofore given by law over the streets of the city of Richmond to the directors of the public buildings, may in future be vested in the corporate body of the said city.

VIRGINIA.

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, March 12th, 1791.

JOSEPH WHARTON, jun. Plaintiff, against RICHARD FORD & Company, FORD, CURTOYS, & Company, and JOHN SYME, Defendants.

The Defendants RICHARD FORD and Company, and FORD, CURTOYS, and Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next October term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Saint Paul, in the county of Hanover, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond. (A Copy) Teste PETER TINSLEY, c. h. s. c.

NOTICE.

I AM authorized to contract for the establishment of two CROSS POSTS in this place:—One through Col. Carter's and Charlotteville, to Staunton; the other to the Holston Settlements, along the Buckinghams road, by New-London, and the Peaks of Otter, Montgomery, Wythe and Washington, and on route as far as may be towards the Seat of the Western Government. The design is, that the Undertaker is to derive all the benefit from the establishment, whether from private subscriptions for benefit of news-papers, or from the customary postage of letters; so that the Cross Post is to furnish itself, and not bring any expence to the public; the regular discharge of the duties will be performed, and to which their own interest will be a further inducement. As it is the object of the government to open as much as possible communications to most interior parts of the country, the person will undertake to go farthest will be preferred. It is presumed that if the Undertaker should tend as far as Main Holston, that letters from Western Government on Cumberland, and from Kentucky, would be greatly profitable.

AUG. DAVIS Post-Office, Richmond, August 2, 1791. N. B. The routes to and from Staunton, and to and from New-London, to be performed weekly, for which certain covenants are to be entered between the Post-Master-General and the Undertaker.

FOR SALE, A FRESH SUPPLY OF COUNTRY BOLTING CLOTHS, just come to hand, together with others formerly advertised, make a general assortment of warlike cloths, which will be sold reasonable for cash or when THE subscribers beg leave to inform them in the manufacturing line, that they are legally appointed Attornies of Oliver Evans, of New-Castle county, in the state of Delaware, to grant permits for the use of his Elevators, being a late improvement on manufacturing wheat into flour, which has obtained the exclusive privilege by letters patent of the United States, bearing date the 7th January 1791. Our authority from said Evans may be found recorded in the Court of Hustings of this city. A plan of the different machines may be had of us.—Having seen said Evans's improvements in motion, and discovered them to be a great assistance in making flour, we beg leave to recommend them to the millers in general.

SAM. & JOHN MOODY Rockett's Landing, Aug. 7, 1791.

FOR SALE,

AT TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT, A PLANTATION about 30 miles from Richmond, on the Three Chopped Road and a branch of Beaverdam Creek, in Goochland county, containing 310 acres of land, formerly occupied by Thomas Underwood, Esq. and lately by Solomon M. Myers. About 150 acres of this land are cleared, and very suitable for grain, that which is unclared is fit for tobacco. There is a good dwelling house with three fire places, an ordinary house with two, and a horse house with one—the store house completely fitted and calculated for the mercantile business—a large barn, and other houses; an excellent orchard, which will produce 3000 gallons of cyder, if a good year; a well laid with stone, no better water in the country; the said land is not sold at private sale before the 1st of September next, it will be disposed of at public auction, on that day, at the courthouse in said county, to the highest bidder, on giving bond and approval of security. For further particulars apply to Mr. Jacob Mordecai, in Richmond, or the subscriber at Myrtle Myers's, Petersburg.

S. M. MYERS JULY 28, 1791.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

In Cumberland county, containing about 685 acres, lying on the North side of Bear creek, and known by the name of Barter-hill. This valuable tract of land, late the property of Col. Alexander Telfer, was sold by him to John H. Norton, Esq; who has authorized me to dispose of the same on reasonable terms, which may readily be known, by application to CHARLES GRYPE, Esq. Richmond, August 1, 1791. [4]

Notice is hereby given, That a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, to repeal the Law for the establishment of a Town at Buckingham Courthouse. August 1, 1791.

Fresh Hyson TEA of the best quality, JUST ARRIVED to Macartney & Argyle, And for SALE at their Store opposite the Post-Office. August 1, 1791. Dancing School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL, most respectfully informs his Pupils, and the Public in general, that his SCHOOLS will be open at his House on the 8th of September. Day of attendance for the Day School, will be Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 9 in the morning to 12, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon of every third week, and for the Evening School from 7 to 9, every evening of every third week. Richmond, August 24, 1791.

THE GRAND DUKE, CAPTAIN POLLOCK, Is now loading Tobacco at

West-Point on York River for London, to the address of Donald & Burton; and the CATHARTINE Capt. Jolie, of 40000 lbs. hogheads, will be shipped on the 10th inst. to same address. Both ships will sail from 10 to 10th September, and have good accommodation for passengers. A few hogheads high proof RUM, and MUSCOVADO SUGARS in barrels and hogheads, for Sale. JAMES BROWN. Richmond, Aug. 8, 1791.

TO BE SOLD, To the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 12th of October next, on the premises, An improved HALF ACRE LOT in the town of Manchester, number 215 in the plan of the said town. There has lately been erected on the lot some small buildings, which are allowed to be moved off if done immediately. The widow of George Blades, deceased, claims a right of dower, but it is not clear she has any such right; be that as it may, the purchaser must run the risk of her claim. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The title (excepting Mrs. Blades's right of dower) will be made, and the sale conducted by JAMES LYLE. Manchester, Aug. 12, 1791.

Ten Pounds Reward. RUN-AWAY from the subscriber in New-Kent county, the first of January last, a Negro man named GEORGE, of about middle stature, very well made, has rather a down look. I do not know what sort of clothes he might take with him, as he has been hired out in Richmond for several years past, and part of that time waited on several of the French merchants, that I expect he had several suits; since his elopement have had reason to expect he had a considerable quantity of money with him, and do also expect that he is in some town passing as a free man. I do forewarn all owners of vessels from conveying the said negro out of the state. Whoever delivers the said slave to me shall receive the above reward. DAVID CURLE. New-Kent, August 21, 1791.

