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THE

[Number 223.]



UNITED STATES CHRONICLE:

Political, Commercial, and Historical.

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> THURSDAY, April 3, 1788.

Massachusetts State Convention.

Massachusetts STATE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, January 22. P. M.

Serion 8th, fill under confideration.

R. Symmes. Mr. President, in such an allembly as this, and on a subject, that puzzles the oldest politicians, a young anan, Sir, will scarcely dare to think for hinself; but if he venture to speak, the effort must certainly be greater. This Convention is the first must certainly be greater. This convention is the first representative body in which I have been honoured with a seat, and men will not wonder that a scene at once some, and so august, should consuse, opposes, and almost disqualify me to proceed.

Sir, I with to be peak the candour of the Convention—that candour which I know, I need but ask to have it extended to me, while I make a few

Sir, I wish to be speak the candour of the Convention—that candour which I know, I need but ask to have it extended to me, while I make a sew indigested observations on the paragraph now in debate. I have hitherto attended with diligence but no great anxiety, to the reasoning of the ablest partizans on both sides of the question. Indeed I could have wished for a more effectual, and (if I may term it so) a more feeling representation in the lower house, and for a representation of the people in the senate—I have oeen and till an desirous of a rotation in office, to prevent the small perpetuation of power in the same men.—And I have not been able clearly to see why the place and manner of holding elections should be in the disposal of Congress.

But, Sir, in my humble optimion, these things are comparatively the lesser things of the law.—They doubtless have their influence in the grand effect, and to are effential to the system—But, Sir, I view the festion to which we have at length arrived, as the cement of the fabric, and this clause as the key-stone, or (if I may apply the metaphor) the magic talisman on which the state of it depends. Allow me, Sir, to recal to your remembrance that yesferday, when States were in doubt about granting to Congress a five per cent. imposs, and the simple power of regulating trade—the time, when so congress a five per cent. imposs, and the supplies hand—and the most obvious utility could scarcely extort it from the people. It appears to me of some importance, to consider this matter, and to demand complete satisfaction upon the question, why an unlimited power in the affair of taxation, is so for required? Is our situation so vaily different, that the powers so lately sufficient, are now but the dust of the balance? I observe, Sir, that many men, who within a few years past, were stremuous opposers of an augmentation of the power of Congress, are now the warmest advocates of power, so large as not to admit of a comparison with those which they opposed. Cannot some of them that the

thore of the intitude, voltate into the other, and that we have no men among us to whom we can entitle the philosophic task of pointing out the golden mean?

At present, Congress have no power to lay taxes, '&c. nor even to compel a compliance with their requisitions. May we not suppose, that the members of the great Convention, had severely self the impstency of Congress, while they were in it, and therefore were rather too keenly set for an effectual increase of power? That the difficulties they had encountered, in obtaining decent requisitions, had wrought in them a degree of impatience, which prompted them to demand the purse-strings of the nation, as if we were iniolvent, and the proposed Congress were to compound with our creditors? — Whence, Sir, can this great, I had almost faid, this bold demand have originated? Will it be said that it is but a consistent and necessary part of the general system? I shall not deny these gentlemen the praise of inventing a system completely consistent with itself, and pretty free from contradiction—but I would ask, I shall expect to be answered, how a system can be necessary for ast, of which this is a consistent and necessary part?

But, Sir, to the paragraph in hand—Congress, &c. Here, Sir (however kindly Congress may be pleased to deal with us) is a very good and valid conveyance of all the property in the United States—to certain uses indeed, but those uses capable of any constantion the trustee may think proper to make. This body is not amenable to any tribu-

nal, and therefore, this Congress can do no wrong. It will not be denied that they may tax us to any extent, but some gentlemen are sond of arguing that this body never will do any thing but what is for the common good. Let us consider that matter.

Faction, Sir, is the vehicle of all transactions in public bodies, and when gentlemen know this so well. I am rather surprized to hear them so singuine in this respect. The prevalent saction is the body—these gentlemen, therefore, must mean that the prevalent saction will always out number the men of less and selfish principles. From this it would follow, that no public measures was ever wrong, because it must have been passed by the majority, and so, I grant no power ever was, or will be abused—In short, we know that all governments have degenerated, and consequently have abused the powers reposed in them, and why we should imagine better of the proposed Congress than of myriads of public bodies who have gone before them, I cannot at present conceive.

Sir, we ought (I speak it with submission) to consider that what we now grant from certain motives well-grounded at present, will be exacted of posterity as a prerogative when we are not alive to testify the tacit conditions of the grant—that the wisdom of this age will shen be pleaded by those in power—and that the cession we are now about to nuske will be actually clothed with the venerable habit of ancestral function.

