

SC #New 83

Spain
Moorish
Egypt
Morocco

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Foreign Intelligence.

COHIN (E. Indies) Sept. 26.
TIPPOO, with a large army, is in the environs of Adooi, making the necessary arrangements for his ensuing campaign; when it is to be expected he will be busily engaged, as he will have to contend with a force very far superior, in numbers, to his own. The approaching moment will be the most important of his life—as liberty, kingdom, life, depend on the event of it. Many of his troops are disaffected; and it is supposed they will either be neuter in action, or go over to the enemy. This circumstance is well known to Tippoo, who is using every means towards conciliation; but such is the genius of the people with whom he has to deal, that discontent, once entertained, is hardly ever to be eradicated; and no confidence can be placed in them, although they may make the most solemn professions to that effect.

The confederate armies in the Dekhan are encamped near the fort of Dharwar, and in the neighbourhood of Tippoo's army, with whom they have had several desperate and bloody engagements. The Marhattas have not suffered very considerably in these attacks. The loss sustained by Tippoo is impossible to form any estimate of, from the profound secrecy which envelops every transaction of that political chieftain; whose strength, resources, and plans, are known only to himself.

E G Y P T.

CAIRO, March 10. Several Arabs, dispatched to the Captain Pacha, have brought account, that Jaga Bey, the Kiaja of Murat Bey, his first Eunuch, and several Chiefs of villages, in number 400, have left the rebel party, were coming to ask mercy of the Captain Pacha, and would be here in about ten days.—This desertion shews the deplorable state of the rebels, who are at present in want of every thing. They have nothing now left, but to endeavour to reach Haffouah, before the Captain Pacha overtakes them; in which case, they may, though with difficulty, take refuge in Abyssinia; otherwise, they must fall into the power of the conquerors, or perish for want in the deserts of Africa.

Two other couriers have arrived to the Captain Pacha, from his Kiaja, with accounts, that, after having beaten the fugitives, he went up the Nile, to cut off all communication with Hefsoaux; and upon that river the Kiaja met Ibrahim Bey, with four boats, the only ones he could get, three of which the Kiaja sunk, and Ibrahim with much difficulty got on shore, and made his escape upon a horse without a saddle; most of his people were drowned, and the baggage lost; four Beys, who could not join Murat, have hid themselves, and it is imagined they will crave mercy; Murat himself is in an unfavourable situation, having no boats to pass the Nile, and the Captain Pacha's army guarding all the coast; he has nothing before him but steep mountains, and is in want of provisions and ammunition. Thus, it is thought, that, dead or alive, he will fall into the hands of the Captain Pacha.

A L G I E R S, Feb. 20.

The plague, which has so long desolated this place and its environs, has at last disappeared; but the small-pox rages in its stead, with almost equal violence, it having, in a few months, carried off 35,000 persons.

S P A I N.

MADRID, April 6. We should be tempted to believe, considering the conduct of the petty Barbary Sovereigns, that they were able to make the whole universe tremble. If the Christians did not feed these pirates, we should see them expire, like some kind of voracious fishes, which devour mortals whilst in their element, but which, when left dry on a sand-

bank, die very soon, and are no longer dreaded. The contrary of this has now happened; and it is scarcely credible, yet it is true, that the Dey of Algiers has had the audacity to send back to Spain the Count d'Expilly, on board of a Spanish vessel which has arrived at Alicante, and under the escort of 15 Algerines, in hopes that the King would inflict on him the punishment which he (the Dey) desired, for having abused his confidence. He accuses the Spanish Minister, among other infidelities, with having substituted false stones for the diamonds which his Catholic Majesty had sent him as a present. In his letter to the King, he says, "that if his regard for his Majesty had not withheld him, he would, on the spot, have struck off the head of the said Minister; but that he hoped his Majesty would grant him a satisfaction proportionate to the offence."

F R A N C E.

PARIS, May 7. It is said, that the Archbishop of Toulouse, President of the Council of Finances, will commence his new functions by a reform of 40,000,000. The Monks fear him, as he was always averse to their institutions—and they are apprehensive he will suppress some of the richest monasteries.

The Prelate Minister enjoys perfect health: His genius is well known to be active, and full of fire: He was born in 1727.

