From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEOM.
FROM THE SHOP OF PETER QUINCE.
A MAR P ELLOUS ODE.
The merk Peter is mitted by a great perforage : Peter burrieth biofolif its pay obsilance ; maketh a courteous addrefs ; forgetteth bis fubjed and belawsto moft feuroity, Peter is feverely reprimanded ; paketh his finger in his mosth, and geldstb off.
WHAT plain drefs'd, down caft, fober looking, fow footed dame ;
With bair like cap ring goats, that feek their fold, Andham, like plaintree bound with rays of gold ; Breaftsliketwin roes, that leap o'er fields of wheat, And is the jewels confing and complete—
It that—good Yohm-who moves towards my flop, "I know not fir."—Then go and afk h." same

. . . . . . . . . . . . . .

""Tis one Mifs Wijdom as they ca'l'er." Counds !-run-kick du?-fcamper-fly : Get ny left wig, clean fhirt, and fuit of fattin; My fpeech compos'd of hebrew, greek, and lain, and 'bont your bufinefs keep a good, fherp, eye. Let no one know who 'tis your mafter's got-

For if you do ; our matters go to pot, Andall the wife men willbreak in and ntall 'er.

Now. for a neat address in native tongue, Such as blind Milton hid from Beelzebub Such as blind Milton hid from Beelzebub, When the old raical meant heaven's law to drub, And from his grivning, ghaftly, demons fprung. Not 'jobulon, tow'ring o'er valt hills of fpeech, E'ar made fo fibe a figure as meet PETTR; When so her ladythip his hand did reach, And the fquat down for him to greet her.

" It's true there was one Solomon, a clever chap ;

But rather amorous and fly— On whom you caff a very leck'rous eye, And lent him for a while your gown and cap; By which he gain'd admittance 'mong the miffes; Talk'd pert, faid finart things to their head; Play'd with their fhawls—then treated them with kiffes

And coax'd the little gypfies into bed. "'Twasvery fine in you, mils Prim-most charming. I truly think you a dear fweet foul; Equal to Mr. Foote's good Granny Cole-Only, in fome points, more alarming. Thou turneff fun, and moon, and stars-all-top-

fy turvy;

Poking your nofe into earth's fmalleft pore, Poking your nofe into earth's fmalleft pore, Unlocking nature's very kitchen door; Squinting at ev'ry mole, rock, hill and crater, And lowly padling in all forts of water— That much I wonder you've efcap'd the fcurvy.

Sometimes, indeed, we fee you gay and nimble, Having your mighty head of bufinels full; At others, in thy cavity of fkull— There is not fenfe enough to fill a thimble.

Sometimes, like lion, loud we hear you roaring, Shaking the very center of creation ; Fright'ning of earth each tribe, town, flate

Fright'ning of earth each tribe, town, flate and nation; And then again, like gentle whifper foft, Thou fcare, is lifts thy pond'rous head aloft-But drop'd thy who'r is oblivion's mooring. This is fine concued-Madam-very fine; Becoming fuch a pretty " habe of grace".--With your long, folemn. fandtimonious face, And pucker'd lips, like faint in fong divine. Was it not you, who drove my coufin Peter, To fay the Jacobins had flinking fouls--Had confeiences as black as coals, And underflandings peaked as a heater ? If fo-by heavens-you do deferve a trouncing

If fo-by heavens-you do deferve a trouncing ecaufe yon made him tell a monstrous lie. Poter well knows, with all their tricks and

- bouncing-They know no more of confidence than a fly ; Bargain'd away their forme forme years or more, And took their pay in affiguats and flour f

Now, Mifs-what think you of your mighty know

Vou never faw the angel face of PEARSON ? Who blackguards genius like a whore's fon, And rubs his tailallo'er great Cambridge College. Was ever you to college, Mifs ?—<sup>44</sup> Not long, Sir." And faw the great white wig, ? heard prayers ? and fpeches ?

"With all the fliff pedantis throng, Sir."

