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Published by BENNETT WHEELER, in Westminster-Street, PROVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, April 24, 1788.

To the EDITOR of the United States Chronicle.

I defire you to re-publish, in your impartial Paper, the following Piece:—It has appeared in the New-York and Boston Papers; and is, in my Opinion, worthy the Perujal of every Freeman. A. S.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c. BRUTUS, No. XV.

BRUTUS, No. XV.

SAID in my last number, that the Supreme Court under this Constitution would be exalted above all other power in the government, and subject to no controul. The butiness of this paper will be to illustrate this, and to shew the danger that will result from it. I question whether the world ever saw, in any period of it, a court of justice invested with such immense powers, and yet placed in a situation so little responsible. Certain it is, that in England, and in the several States, where we have been taught to believe, the courts of law are put upon the most prudent establishment, they are on a very different footing.

The Judges in England, it is true, hold their

The Judges in England, it is true, hold their offices during their good behaviour, but then their determinations are subject to correction by the

The Judges in England, it is true, hold their offices during their good behaviour, but then their determinations are fubject to correction by the Houte of Lords; and their power is by no means fo extensive as that of the proposed Supreme Court of the Union.—I believe they in no instance assume the authority to let assume the authority to let assume the interest of the proposed supreme Court of the Union.—I believe they in no instance assume the idea that it is inconsistent with their Constitution. They consider themselves bound to decide according to the existing laws of the land, and never undertake to controul them by adjudging that they are inconsistent with the power of giving equitable construction to the Constitution.—The Judges in England are under the controul of the Legislature, for the Supreme Court are authorifed in the last refort, to determine what is the extent of the powers of the Congress; they are to give the Constitution an explanation, and there is no power above them to sit assume their judgment.—The framers of this Constitution appear to have followed that of the British, in rendering the Judges independent, by granting them their offices during good behaviour, without following the Constitution of England, in instituting a tribunal in which their errors may be corrected; and without adverting to this, that the judicial under this system have a power which is above the legislative, and which indeed transcends any power before given to a judicial by any free government under heaven.

I do not object to the Judges holding their commissions during good behaviour. I suppose it as proper provision provided they were made properly responsible. But I say, this system has followed the English government in this, while it has departed from almost every other principle of their jurisprudence, under the idea of rendering the Judges independent; which, in the British Constitution, means no more than that they hold their places during good behaviour, and have faces four in the fullest senior sources of

undue influence. If the Crown wished to carry a favourite point, to accomplish which he aid of the Courts of Law was necessary, the pleasure of the King would be signified to the Judges. And it required the spirit of a marryr, for the Jedges to determine contrary to the King's will.— They were absolutely dependent upon him both for their offices and livings. The King, holding his office during life, and transmitting it to his posterity as an inheritance, has much stronger inducements to increase the prerogative of his office that: those who hold their offices for stated periods, or even for life: Hence the English nation gained a great point, in favour of liberty. When they obtained the appointment of the Judges, during good behaviour, they got from the Crown a concession, which deprived it of one of the most powerful sagines with which it might enlarge the boundaries of the royal prerogative and encroach on the libe ties of the people. But these reasons do not a ply to this country—we have no hereditary monaich: Those who appoint the Judges do not hold their offices for life, nor do they descend to their children.—The same arguments, therefore, which will conclude in savour of the tenor of the Judge's ossess for good behaviour, lose a considerable part of their weight when applied to the state and condition of America. But much less can i be shewn, that the nature of our government requires that the Courts should be placed beyond all a sont more independent, so much so to be above antroul.

I have said that the Judges under the system will be independent in the strict sense of the word: To prove this I shall shew—That there is no power above them that can correct their errors. There is no authority that can remove them from office for any errors or want of capacity, or lower their slalries, and in many cases their power is superior to that of the Legislature.

It. There is no power above them that can correct their errors or controul their decisions.—The adjudications of this Court are final and irreversible, undue influence. If the Crown willted to carry a

adjudications of this Court are final and irreversible for there is no Court above them to which appeals can lie, either in error or on the merits.—In this respect it differs from the Courts in England, for there the House of Lords is the highest Court, to whom appeals, in error, are carried from the highest of the Courts of law.

2d. They cannot be moved from office, or suffer a dimpusition of their calaxies.

whom appeals, in error, are carried from the higheft of the Courts of law.

2d. They cannot be moved from office, or fuffer a dimunition of their falaries, for any error in judgment or want of capacity.