Therefore, Sir, I humbly presume we ought not to take advantage of our situation in p. int of time, so as to bind posterity to be obedient to laws, they may very possibly disapprove, nor expose timen to a rebellion which at that period will very probably end only in their farther subjugation.

The paragraph in question is an absolute decree of the people. The Congress shall have power—it does not say that they shall exercise it—but our necessities say, they may state, shall be a part of the national revenue—and besides, Congress may lay an impost on the produce and manusactures of the country, which

tant a matter as that of property. I will not defcend, Sir, to an abuse of this future Congress, until it exilts, nor then, until it mishehaves, nor then,
tinless I dare. But I think that some certain revenue amply adequate to all necessary purposes,
upon a peace establishment, but certain and definite would have been better, and the collection of
it might have been guaranteed by every State to
every other. We should then have known to what
we were about to subscribe, and should have chearfully granted it.—But now, we may indeed grant,
but who can chearfully grant be known not what?
Again, Sir, I object to the equality of these duties through the States. It matters not with me,
in the present argument, which of them will suffer
by this proportion.—Some probably woll, as the
consumption of dutied articles will not, if we may
judge from experience, be uniform in all.

But say some, with whom I have conversed, it
was for this reason that taxes were provided, that
by their assistance the defect of duties in some States
ought to be supplied. Now then, let us suppose
that the duties are so laid, that if every State paid
in proportion, to that which paid most, the duties
alone would supply a frugal treasury. Some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
will pay but half their proportion, and some States
of all able to pay a land-tax, and therefore, I do
not see but this tax would operate most against
those who are least able to pay it.

I humbly fubmit it, Sir, whether, if each State had its proportion of some certain gross sum assigned according to its numbers, and a power was given to Congress to collect the same, in case of default in the State, this would not have been a staire Contlitution.— For, Sir, I also disapprove of thre power to collect, which is here vested in Congress—it is a power, Sir, to burden us with a standing army of ravenous collectors—harpies perhaps from another State, but who, however, were never known to have bowels for any purpose, but to fatten on the life-blood of the people. In one age or two this will be the case, and when the Congress shall become tyrannical, these vultures, their servants, will be the tyrants of the village, by wraste presence, all freedom of speech and action will be taken away.

Sir, I shall be told that these are imaginary evils.

sir, I shall be told that these are imaginary evils Sir, I finalise to find that there are thanginary evils—but I hold to this maxim, that power was never given (of this kind efpecially) but it was exercifed, nor ever exercifed but it was finally abufed. We must not be amufed with handfome probabilities, but we must be affured that we are inno danger, and that this Congress could not distress us, if they were ever so much disposed.

but we muit beaffured that we are inno danger, and that this Congress could not distress us, if they were ever so much disposed.

To pay the debts, &c.

These words, Sir, I consess are an ornament to the page: And very usifical worns—But they are too general to be understood as any kind of limitation of the power of Congress, and not very easy to be understood at all. When Congress have the purse, they are notconsined to rigid exconomy, and the word debts here is not confined to debts already contracted, or indeed, if it were, the term "general welfare" might be applied to any expenditure whatever. Or istroould not, who shall dare to gains ay the proceedings of this body at a future day, when according to the course of nature it shall be too firmly fixed in the saidle, to be overthrown by any thing but a general insurrection; an event not to be expected considering the extent of this continent, and is it were to be expected, a sufficient reason in itself for rejectin this or any Constitution. And I hope the aniversality of it may be fingular; but it may be easily freen that it tends to produce in time, as universal powers in every other respect. As the poverty of public bodies, whether so long the purse of its sovereign with that parsimony, which results from a sense of the Constitution, where no suggregate, prevents tyranny. A nation cannot, perhaps, do a more politic thing than to supply the purse of its sovereign with that parsimony, which results from a sense of the labour it costs, and so to compel him to comply with the genius of his people, and conform to their situation, and whose maxims are yet entirely unknown.

Sir, I wish the gentlemen, who so ably advocate this instrument, would enlarge upon this formidable clause, and I most sincound and whose maxims are yet entirely unknown.

Sir, I wish the gentlemen, who so ably advocate this instrument, would enlarge upon this formidable clause, and I most sincound the provides; and the interior approve the form, or be better subjects under it.

Mr. Jones (Bes

will looner approve the form, or be better tubjec's under it.