RAN-AWAY the 30th of March last, LANEY, a negro lad 18 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very much knock'd kneed, has long hair; it is unnecessary to describe the clothes he carried off with him, as I have been informed he has changed them frequently, when seen last was dressed in a failor's habit, and going to Hooe's ferry on Potowmack. He has obtained a forged pass of emancipation, which has three magistrates names affixed to it, the county not known; he calls himself John Gibson. If any person will deliver the said lad to my overseer at Bowler's warehouses on Rappahannock river, or to the subscriber in the city of Richmond, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, besides paying the legal allowance. THOMAS B. ADAMS. N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from employing or carrying off the said lad. Richmond, Aug. 6, 1791.

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN away last night from the subscriber, living at Dover in Goochland county, a negro man named CHARLES, sometimes he calls himself SYME, he is about 18 years of age, is lame in his left leg, and limps very much, had on and took with him when he went away, a white coarse twilled cloth coat, a pair of brown breeches, a brown mixed waistcoat, woollen stockings, an old wool hat, a new pair of shoes, two pair of oznabrigs trowsers, and two new oznabrigs shirts. Whoever takes up the above negro, and delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Harrison, jun. in Richmond, or to me at Dover, shall receive the above reward. PETER BAKER. Dover, Aug. 11, 1791.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from this city, on the night of the 14th instant, a large BAY HORSE, near 15 hands high, with a rising under one of his eyes resembling a wart, which is very remarkable; if branded forgot, shod before. I expect he was rode off by some negro. I will satisfy any person for their trouble in bringing the above horse to me, or giving such intelligence as I get him again. THOMAS BUTLER. Richmond, June 21, 1791.

This is to give public notice, that all persons having any demands against the estate of BENJAMIN CLOPTON, dec. are hereby requested to bring in the same, properly authenticated, as the law requires, on or before the 1st day of January next, or this notice will be pleaded in barr to their several and respective claims; and all persons that are indebted to the said decedent, are hereby most earnestly requested to make payment, or the subscriber will be under the disagreeable necessity of immediately instituting suits. WALLER CLOPTON, and JOHN BARNARD, administrators of Benjamin Clopton, deceased. CITY OF RICHMOND.

TAKEN UP and lately committed to the Jail of this city, two Men, one of whom calling himself CHRISTIAN KEARNS, says that he was born of Dutch parents at Reading in Pennsylvania, where he was bred a Miller; that he removed from the northward in the course of the last year, and settled in Wilkes county in the state of Georgia; that he came from thence about two months ago and went to Philadelphia to visit his relations, and that he returned to this place about three weeks ago by way of Frederick-town in Maryland. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has sandy colored hair and is pitted with the small-pox, and had on among other things when he was apprehended, a lead colored cotton cloth coat with buttons of the same, a great coat nearly the same colour. The other, who was in his company, calls himself JOHN YOUNG, and says he is an Irishman, but is the same person who was known here and at Petersburg a few years ago, by the name of John Bolinger. He is about twenty one years of age, has black hair tied behind with a ribbon, thin visage, but otherwise a portly man, with remarkable thick legs. He says he was bred a painter and worked for some time in Stuccowork, under one Rawlings; that he has lived for the last fourteen months near Happer's Ferry, in Loudoun county in this state, and that he has worked in Hagar's-Town in Maryland; he has on an olive colored sagaty coat and black lasting breeches.—They had each in possession a mare, supposed from many circumstances to be stolen; the one claimed by Kearns, is a bay, 4 feet 11 inches high, one hind foot white up to the foot-lock, a star in her forehead, and a snip on her nose, branded on the rear buttock, A S, has a brown streak down her rump, trots and gallops, and appears to be five or six years old.—That claimed by Young, is a bright bay, 4 feet 10 inches high; appears to have been originally branded C H, though now altered to T L; trots and gallops, and is judged to be six or seven years old. From the different stories which these two men have told when examined apart, their inability to assign any tolerable good reason for their travelling so throughout the country, and other circumstances, there is no doubt of their being proper objects for the exercise of the laws against vagrants, and as such they now remain in jail; and the two mares ready to be produced to any proper claimant. Aug. 23, 1791. JOHN BARRET, Mayor.

A great bargain may be had in the purchase of a quantity of well assorted GOODS, And BONDS will be received in payment. J. GOVAN. Aylett's, August 11, 1791. (3w)

Twenty Dollars Reward Will be given, for

apprehending and delivering to me at this place, the following NEGROES (who went off on the night of the 21st of July, with the design of getting on board the Swan, Capt. Dale, who loaded at West Point, Virginia): AMHERST, a stout well set black fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, limps a little in his walk, and very fond of snuff, which may be generally discovered by its appearance about his very broad and flat nose.—BEN, a very black fellow, about 22 years of age, somewhat shoyter, and more slender than Amherst, and talks extremely fall.—A MULATTO WOMAN went off with the above, who has since been taken up at Norfolk, and as the can write, she probably has furnished the others with passes, changing their names. It is more than probable those negroes will go to Norfolk or Baltimore to get employed on board some vessel. The above reward will be paid in proportion for either, if delivered to me, one half if secured in any jail, and notice given thereof, and Twenty Dollars each, if apprehended out of this state. (11) PHILIP WATKINS. Rosewall, King & Queen's county, August 18, 1791. J

RUN-AWAYS.

MR. EDWARD HARWOOD near York-Town, and Mr. BENJAMIN HARRIS of Powhatan, are requested to send for their negro men, ALEXANDER and PATRICK. Wm. ROE, Keeper City Jail. Richmond, Aug. 22, 1791.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A negro man named TITUS, belonging to the estate of PHILIP LIGHTFOOT, having fled from his duty at the brewery in Frederickburg, a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to the person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver him to Mr. Charles Lewis at the said brewery. He may probably be lurking about Port Royal where he has a wife, or Mr. Wm. Lightfoot's at Sandy Point, where he formerly lived. He generally waited on Mr. Lightfoot in his life, and is capable of being a good house servant. JOS. JONES. August 15, 1791.

Printed by AUG. DAVIS, PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

POLISH REVOLUTION. WARSAW.