It is expressly declared by the Constitution,—"That they shall at stated times receive a compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

The only clause in the Constitution which provides for the removal of the Judges from offices, is that which declares, that "the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." By this paragraph, civil officers, in which the Judges are included, are removable only for crimes. Treason and bribery are named, and the rest are included under the general terms of high crimes and misdemeanors. Errors in judgment, or want of capacity to discharge the duties of the office, can never be supposed to be included in these words bigb crimes and misdemeanors. A man may misselate a cale in giving judgment, or manifest that he is incompetent to discharge the duties of a Judge, and yet give no evidence of corruption or want of integrity. To support the charge, it will be necessary to give in evidence some sacts that will shew, that the Judges.committed the error from wicked and corrupt motives.

3d. The power of this Court is in many cases superior to that of the Legislature. I have shewed, in a former paper, that this Court will be authorised to decide upon the meaning of the Constitution, and that, not only according to the natural and obvious meaning of the words, but also according to the spirit and intention of it. In the exercise of this government will receive their powers, so this government will receive their powers, so this government will receive their powers, for this power they will not be subordinate to, but above the Legislature. For all the departments of this government will re

vested the Legislature with their powers, vested the judicial with theirs—both are derived from the same source, both therefore are equally valid, and the judicial hold their powers independently of the Legislature, as the Legislature do of the judicial.—The Supreme Court then have a right, independent of the Legislature, to give a construction to the Constitution and every part of it, and there is no power provided in this system to correct their construction or do it away. If, therefore, the Legislature pass any laws, inconsistent with the sense the judges put upon the Constitution, they will declare it void; and therefore in this respect their power is superior to that of the Legislature.—In Eugland, the judges are not only subject to have their decisions set aside by the House of Lords, for error, but incases where they give an explanation to the laws or Constitution of the country, contrary to the sense of the Parliament, though the Parliament will not set aside the judgment of the Court, yet they have authority, by a new law, to explain a former one, and by this means to prevent a reception of such decisions. But no such power is in the Legislature. The Judges are supreme—and no law, explanatory of the Constitution, will be binding on them.

From the preceding remarks, which have been made on the judicial powers proposed in this system. vested the Legislature with their powers, vested the

law, explanatory of the Conflictution, will be binding on them.

From the preceding remarks, which have been made on the judicial powers proposed in this fyitem, the policy of it may be fully developed.

I have, in the course of my observations on this Constitution, affirmed and endeavoured to thew, that it was calculated to abolish entirely the State governments, and to melt down the States into one entire government, for every purpose as well internal and local, as external and national. In this opinion the opposers of the system have generally agreed—and tists has been uniformly denied by its advocates in public. Some individuals indeed, among them, will consess, that it has this tendency, and service in the state of the system of

the same to persuade the people, that it will be for their good to abolish the State governments as useless and burdensome.

Perhaps nothing could have been better conceived to facilitate the abolition of the judicial. They will be able to extend the linits of the general governments than the constitution of the judicial. They will be able to extend the linits of the general government gradually, and by insensible degrees, and to accommodate themselves to the temper of the people. Their decisions on the meaning of the Constitution will commonly take place in cases which arise between individuals, with waich the public will not be generally acquainted; one adjudication will form a precedent to the next, and this to a sollowing one. These cases will imbrediately affect individuals only; so that a series of determinations will probably take place before even the people will be informed of them. In the mean time all the art and address of those who with for the change will be employed to make converts to their opinion. The people will be told, that their State others, and State Legislatures are a burdea and expense without affording any folid advantage, for that all the laws passed by them, might be equally well made by the general Legislature. If to those who will be under their influence, and such who will be under their influence, and such who will submit to almost any change of government, which they can be persuaded to believe will case them of taxes, it is easy to see, the party who will savour the abolition of the State governments would be far from being inconsiderable.—In this situation, the general Legislature might pass one law after another, extending the general and abridging the State jurisdictions, and to fanction their proceedings would have a course of decisions of the judicial to whom the Constitutional mode of deciding upon the validity of the law, is with the Supreme Court, and neither people nor State Legislatures, nor the general Legislature can remove them or reverse their decrees.

Had the



A ten their perior. If they access their posets, as capture find, in the pine of the Comfination, more taxin was experiend in the letters, the geople from whom they derived their pure could consure taxin, was experiend in the letters, the geople from whom they derived their pure could consure taxin, and do their taxine the geople from averaging their rates for been sectioness of this state. A Condition is a compact of a people with their rates of the result of a people with their rates of the people to the compact of a people with their rates of their people with their people of their people with their people of their people with their people desired in the people of their peop ed it at their peril : il they exceed their powers, power is the last refort to determine the finde of the compair if they determine contrary to the understanding of the recolle, an appeal will lie to the people at the period when the raters are to be elected, and they will have it in their power to re-morely the veil; but when this power is toleged in the hands of men independent of the people, and the result is the result of the representatives, and who are one, of their representatives, and who are one, of their life to control them but entire a high and an end-

Affine Perfan bere hove foden bigbly of the Pieces again fit he are Conflictation, under the Signature of Philadelphicatios, I cook you to publif the follow-ing—that it may be generally known to subom our are indibted for these Publications.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY. T. the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

From the Persystems and course, "It is PCOLD as "A the Total B.S. The Response of dignly of "A DNTED STATES."