A pamphlet circulates here, of which M. Neckar is the real author. This work, to which he has not prefixed any title, refutes the speech of M. de Calonne, and actually makes a very great sensation. To that pamphlet Mr. Neckar has subjoined a letter, written to the King, which his Majesty has not thought proper to answer, and which is said to be one of the causes of the second disgrace of the Genevese Minister. And, indeed, on the 13th, he received a lettre de cachet, which exiles him 20 leagues from Paris. He fat out the 14th for Chapelle, an estate formerly belonging to the late M. de Boulogne, 22 leagues from Paris. It is presumed, that his exile will not be of long duration, because it appears, that the government have not lost sight of the establishment of the Council of Finances, of which he is to be a member.

In the King's letter are these remarkable words: "You shall keep at the distance of 20 leagues from Paris, until further orders." Therefore, after the burst of intrigue is spent, he will return. **ST. OMER'S, May 12.** An execrable attempt has been made, by a soldier on duty, to murder an English youth, who was sent to be educated here—of which the following are the exact particulars:

The youth was perambulating the ramparts in the evening, and passing a sentinel, who perceived him to have an elegant watch-chain, the villain made a motion to him to pass round a garden close to his sentry-box, which the young gentleman took as an act of civility: He had, however, no sooner turned the corner, than the villain struck him with the butt-end of his firelock, which made a large incision above the eye. He cried out to the sentinel to spare his life; instead of which, the villain repeated his blow, which knocked him down—then jumped on him, stabbed him with his bayonet, and repeated his blows, till the unhappy victim was deprived of his senses. The soldier then, on the supposition of the youth's being dead, thrust the body thro' a hole in the ramparts, which led to a sally-port, 50 feet deep; fearing, however, that there might be life still left in the body, he threw a large shell after it; but Heaven seemed to interfere for the preservation of the youth—the shell took a different direction from the body. He laid all night in this melancholy situation; and when he awoke, as from a trance, about five in the morning, he perceived at a distance a light, which he pursued, and which brought him up to a

door near the spot where the barbarity had been committed, part of which door was so decayed as to enable him to put his head through: The sentinel within, startled at the appearance of the mangled head through the door, leveled his piece at him; but the Great Protector of the innocent struck an awe on the sentinel, who withdrew his piece and fired it in the air; which alarmed the guard, who took the wretched victim in, who raised pity and wonder in every heart. He immediately fainted, thro' loss of blood, bruises and fatigue. He was soon removed to his tutor's, who had his wounds dressed, and we are happy that the surgeons now pronounce him out of danger. The officers of the garrison shewed the greatest humanity on this occasion. The perpetrator of this cruelty is in custody.

E N G L A N D.

LONDON, May 30. At Warwick, a very interesting cause to traders in general, and bankers in particular, was lately tried; in which, Mr. Goodall and Co. bankers at Birmingham, were plaintiffs; and Mr. Dolley, a soap-boiler at Witney, defendant. An inland bill of exchange had been drawn by a Mr. Lutwyche upon a Mr. Rutter, of London, and endorsed by the defendant to the plaintiffs, who presented it for acceptance, which was refused. The plaintiffs kept this bill in their hands for weeks, without giving notice to the defendant, that it had been refused to be accepted, and in the mean time the drawer failed. The question was, Whether the plaintiffs, who were the holders of the bill, could recover, when they had thus neglected to give notice of its refusal to be accepted? A verdict was given for the defendant.

Friday last, as some workmen, belonging to Mr. Brown, of Leicester, were digging a well in that open spot of ground below St. Nicholas' church-yard, at the depth of about eight yards from the surface of the ground they discovered a curious Roman pavement, and by the side of it a thick wall running in a parallel line to the remains of that wonderful remnant of a structure, known by the name of 'The Jury Wall.' By the side of it, many oyster and mussel shells were found, which, as soon as they were produced in air, crumbled into dust. About a foot from the pavement, in some loose free-stone rubbish, a copper coin was found, with the face as perfect as if just come from the mint, and features strongly marked. It proves to be a coin of the Emperor Maximin, who reigned in the year of Christ 235; wears a remarkable ferocity in the countenance, with a thick neck and brawny shoulders; the inscription quite perfect, as under: **MAXIMIANVS, NOB. C.**—On the reverse, **GENIO POPVLI ROMANI HECVLEVS.**