IN the fitting of the 5th of May, a new form of Constitution was again proposed. The members present signed it unanimously; and they formally passed sentence by sentence, the twelve articles of which it is composed, and which are as follow:

- 1. The Catholic Religion shall be the governing religion of the state, and the King shall profess it. But all other forms of worship shall be admitted, and a general toleration, civil and religious, shall be a fundamental law of the kingdom.
2. The ancient privileges and rights of the Noblesse are approved and confirmed.
3. At the same time, all the rights and privileges of the people asserted, renewed or granted to them during the present Diet are equally ratified and confirmed.
4. All strangers who arrive and settle in Poland, shall enjoy full and entire liberty.
5. The peasantry are taken under the protection of the laws and of government. They are relieved from all arbitrary impositions, and do not depend, henceforth, in what regards their rights and labours, only on the contracts which they shall make with their Seigniors. All foreign labourers are free to enter and settle in Poland, or to depart from it, only the obligations of the contracts they may have made with the proprietors of the soil.
6. The government of Poland shall be composed of three branches, or distinct parts—the legislative power, the executive power, and the judicial power.
7. The legislative power belongs exclusively to the states assembled in Diet, and composed of two connected chambers, to wit, the senate, and the chamber of Nuncios.
8. The King shall exercise the executive power with his council. This council shall be composed of the Primate and five ministers, who shall each have a department. No order of the king can be put in execution, unless it is signed by the ministers, whose lives and fortunes shall be responsible to each Diet for the orders they shall sign. As soon as two thirds of the Diet shall demand the change of ministers, the king shall be bound to dismiss them, and to name others in their place.
9. The election of king shall never fall hereafter on an individual. A whole family shall be elected, when the royal family shall be extinct. Thus after the decease of the reigning king (for whose long life the states and the nation make the most fervent prayers) the reigning elector of Saxony, and his male descendants after him, shall succeed to the throne of Poland. If he shall have no male issue, Mary Augusta Nepomucene, his only daughter, now declared Infanta of Poland, shall be Queen, and her husband, whom the king and the states assembled shall choose for her, shall wear the crown, and from the stock, from which shall spring anew Royal dynasty of Poland.
10. In case of the minority of the king, his tutelage, with the administration of the government shall be in the hands of the Queen mother and the council, who shall be responsible for their conduct to every Diet.
11. The education of the king's children shall in like manner be confided in the council.
12. The judicial power shall be fixed for each Palatine, territory, and district. The judges shall be elected at the Dietines.

Abstract of the latest Proceedings of the National Assembly, June 7.

The assembly referred to the committee of enquiry a letter, by which the directory of Gironde, gives notice of the fermentation excited at Bourdeaux, by the establishment of a monarchical club, and of the manoeuvres of the agents of the club, which obliged the directory to put a stop to their meeting.

The remainder of the sitting was employed in making financial arrangements, an account of which could afford but little entertainment or instruction to our readers.

JUNE 8.

Decreed—That persons in the public service shall enjoy the right of active citizens, in the places where their duty calls them, though they may not have resided there the year required in common cases.

Articles decreed to secure the independence of the Legislative Authority.

- 1. Those concerned in attempts to prevent the reunion, or effect the dissolution of a primary or electing assembly, shall suffer death.
2. If troops of the line surround the place of sitting of the aforesaid assemblies, or procure admittance into the assembly, without being authorized or required by the assembly, the minister or commander who shall have signed the order for the purpose, the officer or soldier who shall have executed it, shall suffer confinement for 15 years.
3. Those concerned, (either by giving or executing orders) in attempts to prevent the reunion, effect the dissolution, or interrupt the deliberations of the legislative body, or in attempts tending to destroy the independence of any individual member of it, shall suffer death.
4. If troops of the line come within 20,000 [120,000 feet] of the place in which the legislature is sitting, without being authorized, or required by the assembly, the Minister who has given or counter-signed the order, the commander in chief, or the principal commander of each body of the aforesaid troops, who has participated in the execution, shall suffer 10 years imprisonment.
5. Those who attempt to surround the legislative body, with armed men, or to procure admittance into the place where they sit, without being by them authorized, shall suffer death.
The Minister or Commander, who has signed the order, the officers or soldiers who attempt to execute it shall suffer the same punishment.
6. For all attempts to derange the order of succession to the throne established by the constitution—Death.
7. If any act is published as a law, without having been decreed by the legislature, whatever be the form of that act, the minister who countersigns it shall suffer death.
If said act does not appear in the form prescribed by the decree of the 7th of October 1789, every civil or military officer publishing or executing it shall suffer ten years imprisonment.
This article is not to be understood to infringe on the rights of the executive to publish proclamations

and issue such orders as are put within its power by the confignment.

8. In case of the publication of a falsified law, the minister by whom it is countersigned, if convicted of having altered, or caused it to be altered, the decree of the legislative body wittingly, shall suffer 15 years imprisonment.

9. If any act laying a tax or directing a loan to be made is published without the said tax or loan passing through the forms established by the constitution, the minister countersigning said act, or issuing orders to collect said tax, or to receive monies on account of said loan, shall suffer twenty years confinement.

All agents of the executive power, executing said orders, either by collecting said tax, or receiving the monies of said loan, shall suffer death.

JUNE 9.

Progress made in financial details—not sufficiently interesting for insertion.

M. Thouret, of the ecclesiastic and constitutional committee, offered the following decrees to the consideration of the assembly.

1. No brief, decree, bull of the court of Rome, can be printed, published, distributed or executed, without being first presented to the legislature, read, approved, and sanctioned by them, that sanction approved of by the king, and promulgated in form directed by law.

- 1. This article was decreed without discussion.
2. Bishops, equites, &c. or other persons

to this decree, shall print, distribute, or publish or shall attempt to execute any brief, decree, bull, or other order of the court of Rome, before it has been read and approved by the legislature, and sanctioned by the King, shall suffer criminal process, as perturbators of the public peace, and be degraded from the rank of citizens. Decreed.

Mr. Thouret then offered the following article in the name of the committee of the constitution.

“ Receivers of contributions, the gatherers of indirect taxes, commissioners of the treasury, envoys and agents of the executive power, who are subject to being recalled and replaced by the executive, if such are elected members of the legislature, they must choose between their office and a seat in that body.”