If the Engineers, importance and dignly of the Person of th

der the agnatures of the Centinal, Philadelphienfal, A Chilese of a free and independent State, and many other affunde titles. Would you not suppole that these springer authors have the fullest reason for their extraordinary real; that they well understood the course of account. their optimization and the state of portmental to the state of government, its origin and operation under all forms: That they have a particle knowledge of the state of government, its origin and operated and the state of governmental to the state of t dence and finction of fech endowments, they had venured to arriging the conside, the wideon, and even the laterity of those folected characters in whom you had placed forgreat a runti. And halfy, would you not frappose that these worthy authors, instigated by nonting but their high zeal for your welfare, had been signed to exceed the known limits of common decorant —There, indeed, are but restouched for positions of nonling list in deed, are but for the items with the signed of the control of the great control of the control of the control of the great control of the control of the control of the great control of the control of the control of the great control of the control of the control of the great control of the the majefty of the people, and those gentlemen who have endeared themselves to you, by every tie that should endear the illustrious patriot to his grate-

But it is time you flould know fome of thefe va-But it is time you mould know fome of these va-liant champions of the liberty and prosperity of A-merica. And first I shall introduce to the people of the United States the magnanimous author of the pieces figured Philadriphrashs, the rest of the the pieces agest a transaction of the public appearance hereafter.

I now lift up the lion's firm—and behold, good people, no lefs a personage than BENJAMIN WORKMAN, one of the well-born staters in the

WORKMAN, one of the well-born tuters in the University of Paunsfearina. Let us bout three years fince B. Workman left his vail eather in freind to honour this miferable coun-try with his angelt prefence. Soon after his arti-val, he condeficended to accept of the place of tutor in the university; and might fay with a certain brother adventurer,

But as for my letters of recommendation,

as he is, without a foot of land in our country, or

at he is, without a foot of land in our country, or property of any kind, has the damag impulsate the lifty on. In visually a land, the state of the land of the l

while to inspire, and particularly to B. Workman, which is inspired to the control of the contro

who would, it possible, ice you to catting each of ther's throats, that in the general confusion they may stand some chance of bettering a situation in lite, in which they have nothing to risk, but all

things to hope for. If any be worthy the conflictation of the traf-tice of our entiretty, whether the legislature hash for monificative and the state of the traffic of the first properties of the state of the state of the first properties of the state of the public transquitty. And it may hip be worthy, and the state of the state of the state of the public transquitty. And it may hip be worthy, the state of the state to the state of the state of the state of the state state, under the state of the st

fident Dickinion's administration, were avoired to the productions of a tutor in this unaversity, by the party in whole behalf they were written. But it may be reaffer appear that the Ceribbing joint of Vins. Street, are no more than the wrether than the control of the contro

† "Yet as freemen and citizens, determined to hand down to posserily faced librity unimpaired, one are fo-leasly bound, aribe bazard of our tortunes and lives, o oppose this base attempt of theirs to enslave our cawa-

By the Ship Mary, Capt. Barnard, and the Ship Neptune, Capt. Scott, both arrived at Boston from London, we have received The following late Advices, viz.

"other advantages," or plant of promonedation, "A first of the processing of the pro

world a mon difinal frene of bloodthed and desaftation, which will probably involve in it the greater part of Europe. Spain will oppose the Ruslians, England will assist the Empress, and France must

fupport Spain.
FRANKFORT SUR DE MAIN, Jan. 25. The Ottomans have formed four great armies: One in fervice of 100,000, the fecond in Bofinia of 60,000, the third in Beffarabia and Moldavis, where the chosen artillery are, and the fourth in the Crimea,

choice artillery are, and the fourth at the Crimes, of between 20 and 25,000 men.