## The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENINC, OCTOBER 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, J. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennfylvania. Br THOMAS MIFFLIN;

Governor of the faid Commonwealth. A'PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, the Infpectors of the Health Office of the Port of Philadelphia, have reported to me, that in their judgment, it is no longer neceflary to impose a general quar-antine on veffels arriving in this port, from any of the West-India islands, from New Orleans, or from any British, French, Dutch, or Spanish ports on the Maine .--THEREFORE, I have iffued this proclamation, hereby revoking the proclamations heretofore by me iffued, bearing date the e-leventh and fifteenth days of August last; and allowing and permitting all vessels whatbeing fubject to the performance of quaran-tine, unlefs the refident phyfician shall on vifiting any fuch veffel, deem the fame to be in a fickly and dangerons flate, when fuch reafonable quarantine shall be performed, as the Inspectors of the port shall direct and eftablif

> GIVEN under my hand, and the great Seal of the State, at Germantown,

(L.S.) this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-feven and of the common wealth the twenty-fecond THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor, JAMES, TRIMBLE, Deputy Sec'ry.

A correspondent remarks, that the answer of the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister's appeal, is one of those complete refutations which leaves no room for an amplifying idea. It is neat, explicit and decifive. It breathes the spirit of an indepen-dent American, and a just fense of national, offi-cial and perfonal respect. It will be read with pleasure by every impartial mind; by every citi-zen of the United States who loves his country with kindred feasations of national for an even with kindred fenfations of patriotifm and corfci ous dignity.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS. The freeft and moft pointed animalverflons on Freuch affairs which have appeared in the gazettes of this country, were copied from French papers. Foreigners may brandilit their goole quills again the United States, but the greateft caluminators of the American character are the writers in the Au-ora, Argus and Chroniele. Thefe three papers have however been lying to very little purpole for the laft five or fix years, as is evidenced by the mumbers of emigrants who continue to flock into the country. Had any faith been put in the repre-ferations of thefe factionits, Europeans muft have to poled the people in a flate of milery and flavory, and the ruleri tyrants and monfters. The reprefertations of the characters and con-dat of men in office, as given in the Jacobin ga-zettes, are wholly defitute of foundation—They on the believe them themfelves, the people do not believe them—if they did, it would be easy for the gacobins to compleat their plan of overturn.

in the government. If these lying varlets obtained credit in any quarter of the Union, infurrection would be a molt facred duty there.

Volumes of abule have been written against the people, of America, particularly of the eastern States, by various ranters of high church and in-tolerant memory. The fcribblers never found their advantage in their publications—they become thop lumber, as foon as they became extant. It feems that former ill fuccels has not difcour-ared them from crears for ill success has not difficur-

ed them from recent fimilar attempts at defan on. The Editor of The Aurora has found for tion. The Editor of The Aurora has found fome precious morceaus for his paper in a late publica-tion of this flamp from the pen of a Pruffian. There is however more falfhood than malignityin the famples given, but this deficiency is amply fap-plied by the comments of the tranfcriber. If the Editor of the Aurora wiftes to procure for his paper, blackguardifms on the people of New England, he may be furnified with a better affortment than his Pruffian author, De Bulow, can give, from a book written more than forty years fince. vears fince.

rous elafs of your readers, that lime is a ftone or earth deprived, by fire, of both air and moifture ; that when in that ftate it will attract to itfelf what it has been deprived of, as readily as a dry fponge will take up water; and that, by this abforption of the more weighty and noxious part of the atmolphere, the remaining part will become pure. I have gone into a cellar lo very offenfive, that not only my nofe but even my eyes fuffered extremely; but after I had raifed a fog of lime about me, the air became as agreeable as it was in the fireet.

I am content that the fimplicity of this addrefs fhould raife a fmile among philoso-phers, if the lefs enlightened and equally valuable part of the community should follow my advice. SÉNEX.