Mr. Regnaud offered the following principle as an amendment—“ That no man receiving wages, or constantly subject to obey the orders of another, should be eligible as a member of the legislature.”

The principle was adopted as an addition to the foregoing article, the expressions to be subject to modification by the committee of revision.

Several other amendments were proposed, discussed and rejected, and the article with the above amendment was decreed.

M. Thouret, in the name of the committee, proposed another article, which was intended to exclude persons from a seat in the legislature, and at the same time a place in administrative bodies, judiciary tribunals, &c. but still allowing them to resume their functions in those capacities, during the recess of the legislature.

After much debate the principle was rejected, and the following, proposed by M. Dupont, adopted.

Municipal, administrative, judiciary functions, and the duties of commander in chief of the National Guard, are incompatible with those of a legislator, and persons who fill such offices shall not exercise the duties of them, during their appointment to a seat in the legislature; but may resume them after the time of their election is expired.

PARIS, JUNE 27.

STATE PAPER.

Precedence of M. Alexander Beauharnois. Literal Copy of the Procès Verbeaux of the Commissioners appointed for bearing the Declarations of the King and Queen.

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

On this Present Sunday, June 26th, 1791, we, Francis Dennis Tronchet, Andrian John Francis Dupont, and Anthony Balhazer Joseph Dandré, Commissioners nominated by the National Assembly for the execution of its decree of this day, the said decree providing, “ That the National Assembly shall nominate three commissioners taken out of its own body, to receive in writing from the mouth of the King his declaration, which shall be signed by the King and the commissioners; the same ceremony being also used in regard to the declaration of the Queen, &c.

We, after having repaired to the Military Committee, set off at half an hour after six o'clock for the Palace of the Thuilleries, where having arrived, we were introduced into the King's cabinet, and being alone with him, the King made the following declaration:

“ I see, Gentlemen by the object of the mission with which you are charged, that there is no intention of making use of interrogatories; but I shall most willingly comply with the wishes of the National Assembly, and I shall never be afraid of making the public acquainted with the reasons of my conduct.

“ The motives which occasioned my departure, were the threats and the menaces which took place on the 13th of April against my family and myself. Since that time, several writings have been published with an intention to provoke the public fury against the Royal Family and myself, and these insults still remain unpunished. From this circumstance, I perceived that it would not be safe, nor even decent, to remain in Paris.

tropolis. Not being able to get from Paris in the day time, I determined to depart during the night, without any attendants; it was not my intention, however, to leave the kingdom. I never did concert a plan of this kind, either with the neighboring powers, or with my relations, nor with any other Frenchmen in foreign countries.

“ My plan was to retire to Montmedy, and I accordingly ordered apartments to be prepared for me there. As that town is well fortified, I thought it peculiarly convenient for the safety of myself and family, and being near the frontiers, I also imagined it well adapted to oppose every invasion that might be attempted by the enemies of France. Another powerful motive of my retreat, was to put an end to the assertion of my being a prisoner.

“ If my intention had been to have retired into a foreign country, I should never have published a memorial previous to my departure: I should most assuredly in that case have suppressed it till I had passed the frontiers.

“ I continued constant in the wish of returning to Paris, for on looking to this same memorial, it may be seen that I promise to the Parisians speedily to rejoin them: “ Frenchmen, and you Parisians, what pleasure shall I not have in again appearing among you!” These are the very expressions I made use of.

“ I had in my carriage only 13,200 livres in gold, and 6,000 livres in assignats, which were contained in a port folio sent me by the department.

“ I never informed Monsieur of my departure, till a very short time before it took place; he passed into a foreign country, merely because it was agreed between him and I that we should not travel the same road, and he was to return to me in France. I gave orders a few days before my departure, to the three persons who accompanied me as couriers, to procure the passports usually worn on these occasions, because they would be entrusted with dispatches.

“ The passport was necessary for facilitating my journey; the route for Frankfort was mentioned, merely because they never grant passports at the office of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to any part within the kingdom; and the route indicated was not even prescribed by us.

“ I have never made any protestation whatever, but in the memorial left by me at my departure.

“ This protestation, as may be easily perceived, does not contain any objection to the principles of the Constitution, but only with respect to the form of sanction, that is to say, in regard to the little liberty which I appeared to enjoy: As the decrees were not presented in a body, I could not judge of the whole design of the fabric of the Constitution. The principal objection contained in this memorial, regards the difficulties attendant on administration and execution.

“ I perceived, in the course of my journey, that the opinion was decided in favour of the Constitution.

“ I was not before able, during my journey, to make myself acquainted with the public mind, but from the ideas I have been able to form generally in my route, I am convinced how much it is necessary to give the proper energy to the powers established for the maintenance of public order.

“ As soon as I knew the public wish, I did not hesitate, and I shall never hesitate, to make the sacrifice of every thing that regards myself, to procure the good of the people, which has ever been the first object of my wishes.

“ I shall willingly forget all the disagreeable circumstances which have occurred, that I may thus ensure the peace and tranquility of the nation.”

The King, after having read the present declaration, has observed that he had omitted to add, that the Governate of his son, and the ladies in the Queen's retinue, were not informed of his intentions till a short time before their departure; and the King has signed a declaration in company with us.

(Signed) LOUIS.

TRONCHET.

ANDRIAN DUPONT.

DANDRE.

DECLARATION OF THE QUEEN.

On this Monday, June 27, 1791, we Francis Dennis Tronchet, John Andrian, Francis Dupont, &c. &c. being reunited to the Constitutional committee, repaired at half an hour after ten o'clock in the morning to the palace of the Thuilleries, when after our arrival we were introduced into the chamber of the Queen, and being alone with her, the Queen made us the following declaration:

“ It may be here necessary to mention, that the Commissioners repaired to the Queen's apartments on the preceding evening; but her majesty sent them notice, that she was then in the bath, and could not see them.”

“ I declare that the King being desirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have induced me to consent to quit him, my whole conduct for these two years past has given sufficient proofs.

“ I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and persuasion which I had, that he would never leave the kingdom, had he been so inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him.