Parts, Fib. 23. The greatest naval preparations are carrying on in all our feaports, to complete the number of our ships of the line to origin; and until that is accomplished to relaxation will take

pites the number of our flips of the line is or gelys; and and that in complication relatives with the pites—and pites—and the pites—and pites—and the pites—and the pites—and pites

are about three millions and a half for the owners a about affects millions enter into the treasury, and feven millions and a half go to the bracks of the public. Hence it is the Kings of Spain call these flocks, in their ordinances, the previous jewel of

Feb. 13. The Dutch Mail arrived yefterday, F.6. 15. The Dutch Mull arrived yellershys brought advices, that the Dism had refyld all terms of accommodation. The Grand Signar was brought advices, and upon thing the field himself plan was used upon thing the field himself plan was used upon thing the field himself plan was used to be sufficient to the field with the field was not been sufficient to the field with the field was not been sufficient to the field with the field was the field with the field was the field with the field with the field was the field was the field with the field was the field was the field with the field was the fiel

By a gentleman just arrived from St. Omer's we are informed, that two camps are ordered to be formed in French Flanders-one at Valenciennies,

are abstrand, that two camps are ordered to deare defined in the control of the

are fo many exceptions in the late amorely, that is rather tends to renew the flames of civil diffenting, than to quiet the minds of the people. Amongst the excepted persons are fix printers of different news-peopre, and it appears that those printers who are not, are not suffered to print a syllable on

who are not, are not fuffered to print a fylluble con Dutch Haffart.

Fig. 28. Vederody the America Ashallador, Fig. 28. Vederody the control Ashallador, Fig. 29. The correctly reported that France to obtained the fire navogation of the Red Sor, and that the energy to that effect has been figued as obtained the fire navogation of the Red Sor, and that the energy to that effect has been figued Figure 1997. The control of the control of the Figure 1997. The control of the Control Figure 2007. The control of the control of the position of Egypt; and shootly strong the control fufficient of the control of the control

their negligence in not engaging Government to counteract the intrigues of the French Court, or at least in not obtaining similar privileges to the

mitifh flag.

March 1. The political hemisphere at present is March i. The political hamilphere at prefentle extremyl (solides)—The Emprés propring a large flere forthe Mediterraneas—The Spanisch in equal fleet, forthe Mediterraneas—The Spanisch in equal fleet, or to opposite in-The French inclined to at fift the Turkis—and Grest-Britain compelled to provide for the protection of Ginzalata. The language of the Admirally is, that we find have an equipment of face vices middle the language variety and the contraction of Ginzalata.

the Spring. The Ruffian transports occasioned year-day no

from France; the general idea wers, that fome mo-tice had been given to our Ministers, that the French Court was under engagement to affilt the Torks, with fix or feven fail of the fine. Between forry and fifty laid of tenapour are now taking up for the Russian structe. Therefore to go to Petersarch with the fixed of the case to the property of the property of the rate in troops, and of the property of the pro-served the country, in their way to the Medi-

of act to this country.

Learness A sturr free Madrid, January 25,

Erreal of a latter free Madrid, January 25,

The na a prefen is the chief object of our
The na a prefen is the chief object of our
country of the country of the chief of our governmatrix of accept the naval force of this kingdom to
country of the line, and to review the plan devised by
the Marquis de Enfeands of effectually protecting

the Country of the

reading of the line and not even the first wave reading of the line and not even the first wave reading of the line and commerce it time of war.

"The whole of the Synaith says coulds of 1 and 1 and

of State, for the encouragement of the commer of France with the United States of America, day December 29, 1787-a copy of which we have been farnished with, by an obliging correspond ent—and which we intend giving our readers entire in our next. Of it—we can at prefent only fay, that the whale and cod fisheries of this country are is not sent. Of it-we can a prefers only loy, and the whale and confidence of this country are to receive from our differs on the country are to receive from our differs on the old to be completed to the country of t

adventurer, all the stranging when there are a large training to the stranging between the straining the straining between the strai

PROVIDENCE, APRIL 24-PROVIDE NCE, AFRE 24.
The Convention of the State of Maryland, for ratifying or rejecting the new Federal Conditions, or the control of the state of

formerly Part of the Province of Nova-Scotia.— They contin nodling day all papersance to ut. creeps the Remarks made by their Writers on the Line Riota (Carling, in Pennifysian), so Account which are published in them all, apparently with great Stittfaction. The Eyes of thefe envisor Neighbours are upon un-and they are forcetly loging, that by rejecting the proposed national Government we shall be thrown into Convultions and civel Wize.—After study in case of their Part pers the Proceedings had on this important Subject pers the Proceedings had on this important Subject by the Convention of Madificatives, the following is added, viz. ——"At the firme Lines, booverer, nime Articles were flated, as requilite to be considered by the Pederal Conventions, and admitted as Provincians into the new Conflictation—These feature extremely accellary to cust the Power of the Senata and Reprintatives of the Usina foron breat and Reprintatives of the Usina foron breath of the Reprintative of the Usina foron breath of the Reprintative of the Usina foron breath of the Cause Capital Conflictation of the Cause Capital Conflictation of the Cause Capital Conflictation of the Cause Capital Capita