A young cow of five years old, brought to our market by Mr. Philip Allberger, victualler (at flall No. 31) weighed as follows, to wit: Neat beef 690 lbs. Tallow and fuit 242 1 2 The hide

In the neighborhood of Hoebock-Ferry are to be found a confiderable number of ferpents of the kind denominated Copperheads ; their bite is very venomous ; the poifon diffuing itself in a short time over a confiderable and the head of the body, and producing fatal con-fequences, unlefs an immediate antidote is applied. A few weeks fince a negro man who had been at work in the fields of his employer, there took up a log of wood on his shoulder, which was hollow nearly through from one end and carried it home for his evening fire. His wife and children (as is ufually the cafe in the country) had retired to reft in one corner of the room, and he was fet down at the fire, and nearly over-powered with fleep, when he perceived an enormous inake, of the kind above mentioned, fliding fofily out of the corner just be-fore him. Although powerfully impelled by fear to attempt its immediate deftruction, he knew it would be dangerous to move left the fnake should spring at him. He therefore remained quiet, and only followed the motions of the ferpent with his eyes, which, (with an erect head and a noife' refembling the cluck of a hen for her chickens) glided backward and forward across the room, while a cat followed the windings of his tail, and frequently laid her paw upon it, without being noticed by the reptile. At length the ferpent approached the fire again and re-entered the wood, which the negro per-ceiving, he immediately flopped the aperture, and kindling up a large fire, drew the log aerofs it, where it remained till the ferpent was confumed. [Time-Picce:]

# Translated for the TIME PIECE, Published by PHILIP FRENEAU.

Reflections on the principles of the formation of Political Society.

A Curious political work has made its appearance in France, in which the author endeavours to support the position that war has every where been the originating caufe of the first political affociations. In an army behold the type, the rough sketch of the early focial flate ; and hence, too, is it, that monarchy has been every where the first predominant form of government.-He diftinguishes, in every kind of organized fociety, three effential conflictuting elements, from the various properties of which are de-rived all the diffinctions of political forms. These three elements, are ftrength, or power ; wildom ; and genius, or in other words or whatever its political denomination, these three elementary principles ever exist therein, and more or less preponderate. Power is ever in the hands of the people, or multitude ; magistrates, nobility, and enlighten-ed eitizens, of public spirit, represent wifdom and fagaenty; but genius refides with monarchy, or at leaft in that creative fenti-ment of fociety, called legiflation, the image of fupremacy; or in other words a king, a fenate, a prefident, or whatever may be the term of the reprefentation of the majefty of abe people. Look at an army: the foldiers reprefent democracy, or ftrength; to the officers, whole bufinels it is to preferve difcipline and whole bunnels it is to preferve discipline and order, is entrulted the care of regular action. Thefe are the men who, for their own in-tereft, flaves to any body that will pay them for existing in idleness, levy a useless contribu-tion on the industrious. Monarchy has in all ages attached what ever it found any thing like genius to itfelf. It is time the tables were turned. As has been often asked, what is monarchy? Evidently the confpiracy of the cunning few, against the ignorant and undefigning many. If genius is of any worth in the world, it should evidently turn its attention to the equality of mankind : of what common value is ability while it continues enlifted under the flag of ever elf-interested monarchy? Let us examine mat-ters right, and we shall find, that the three elementary principles of all monarchy are found in what is called an army. Poor democracy, and uninformed cannon-dragging nimals, are the fupport of the fyftem. The general, in an army, is always fupposed to direct even the minutest movements of bodies of men (combined to fight against each other, frequently no one knows for what). From the opinions or ablities of these generals is the whole army actuated. Under an abfolute general the body of an army are enflaved, and, for the most trifling faults, are led to cruel and degrading pun-ifilments; tortured, perifing beneath the fe-verity of a thoufand lafhes! Thefe things hould be done away. Poffibly, from what appears to be the nature of mankind, this theory cannot in all points be fupported. However that may be, legislators should know, that every just

government, and embracing the rights of mankind, should include within itfelf the germ of its reproduction in point of dura-pility and perfection. Such a lyftem faould embrace the equal rights of every member of a community, the radical means of national prosperity, and the interests of nations with whom a commercial intercourfe ought to be maintained. Hence, we fhould fee the perfection of human fociety, man without wars ; and even if he chofe to concentrate his authority -in an individual, or a body of men, putting it out of his or their power to trample on the multitude and make them nothing.

