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UNITEDSTATES CHRONICLE:

Political, Commercial, and Historical.



WHEELER, in Westminster-Street, PROVIDENCE. BENNETT

THURSDAY, August 10, 1786.

Mr. WHELER,

N your last Paper was published an Address
'To the Inhabitants of the Commenwealth of
'Massuchusetts,' signed by NATHANIEL
LEGNARD, as Chairman of the Committees
of several Towns in the County of Bristol,
in this Commonwealth, proposing to call a ConMONWEALTH CONVENTION, for revising and altering the Constitution, 'And to abolish the Order
of the Senate, as a nicless unuscessary Branch of
Government.' Government.

Government.'

This very modest Proposition published to the World, for oversetting the established Constitution of a State, and bringing every thing into Anarchy and Consulion; and which in any other Country would be deemed High-Treason against the State, and be punished as such, does not seem at first View to exhibit a pleasing Picture of republican Government. One might be apt to suppose, from the Meekness and Modesty of the Proceedings of the Taunton Convention, that, possibly, there might be some Room for Complaint; and that it was therefore probable, that our boastud Form of Government, which has cost us so much Time and Trouble to agree upon and establish, and which liath been admired and esteemed by the World, as the best possible—a political Trap, for catchthe best possible Mode of Government known to exist, is a mere Bubble—a political Trap, for catching and oppressing the People;—and that we have our Work all to go over again.—It is however to the remembered, that 'This Convention is adjourned' to the last Tursday in September, in order to Receive Information. And as it is pretty certain that the Convention Geatlemen in general, in this State, 'nuant Information,' and that when the receive it, they will behave like good Citizens, and acquiesce in, and support good Order and Government; and that after a little Bustle and Enquiry, all things will be found to be about as Right as they can be, considering the Folly and Extravagance we have generally been Guilty of, in the use of foreign Gewgaws and Superfluities, and that nothing but Frugality, Industry, and the Encouragement of our own Manufacures can relieve us. We may therefore conclude, that the propoled State Convention will terminate in Famno, much as the Middletown Convention did a Year or Two since in Connecticut, and that all things will again bein Connecticut, and that all things will again become quiet and eafy; and that Truth and Justice
will finally prevail, though for a Time they may
be obstructed, and even banished from their pro-

I do not however mean to Answer the Publica-tion of the Convention:—It is already done to my Hand, in a fenfible, nervous and judicious Answer of the Town of Cambridge, to a Proposition made to that Town, to join in a State Convention.—
You will find their Proceedings thereon, published in the Massachusetts Gazette of the 31st Ult. which you are requested to infert in your valuable Chronicle, and you will oblige your constant Reader.

C A T O. State of Massachusetts, August 7th, 1786.

The following are the Proceedings referred to :-At a meeting of the Town of Cambridge, on the 24th instant, the following letter was read, viz.

To the Seletimen of Cambridge.

To the Seleamen of Cambridge.

Gentlemen, &c.

We the committees chosen by the several towns hereafter mentioned, viz. Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby, met at Groton the 29th day of June, 1786, to consult upon matters of public grievances; and after appointing a Chairman for that day, it was the belt to notify all the towns in this county the total to the committees, at the house of Capt. Brown, inholder, in Concord, on the 23d day of August next, to consult upon matters of public grievances and embarrassments, that the people of this Commonwealth labour under, and to find out means of redress, &c.

By order of the Committee,

John Nuttike, Chairman.

July 19, 1786.

To this letter, the ScheAmen, by defire of the town, fint the following Anjour, viz.

To Capt. John NUTTING, Pepperrell, &c. &c. Sir., Cambridge, 24th July, 1786.

OUR letter, dated July 19th, 1786, defiring the concurrence of this town in a proposed Convention, for the redress of grievances, we have received and laid before the inhabitants, at a meeting.—Agreeable to their request, we thall give you their sentiments on the Subject.

The government under which we live, the government which we have expended much blood and treasure to establish, we conceive to be sounded on the most free principles which are consistent with the being of any government at all. The constitu-

treafure to establish, we conceive to be founded on the most free principles which are consistent with the being of any government at all. The constitution has provided for the annual choice of every branch of the Legislature, and that the people in the several towns may assemble to deliberate on public grievances, and to instruct their Representatives. By annual elections there are frequent opportunities to change the Representatives, if their conduct is disapproved. Of what use then a Convention can be, without authority to call for information, and without power to enforce their regulations, is to us inconceivable. If any man in a town is more deserving of considence than the rest, the should be chosen a Representative; but to forbear sending constitutional Representatives, and to fend unconstitutional ones, is wrong as well as trifling. It is trifling, because they can do us no good; and it is wrong, not only because they can do us no good; and it is wrong, not only because the constitution, by providing a mode in which the business shall be done, by a very strong implication, forbids its being done in any other way. The only case then, in which we think Conventions justifiable, is where the Legislative or Received property. case then, in which we think Conventions justifiable, is where the Legislative or Executive powers of the State have been evidently and notoriously applied to unconstitutional purposes, and no constitutional means of redress remains. We have yet heard of no such abuse of power; and no grievances to be redressed being specified in your letter, a proposition of this kind seems wholly unjustifiable. We accordingly, in the name of the town, assure you, not only of our aversion to joining in this measure, but of our perfect attachment and him adherence to the present excellent constitution and administration of government. It is in our estimation the peculiar happiness of this people to live under a mild and equitable administration in which the penal laws are few and well executed.