An ingenious physician of Amsterdam, named Deller, has lately applied inflammable air to a new species of amusement: He has contrived a machine with which he represents various figures and devices by means of electricity. His machine is 13 feet in length, and of a similar height; three reservoirs, properly adapted thereto, contain the inflammable air; and sixty thousand different places, joined one to another, have each a particular function and effect. The exhibitions produced by this complex and wonderful piece of mechanism somewhat resemble those contrived with gunpowder, steel-slings, &c. but much superior in brilliancy, without smell or smoke; and the fire assumes various tints, at the will of the machine.

The Emperor of Morocco, some time since, sent to the Pacha of Tangier a letter, which he ordered to be communicated to the different Consuls. The following is the tenour of it:—

"I ordered my servant, Alcays Mahomet Ben Abdelmelick, to assemble all the Consuls in Tangier, and say unto them, That, owing to the number of my seamen who annually perish, I desire those

who are my friends to lend me a sufficient number of pilots and seamen, to instruct my sailors in the art of navigation, particularly in the Atlantick and Medjerranean seas, ten to each vessel, who shall have command of the same, with the accustomed pay and allowances, and the soldiers and sailors shall be under their orders. The Consuls are desired to pay a proper regard to this request, that my ships also may find their way to the East and West Indies. Procure me a speedy answer."

All the Consuls have replied to this letter, That they will transmit a copy of it to their respective Sovereigns, with all possible speed. And his Moorish Majesty is so impressed with the idea of his request being granted, that he has told the English Consul, he will next year have a fleet in the American seas.

Sir James Johnstone's speech in the House, yesterday, was nearly literally as follows:—

"Mr. Speaker, The Hon. Gentleman tells us, we are not to DARE to suspect his conduct. Sir, I, for one, don't understand such language: I DARE suspect any man—I DARE suspect the Hon. Gentleman—I DARE suspect you; Sir, the CHAIR—I DARE suspect you all!"

Sir James Johnstone, whose speeches are short, pithy, and very wise, thinks, with great propriety, that, while liberty is flourishing in this country, a man ought to have the liberty of *suspecting whom he pleases*. Nothing can be so natural a right; and, while we are in danger of having our throats cut for *speaking*, the least satisfaction which can be left us is to *think* for ourselves.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

"The American Agents are very assiduous in their attention to the Ministry of this kingdom, and the reason is very apparent: The tenour of the commercial treaty between Great-Britain and Portugal is inimical to the concerns of the United States, so far as regards the trade, in several useful and lucrative articles, which the English merchants will, when the final stipulations are agreed to, be enabled to send at a much cheaper rate than can possibly be afforded from America, on account of the articles being better, the voyage less, the credit certain."

Yesterday Mr. Adams, the American Plenipotentiary, had an audience of the King at St. James's, after the breaking up of the drawing-room.

Extract of a letter from Mans, in France.

"The King has granted leave to 6000 soldiers of the regiments quartered in this part of the kingdom to be employed, the ensuing summer, in commencing the canal near the head of the river Garonne—a work, which is intended to unite the three principal rivers of France. The time of finishing this business is calculated at 12 years; the expense will be enormous, probably not less than 100,000,000 livres tournois; but neither the difficulty or expense lessens the zeal of the projectors."

A letter from Corunna, by the way of France, says, that the Santa Maria, Don Antonio de Colven, Commander, was arrived there from the Havana, after being plundered of several chests of dollars, and other things, by the crew of an Algerine galley. The Spanish Commander exclaimed against their proceedings, saying, it was a breach of the peace the Court of Madrid had made with the Dey. The Algerine Captain replied, that he had only acted according to his orders, which if he had not done, his head must have been forfeited.

The new stamp-act in France is on the model of the famous American bill passed for that purpose. Besides bills of exchange, notes, receipts, private agreements, bonds, and notarial business, all newspapers & pamphlets are to be stamped, and advertisements are also to pay a duty. The common people are clamorous for a tax on carriages, horses and servants of the Nobility.



Parnassian Flowers.

EPITAPH on a SAILOR.