The influence of reason alone can make man *himfelf*, or induce him to act up to the dignity, sublimity, and honor of his nature. This nature is progreflive (beyond all doubt to perfection) like a rude plant of the earth, which is ever improveable. And in the hif-tory of the human mind, if we do not attend to this principle of its natural progreffion to virtue, we shall find all dark and gloomy, and perhaps feel ourfelves fecretly inclined to reflect upon the wildom of the creative power, in which there can be no error.

ranging and duly weighing all those balances of government, fo much talked of, con-cludes that a well adjusted limited monarchy is the natural government for man. With a grand and fuperb ariftocracy, with an order of nobility, placed between the monarch and the people, or their representative. Such a government (the writer fuppofes) would contain within itfelf a check on the unbridtheir liberties.

But, in that complicated machine, called focial government, the real rights of the many have ever been facrificed to mere hypo-thefis and theory, and other abstract principles that men have never understood or reished; and like the miserable jargon called LAW, has ferved to enflave and corrup them. If man wilhes to be free, he must revert to *fimple principles*, and not furrender himfelf to be deluded with that fictitious fuff, that *refinement* of ftate policy, which has ever enflaved him, and degraded his na-

This writer, in advocating limited monar-chy, has not adverted to its abufes, which have conftantly prevented all amelioration of the human condition.

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPHE.

Reafon fuggests that in every governwhich naturally and originally feems to be placed in the whole body, wherever the executive part of it fubfilts. This obfer-vation holds in the body natural ;\* " for wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether from the head, the heart or the animal fpirits in general, the body moves and acts by acquiefcence of all its parts." This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what the legifla-tors of all ages have endeavoured in their feveral fchemes and inflitutions of govern-ment, to deposit in fuch hands as would preferve the people from rapine and oppref-fion within, as well as violence from without. This abfolute power was never con-fitutionally vefted in the Roman people, as fome writers have afferted ; though oftenfrbly it was, by enacting a law, that no perfon should bear any magistracy in Rome, without the confent of the commens. Ac-

NEW-YORK, October 17.

A friend has put into our hands copies of the papers relating to the fhip Ann and Su-fan, Richard Welt, mafter, of New-York, lately condemned at Curacoa. The fubflance is as follows.

The first paper is a copy of the memori-al of Stephen Kingston of Philadelphia owner of the ship, to the governor and council of that island, in which he flates, that he contracted with the French minister at Philadelphia, to transport to France a number ladelplina, to transport to France a number of French prifoners, who had been taken in-to Halifax by the Englifh. For this pur-pole he fitted out his fhip the Governor Hamilton of Philadelphia, and carried 243 perfons fafe to l'Orient. That he purchaf-ed at Bourdeaux the fhip Ann and Sufan, and failed from thence December 8, 1796, for Philadelphia. That he was forced by or Philadelphia. That he was forced by ftrefs of weather and heavy gales of wind, to put into the nearest port, and made Martini-co, where he landed his cargo to repair his veffel, and finding his cargo in demand there, be folicited and obtained permiffion to fell-from thence he failed for Philadelphia, and This ariter, in the application of his was taken by the privateer Le Pandour, theory to the bufinels of the world, after arand commanded, as he was informed by a citizen of the United States, contrary to and in direct violation of the treaty between Holland and the United States.

Mr. Kingfton proceeds to flate in his memorial, fuch facts and arguments as he judged most proper to induce the govern-ment of the illand to interfere and procure a release of his ship. He mentions that the Batavian Republic and the United States led firength of the people, as well as upon Batavian Republic and the United States the feeret defigns of ambitious ufurpers of are at peace, and that by treaty the parties re bound to protect each others trade in their respective ports-that the proclama-tion of Victor Hugues was iffued in February, when he was repairing his veffel at Martinico—and that making that his port was by the act of God, for which he could incur no liability to feizure, and there was no decree of the French commandthere was no decree of the French command-er prohibiting veffels failing from British ports; and that he being altogether igno-rant of any prohibition, could not in juf-tice be within its meaning. This memorial vas dated April 11th.

On the 21ft of April Mr. Kingfton made fecond representation to the government of Curacoa, in which he urges that Victor Hugues having been recalled and refufing to obey and relign his government, could no longer be confidered as lawful governor, nor could his acts be valid ; and that citizens of the United States who might fuffern confequence of his orders, would claim full compensation. He remonstrated against the permiffion of French privateers to be fit-ted out in Curacoa, to cruize against the eitizens of the United States, at peace with the Dutch republic. He mentions that the ommission of the Pandour was dated at Curacoa, and alfo that of the fchr. Charmante Maria, Don Pedro Martin, commander.