We therefore shall use our utmost endeavours to prevent the operations of government from being

prevent the operations of government from being obstructed to gratify the restless disposition, or to promote the finister views of any defigning party.

By order, and in behalf of the Selecamen,

WILLIAM WINTEROPE, Chairman.

Mr. WHEELER,

Mr. Wheeler,
The fellowing bumourous Petition, which was published in a Boson Paper of February last, 3:u are requested to re-publish in your free and useful Chronicle.—That many boness Men may be seduced into an Opinion favourable to Paper Money canued by be doubted—but it is not uncharitable to suppose, that many more of its Advocates are surely prompted by the same Spirit which breathes throughout this Petition.

Mestr. Printers,

NUMBER of petitions, praying for the emission of paper money having been presented to our legislature, and a committee of the House of Representatives, having been appointed to consider the expediency of granting the prayer thereof—an observation or two on them therefore may be of service. Could petitions change the immutable nature of things, they ought to have greater weight with all American legislutors than many of them have frequently deserved. Nothing is more easy than to procure petitions for any measure in which the petitioners themselves are self-interested, be the operation of that measure ever so injurious to the general weal of their country; and I will venture to say, that every petition laid before our legislature, for the emission of a paper.

currency, when stripped of the plausible guise in which it is dressed, and reduced to the real and native ideas secretly intended to be conveyed, only amount to, and ought, in all honesty, to run in

amount to, and ought, ...

the form following:

To the Hon. the Senate, and the Hon. the House
of Representatives, in General Court convened.

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of —,
in the county of —,

of its depreciation.

Amos Spenibrifi, Josiah Workless, Jeremy Grog, John Tippler, Simon Dreadwor James Saunter, Paul Ploughless, Jeronymus Notax, Jeronymus Notax, David Neverpay, Jack Billiard, Fack Alljours, Tom. Seldomfober,

Filliam Rake,

John Sharper, jun. John Sharper, jun. J. Doolittle Loweship, Lonis Sans-Souci, Jenlomen Fearsoil,
Jo. Lawless,
Jean Jaques Perruquier,
Jean Jaques Perruquier,
James Signaway,
John Sharper, Jen.
Peter Old Conti. Binj. Soldiersnote, Ned. Chiatall.

Jecamiab Putoff,

Mr. WHILLER,
WAS the other evening reading in your laft
WAS the other evening reading in your laft
and was much furprized to observe, that any per-The lives with disprine to ablerce, that any perform would ferroinly attempt to justify the penallaw that now has a monitol exitince; for I really
reached to the lives in a reached, and the weather of the lives in the reached
reached to the lives in the lives in the reached
deceffort, who, it is well known, braved every
danger, and endused every harding in the coale
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are decembered in the livest
decembered in the livest
december of the livest
dece laughing faculties.

Another appearance of their instruction and advantage, especially as it very powerfully excites the laughing faculties.

Good Humour.

August 7, 1786.

The following Piece, intended as a Postfeript, to the Piece in our lath, figned A. B. was not re-ceived at the Office until that Piece was worked off-we were therefore obliged to defer it until the prefent Week. That the above bints may be improved upon, by the

That the above him may be impressed upon by the more capable, it has easily for the subject of an above, who adds the following sindays, by may of quiffine and antiquer, for the form papels.

Quefine.

A N naing the Money and a shandard and more any good purpose bediete the abovenentioned?

Aftern. Yet. The State Securities ought to be brought down to their just value, and paid one with Fage. However, which can be with Fage. However, where the worse he first propriety in honeity, except the Money be first fixed at a certain rate or standard, there to remain steadfast; for instance, if one Silver Dollar is worth fleedfait; for inflance, if one Silver Dollar is worth paper money, what is a State Security worth in Pa-per Money! This is a vague quethon. But if one Silver Dollaris worth in Milling Paper Money what ought the holder of a thirty pound State Security to receive for the fame in Paper Money, when faid Security cell bin one Silver Dollar. This is a plain quethon; and when the State and faid holder make a fair fettlement, include the interest, and the bal-lance will be easily afcertained either way.

What is that you fay? Is not the holder of a Security intitled to receive the full amount

thereof?

A. As in public, fo in private matters, if no cheat, fraud, error or mittake hath intervened, or taken place in obtaining a Security; the holder of it no doubt is intitled to the full fum, but otherwise where that has been the cafe, it is agreeable to the conflitutional right of the subject, and our laws, that all errors and mistakes shall be rectified. As the holders of State Securites are a craf-

2. As the holders of State Securites are a craf-ty, flippery fet of men, and many of them perhaps difhonelt, how will they be brought to an honelt A. Let us be honest ourfelves, and establish our

Money at a fixed flandard, and we shall find ways enough to manage them, and bring them to terms, and they will have no excuse; but if we suffer them to ruin the Money, we shall be as bad as they, and they will carry their points to all intents and pur-poles, and will entail flavery and mifery upon us

But a middle line is mentioned, what think

you of that.