“ The Governess of my daughter, who had been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departure till the preceding evening. She had not even taken any clothes with her—I was obliged to lend her some—she was absolutely ignorant of our destination.

“ The Three Couriers neither knew the destination nor the subject of the journey—they were supplied, from time to time, with money upon the road, and received our orders as we proceeded. The two femmes de chambre did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—one of them, whose husband was in the palace, had not an opportunity of seeing him.

“ Monsieur and Madame separated from us, and took the road to Mons, merely to avoid embarrassment, and to prevent delay from the want of horses upon the road—they were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the palace by passing through the apartment of M. Villequier; and, that we might not be perceived, we went separately, and at some distance of time from each other.

(Signed)

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

TRONCHET.

ANDRIAN DUPONT.

DANDRE.

AMERICAN ADVICES.

BOSTON, August 21.

The following extract of a letter from a young gentleman in New-England, to his friend in New-York, dated the 27th of July, 1791.

“ Last Sunday I visited the society of people called Shakers, and saw them perform the service of the day. It was a compound of comedy and tragedy—a scene the most remarkable I ever beheld. Their woeful countenances, and the solemn manner in which they performed every action, would make even a democrat sad; and the awkward gestures of many of the old ones in dancing, would set the risible muscles of an Heracitus in tune. Their house of worship is really neat and curious—every thing in the most exact order—included with a

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in New-England, to his friend in New-York, dated the 27th of July, 1791.

“ I have never made any protestation whatever, but in the memorial left by me at my departure. This protestation, as may be easily perceived, does not contain any objection to the principles of the Constitution, but only with respect to the form of sanction, that is to say, in regard to the little liberty which I appeared to enjoy: As the decrees were not presented in a body, I could not judge of the whole design of the fabric of the Constitution. The principal objection contained in this memorial, regards the difficulties attendant on administration and execution. I perceived, in the course of my journey, that the opinion was decided in favour of the Constitution. I was not before able, during my journey, to make myself acquainted with the public mind, but from the ideas I have been able to form generally in my route, I am convinced how much it is necessary to give the proper energy to the powers established for the maintenance of public order. As soon as I knew the public wish, I did not hesitate, and I shall never hesitate, to make the sacrifice of every thing that regards myself, to procure the good of the people, which has ever been the first object of my wishes. I shall willingly forget all the disagreeable circumstances which have occurred, that I may thus ensure the peace and tranquility of the nation. The King, after having read the present declaration, has observed that he had omitted to add, that the Governate of his son, and the ladies in the Queen's retinue, were not informed of his intentions till a short time before their departure; and the King has signed a declaration in company with us. (Signed) LOUIS. TRONCHET. ANDRIAN DUPONT. DANDRE.

neat pale fence—two doors and two gates, one for the men, and the other for the women: spectators must observe these rules, or they give great offence; so very particular are they left the men and women should have any kind of intercourse with each other, that when a little girl, a spectator, came in and sat down on a seat by a man, one of the Shakers immediately left his place, and shewed her to another seat. They begin their service with a tune in which they all join, in the manner of the Jews; and the one that sings loudest, sings best. This unintelligible jargon they call the unknown language—and well they may, for I do not believe they understand it themselves. After singing sometime they stop, take off their coats and hang them up, and each one takes his rank, much more regular than our most expert militia—the women at one end of the house, and the men at the other; two of each sex stand out a little distance from the ranks, and sing a slow kind of fal-de-ral tunes, after which they will dance as regularly as at the most accomplished assemblies, which exercise continues about an hour, until they are wet with sweat. Then one of the elders comes in, and after advising them to keep the day holy, not to break through the order of God, by no means to admit of any unnecessary conversation, and informing strangers of the rules of their society necessary to be kept on the Sabbath—he dismisses them for a short time. They perform this scene four times in a day.

“ I think it is very properly said, that it is difficult to make a stranger believe they are offering a very acceptable service to God. They are the most ordinary set of human beings I ever beheld; and it is really curious to see the old, maimed, halt, and blind, dancing their way to Paradise.

“ I cannot give you so particular an account of this society as I wish, for want of the necessary information; but I propose making them a visit on some week day, and viewing their houses, gardens, &c. which I am told are very neat and curious, and of which I will speak in another letter.”

NORFOLK, August 20.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated June 12.

“ A few days ago a congratulatory and complimentary letter from Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of Congress and one to the same purpose from the State of Pennsylvania, were read to the National Assembly; they pleased so much, that the unanimous decree was passed, to desire the KING to negotiate a new Treaty of Commerce with the UNITED STATES, which might more closely unite the interests of the two nations, and place reciprocally, their commercial interest on the most solid and lasting basis.

“ This I think will bring about, amicably, what a retaliation on the tobacco decrees by America might have effected, at the risk of violating the good understanding which has hitherto prevailed.”

Richmond, August 31.

Letters from France, via Baltimore, inform that the Marquis de la Fayette, is about returning, with his family to this country.

“ Mr. de Tubeuf, who (with several others) has lately arrived here from France, is concerned at a misconception in our last paper, where he is represented as “ the patron of the emigrants.”

“ The respective Printers (who may have published the paragraph from this paper) are therefore authorized to announce, that Mr. Tubeuf and his

friends—who are with him, acknowledge no other patron than the laws of the United States of America; and that the history of their emigration is thus:

“ Mr. Tubeuf, a late subject of France, hath purchased three of Mr. Richard Smith, a citizen of America, fifty five thousand acres of lands in Russell county, Virginia; out of which said quantity he hath sold five thousand acres to ten families, who are his relations and friends. These, together with thirty servants, are now on their way to make a settlement on the premises.

“ A correspondent, who hath perused their papers, adds, that suppositions of this contract being an imposition, ought to cease; as no such opinion is warranted by the writings; which agree with the records in the land-office, and include part of the Clinch settlements (from appearance.)”

Letters by the July packet which brings the important intelligence respecting the proceedings in France, mention that it was the general opinion that the King of France would lose his crown, the Dauphin be put upon the throne, and a regency be placed at the head of the Executive.

The negotiations between the European powers, had not yet come to an issue, when the packet sailed.