Free from the storms & gusts of human life,
Free from th' equal's passion & of strife,
Hesperies, Jack-ancho'r'd, who has stood the sea
Of ebbs & flows, & sailing merrily;
Tho' poorly rigg'd, his prudent eye foresaw,
And took a reef at Fortune's quicken'd flow;
He luff'd and bore away to please mankind,
But duty urg'd him list to lead the wind;
A-lee he t'emp' from his masts destroy'd,
But jury health, while he fill enjoy'd;
Laden with grief and age and thater'd head,
At length he lruck, & grounded on his bed;
While in distress, careening, thus he lay,
His final bilge expelling every day,
He, w' took his ballast from its dreary hole,
And left his body deltitute of soul.

ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN Dutchess, in a late reign,
Which gave him an opportunity of handling
much cash, had married a female of
common fame; Good Lord, said she, *that
old fellow is always robbing the publick.*

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE. Vox Populi.

IT is matter of surprize, that some men are
still to hard-hearted, as to wish those
poor, unfortunate, innocent murderers and
traitors may be executed! What cruelty,
what tyranny, it would be, to take away the
lives of such harmless, inoffensive citizens,
who voluntarily took up arms with no other
purpose than to redress our multiplied griev-
ances, and rescue us from the gaping jaws
of DEMOCRATICAL tyranny! There has
already been cruelty enough committed, by
confining them to long in loathsome prisons,
and by first means preventing their doing
as it should seem good in their own eyes.
Had they been guilty of petty larceny, or
any thing of that kind, there might have
been some justice in depriving them of their
liberty, several months; but, to be cast,
untried, into a thy dungeon, for no other
crime than treason and murder, seems, I
confess, to be irreconcilable to my ideas of
justice. Now, were the Governour and
Council to add to these sufferings, by issuing
a warrant for their execution, unaccompanied
with its usual attendant, A PARDON, I
should immediately conclude, that they
have no idea how much it hurts a man to
be hanged—it would pretty nigh kill him.
—The English language does not contain
words which can express the enormous cru-
elty which an injured and insulted govern-
ment would be guilty of, by designedly tak-
ing away the life of a traitor. It is enough
for private individuals to be guilty of murder,
and not our rulers, who ought to set us
better examples. No, no—I have no
idea, that there would be the least shadow
of justice in hanging those poor PENITENT
souls, who are so sorry they have fallen into
the hands of those they have injured. There
has already been a murder enough committed
by the inhuman Sheppard, who barbarously
slew five of those honest-hearted insurgents,
who, armed with nothing but guns and
bayonets, were marching, peaceably and
innocently, through Springfield. They had
no other end in view, than to meet their
friends at West-Springfield, to consult upon
publick grievances, and to take the voice of
the people, by holding up their guns. A
man must be a fool, who don't know how
much better it is to vote with guns and
bayonets, than by holding up the hand.
—Let an army be well paraded, and in good
order—you may take the votes with much
more ease and accuracy, than by any other
possible means. Why Gen. Sheppard could
not have been civil enough to open his ranks
to the right and left, and permit these dove-
like creatures to march through the town,
unmolested, isto be accounted for only from
that ferocity of temper, which was implanted
by nature, and cultivated in military life:
The ferociousness, as his late conduct evinces,
urges him on, whenever he gets an advan-
tage over his enemies, to pursue it with the
most unrelenting cruelty conceivable— even
to sacrifice the lives of thousands to his re-
vengeful spirit. That they came with good
and peaceable views, is evident from the
manner in which they came: They did not
appear like a warlike army, declaring their
hostile intentions—no—I cannot but re-
spect it—they came with guns and bayonets,
those instruments of peace, and badges of a
friendly disposition. Yet, strange as it may
appear to the world, they were ordered not
to advance; and, because they transgressed,
that inhuman monster slaughtered *all in his
power*, to satiate his savage thirst for human
blood—The overflowings of my heart
forbid my proceeding any further—I must
submit the rest to a more tragical pen.

FROM THE NEWPORT HERALD.

A Malachucitean, who is blood kin
to the celebrated Bull of Ireland, was
relating to a group of politicians the fate of
the insurgents who are under sentence of
death: The first time they were executed,
says he, they were reprieved in order to have
time to repent; the second time they like to
have been hanged; the third time they were
relieved from prayers and sermon; and now
if they should be really executed, they would
never believe it, having been cheated
into their lives so often.