A. A middle line cannot be drawn; because Securities must, or must not be paid : If the Money is a tender for past contracts it may pay them, otherwise it cannot. Those Securities alone if not paid, will entail flavery on the people; for let them run one hundred years, and carry compound interest, which is effectially the fame as compound interest, which is enemanally the tame as paying the interest annually, and the amount will be at least fixty times as many pounds lawful money as there are acres of land in the State.—For want of time we can but hint, and therefore shall conclude with observing, that we cannot think it possible for any hopes man who will trace things time, and fee the length and breadth thereof, to juffify the opposition to the prefent measures, in any shape or degree whatsoever.

A Sketch of the SOLDIERS SOLITORY.

In time of war, we fought and bled, For fine times which they promifed; And fince the jewel we did gain, We'll bleed again, or it fuffain. Stock-jobbers did not fight at all, Hawkers and fnarpers got our all; And now we'd rather die like men, Than to be flaves to fuch as them.

are defired to infert in your next Paper the fol-

BOUT the year 1724, one William Wood A procuted a patent for coining f. 108,000 in pecujibnfi of young children, is but reasonable.—

brais half-pence, to be issued in Ireland—by a mix. Now, under correction of better judgments, I are of the based metals, be made the half-pence
think the trouble and charge of such as experi-

and parts in tea worke than the original original of the people of Ireland, forefeeing the confequences of fath a medium, almost univerfally refused them.

Wood, however, fancying he had the law on his die, continued endeavouring to puth his coinage into circulation—till he drew forth Dean Sweyt, who, by a feries of letters, under the fignature of M. B. Drapier, obliged him to withdraw his patent, and finally deltroyed the whole plan.

EXTRACTS from Swift's Drapier's Letters. -" Suppose you go to an ale-house with that base "Suppole you go to an also keep's with that ball money, and the leadined gives you at quart for four of those help leadined gives you at quart for four of those help leadined gives help leadined to find the four help leadined gives the leadined gives the leadined gives help as bounded be fiscal help, the financy will not take it from them for their baries, because they are bound by their leadine, to pay their rents in good and lawfal money of legitant, which this is not, nor of Ireland neither; and the Spairs, their landlord, will never be so bewitched a to take find a region for his land, to that it must be readined to the spair of the leadined gives the leadined gives

tainly flop fomewhere or other, and wherever it flops it is the fame thing, and we are all undone. For my own part, I am already refolved what to do: I have a pretty good shop of Irish studies and filks, and instead of taking Mr. Weed's bad copper, I intend to truck with my neighbours the batchers, and bakers, and brewers, and the rest, contours, and batters, and orecuters, and never and ne rets, goods for goods; and the little gold and filter I have, I will keep by me, like my heart's blood, till better times, or until I am just ready to flave, and then I will buy Mr. Wood's money, as my father did the brafs money, in King James's time, who could buy ten pounds of it with a guinea; and I hope to get as much for a piffareen, and so purchase bread from those who will be such fools as to

These ball sence, if they once pass, will soon Their ball-pare, if they once pafs, will foon becauser/filed, because it may be cheaply done, the play is to lay. The Datch, likewife, will probably do the fame thing, and fend them over to us to pay for our goods; and Mr. Wead will never be ut rely, but coin on; fo that in form eyears we fall have at leaft five times f. 100,000 of this basher-Now the current money of this coil in the coil of the co these blood-fuckers will never be quiet.

When once the kingdom is reduced to fuch a

condition, I will tell you what must be the end : The farmers must rob, or beg, or leave their country; the foot-keepers in this, and every other town, must break and flarve; for it is the landed man that maintains the merchant, and floot-keeper, and

I should never have done, if I were to tell you all the mileries that we shall undergo, if we be so fooligh and wicked as to take this carfed coin. If sed, and his confenesates, were not convinced of our flapidity, they never would have attempted fo audacious an enterprize. He now fees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to flag. He goes about contribing when to decour us. He hopes we shall be weary of contending with him; and at last, out of ignorance, or fear, or of being perfectly tired with opposition, we shall be forced to yield. And therefore, I confess, it is my chief endeavour

And therefore, I confest, it is my chief endeavour to keep on pour fights and referentment.

If I cell you there is a precipice under you, and that if you go forward you will certainly break you needs; if I point to it before your eyes, main Are our popule, harve sward grift of the their ear, tall y heaving, and there they did their get I fear there are some few winers among us, who, for the or twenty pounds gain, would fell their foult and their country; although, at 1al, it hould call in their own ratio, as yell as ourself-weepen gain the property of the property of

But be up like the does adder, who refight to but the source job chemen; chann to never jo voljely. In resign, all government, without the content of the government, of the very difficility of flavory: Buttin falk, eleven men, will arrend, will certainly pholium pipeling aman who jobes. But have done: For those who have used Power to cramp Libery, have gone to far as to refern even the liberty of complaining; although a man upon the rack was never known to be refused the liberty of rouring

as loud as he thought fit.

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either Sometimes it is given out, that we malt either size big his playars, or not now Foguers. And in a news-letter, but of yellerday, we read, that a great man both fiveres to make up founds this circ in first-ball.—As to freatlening top/ballprose in fire-ball, and the first production of the following the followi that allowing two balf pence to each ball, there wi be about feventeen balls of wild-fire a piece, to b fwallowed by every person in the kingdom; and, to administer this dose, there cannot be conveniently sewer than fifty thousand operators, allowone operator to every thirty; which, confider-

nine parts in ten worfe than the original brafs .- ment would exceed the profit ; and therefore & take this report to be fourious, or at least only a t pass the better in Ireland, he would father upon

Let us therefore lay decan as a certain measin, what wherever the public yeal happens to be a qui-tion, it is not for the advance; of the public to de-price any indicational foil property, or even ter-renals the long part of it by alway, or a plitted "regulation." Montanguist.