Mr. Jones (Beston) enlarged on the various checks
which the Constitution provides; and which he said
formed a security for liberty, and prevented power
from being abused:—The frequency of elections of
the democratic branch—Representation apportioned to numbers—The publication of the Journals
of Congres, &c. Gentlemen, he said, had compared the people of this country, to those of Rome,
—but, he observed, the comparison was very erroneous—the Romans were divided into two claffes—the nobility and plebians—the nobility kept
all kinds of knowledge to their own clafs; and the
plebians were in general very ignorant—and whea
unemployed, in time of peace, were ever ready for
revolt, and to follow the dictates of any detigning
patrician: But, continued the worthy gentleman,
the people of the United States, are an enlightened

WED NESD AY, Transcrays, A. M.
Mr. From collapse, the fail, to make a less collecMr. From collapse, the fail, to make a less collecGradleson, he fail, a different parts of the basic,
cought on the fail of t Mr. P. objected to the term for which the Samuer to the chain, for, full he, confidency they are to open as a three to the chain, for, full he, confidency they are to open as a three to the term the term of the chain for a long period than the representative. In religion to the combilitation of the Union, continued to the combilitation of the Property of the Combine of the Brook of the fovereignty, how a fovereign power could exist within a fovereign power—and that he wished the doubts on his mind might be folved. Col. Varnum, in answer to an inquiry, why a

bill of rights was not annexed to this Conflictution, faid, that by the Conflictution of Maffachufetts, the iegilturer have a right to maje affans not trippe, and to the Cookmison—Now, fay he, if there are the control of the control o legislature have a right to make all laws not repuga foreign enemy—and each was bound to exert its utmoil ability to oppose that enemy; but it had been done at our expense in a great measure—and there was no way to provide for a remedy; because hem done at our cripôtic in a great mentire-medite there was no sur private for a remely, becaufe four-mention of sury State—not to correc dellaquest four-mention of sury State—not to correc dellaquest those States which will not comply with egoal resultance of the surface of

Mr. Chian fall, that this classic gives power to Congretio to levy ducies, excisits, simpols, &cc.—Comdering the trail delegated to Congretio, that they are to "proude for the common defence, promote the general welfare," &c.—If this is to be the objected being delegated to which powers to the control of quires it. Mr. C. contended that it was the power of the people concentred to a point—that as all power is lodged in them, that this power ought to he furgreeme. He showed the necessity of its being power is lodged in them, that this power ought the fupreme. He showed the accessity of its bein so, not only for our common defence, but for our Congress must provide for the common defence,

will informed prople—and intellecting and earlier for an earlier for the property of the prope fection was left out, the whole would fall to the ground.—I think fo too—as it is all of a piece.—We are now fixing a national confolidation. This fection, I look upon it, is big with mifchiefs.—Congrefs will have power to keep flanding armier, are great Mr. Piir lays, flanding armies are dangerous—keep your militain order—we don't want grous—keep year militain order—we don't went landing arains. A gentleman faid, we are a rich landing arains. A gentleman faid, we are a rich was a rich landing arains. Then why shall we not wait of the state of th posing it.—By only the intered!. Don't let us, so not it... Stall not Mikeshoffer be a melianome on the stall not make the stall not stall not all not stall Detter Interest in the control tendency, way as in the cannot Rop up the Thamas: But, Mr. Preident, most Rop up the Thamas: But, Mr. Preident, most Rop up the Thamas: But, Mr. Preident, most with the control that the control th men iay this fection is an clear as the fun, and that all power is retained which is not given. But where is the bill of rights which fhall check the power of this Congrefs, which fhall fay, rhus far fluidly come and no farther.—The fafety of the people depends on a bill of rights—If we bill do n a fandy foundation is it likely we shall shand? I apply to the feelings of the Convention. There are lone parts of this Confitution which I cannot diget; and, Sir, shall we feellow a large bone for the fake of a little meat? Some fay, swallow the

whole now, and pick out the bone afterwards. But I fay, let us pick off the meat, and throw the bone away.

This fedtion Sir, takes the purse-strings from the people. England has been quoted for their fidelity—but did their constitution ever give such a power as is contained in this Constitution? Did they ever allow Parliament to vote an army but for one year? But here we are giving Congress power to vote an army for two years—to tax us without limitation—no one to gainfay them, and no inquiry yearly, as in Britain.—Therefore, if this Conftiyearly, as in Britain.—Therefore, it this Conflictution is got down, we shall alter the system entirely, and have no checks upon Congress.

The Rew Mr. Nika withed the hone, gentleman would point out the limits to be prescribed to the

powers given by this fection.