The Dutch government at Curacoa, on the 25th and 28th replied, that they had taken Kingfton's memorials into confidera-tion : That they were informed " that Jean Baptifle Tierce, agent of the French repub-lie, was authorized to make condemnation of prizes, w. but the concurrence of the government of that island, and that he intended to exercife that power ; they there-fore had refolved to leave that bufinefs wholly to the French agent that all the ref-ponlibility might fall on him and those who

heretofore by me iffued, bearing date the e-leventh and fifteenth days of August last; and allowing and permitting all vessels what-foever, arriving from any part beyond feas; to enter the port of Philadelphia, without being subject to the performance of quaran-being fubject to the performance of quaran-The hide

Communication

Then, Madam, we must part-indeed we must ; Tye certain reafons of a private nature. Now gentle reader, call this—" ODE the 1ft." Andnext week you shall have the felf fame matter. PETER QUINCE.

## A MEETING

OF the SELECT and COMMON COUNCILS of the City of PHILADELPHIA, will be held on Thurfday next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the State-house. By order,

WLLIAM H. TOD. Clerk of the Select Council EDWARD J. COALE, Clerk of the Common Councildt26

0.9. 20.

For SAVANNAH, THE FAST SAILING SAIP Swift Packet, Patrick Gribbin, Master. NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-fireet. Is haudfome-

In autometer above Race-freet. Is haudiome-in accommodated for paffengers, and will fail on Enurday, 28th inft. For freight or paffage, apply to the Mafter on board, No. 95, South Front-Areet, or of the fubfcribers, at Frankford. N. & J. Frazier.

dt28th

02. 20.

Wants a Place,

AS WET NURSE, a young, healthy Womon, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply to the Printer. 02.19

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on leafe for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer. Oct. 17.

## NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the prefent removed near to the Falls of the Scuy-kill, on the Ridge Road.

## The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where perfons having busine is may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer. apply. dtf

Public Notice is hereby given, THAT the Commiffioners for the Diftrict of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, in Christian at fite corner of Fifth firest. Oct. 2.

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above aA may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Chefnut-Arcet. Jaly 191

The antifederal faction have labored for years to prove that the majority of the people is with them; notwithflanding which the printers who are in oppolition to the government complain of not being lupported. Some of the champions of anti-federallim have tried various fituations, without fuccels, and the profpect does not brighten. They charge their failure to the neglect of the wealthy part of the community. How realonable this may be is left to themfelves to determine. It certainly is not a very natural expectation, that they flouid to encouraged in their efforts to undermine that conflictution and thofe laws which form the only bulwark to life, liberty and property. The truth is, every man who poffelfes property, or expects to acquire it by honeft induffry, under the protec-tion of juft laws, mult he oppofed to the antifede-al faction ; the majority therefore is againft them. After all it mult be acknowledged that fome of the gracettes have been and fill are fapported, to the gracet difgrace of our country—The means, it is true, are invifible ; fill they are fapported. This number is however fmall. The antifederal faction have labored for years

A Hint to returning PHILADELPHIANS. The return of our fellow-citizens will, doubtles excite great caution, and every poffible exertion ought to be made to pro-cure perfect cleanlines throughout the ci-ty; but it fhould be remembered that the

eaufes of difeafe generally lurk in hidden places; mere external purification, there-fore, (though pleafing to the eye) will not hace away the enemy.

Among the various modes that will pro-bably be fuggefted, I hope I shall be parloned for mentioning one, which, thou by no means new, may not be generally adopted without a hint from fome of your correspondents.

Let every house-keeper buy half a bushel of quick lime, let it be pounded fine and fcattered throughout the cellars, vaults, finks, and damp places of every defcription. I will venture to affert, that if this could be univerfally done at one moment, the whole city might be completely cleanfed in half an hour.