"Having recens to binant errors it bringing dif-

"Having recearfe to human terrors is bringing dif-grace upon a good case, or supporting a doans; for abile tragament cas be maintained terror will not be employed." Letters to Blackstone.

Mr. WHEREAS, and middled over the paper, Mr. WHEREAS, AND TO ME. Mr. WHEREAS, AND THE MR. WHE paper emission, previous to the existence of the penal law, have since absolutely refused it, and persist nal law, have fince abfolutely retuled it, and perfit in the refulaf; while it was referred to their own-option to accept or reject it, they felt themselves free agents, but now their language is, "No body fall make me do wabat I bad a mind to perform." Mr. A. B. proposes, that the money should be applied to the building of vessels, &c. he must be

applied to the binding of versions, act, the man de-confurmately ignorant of the flate of commerce, not to know, that this town has much more navi-gation than it can employ to advantage;—that the merchants with to fell their veffels for even less than what impartial judges shall estimate to be their real value; -but admitting that all the ma-terials should be procured, and the hulls of vessels completely built for paper money-pray, Mr. Printer, can Mr. A. B. inform us, how we shall Printer, can Mr. A. B. inform us, how we that production of other countries, set shipler to see that vertically set of the se which the owners have in vain offered for falls— Batt again, when the hulls and rigging of the wifels are completed, where fault we procure car-goar? The products of, this State done will not compose a futable affortaent for exporting even to the Well-Indiest—worn averaging in and must pital and collly part of the cargo; and with ref-pect to our European market this State can furnish little or no export—would be be the will be the keep paper money; and built welled, the him paced to be part of the product of the part of the part of the paper money; and built welled, the him paced ably partie the plan,—so one cought to blane him; differt from him in continue but Conceive. Mr. but let him not centure his neighbour who may diffent from him in opinion; but I conceive, Mr. Printer, the question is no longer, whether we shall or shall not have paper money, for in that article we abound, the interesting point is, whether we are to be Fargument or not.—You may troud your paper for a century with differentions on the mature, value and importance of Liberty, but it is in vain to speak or write on the subject, if we are deprived of the common, natural and obvious right of the disposal of property, our boatled liberty is at an end, and we are but one remove from the most abject slavery with which a people were ever

opperfield.

Every man has a right, and it becomes him to affert it, to dispote of his property on such terms as he deem eligible, and of which he alone is to be the judge, unlift he chooles to consolt the opinion of the consoltant of the property of the property of the consoltant beral minds would kindle with indignation, would difclaim all knowledge of the prefent race, and fourn us from their presence as a spurious breed. Your correspondent, Mr. Printer, has introduced his remarks with an excellent maxim, that He-melts in the best Policy, to destroy which principle paper money has the most direct and powerful tenpaper money has the most direct and powerful tendency, because it will depreciate; and if it is possible for any to expect the contrary, they will be more fully dispointed than the Traveller, who, arriving at the bank of a river, and having no means to pass, determined to wait on the margin until the fiream had all run by—

Vain man defift, toy flattering hopes forego.

Penal laws can with as much facility exhaust the fource, check the progress, crinvert the course of a river, as they can impress a value, or confer flability on paper money; hence it corrupts the-

morals of the people-affords the wicked and demorals of the proples—shrufs the wicks and de-figing simple means to check and deformed in an almost infinite variety of circlendance—and in positive perceively responsate to Mr. a. Bl., how-ne mixin; therefore, Mr. Frinter; if he intends to give the public another presentanes, the him he more conflicts, reveries the text, and diffully his matcheld shiftles, in evincing that public is the fifther of the properties of the public of the fifther of the public of the properties. Cumberland, dogod the, 1700.

Mr. PRINTER. Mr. PRINTER,

N hearing a wayue Speaker lately declaim againt Freachers receiving a Support for
their Service—and declaring that he had no fuch
Views in preaching the Coipel, it brought to my
Mind the following Ancedote.—
A certain Man, who was a Cooper by Occupa-

A cettain Man, who was a Cooper by Occupa-tion, undertook the Sunfues of Praching, on the the fame liberal Principles as the above,—it was faid of him, he ufed to make god Barrels, and tell them for Three Shillings, a pace——and they were worker. worth it. Now he preached, he did it for wething,

LONDON, May 31.

London Jame free Delin, May 31.

THE Dillowing and extraordinary affair
feveral componer; and as it is exceedinary affair
feveral componer; and as it is exceedingly fanguhr inits nature, we give it only as a report, fail
bowere to be fapported by feveral suthentic letthat city, a which the laffet, and the late of the
men of the town are admitted.—The last club and
high among the company perfect, there were
have purely laffer, which bearty those fuperior to
have gone and the province of the province of the laft of the province of the
have gone laffer, which bearty those fuperior to
have gone and the province of the province of the laft that of all others in the room. One or trace rouse is faid to have particularly engaged, during the whole evening, the admiration and converte of M—y, which proved by the undermentioned extraordinary event to have been greatly morrising to her three rivals. The favourise fair in fact to entirely ingrofied the attention of this and what was a combinery at the above beauties. other young gentlemen, that the other beauties fat neglected. The next day the belle of the evening was waited on by her three handfome companions, and a walk proposed. Having procompanions, and a walk proposed. Having pro-ceeded about half a mile on the turnpike-road, they turned iato the fields, when, O wonderful to tell! the three negletted ladies fuddenly fell foul-of the lovely maid above mentioned, tore her face of the lovely made here as more security that some with their sails in a flocking and not set face with their sails in a flocking their source of the most charming explores that ever adored a forekard. A farjean belonging to Cafiel barrack paling by developing their source of the s lives or dies, the females who were guilty of for anwarrantable and attrocious an outrage will be profecuted, it is faid, with the utmolt feverity of