“ The particulars of the flight of the King and Queen of the French, shall be given in our next.

MR. DAVIS.

SIR, Be pleased to give the inclosed a place in your Gazette, which will I trust sufficiently justify my assertion in your paper of 27th July, and wipe off the minds of the public such prejudices of Mr. William Tinsley's publication of 24th inst. may have occasioned.

The Subscriber desires to see the original of the same, and will be glad to purchase it if it can be procured.

Wm. Tinsley.

August 23, 1791.

I DO hereby certify that Mr. Reuben Austin did, on Wednesday the 20th July, apply to me to go with him to Richmond (the next day) where he intended to settle his dispute with Mr Francis Lewis, which I omitted on account of my inability, telling him I could not ride so far on horse back; and that the said Austin informed me there was a probability of seeing Mess. Lewis and Vandewall at Mrs. Carion's, on our way to Richmond. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1791.

WM. TINSLEY.

Tesse, CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

TAKEN up by John Toney in Powhatan county, a yellow bay HORSE, with a blaze in his face, the right hind foot white, about 4 feet 7 inches high, and about 7 years old, shod before. Appraised to 15l.

To PUBLICOLA.

THOUGH you have chosen the British as the bright exemplar of governmental infallibility, you will not for them or for yourself, deny the superiority which is due to the laws of nature and nations; and yet you will be unwilling to own, that in many instances their plunderings—their ravages—their acts of hostility, and oppression should raise a spirit of indignation in every reflecting bosom.

I will not trace their horrid effects of their policy and principles, through the unhappy nations and tribes of India, nor enumerate the millions of human victims, who can be charged with no crime, except that of obedience to their rulers—actual or supposed wealth; millions have thus died! and unless they of future times shall avoid the faults of their predecessors, millions will yet die.

The predatory acts, wanton destruction and inhuman imprisonments, committed on citizens of this country during the late war, by the forces which were commanded by the Lords Dunmore, Howe, Cornwallis, and Rawdon, are yet recent in our memories; and if an intelligence of facts should ever hereafter become universal, the names of Rawdon and Balfour will be handed to posterity great in crimes, while that of the unfortunate Colonel Nelson will be a name of honor, to their delight and to the shame and opprobrium of the latter.

Publicola and his friend Mr. Burke, in their rage and infuriated regard for their misguided British aristocracy, seem disposed to sanction their actions as their blood, and perhaps, with a boldness like that of the British Parliament of 1688, will sanctify them and their heirs to all eternity.

Special facts cannot be recited from India, except following Mr. Burke, who, to heighten the cause of his prosecution of Mr. Hastings, has given us many. And it will be deemed partial to take a retrospect, through the prison ships of New-York and Charleston, or through the prisons of England, where thousands were starved to death because they would not enlist in the British army to draw their swords against the lives and liberties of their countrymen. Such has been the conduct of the British aristocrats, and altho' the numbers who suffered in America were not so great as those of India, the manner and cause of their sufferings, not more supportable.

Messrs. Burke and Sheridan, with a rage and zeal unparalleled in history, have united the powers of eloquence, abuse and crimination against Mr. Hastings, while Rawdon and Cornwallis are thanked for their services. Such is the strange infatuation which impels these political Knight errants to applaud the crimes of one man, for less than which they seek the life of another—but Rawdon and Cornwallis were Peers of the Realm. Burke and Sheridan were squinting at titles, and while, by the death of Hastings, they could atone for the political sins of the government, that government could not have refused a reward for such services.

When the principles of the British government are recommended, we are of course invited to think favorably of the conduct of our rulers, and our inquiries will be necessarily directed to their hereditary aristocracy, if the same temper for rapine, death, and devastation has there as universal a prevalence, as with the few whom we have known in this country, our contempt will be roused, and we shall not fail to pity the British nation, who are not obliged to submit to the prescriptive domain of such hereditary misanthropes.

It has been said, by a wife and great man that in all countries, a respect should be paid to the well born. In another instance, that in all countries there will be some better born than others—So far as the good birth of Saul, who was king by consent, and the handsomest man of Israel, and the ill birth of Mephibosheth, his grandson, who confessed himself no better than a dead dog, will correspond with the doctrine, I will agree; beyond this as an admirer of the rights of men I never will. Other distinctions must never take place in this country, they are contrary to its genius; indeed I might go further, and using the language of Mr. Sterne when he spoke of the probable death of Le Fevre, say by ***** they never shall.

Again I will examine the conduct of the British nation, as compared with the law of nature and nations, relating to a people with whom they were in treaty of peace, whose privileges were in all respects as a nation equal to their own, and who without having provoked were wantonly attacked and plundered without discrimination or mercy.

The fate of the Island of St. Eustatia is well known, and St. Eustatia, will often rise in judgment against the admirers of the British government. This Island was owned by the Dutch nation, who were at peace not only with the British, but with all the world, at a time when they were pursuing their mercantile objects under that general sanction, a British fleet and army under Admiral Rodney made a sudden attack, possessed the Island, and converted every thing which was valuable to private emolument. Acts of barbarity and cruelty were there committed at which human nature shudders, and Rodney soon after this high achievement, was deemed of the superior order, was created a Peer, and this for doing that against which every honest man would turn his face with horror and indignation. This violator of every principle of natural and divine law, was suddenly elevated above the heads of other people, and the nation taught to bow down to him, as to their divine hereditary prescriptive master.

If Mr. Burke or Publicola can justify the transactions of the Lords Dunmore, Cornwallis, Rawdon and Rodney, then the British court will be justifiable, for having failed to inflict on them such marks of public punishment as would fit the magnitude of their offences.

Thus having stated a few facts, as to the few of the British aristocracy whom we have known in this country, I can safely trust the conclusion to my countrymen, they, as I do, will hold him in detestation, who either by sophistry, ingenuity or intrigue, shall even invite us to palliate their crimes much less imbed their principles.

VIRGINIUS.

To VIRGINIUS.

SIR,

I THINK Ruficus was wrong to attack you so invidiously, when it is a received maxim, that "Imbecility of reason, or prejudice of education, lessens the culpability of any offender."