From the Providence Gazette of the 4th inst.

ON the 4th ult. the Anniversary of A-
merican Independence was celebrated at
Philadelphia, in the Reformed Calvinist
Church, by the Pennsylvania Society of
Cincinnati, in presence of the Federal Con-
vention, many distinguished Characters, and
a most brilliant assembly of Ladies and Gen-
tlemen; when an Oration, commemorative
of the great event, was pronounced by
JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. after the de-
livery of an Introductory Prayer by the
Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M.—
A copy of each was obtained for the press;
and with pleasure we take the earliest op-
portunity of presenting to our readers, through
the medium of this Gazette, the Introductory
Prayer; verbatim; not doubting but
the sentiments, therein contained, will meet
with the approbation of all the federal and
pious inhabitants of the State of Rhode-
Island, as expressed by one of her sons.

INTRODUCTORY PRAYER.

SUPREMELY great, and infinitely glo-
rious, Lord our God! From everlasting to
everlasting, Thou art the same; unchange-
able in thy nature, in thy word, and in all
thy works; clothed with light as with a
garment, and with majesty as with a robe;
who makest the clouds thy chariot, and
walkest upon the wings of the winds; pos-
sessed of every adorable attribute, and divine
perfection!

We, thine unworthy, but dependent,
children, assembled on this joyful occasion,
humbly desire to approach the throne of thy
grace, in and through the merit of thy co-
equal Son, our ever blessed Saviour. For
his sake, be pleased to pardon our manifold
sins, and to blot out all our transgressions.
Justify our persons, through Immanuel's
righteousness; and sanctify our natures,
by the powerful influences of thy most holy
Spirit. May we, wholly, be devoted to thy
service; and live, uniformly, to thy praise.

With united hearts, and uplifted voices,
we render unfeigned thanks to thy name, O
thou Sovereign Ruler of all worlds! for those
numberless mercies, wherewith we have
been, and continue to be, visited. We ad-
ore thee, for thy creating power, preserv-
ing goodness, and redeeming love. Suffer
us never to forget any of thy favours, as we
are altogether undeserving even of the least.
Particularly, O God! are the inhabitants of
these States, on THIS DAY, under the
strongest obligations to bless thy name, for
that liberty, civil and religious, which they
to fully enjoy. We would join the general
body, and ascribe praise and thanksgiving
to thy adorable Majesty, for this auspicious
anniversary—A day, long to be remembered
by us, & future generations—A day, wher-
on this extensive continent was, by the
representatives of a numerous and oppressed
people, declared Free and Independent!—
Heaven approved the declaration; our arms
were crowned with success; sweet peace
hath revisited our borders; the soldier,
once more, became the citizen: Retiring,
without regret, from stations of command,
our military officers returned, with cheer-
fulness, to the several duties of domestic
and tranquil life: Our ears are no more
pierced with the confused noise of war; our
eyes are no longer pained with the horrid
spectacle of garments rolled in blood.—
While we thus, thankfully, acknowledge thy
reiterated favours, in crowning the year
with thy goodness, and causing thy paths to
drop fatness:—Our pastures are clothed with
flocks; our fields are covered over with corn
and with wheat; our husbandmen shout for
joy—yea, they also sing.

That we may continue to enjoy these im-
portant blessings, be pleased, O Lord, to visit
all the nations of the earth, and incline their
hearts to peace and love; shew down upon
them thy heavenly grace; may they know
Thee as the King of kings, and Lord of lords.
In an especial manner, do I thou visit our
land; graciously regard our country; pro-
tect and defend our infant, but hitherto
highly-favoured, empire; bless our Congress;
smile upon each particular State of the Union:
May those who are in authority, rule in thy
fear; prove a terror to evil doers, and a praise
to them who do well. As this is a period,
O Lord, big with events, impenetrable by
any human scrutiny, we fervently recom-
mend to thy fatherly notice, that august
body assembled in this city, who compose our
Federal Convention: Will it please thee, O
thou eternal I AM! to favour them, from day
to day, with thy immediate presence; be-
shew their wisdom, and their strength; en-
able them to devise such measures, as may
prove happily instrumental for healing all
divisions, and promoting the good of the
great Whole: Incline the hearts of all the
people to receive, with pleasure, combined
with a determination to carry into execu-
tion, whatever these thy servants may wisely
recommend; that the United States of
America may furnish the world with one
example of a free and permanent govern-
ment, which shall be the result of human
and mutual deliberation; and which shall
not, like all other governments, whether
ancient or modern, spring out of mere
chance, or be established by force. May
we triumph in the cheering prospect of being
completely delivered from snatches; and
continue, under the influence of republican
virtue, to partake of all the blessings of cul-
tured and civilized society. In tender mer-
cy, bless this Commonwealth; the President,
Vice-President, and Supreme Executive