To perfons, tolerably acquainted with chemistry, this method of imbibing foul air will be underftood to be infallible; but it may not be amifs to inform the more nume-

fuls were nominated by the nobles, and the nomination was confirmed by the commons. Their annual election for fome time produced a laudable emulation, morality was promoted, the most cordial union prevailed nd not felfish pursuits, they were determined to equity and right, not more by force of laws, than by a natural propenfity; the only ftrife, the only differitions they exthe only first, the only differences they ex-ercifed, were agains the public enemy. By two principal means, valour in war, and righteous conduct in peace, they fupported their own reputation, and that of the com-mon weal. But the commons foon began to feel the effects of ill-balanced power. Haraffed with debts, they take up arms and leave the city in mutiny and difcontent, refusing to return, if they could not, be acuitted of all their debts, and magistrates chofen out of their own order, whole bufi-nefs it should be to defend the commons from the opprefion of the nobility. Their creditors compounded, and magistrates were granted, whofe perfons were confidered facred. The commons now in their turn, abused the nobility with a torrent of fcandalous outrages. They gave themfelves up to precipitate acts of vengeance, and in order to procure it, followed blindfold the guidance of those who encouraged them to eek it; followed their demagogues and avourites, more dangerous malters than he grandees of the fenate, becaufe implicitly trufted, and confequently more powerful. They became the dupes of every incendiary, if he were only recommended by the merit of loudly inveighing against their former oppreffors. Thus they fuffer-ed the brutal Marius, in opposition to the grandees, to hurt themfelves more, and to bring more diforder and defolation on the ftate, than all the grandees the worft and moft criminal, had done before him. But under our benign'government, no conflitu-tional diffinctions fublist. The poor, ho-neft, fentible man may act in a legiflative capacity, if cholen by his fellow citizens. Let us then remember, that our firength

and happinels confift in unanimity and na-tional affection, and forbear to create a ge-neral difquietude by forming ourfelves into visionary parties.

MODERATUS. \* Swift upon government.

The Medical Lectures In the University of Pennsylvania, are posi-oned until the last Monday in November Oclober 14. 23W4W.

the memorials to the faid French agent in fure reliance that he would do what was right and juft.

In confequence of this anfwer, the maft-ers of American veffels in Curacoa, prefented a memorial to the governor and council, in which they charge fome of the members, as well as the French, agent, in being con-cerned in the privateers. We give this memorial entire, as follows : TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, And the gentlemen of the Council of the illand of Curacoa.

The memorial of the fubscribers citizens of the United States of America, on behalf of themfelves and other citizens interested therein,

## RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That they have feen with equal forrow and furprize by the answer of your honorale body, to the folicitations of their fellowcitizen, Stephen Kingfton, one of the fub-feribers, that "all captures are referred to the decifion of W. I. B. Tierce" (agent) who is well known to the members of your onorable body, to be concerned in the pr cer; and that having all been brought in by cruifers fitted out here, and in some afes owned chiefly by members of your honorable body, (in particular by Mr. Bri-on, Mr. Van Eck, Ringhin and Mr. Steighin) in violation of treaty flipulations, your nemorialists beg leave collectively to re-

That the fchr. Betfy of Bofton, late capt, Sturgis, has been brought in here by a pi-rate (now here) not having a committion, and that the whole crew are miffing ! !

and that the whole crew are milling ! ! That Le Pardour, capt. Garrifean, Le Horifon, eapt. Pilote, L'Alliance, captain Piere Martin, L'Eliza, capt. Du Pin, L' Hiondelle, capt. Cadet, Le Bayonefe, capt. I. Baptille, and Le Nottigeur, capt. L. pard, have all been fitted out here, the laft bard, have all been nited out here, the lak having the quarter deck guns of the Dutch frigate Ceres, laying in this port, and that for all captures made, or that may be made by any of them, the United States will nat-urally expect payment of the full value (not what they may be facrificed for here) and damages from the Batavian republic, and that alterwards this ifland, or perbage ware that afterwards this ifland, or perhaps your own honorable body may be called upon to make good the fame-That by the decree of condemnation of

the brig Lady Washington and cargo, by a tribunal at St. Domingo, received this day, it appears that his excellency the gov-ernor of this island, "confirmed by a certificate in form" dated the 25th March laft, the proceedings had here therein-