Now as one, or both these defects, are manifested in your production, we shall only blame you for persisting in your ambiguous argument, when you ought by this time, to be convinced of the impropriety of sacrificing your mental abilities at the shrine of self-importance. Devoted as you appear to be to writing, I should nevertheless imagine, that on a dispassionate review of your scriptural quotations and theoretical deductions, (which are strangely inapplicable to Publicola) your natural judgment would convict you in glaring a breach of common sense. But alas! obstinacy and ignorance are inseparable, and you have unfortunately thrown a veil over your literary character, which your animated exertions will never remove.

You say, "to think well of ourselves is a prerogative of human nature; and as by comparison and experiment, we can best know what of ourselves and what of others ought to be retracted, so thinking fools will become better judges of their faults than from such virulent denunciations and her conclusions as those of Ruficus."

Selectims indeed! If fools know what ought to be retracted, it would be in vain to reprove them. You relate what I have said, and then you say, "I have said, so thinking fools will become better judges of their faults than from such virulent denunciations and her conclusions as those of Ruficus."

That if you are thought a fool, Ruficus will be thought a blackguard—or words to that purpose. How fortunate it is for you, that a palliative to the sting, should afford relief—or rather, that Providence has so organized us, as to produce perfect harmony throughout our senses. So completely Virginian, are your feelings and abilities in unison, that what would be death to a liberalized mind, has occasioned in you the utmost exultation.

You complain that Ruficus has made you a name, and not what you call your matter, the subject of criticism. Could he have done otherwise? For my part, (and I am not singular in my judgment) I see neither system, or substance in your production; and if I am to speak my sentiments candidly, the similitude between Mr. M's—'s diction and your's is so apparent, that I naturally conclude you are one of his disciples.

A VIRGINIAN.

Aug. 20, 1791.

* A late author of Richmond, remarkable for his unintelligible sentences.

To the Sublime and universally admired AUTHOR, S**** M****, Esq; of Richmond.

WHEN first the Northern Heretic, began To libel Common-Sense and Rights of Man; Our Country, eager to support her Laws, Look'd up to thee, as champion of her cause! But look'd in vain—no M**** flood forth To crush the Tory Doctrine, in its Birth: At length, th' infecting evil spreading wide, Awak'd the Author and alarm'd his pride: Stopp'd short the Traitor, and his views upset—

What thanks, great Patriot, and great Poet too Are to thy labors and thy genius due? All that a grateful Country has—command! And more, thy temperate will cannot demand.

This tribute paid—let us presume to ask The cause, that led thee to put on a mask; Why, in a borrow'd garb, acquire new fame, And in VIRGINIUS, link thine own great name! If 'twas thy modelly, that urg'd the deed, None but thyself, could think it would succeed; Thro' the thin veil, the real Author shone, For who can write, like S**** M****; The same clear reasoning, which restless sways; The same keen wit and elegance of phrase; The new-coin'd words, deriv'd from depths of lore Deeper than any mortal dip'd before; These grand distinctions, ever will proclaim Thy works, tho' hid beneath a borrow'd name: What tho' Publicola, had cause to fear If in his real name he'd wag'd the war! But you, supported by your country's praise; In your own colors, should have won the Bays: Long may thy bloom! to shall the silent slave, Disgraceful sink oblivious to his grave.

CIVIS.

BRASS FOUNDRY.

JOHN TAYLOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has begun a BRASS and PEWTER FOUNDRY in this city, near the courthouse, where castings and turnings in brass and other compound metals are performed with neatness and dispatch.

He also repairs brass cocks, umbrellas, and antin copper kitchen furniture, in fine grain tin. He has on hand the following Goods, which will sell on very reasonable terms. Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basons. Hammond's sealed Gunpowder. Patent Shot. Superfine black Flints. Brass Camp Roasting Jacks. Seltor Solder, pounded or in bars.

N. B. Gilding performed equal to any in London. Specimens of which may be seen on watch cases at the Foundry.

A generous price given in cash for Old Metals.

Richmond, Aug. 30, 1791.

For CHARTER, THE AMERICAN SHIP ULYSSES,

Burthen about 350 Hogheads. For terms apply to the subscriber at Richmond. JOHN FOSTER.

At a Court continued and held for Hanover county, at the Courthouse, on Monday the 8th of August, 1791.

ROBERT POLLARD, Plaintiff, against REUBEN BUTLER and WILLIAM POLLARD, Defendants. In Chancery.

The defendant Reuben Butler, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here, on the first Thursday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published at the church of the parish of Stratton Major, in the county of King & Queen, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of the said county of Hanover.

(A Copy) Telle, THOMAS ROGERS, D. C. U. C.

SHOT FACTORY.

Moses Austin, & Co.

Respectfully inform the PUBLIC, That in consequence of receiving their Lead now by water from Lynchburg, they are enabled to lower the price of their Lead and Shot—They have now upon hand, a large assortment of sheet and bar Lead, and Shot of all sizes, which they will sell at 41s. per cwt. (of 112 lbs.) or 40s. per ton for ready money.

WANTED, a likely active BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, for which a reasonable price will be given in cash, by applying to Mr. COLLINS at the above Factory. Richmond, August 30, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a PETITION will be brought before the next General Assembly, to establish a FERRY on the lands of Baxter Folkes in the county of Chesterfield, opposite to the Glebe land in Henrico county, which place is attended with every convenience to render it fit for a ferry, as the river is much narrower and the distances much nearer to Petersburg or Bermuda Hundred, to the former 11 miles, to the latter 4 miles. August 30, 1791. (41)

NOTICE

THOMAS BUCKNER, of Albemarle county, will be divided the first of December next; all lawful demands against said estate that are not made by that date cannot be received, and that I shall plead this advertisement in bar against any demand that may appear contrary to this notice.

WILLIAM EASTIN, Adm'r. Albemarle county, Aug. 18, 1791.

NOTICE

THAT the estate of JANE BUCKNER, dec. late of Albemarle county, will be divided by the first day of December next; all lawful demands against said estate, that are not made by that date, cannot be received, and that I shall plead this advertisement in bar against any demand that may appear contrary to this notice.