June 7. The marriage of the heir apparent to Jace 7. Inc marriage of the heir apparent to the Crown furnishes matter for political converfa-tion. It appears that this union has been con-tracted without the conference of the King or Parlia-ment, and that confequently it has not the fauction indispensably necessary to make it valid. The lady who has raised herself thus near to the throne, by her beauty and uncommon merit, is Bitzherbert, daughter of Walter Smith, Efq.

This family is very ancient; in 1660 it poffef-fed the title of Baroner, which was then more difficult to obtain than at this day, because it was

not to be bought.

Mrs. Fitzherbert's first husband was John Weld, Mrs. Firmweret firth infland was John Weld, Efg. siter whole death the was united. In Firshelmer, Efg. who died was united. In Firshelmer, Efg. who died was captured to the Firshelmer, the war not yet call, the Pringel's of W.—, is siece, by the mother's disk, to Lord Schons. She is about 30 years of gg. and has had no children by either of her hulbands. And no children by either of her hulbands with the state of the prince, and the state of the prince, and the state of the state o

ness induced her to return to London, and the marriage was confummated.

N O R W IC H (Covalles) July 27.

Lift Fristy a new 282 of 2 bout 14 years old, owned by the wint of the covariance of t

concluding it would be judged that the wall had the public West. That Industry and Defire of fallen on her, and caused her death. The child being useful which was to the death of the child being useful which was to the death of the child being useful which was to the death of the child being useful which was to the death of the child being useful which was to the death of the child being useful which was to the child being useful which we want to the child being useful which was to the child being useful which was to the child being useful which we want to the chi was foon discovered, and every precaution used to detect the murderer, which proved ineffectual till the next morning, when the negro was charged with it (from fome circumstances which appeared alarming) upon which the confessed the fact, and gives the particulars as has been related. She is

gives the particular! It has been retained on tafely lodged in jail for trial.

B O S T O N, August 7.

Among the passengers who came in the French packet, Le Courier de New-York, were Brigadier General Duplessis, the Marquis de Chappedelaire,

General Pupellens, the Marquis de Chappederaire, Mr. Lacaze, and Dr. Rogers;
On Monday last, Mont. Otto, Charge des Affaires from his Most Christian Majesty to these states, artived in town from New York; and, we are told, will this week set off for Portsmouth, in order to complete his intended tour through the Eaftern States.
We are authorifed to affure the public; that the

report of the French Confuls, or their agents, havng received a larger fum in any cafe, than was tificates being copied, which have been directed to be iffued by the Minister of France, for the benefit of veffels admitted into their ports in the Weff-In-dies, is without foundation; and as to this town, there is not an inflance of any money being receiv-ed, either for this purpofe, or for the numerous certificates daily given for oil shipped to France fo necessary for preventing the impositions which the British might otherwise practice, and at our expense, in this new and promiting branch of our commerce with the French nation.—It is also very certain, that even this regulation would never have taken place, had it not been for the repeated advantages which have been taken by persons pretending to be Americans, and thence obtaining im-munities which they would not have received had their real characters been known .- So that instead of the grievance it has been represented to be, this regulation is really intended as an advantage to the

we hear that Benedict Arnold (formerly in the fervice of the United States, but now a British General on half-pay) lately paid a visit, in company with an English officer, to the Eastern part of this Commonwealth, and in a very friendly manner waited on Colonel Allan, at Dodley Island, but tarried only a few hours, judging it more ex-pedient to fojourn in Nova-Scotis, than in a coun-

try ever inimical to parricides.

A bridge, erected acros Saco river, in the Eastern part of this Commonwealth, and which is next magnitude to that lately carried across the Charles, was compleated and opened on the 4th of July laft. The day was celebrated upon the bridge, by a number of patriotic gentlemen, un-der the protection of the company of artillery be-longing to Saco, with two field pieces, which dif-charged a federal falue.

We are told, that fourteen fail of Whalemen

we are told, that fourteen ian of material lately arrived at Nantucket, having made very profeerous voyages—averaging, it is faid, 600 bar-rels to each veffel—all of which is to be carried to

have passed aelt contrary to the Definitive Treaty of Peace, and in direct violation of it, what can we expect from step-dame Britain !-- If we have broken this treaty to serve our own interest, let us not condemn Great-Britain, when it suits her turn, not concern Great-Bytain, when it fulls her turn, for giving it another finap. Nations as well as individuals chafe generally to do as they are, not as they would be done by. [Comberland Gazette.]

A gentleman lately from France afforces us, that the rigour of the navigation laws are very much relayed towards by America.

relaxed towards the Americans.