the very fame Complaints urged against Congress, as were made the Ground of the late Disturbances, which separated America from Great-Britain—and

the very fame Compliants uspea against Competity, and the state of the People that if the new Conditions was adopted to Offices of Congerie would come and survey their best Farms for themselves, and it but the February their best Farms for themselves, and it but February Court, in times extreme Fart of the Consistent-where, being number to defend, they med life themselves, the consistent of the Consisten the Confliction has mee with in this State, has ar-rifed from Families who during the line Wreggle traffer from Families who during the line Wreggle that pully-acquired Fame of our illustrawa Com-mander in Chief, and was are perhaps more jadou-tated the world of the confliction of the con-tact that the world Selfrege of a free project of the confliction of the confliction of Convention the Hernitest (where (Richmonal)— of Convention the Hernitest (where (Richmonal)— of Convention the Hernitest (where (Richmonal)— of the confliction of the convention, yet even in 10 Objections titude to the Alfanshy, are presented to the confliction of the confliction of confliction of the confliction of the confliction, where the confliction of the con-clination of the confliction of the confliction of the deciract, in the Opinion, would establish of the confliction of the confliction of the con-line of the confliction of the confliction of the first confliction of the confliction of the con-line of the confliction of the confliction of the third of the confliction of the con-line of the confliction of the con-line of the confliction of the con-line of the con-line of the con-line of the con-tact of the

in a tumultuous Manner; and in the Attempt of dipperfe them, 4 or 5 Perfors were killed, and a Number wounded.—A Body of Militia being called in, the Roit was fupperfield.

The Ship General Washington, Capt. Jonathan Donnifon, of this Port, bound to the East-Indies, arrived at Madelita, on the 29th of January latt—

Il on-board well.

The Ship Triftram, Capt. Warner, of this Port,

is arrived at Dublin, after a Paffage of 5 Weeks.
A late London Paper contains the following beautiful Character of the late Soame Jenyns, Efq; tiful Character of the late Soame Jenyas, Edg. (Author of the internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, a Volume of Differtations, &c. &c.)—

**Friday the Remains of that very valaable Gentleman, Soame Jenyas, were interred in the Family Burial Place in Cambridgelhire.—The Executors Dr. Lott, Mr. Cole, and other Friends attended extremely according to cardy the Power of the Se-hia Opinion is to bego, it is vain to look for a bet-man and Repreferenties of the Union form interter. At a least limit in Livinher, his Heal, it is ferring too much in the Government of the States was the Bed of Death, feemed to be that, which of place by Delevence—Thiele, with the Form of I. I was unradied, mack at Elect, and foil of living-th find. Upon the whole, it forms egithent, that staff, he bed on the Calpha he and yield the Calpha to the Calpha that the Calpha the staff of the Calpha the calp

A very general ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN GOODS. Bc. Bc. Bc

A CONSIGNMENT. CONSISTING of Linens, Chintz, Cali-coes, Flemish Sheetings, Dutch Lace, Tapes, Silk Waitleoat Patterns, Worlted Ditto, Haslem Stripes, Nankeens, Hat-Linings, fine Linen bordered Handkerchiefs, and several other Articles. to be fold very cheap for the ready Money, at Tolebb& William Ruffell's Store. Providence, April, 1788.

For NEW-YORK and ALBANY, The SLOOP POLLY,

JOHN JACOBS, Maltor,
JOHN JACOBS, Maltor,
VILL fall the First of May next.—For
Freight and Passing apply to the Master
on-board.—She is well accommodated for Passing at Mr. Mores Brown's Wharsf.
Providence, April 22, 1788.

GARDEN SEEDS. TACOB HARDENBERG,

HAGOB HARDEN BERG,

HAS for Sale, at the Market-House, Houspurand other early PEAS, and all other knowledges
of Carden Seeds, which he will fell on the nost
reasonable Terms for Cash 3—they are all of liak
Years Growth, and most of them from Seeds imparted from Farrage. As House who has himrest; trowth, and moit of them from Seeds im-ported from Europe. At Hours when the Mar-ket-Houfe is thut, he will attend, with his Seeds at Meffrs. Power and Tillinghaft's Shop. Previdence, April 24, 1788.

CARDS.