Council; our Legislative Body, and the
respective Judicial Departments.

Finally, we commend to thy paternal re-
gard, all orders of men, all seminaries of
useful learning, the millers of thy gospel
of every denomination, the church of Christ,
and all for whom we ought to pray. With
heart-felt gratitude, we anticipate the glo-
rious era, when, instead of the thorn, shall
come up the fir-tree; instead of the briar,
shall come up the myrtle-tree; and wisdom
and knowledge shall be the stability of the
times, both to church and state.

Prepare us, O Lord, most holy, for every
dispensation of thy righteous Providence;
for life, for death, for judgment, and the
joys of paradise. Humbly interesting thy
gracious assistance, in suitably discharg-
ing all those enjoined us by thy word, and en-
forced by thy authority, we close this, our
solemn address, by saying, as our Lord and
Saviour Jesus Christ hath taught us—

OUR father who art in heaven, hallowed
be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy
will be done, in earth, as it is in heaven.
Give us, this day, our daily bread. And
forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them
who trespass against us. And lead us not
into temptation; but deliver us from evil.
For thine is the kingdom, the power, and
the glory, forever and ever. AMEN.

From a Philadelphia paper, Aug. 3.

Notices from the invisible world.

IN this age of infidelity, any notices
from the world of spirits, when suffi-
ciently proved to be genuine, are not to
be overlooked. Two have happened
here, in Suffex, indisputably certain,
and are much talked of.—A certain
Levin Milby had gone to trade in his
vessel to Carolina, where he died sud-
denly. A whole week before any human
intelligence arrived, his brother-in-law,
Elias West, a man of truth and credibil-
ity, had laid himself down on a bed to
rest, in the evening, with a window open
(May 12, 1787) from which he started
up in a great fright, and came to the
company in the next room, and cried out,
“Levin Milby is dead in Carolina! for,
he just now laid his cold dead hand on
one side of my face—I saw him leaning
over the window, as plainly as ever I did
in my life—he looked very pale—I spoke
first, and said, ‘Lord have mercy! Levin,
what is the matter?’ He answered,
‘Elias, I am dead—I died in Carolina,
and have sent my foot Natty, home to his
mummy.’ This depends not on his
word, though a man of veracity; for,
beside his wife and family, there hap-
pened to be no less than five men, heads
of families, there, who saw his sight,
and heard his tale. They all tried to
persuade him it was only a dream; but
when the news arrived, eight or ten days
after, they began to speak seriously of
the affair; for, if it be called a dream, the
fact is still the same. Here was a true
notification, from the invisible world, of
a fact, some hundred miles distant, un-
expected, and as unlikely to happen to
him as to any other hardy man.—The
same Mr. Elias West had another, per-
haps more remarkable, visit and noti-
fication from the unseen world. He lay in
Indian river, Sept., 1764, in his vessel,
when he saw his partner, Peter Wright
(who had staid behind him at Staten-
island) who in like manner laid his cold
hand on his cheek, and said, ‘Elias,
you need say no more to my father about
the Morning Star; for I am dead, and
shall never want it more. This makes
well for my brothers, Joshua and Antho-
ny—but Anthony will die in youth.’—
[The Morning Star was the name of the
vessel. This dispute about the vessel,
thus settled by the apparition, is not in-
teresting to the publick.] Another man,
who failed with him, witnessed, that West,
greatly surpris'd, immediately related
this affair to him. When they returned,
they found Peter had died at 2 o'clock;
and this warning was given by a ghost to
Mr. West the same evening. Anthony
also died soon after, as foretold to Elias.
—Some invisible spirit must have given
these notices, whether in dreams or not,
to this bold man.—These and a thou-
sand other facts demonstrate, what reason
aloud proclaims, that the soul of man is
not circumscribed by this present state,
when our thoughts, meditations, hopes
and desires, launch naturally into an
endless eternity. M. W.