The Captain of a Brigantine lately from Portau-Prince, bound to Havre de Grace in France, arrived in town yesterday, and informs, that he was cast away, last Monday on Nantucket Shoals. was calt away, and Monaay on Manuecke Shoas. The veffel and cargo were entirely loft; but the men, by taking to their boats, were all faced. The Brigantine had fprung a leak, and the crew were endeavouri endeavouring to make a port when the dif-

PROVIDENCE, August 10. On Monday last departed this Life, at his House in North-Providence, in the 35th Year of his Age, Dr. THOMAS TRUMAN, Of this Town; and on De Tweese diese, in he 35th Yazef ha Age, De Tweese diese, in he 35th Yazef ha Age, De Tweese diese die 18 de 18 d weit-fosheed Merit, and to enential to a Phytician. He was public-fpirited, and his Study was to be ufeful—Attached to the Liberties and independence of his Country, he was always anxious for

being useful, which was fo characteristic of him led him to the Application of much Time, Labour and Expence in the Formation of an inde-pendent Military Company in this Town, of which podensi Millory Company in this Loon, of shicks be san Mijor, at a critical Percelo in the Hillory of our Country,—His Differation, Integrity, and Imparatially telethe General Adianaly to appoint alim a Junice of the Peace, which Office in folled and the same of the Peace, which Office in folled the property of the Peace, which Office in folled and the property of the Peace of the Peace of the thirdy in Manuferity, written by him for the Utfe of fome of his particular Friends—An Ora-the Request of the toly him, and published as the Fown, in a Specimen of his Industry phad long-tron, in a Specimen of his Industry phad long-nity.

At the General Election in May last he was, by At the General Effection in May 1 of he was, by the numbrow Voice of his Town, called to a Leeke Sear in the Legislature, as one of their Reperfentatives, which led to a greater Dipliye of het Abilities and Defetilestis, but "a toke Midig" of Life was the Midig of Life was the Midig of Life was the Charlestis and Defetilestis, but "a toke Midig" of Life was the Charlestis of Life was the Charlestis of Life was the Charlestis of Life was the Life was the Life was the Midig of his Uferfularis—feverally felt by his aged Parenti, who now experience the Life of a kind and derifed Som—the was married before he Daughter of the Life Cap Mid Sally Jeneken, a Children, now Orphant.

the dred about 13 months three years and the Children, now Orphant.

His Funeral was attended by the Brethren of the ancient and honorable Society of Free Malons, of which Fraternity he was a worthy Member; and a large Concourfe of the most respectable Civilians and the Children and the Vicinity. tizens of this Town and its Vicinity.

tizens of this I own and HS VICINITY.
Yefterday Morning Mr. WILLIAM DROWN,
of this Town, Merchant, departed this Life, in
the 32d Year of his Age, after a long Continuation, originally occasioned by his sufferings on
board a British Prifon-Shp, a little before Peaces
took Place, of which he hash long languished with exemplary Patience and Fortitude. exemplary Fattence and Fortitude.—His virtu-ous Charafter, benevolen Dilpontion, Integrity of Conduct, and agreeable Manners, endeared him to his Friends and Acquaintance, and renders his Death a real Lofs, not only to his particular Friends, but also to the Town and State, of which he was a worthy Member. His Funeral will be attended To-morrow Afternoon at 3 o'Clock when his Friends and Relations are requested to

As Smoke, that rifes from the hindling Fires, Is feen this Moment, and the next expire is fite soil comment, and the nest expire: A copy Chads by right gwinds are toff,
Their fletting Ferm scarce fourer found than left p
& wanishes can State, fo pass our Days:
& lisse but spean now, and new decay:
The Creatle and the Tomb, class 1 fo nigh,

To live is scarce diffinguish'd from to die! DIED .- Mr. Hezakiah Whipple, aged about

-Mrs. - Arnold, Widow. -At Newport, Mrs. Anne Handy, Confort of Capt. Charles Handy.

" A Correspondent defires us to infert the fol-A Correspondent denire or to there the to-lowing: Beef, the beginning of last Week was fold for Eight Pence, per Pound;—the last of the Week at Six Pence, and Yesterday good Beef was fold at Five Pence; -every thing that is fold for Paper Money is fell in that Proportion within the last eight Days."

To all whom it may concern.

NOW YE, That James Arnold, Efg; of
Warwick, in the Consty offect, on the 2xd
Day of July, at my Dwelling, Houle at Warwick,
Fore William the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds.
Fore William the the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds.
Fore William the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds
for the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds
for the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds
have William to the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds
have the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds
have the Sam of Lighty-nine Pounds
for Toronicane, Younna, at the Inferior Court of
Providence, Younna, at the Inferior Court of State of Rhede-Ifland, &c. by Andrew Comitock, of Cranlan, in the Conny of Providence, Yeoman, at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, held at Providence in December Lat: That the fail James Arnold hath in all Respects compiled with the Law respecting the Papershalt December 1 and 1 an

WILLIAM GREENS, J. C. Pleas.

To all whose it may concern.

NOW YE. THE its MAY CONCERN.

IN THE CONCERN OF THE ITS MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE THE ITS MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE THE CONCERN OF WORLD WITH MAY CONCERN.

THE CONCERN OF THE CONCER full of the Principal and Interest of a certain Mort-gage Deed, payable the 20th Day of March, 1782; and that the said Samuel Bittle lhash in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper-Currency; and that the said Pardon Tilling-hash shah been duly notified thereof.—As Witness my Hand, at North-Kingstown, the 19th of July, 1786.