The Subferiber's make all Kinds of Wool, at their Shops opposite the Market-House, and next Door to Gen. Thayer's Tavem, directly opposite Door to Gen. Thayer's Tavern, directly opposite the Court-Holes;—which they will fall by the Groce, Dozen or ingle Pair, at the loweft Raus for Cath.—3416.

Of all Kinds uffed in the Suddlery, Chaife and Card-Making Brancher, of the beft Quility.—We return the Public our finerest and offall and the Card-Making Brancher, of the beft Quility.—

Encouragements heretofore received, and with a Continuance of their Favors—which we alk with Continuance of their Favors—which we ask with the more Considence, as we warrant our Work to be good.—All Orders will be faithfully attend-ed to, by the Public's humble Servants,

ASA HOPKINS, GEORGE BRADFORD. Pennidence, April 23, 1788.

A NY Perious political of those Six per Cent, whereof a Third Quarter Lett is ordered to be pild, and are definous of disposing of them, or to receive the Monoty due to them from the Trefarry, may have their Busheri engociated with Fidelity and Disposit, on readouble Tensis, by applying at the Office of THOD DO 100 TENS.

Who has to L.E.T. A BOTLDING, or WORK-SHOP, Northward of hi Dwelling-Houle, with a Floor Area of a feet by z.e., faintile for the Budiers of oil.

**Rept Computer Windth Weight, Classi-Makes, Sale, Sale,

Providence, April 23, 1798.

ed it at their peril: ik they exceed their power or lought to find, in the furit of the Confliction more than was expressed in the letter, the perform whom they derived their power could read shem, and do themselves right; and indeed I teens other remedy that the people can have agotheir rulers for the conactments of this nature. Constitution is a compact of a people with rulers; if therulers break the compact, the phave a right and ought to remove them an themselves justice; but in order to enable the do this with the greater facility, those whom people choose at thated periods, should have power in the last refort to determine the fently compact; if they determine contrary the understanding of the people, an appeal will the people at the period when the rulers are elected, and they will have it in their power smedy the evil; but when this power is lodg the hands of men independent of the people of their representatives, and who are not, contionally, accountable for their opinions, no we left to control them but swith a high and an spiretched arm. stretched arm.

Mr. WHEELER,

As some Persons here bave spoken bigbly of the ravainst the new Constitution, under the Signatus

MONITOR, No. 6. EMULATION.

If thy foul thirstell for bonour, if thy ear bath any pleagure in the voice of praise, raise thyself from the dust subserve; thou art made, and exalt thy aim to fomething that is praise-worthy.

The oak that now spreadith its branches towards the beavens, was once but an acorn in the bowels of the certification.

the heavens, was once but an acorn in the bowels of the carth.

Endeavour to be first in thy calling, whatever it be; neither let any one go before thee in well-doing: Nevertheless, do not eavy the merits of another, but improve thine own talents.

Scorn also to depress thy competitor by any dissonest or unworthy incibad; strive to raise thyself above him only by excelling him; so shall the contest for superiority be crowned with honour, if not with success.

By a wirtingus emulation the spirit of a man is exalted within him; be pameted after same, and resoiceth as a racer to run his course.

He right like the palm-tree in spite of oppression; and, as an eagle in the simment of beaven, he soareth aloss, and fixely his eye upon the glories of the sun. Theexamples of emment men are un his visions by night, and his delight is to follow thern all the day long.

He formeth great designs, he respected in the execution thereof, and his name goeth forth to the ends of the world.

But the heart of the envious man is gall and hitter-

the rowerld.

But the heart of the envious man is gall and hitternej; his tongue spitteth wenom; the success of his
neighbour brewicht his rest.

Ile street in his cell repining; and the good that
happeneth to another, is to him an evil.

Elatred and mulice seed upon his heart, and there is

Hatred and mulice feed upon his heart, and there is no reft in him.

He freleth in his oven breast no love of goodness, and therefore believesh his neighbour is like unto him, elf.

He end a vours to deprecease those that excel him, and putteth an evil interpretation on all their doings.

He lieth on the watch, and meditates missibile; but the delegiation of more pursient him; he is crupted as a spiair in his oven web.

INFORMATION, For the Benefit of fineb VESSELS as may be defined for NEWBURY-PORT, or otherwise fall into IP-

W O Light Houses have been lately erested on the north end of Plumb-Island, at the entrance of Merrimack River, which are kept contiantly lighted from fun-set to sun, rise.

When any vessel shall fall into this Bay, or shall be forced in by distrets of weather, and shall make these lights, she may run safely in, over Newbury-Bar, observing the proper time of tide, and taking care to keep the two lights in one, until slie gets within twice her length of the shore; then directing her course by the beach where is bold water, she may proceed until abreast of the Western Light-House, where is good and safe anchorage in three sathoms of water.