Lewes.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, July 23. The Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of Franklin,
at their last session, have divided that
state into two districts, and appointed
Col. Daniel Kennedy, Brigadier-Gen-
eral of Washington district, and Col.
William Coche, Brigadier-General of
Elholm district.—They have likewise
appointed the Hon. William Coche,
William Nelson, and George Elholm,

Esqrs., Delegates to wait on Congress,
for the purpose of being admitted into the
Federal Union.

They have opened an office in the
State of Franklin, for the disposal of the
lands given up to them by the Cherokee
tribe; and the money, arising from the
sale of the same, is to be reserved in the
treasury, for the express purpose of pay-
ing their quota of the federal debt, as
they are friends to federal government,
if they can enjoy it.”

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8. Friday
arrived in this port a Spanish frigate,
having on board many families from Ire-
land, France and Germany, who pur-
pose to settle in Carthagea. They are
allowed provisions while on the voyage,
at the expense of the Spanish govern-
ment, and when they arrive at their
place of destination, they will each be
entitled to a lot of ground, and accom-
modations, till they are enabled to support
themselves.

In the ship Swallow, Capt. Blight, for
London, went, passenger, Mr. WIN-
CHESTER, preacher of the doctrine
of Universal Redemption. We are in-
formed he has received a call from people
of the same religious persuasion in Eng-
land. But whether he intends to remain
in Europe, or return to his flock in this
city, is uncertain. There can, however,
be no doubt, from his oratorical powers,
and the liberality of his principles, that
he will acquire many profelytes to his
system, which contains, it must be al-
lowed, a very large portion of those di-
vine qualities, Charity and Benevolence.

It was said by Milton, that the trap-
pings of a monarchy would support a re-
publick: But, it might be said, the trap-
pings of our American republick: would
support a monarchy. There are upwards
of 2000 men employed in the legislature
part of our thirteen governments only;
and ten times that number in the ex-
ecutive part of them; all of whom are main-
tained by the publick. Besides the ex-
pense of this army of rulers, their wisdom
decreases, in proportion as their numbers
increase: Hence the folly of some of our
constitutions, and most of our laws; for,
in 2000 people, there will always, in a
country so young as ours, be a greater
proportion of ignorant men, than in 500
or 50. It is doubted, whether the most
populous kingdom in Europe could furnish
2000 men, sufficiently enlightened to be
legislators. These facts should prepare
us to adopt the simple, frugal and wise
federal government, which it is expected
is now preparing for the United States.
It will lessen all the expenses of our po-
litical house-keeping, and, at the same
time, give us much more rank and con-
sequence among our neighbours with whom
we are obliged to keep company. It will
enable us to support government, and to
pay our debts, by imposts and excises,
without unequal & oppressive land taxes,
so injurious to agriculture. And, lastly,
it will extinguish state parties, so detri-
mental to social happiness.

To be SOLD.
Cheap for Cash or West-India Goods,
BY

EDWARD ALLEN,
A Quantity of
King's Junk or Cordage,
of all dimensions;
NAVAL STORES,
PITCH,
TAR,
TURPENTINE.
Salem, June, 1787.

OHIO COMPANY.

ADVENTURERS in the Ohio Com-
pany are hereby notified to meet at
the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in State-
street, on Wednesday the 29th current,
at 10 o'clock in the morning. As the
lands are purchased of Congress for said
Company, and matters of importance
are to be attended to, a GENERAL and
PUNCTUAL attendance is desired.
JOSEPH MAY, Dep. Sec'y.
Boston, August 6, 1787.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

SALEM, August, 1787.
At a Meeting of the Selectmen, agreed
and ordered, that the Assize of Bread
be as follows: *Avourdupois.*
A two-penny white loaf oib. 11 oz. 8 dr.
A four-penny ditto 1 lb. 7 0
An eight-penny ditto 2 lb. 14 0
Other bread to weigh in proportion.
Flour calculated at 34. the barril.
By order of the Selectmen,
E. NORRIS, T. Clerk.