6. GARDNER, J. C. Pleas.

POET'S COKIV POET'S CORNER.

An EPITAPH on a soung Lady, lately departed. F e're sharp forrow from thine eyes did flow, If e'er thy bosom felt another's woe, If e'er thy bosom selt another's woe, If e'er thy bosom selt another's woe, If e'er thy bosom selt another's woe, If e'er shir beauty's charms thy heart did prove, If e'er the offspring of thy virtuous love, Bloom'd to thy wish, or to thy soul was dear, This plaintive marble asks thee for a tear! For here, alas! too early snatch'd away, All that was lovely, Death has made his prey. No more her cheeks with crimson roses vie, No more the diamond sparkles in her eye; Her breath no more its balmy sweets can boast, Alas! that breath with all its sweets are lost. Pale now those lips where blushing rubies hung, And mute the charming music of her tongue; Ye Virgins fair, your fading charms survey, She was whate'er your tender hearts can say. To her sweet Memory, for ever dear, Let the green turf receive your trickling tear: To this sad place your earliest garlands bring, And deck her grave with firstlings of the spring. Let opening roses, drooping lillies tell, Like those she bloom'd, and ah! like these she fell. In circling wreaths let the pale ivy grow, And distant yews a sable shade bestow; Round her, ye Graces! constant vigils keep, And guard, sir Innocence! her facred sleep: 'Till that bright morn shall wake the beauteous To bloom and sparkle in eterna! day. [clay,

LINES written by a Lady on a Window. HE tyrant love, shall never pierce my heart, Though he pursue me with his siercest dart.

THE Lady all her resolution spoke, And wrote on glass, in hopes it might be broke.

A House broke open.

WHEREAS the Dwelling-House of the Subscriber, in Dorchester, near Boston, was broke open last Night, and fundry Articles stolen therefrom, amongst which were two Pair of Silver open-worked Men's Shoe Buckles, a Silver Table Spoon, with a Swan engraved on it; four Silver-plated Bottle-Coolers, and two Silver-plated Wine-Class Ditto, on each of which were engraved a Coat of Arms, of three Swans, a Coronet, with an Arm armed for a Creft.—This offers a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any Person who shall inform of, or detect the Thieves, so that they may be brought to condign Punishment; and a hand-fome Reward shall be given to any one who shall return the Articles to seturn the Articles to

JAMES SWAN,
July 24, 1786. in Dorchester,
to Mr. William Corlis, Merchant, at

Providence.

N. B. Goldsmiths and others to whom the above may be offered for Sale are requested to stop them.

TO BE LET, CONVENIENT Dwelling-House, with A CONVENIENT Dwelling House, with a Wharlf, Warehouse, &c. in the Town of Providence, on the Main-Street, between the Court-House Lot, and the Episcopal Church, adjoining Southerly on Capt. Zachaiiah Allen.

For further Information, apply to William A. Sessions, in said Providence, or to the Subscriber, living in Attleborough.

DARIUS SESSIONS.

Attleborough, July 26th, 1786.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Bristol, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Capt. Stok MARTINDALE, Litte of said Bristol, Mariner, deceased, represented Insulvent, requests all Persons who have any Claims as aforesaid to bring them in to either of us at our respective Deadless Honses in field Paristol within These Dwelling-Houses in faid Brittol, within Months from the Date hereof. respective

STEPHEN SMITH, Commif-SAMUEL R. PAIN, Soners.

Bristol, July 27, 1786.

FUST PUBLISHED, And now felling by the Author,

Treatife on Agriculture;

A N D
PRACTICAL HUSBANDRY; With a brief Account of the Advantages arifing from the new Method of Culture, as now prac-tifed in Europe.

By METCALF BOWLER, Efq;

A few COPIES of SYNOPS

Of a Course of LECTURES, on the Theory By RENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, M. D.
Protessor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, and of Natural History in the College of Rhode Island.

To be sold by B. Wheeler.

Il E Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Honorable George Leonard, Esq.; Judge of Probate for the County of Brittol, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of NATHANIEL BRIGGS, late of Dighton, in said County, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims—
These are to give Notice, that we shall attend that Business at the House of Samuel Whitmarsh, Inn-Business at the House of Samuel Whitmarth, Inn-holder, in said Dighton, on the Second Tuesday of July inst. and the Second Tuesday of the Five following Months, from Two to Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of each of faid Days.

SYLVESTER RICHMOND, Commis-

Dighton, July 27, 1786. S lioners.

HE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has opened a S.C. HOOL for both Sexes, in a convenient Room a few Rods West of Mr. Snow's Meeting House; where he teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, the Mathematics, &c. particularly Navigation; as he is fully versed in the Theory, has practifed at Sea, knows the nost new and approved Method of teaching it, and has taught many in this and other States, he doubts not of giving Satisfaction. His Price for Reading and Writing is 1z/. per Quarter; for Arithmetic 13/. 6d. for Grammar 18/. and for the Mathematics according to the Bratch.—The stricted Decorum will be observed, and particular Care taken to inculcate the best Principles of Morality and Politeness. Youth will be taught to write, read, and to inculcate the belt Principles of Morality and Politeness. Youth will be taught to write, read, and fpeak with Propriety, Elegance and Eate.—Those Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleased to honor him with their Commands, may depend on the utmost Attention, Affiduity and Exertion, to render his School uteful, pleasing and instructive, and their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's most humble Servant,

Chi to 15 The HER HILL.