A vest-lighting near aboard the rocks off Cape-Ann, called the Salvages, and steering N. W. about sive leagues, will come up with the Bar in about ten lithous of water—there is good auchorage in twelve sathoms of water about half a league short of the Bar.

The Light-Houses now bear due East and West of each other, and are so constructed as so be move-

I ne Light-Houles now bear due Bait and Welt of each other, and are so conflicted as to be moveable; and care will be taken in case the Bar shifts to place them in such a situation as that the soregoing direction will always be a good guide to strangers. The Marine Society and other gentlemen of Newbury-Port, in the course of the last summer

caused to be erecited upon Plumb. Island three small houses for the reception of such unfortunate Mariners as may be cast on thore there. They are studied near the beach, about three miles as funder, and high poles erected on them. In each of them are deputited fire-works and proper suel for speedi-

ly kindling a fire.—it is hoped that no person will make a wanton use of these means of preservation, so humanely provided for the most distressed of our

Strangers who may be driven upon Plumb-If-land, or the fandy beaches of Salitbury, or Hampton, are earneilly cautioned to continue on-board their vessel, if possible, until the tide hall leave them, when they can safely proceed on shore in search of the above-mentioned houses.—The number of instances of satal miscarriage, which have attended those who have too suddenly forsaken their vessel, which has afterwards been found safe and dry, and the almost constant safety of those who have continued on-board, are a ferious consistent on the propriety of this advice.

N. B. There are seven seet of water on the shoal part of the bar at low-water, and at half-tide better than eleven seet.

Newbary-Pert, April 2, 1788.

DIRECTIONS
For failing in and out of Boston Bay, from Cape-Cod
or Cape-Ann, to Boston Light-House.

or Cape-Ann, to Bofton Light-House.

THE Light stands on a small island at the N. entrance of the channel, about 65 feet high.

To steer for it from Cape-Cod, your course is W.
N. W. when within one league of the Cape. From Cape-Cod to the Light-House is about 16 leagues.
From Cape-Ann to the Light-House, the course is S. W. distance to leagues. After making the Light, and the wind siir, you may bring it to bear W. b. N. or W. N. W. and then run for it, till you come within two cables length of it. If the weather is bad you cannot get a pilot from the Light-House: After running abreast of it, so as to bring it to bear N. b. E. you may run W. b. S. about one mile and an half to Nantasket-Road, and you may anchor from 7 to 5 stahoms in safety. To about one mile and an half to Nantaket. Road, and you may anchor from 7 to 5 fathoms in fafety. To work into Bolton Bay, you may Itand to the Southward till you bring the Light to bear W. N. W. and to the Northward till you bring it to bear W. S. W. till you come within one league of the Light; then you must not Itand to the Northward any further than to bring it to bear W. b. N. and to the Southward to bring it to bear W. N. W. You may anchor in the bay in safety, if the wind is off the shore.

the fhore.

The Light at Cape-Ann stands on an island, named Thatcher's Island; the two Lights bear of each other when in one S. S. W. ½ S. and N. N. E. ½ N. To go outside the Londoner or Thatcher's Island ledge, you must give the Light one league distance.

THOMAS KNOX, Branch Pilot (for the Port of Bosson.

GERSHOM JONES,
Pewterer, Coppersinith and Brazier,
In Wessminster-Street, Providence, next Door to Mr.
Jacob Whitman's,

In Westminster-Street, Providence, next Door to Mr. Jacob Whitman's,

A K E S and sells all Kinds of Pewter Ware, Wholesale and Retail, warranted to be equal, is not superior, to any imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchased in America; allo, all Sorts of BRAZIERY, viz. Brass Kettles, Coffee-Pots, Sauce-Pans, Skillets, Skimmers, Ladles, &c. &c.—He makes STILLS and WORMS, of all Sizes, on a new Construction, proved by Experience to consume less Fuel, and produce at least One per Cent. more Spirit, than the common Stills, soate of which, in this Town, containing 1500 Gallons, will run offin Ten Hours from the Kindling the Fire under them.—He returns his best Thanks to his Customers for their past Favours, and begs Leave to inform them, and all others, who wish to encourage those of essential mustactures, and will please to honour him with their Commands, that they may depend on the utmost Punctuality and Dispatch.

N. B. Cash, or any of the above Articles, will be given for old Pewter, Brass, or Copper.

A Journeyman PEWTERER, well recommended, may have constant Employ, and good Wages, by applying as above.