PHILIP BUCKNER, Ex'or. Albemarle county, Aug. 18, 1791.

NOTICE

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying for a new inspection of tobacco in Hanover-Town, and that Commissioners may be appointed to fix on the most eligible stand for the erection of the warehouses.

The SHIP JOHN, BENJAMIN HAMANS, Master, Now at Norfolk, will take a freight for London or any other port in Europe, with liberty of consignment, if application is made within a fortnight.—She is an American bottom, and an excellent new ship, burthen about 500 hogheads of tobacco.—For terms apply to Messrs. John Kent, & Co. Norfolk; or Mr. Samuel Paine, Richmond, on board.

August 30, 1791.

Puriant to an Act of the General Assembly, will be SOLD, at public auction, at the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31st of October next, SIXTEEN unimproved LOTS

In the plan of the said city, belonging to the estate of PATRICK COUTTS, deceased, and by the following numbers, viz. No. 614—633—655—656—672—673—674—694—695—711—713—714—716—733—736—737.—Also will be SOLD at the same time, a TENEMENT adjoining said city, containing about half an acre of land, on which is a dwelling-house, kitchen and smoke-house. One-third of the purchase money to be paid down; one-third in twelve months after; and the other one-third in two years. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, by the TRUSTEES.

August 30, 1791. (8)

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, in the town of NEWCASTLE, the 8th day of October next, on twelve months credit, agreeable to a decree of the Court of Hanover, TWO HALF ACRE LOTS OF LAND,

No. 22 and 34, with all their improvements, belonging to the estate of Isaac Brown, dec. and formerly occupied by Doctor Collin Riddock. Bond and sufficient security will be required by the COMMISSIONERS. August 30, 1791. (11)

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(A Copy) Telle, THOMAS ROGERS, D. C. U. C.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE.

AT Norfolk, the first Tuesday of November next, a valuable WATER LOT next to Doctor Taylor's, containing 75 feet front on the main street, and extending about 600 feet out to the river.

At Richmond, the first Monday of the same month, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by the subscriber; it is in a very good situation for business, and in complete repair.—Two LOTS on Shockoe-Hill, in front of Captain Singleton's house.—Part of a Lot adjoining the Mason's Hall, on which there is a small tenement.—A Tract containing 750 acres of woodland, about 35 miles from this city, in the lower end of Louisa county, on the Three Notch'd Road.

The following tracts in the county of Harrison: One of 2000 acres on Simpson's creek; One of 2000 acres on the same; One of 5000 acres on Tyger Valley River; One of 2500 acres on the West Fork; One of 2000 acres on Sand River; One of 2000 acres on Tanner's River;

Two Islands in the Ohio, in Monongalia county; one, the first below the mouth of Little Kanawa, containing 297 acres by patent.—The other the second below the mouth of Little Kanawa, containing by patent 269 acres.—And a Tract of Land containing 1000 acres on Cumberland River, 3 miles from Little Kanawa.

At Botetourt courthouse, the second Tuesday of the same month, a Tract of Land containing about 60 ACRES, within half a mile of Crow's Ferry, on James River, on which there is an excellent mill seat with a constant stream of water, and is thought one of the best situations for erecting iron works in that part of the country, together with two Tracts of Woodland adjoining, containing about 2500 ACRES—in which there is an inexhaustible quantity of iron ore.

At Staunton, the third Tuesday of the same month, a Tract of LAND about 10 miles from the said town—on which Mr. Richard Mathews now lives, containing about 1700 acres. This land is pleasantly situated, in a good neighbourhood, and has a good dwelling house and other valuable improvements on it.

At Charlottesville, the second Thursday of the same month, two half acre LOTS in the said town, with the improvements thereon, now occupied by Mess. Brown & Divers.

Two valuable NEGRO MEN, one of them a house carpenter, the other a waggoner. All the above property will certainly be sold on the several days above-mentioned. One fourth of the purchase money must be paid down, for the other three fourths twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory security, to JAMES HERON. Richmond, Aug. 29, 1791. 6w.

TO BE SOLD,

By public auction, on the 15th day of September next, on the Point of UPSHUR'S NECK, in Accomack county, The RIGGING and MATERIALS of the Ship Swan, Capt. Thomas De Witt, which was wrecked on the Point of Uppshur's Neck, on the 15th day of August last, and which was saved from the wreck of said ship. At the same time will be sold the HULL of the ship as it lies on Hog-Island shoals, for the benefit of the concerned.

GEORGE SAVAGE, and JOHN UPSHUR, Commissioners of Wrecks. Eastern Shore, Virginia, Northampton county, Aug. 20, 1791. }

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented by the Inhabitants of Buckingham county, to the next General Assembly, for a house for the reception and inspection of tobacco, and that a town may be established on Slate River, at the mouth of Hunt's creek, a branch of the same. (31)

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next Assembly, for a division of Hanover county.—Also a PETITION to change the months for holding the quarter sessions in said county. (1)

STRAYED from Mr. REUBEN TURNER'S tavern, in Hanover-Town, the 25th day of January last, a bright sorrel MARE, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded on the near buttock I. C. and that not plain, long tail and hanging mane, one of her hind feet white as high as her fetlock, and I think it is her left, some few saddle spots, trots naturally, and very spirited. The last account I ever had of the said mare, she was seen in the city of Richmond by Mr. William Lipscomb, who keeps a tavern in the said city. Any person that will bring me the said mare, living in Louisa county, near Carters bridge, I will give him five pounds, and if by information so that I get her in possession, ten dollars. JOHN S. BOXLEY. August 25, 1791. (1)

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY about three years ago, from Thomas Glascock, Esq; of Augusta, in the state of Georgia, a likely yellow man by the name of BOB—formerly the property of John Pendleton, Esq; of this state, and afterwards of Doctor John Powell. He is a well made fellow, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very sensible and artful, and has no doubt imposed himself on the credulous, as a freeman. He was once in my kitchen in Hanover-town, though at that time unknown to me, and has been seen lately in Petersburg.—I will give the above reward for apprehending him, and delivering him to me at this place, or securing him so that I get him again. (61) J. K. READ. Richmond, August 29, 1791.