Providence, lung 20, 1786.

Providence, Jun. 29, 1786.

ELIZABETH RICE,

MILLENER, from BOSTON,
DESS Leave to inform the Ladies of this
Town, That the has received a freth
supply of MILLENARY, in the newelt and
most approved Fastions, such as Ladies crap'd
Custions, Balloon Hats, the latest Fathion;
Balloon Horte-thoe Bostnets,—dress and unders Caps, btack Velvet Collaring, best scented Flair Powder; young Misses Balloon Hats; Ilut and Bonnet Frames of all Fashi-Hats; Hat and Bonnet Frames of all Fashidons, may be had by the Dozen, or single;—Ladies Lanen Gloves, and Hoops made in the best Manner, and on the most reasonable lemms. Apply at the House of Mr. Terrorence Reilly, on the West Side of the Great Bridge.—The smallest Favor will be grate-tully acknowledged.

Providence, June 22, 1786.

\$0000000000000000

I. GREENWOOD,

Ivory Turner, Mathematical and Musical Instrument Maker,
No. 11, the Shop formerly occupied by Archibald Stewart, West Side the Bridge,
AKES and sells Compasses, Quadrants,
Scales, Dividere, &c. Flutes, Fises, Hautboys, Clarionets, Violins, &c. Neat Walking Sticks, from Two to Eighteen Shillings each, Umbrella Sticks of all Sorts, Bobbins, Tosels, Cheis-men, Back-Gammon Men, Boxes and Dice, Billiard Balls and Maces, Lemon Squeezers, Boglers, Tea and Cossee. Pot Handles, Caster Stands, reat Cases of Ivory or Wood, Boxes of all Sorts, Mallets, Mutes, Buckle Brushes, Paper Folders, Ink-Horns, Sand-Boxes, Syringes of all-Kinds, Hydrometers, Electrical Machines, from Five to Twelve Pounds each; in a Word, all Sorts of turned Work in Silver, Brass, Iron, Ivory, Turtle-Shell, Bone, Horn and Wood.

2 Surveyor's and Mariner's Compasses, Davis's and Hadley's Ouadrants, and all Kinds of

Shell, stone, Horn and Wood.

Surveyor's and Mariner's Compasses, Da-vis's and Hadley's Quadrants, and all Kinds of Mathematical Instruments, repaired in the neatest Manner, and on the most reasonable Terms.

Providence, May 4, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

By SAMUEL ABORN, Price One Quarter of

A T T E M P T An

To collect the Scripture Passages in Favour of the Universal Restoration,

As connected with the Doctrine of Rewards and

Punishments.

All tending to prove the universal Empire of Christ, the total Destruction of Evil, and the final Re-establishment of lapsed Intelligences.

By ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

PUBLISHED, 7 U S T And now selling by James Arnold, Esq; and the Printer hereof,

The Testimony of the Witnesses, explained and improved. By ISAAC BACKUS, Pastor of the Church in Middleborough,

For SALE, by the Printer hereof, NEWSENTIMENTS;

Different from any yet published, upon The Doctrine of Universal Salvation, As connected with Doctrines generally approved. Remarks upon the Force of Divine Reve-A general View of ancient Christianity compared with modern. A Sketch of Church History and Reli-

gion of Nations.

By A. D. E. L. O. S.

Theu bringest certain strange Things to our Ears.

Men of Athens.

Pope.

Shoot Folly as it flies.

Pope.

The above Piece came from a distant Quarter, and contains the fundamental Principles of the Society called Sandemanians, and many firking and uncommon Truths, worthy the Attention of every candid Enquirer—the Controverty is turned into a new Channel, and many of the Arguments are new and curious.

The Books contain 64 Pages, and will be fold at the low Price of a Piltareca each fingle, with a proper Allowance to those who purchase by the

Dozen. Providence, June 29, 1786.

TO ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Amos Deolittle and Daniel Read, of
the City of New-Haven, in Connecticut, A new
Collection of Divine Music, together with a
Variety of favorite Pieces for Amusement and
Entertainment, both vocal and instrumental,
under the title of under the title of The

American Musical Magazine.

American Mulicai Magazine.

I. This Work is published in monthly Numbers, each Number to contain four large quarto Pages, neatly printed with Copper-plate, on good Paper, in such a Manner that the Sheete may be folded and bound, when a sufficient Number are out, to make a sizeable Volume.

II. No Pains will be spaced in procuring and selecting a Variety of the newest, and most approved Pieces of Music, both from British Authors and American Composers; and no Piece will be published without being previously examined and

and American Compoters; and no Piece will be published without being previously examined and approved by the Musical Society of Yale College.

III. The Price to Subscribers will be Two-Thirds of a Dollar, per Year; one Half to be paid on receiving the first Number, and the other Half at the End of the Year.

IV. Those who subscribe for Six shall have a Seventh gratia.

IV. Those who subscribe for Six shall have a Seventh gratis.
Subscriptions are taken in at this Office, and by most of the Printer; in the State of Connessicut. The Numbers as they come to Hand will be deli-

vered free of Postage.

The First, Second, and Third Numbers are published, and to be sold by the Printer hercos.

Wanted to purchase,
GOOD new-milch COW, for which a
generous Price will be given.—Enquire of

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