70HNPEARSE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public,
That he carries on the PAINTINGBUSINESS in all its Branches, at the Store
at the Southwest Corner of the Market. House, in
Providence. —Those who please to savour him
with their Custom may depend on the utmost Fidelity, and as much Dispatch as the Work will
admit. —He keeps for Sale—Paints of all Kinds,
both ground in Oil and dry:—also. Putty, Oil,
&c. &c. —He takes this Method to return his
hearty Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Providence, April 2, 1788.

ANTE

TWO Journeymen PAPER-MAKERS, at the Paper-Mill in Providence.—Good Encouragement will be given by CHRISTOPHER OLNEY.

March 18, 1788.

70HN WARD & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, opposite the Friends'
Meeting-House, Providence.

OHEA Tea of the first Quality, in half
Chelts and smaller Quantity—Powder of best
Quality, in Quarter-Casks of 27 lb. Sugar, Chocolace, Flour, Sherry Wine, Brandy, West-India
and New-England Rum, Molasses, Turpentine,
Soap, German Steel, Crockery Ware.—A Confignment of Chintzes, Calicoes, Irish and printed
Linens, 7-8ths and 11-8th Checks, from the Manusactories, very low.——Also, a sew Pieces of
Broadcloths, Dussils, Blankets, Linen and Silk
Handkerchiefs, black Mode, black Gauze, and
some saleable Asticles of Hardware.

Moreens, Durants, Shalloons, Tammies, Calimancoes.

limancoes.

Providence, March 6, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 28th
of the prefent Month, at the Shop lately occupied by
Mr. ABNER 'THAYER, deceased, neur the MillBridge, in Providence,

Bridge, in Providence,
UNDRY Articles of Houshold Furniture,
Wearing Apparel, an Eight-Day Clock, and
fome Public Securities, with a Variety of other
Articles, which were the Property of faid Deceafed.—The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of faid, Day, if the Weather should prove
fair; if not, the first fair Day.

Providence April 10, 1788.

Providence, April 10, 1783.

A

A GREEABLE to a Request from several Proprietors of the above Township, I do hereby notify all Persons who are interested, to meet, either in Person, or by Agent, at the House of Mr. Andrew Williams, Innholder, in Providence, on Monday, the 28th Instant, at 20'Clock in the Assertion, to take into Consideration a Letter received from Dr. Junathan Arnold, containing certain Proposals for laying out said Township, and transact fuch other Business as may be laid before them. hip, and transact ruen sullaid before them.

THOMAS SMART, P. Clerk.

April 10th, 1788.

STOP THIEVES!!

N the Night following the 101h Instant, the Store of the Subscriber was broken open, and a Number of Articles taken our, to the Value of Fifty Dollars—supposed to be stolen by Two Negroes—One of whom was named CAESAR, about 30 Years of Age, small of Stature;—the other named CUFF, about the same Height, but thicker built.—Said Negroes are supposed to be gone towards Boston.—Whoever will take and secure them, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by me

DAVID HOLMES.

Woodsock, April 141b, 1788.

Woodflock, April 141b, 1783

TAKENOTICE!

L L Persons indebted for Tickets in SMITH-FIELD and CUMBERLAND BRIDGE LOT-FERY, who neglect to make Payment by the 10th of May next, may depend on being fued, without further Notice.

DAVID SAYLES,

Smithfield, April 12, 1788.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, having allowed Nine Months from this Date for the Creditors to the Efface of Samuel Dorrance, Eq: late of Voluntown (Councilicut) deceased, to exhibit their Claims against faid Estate; those who neglect to bring in their Claims, well attested, within faid Time, will be legally debarred: And all who are indebted to faid Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

Marcaret Dorrance, John Dorrance, John Dorrance, Voluntown, April 1, 1788.

State of Rhode-Mand, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That Peleg Arnold, of Cranston, in the County of Providence, Yeoman, on the 4th Day of January, 1788, at my Dwelling-House at Smithfield, lodged with me the Sum of £ 26 21 6d, lawful Money; being in full of the Cost and Interest due on a certain Judgment of Court and Execution, obtained against the faid Peleg Arnold by Sincon Smith, of Warwick, in the County of Kent, Yeoman, and Martha his Wife, at March Term in the County of Providence, 1787, on an Action of Trespass and Ejectment: That the faid Peleg Arnold hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the said Simeon Smith and Martha his Wife hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness,

A. Mathewson, J. C. Pleas. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PROVIDENCE: Printed by B. WHEELER, at his Office, in Westminster-Street, opposite Theodore Foster, Esq;'s, and next Door to his Office; --- where Subscriptions for this Paper, Advertisements, and Letters of Intelligence are thankfully received, and the Printing-Business prosecuted with Fidelity and Dispatch.