Mr. WHEELER, Please to give the following a Place in your impartial, Chronicle, and you will oblige a Number of your Readers. To the patriotic REPUBLICANS of the State of

REODE-ISLAND, Sc. Remember, O mp Friend; I be leave, the rights,
The gen reus plan of power, diliveral drown,
From get a age, by your removal of perfection,
So dearly bought, the price of fe much blood,—
O! let them never perify in your hands,
But peoply remymite them to your children.—Addif.

Friends and Countrymen,

Fried and Construen.

E united, be firm, and religitety perfevere in http:// be firm, and religitety perfevere in http:// be firm, and religitety perfevere in http:// be firm, and http:// be firm, and deliver your defereing country from the impeding run with which its threatened, and your name; shall be handed down with unfallied praise and glery or the laren age of polterity; whilst and glory to the latch ages of pollerin; whilst you tenemies, the foculators, contrioners, source, falle ferrads, and the whole tribe of hyperceres, that ferrads, and the whole tribe of hyperceres, that the state of the state

"I marval, uniquie't, by case bette back,
"And dama dake to bevery and it is dead."
Olderre the Landholder, No. 13, in the Circunicle of the 27th inflant, the author of that inflamous pirce has put off his make, and like one of
Million's devil to Celeries for open war, and ity,
"of sulles more suspert I beging at," but " "more
closif, armed unith boll-plant and 1977, all at ver
all " liberty)." In the bit agreement policy of
white more twelvy in the bit agreement be back. —shi man 'arrely's is nhis lift agonies—he emit from account for he public money he myinliy holds in his hands, or procure the adoption of the new Conflictation; adeptaining of this, and being appre-hensive that julice will foon overtake him, has a conflictation; adoption of the conflictation of the levelled his halphenous production at he particolic majority of this devoted state.—I shall only fay to him, what was applied to a charafter not an hun-dredth part to infrancous.—

"Re-wired on these walls, do all than's haft;

"Be within at this will, do all that's haft;
"Brackins they fill the market of thy race,"
Now, while I am feptaking of the about instance
of the suggedly, I cannot before mentioning scople of little paltry requer, who as gualers to the
more important once, have been plated into pubtic concumpe—the first in a piece dated at Cumberland, appeared in the Chronicle of the 20th infinant—the latter in the Neuport Herald of the
fines dated the Chronicle of the 20th inhant—the latter in the Newport Herald of the fine date;—hele blotters and profaners of puger, are endeavouring to call the odium justly due to them and their party, apon the Queker; and to draw them in to be a party against the prefers ad-ministration: This is an artist fisefile, and if they do not extricate themselves from the foure, it may operate to their differenties, effectally again

do not certificate themfelvers from the fours; it may present to hear dishurange, effectivity against appropriate the control of the control your of it, with an uniform liability; and upon that ground only the money now circulates;—it is true they have hitherto acted uniform and jult, but floodl they repeal or alter any law on which the credit of the money refleth, they would be highly culpable; for it would be the height of injunice after depreciating it by law, to force one part of after depreisiting it by low, to free one part of the community or review it, whill the forms the other form it.—If the more has depreciated, it is, emitty owng to the appellions it has received in a first lab, by repelling or altering the Lini-ite a first lab, by repelling or altering the Lini-tion-Act —sills afthey very july look upon as the course face of the temple of freedom, and the course faces of the temple of freedom, and for on-follow, and then our mony and our freedom its foundation—or the face of the course of the foundation—of the course of the course of the would preint opened, "it and the first," and the prin-ce of the face and a mar behand."

ed to fee ten members coming from the rase towns of Newport and Providence, with influctions to use their influence for effecting the rain of the money :--what, in the name of common fenfe, do thefa men mean to trample on the laws and authority, and arrogate to themselves the government of the men men to trample on the laws and submitly, and a strongest to themselves the government of the and a register to themselves the government of the strongest o

PARIS (France) Dec. 13. COLLECTION of the most interesting A COLLECTION of the most interesting

ginling of next Janaey. Attrapper will appear terry neckon at iduals, and the indications are retrieved to the control of the

bability to be expected from this uncommon

Extrad of a letter from Bois-le-Duc, Nov. 13. "Language can give but a feeble idea of the ravages and diforders that have prevailed here from Thursday the 8th to the following Saturday.— Thurfay the 80 to the following Starraby-Drams were being inceffantly to raw, and gean Drams were being inceffantly to raw, and gean to the control of the control of the control of the starrab of the control of the of the three was in danger. The three was in danger and the three was in danger. The to the to go governable to multi-condition of the flat did for the flat did for the flat did forder. They arrived about soon on Saurday, and did forder to higher three was the flat did forder to the flat did forder three flat did flat did forder three flat did flat di on the following day, we were builty employed in loading carris with goods that had been carried out of the houses of their respective owners, and put in hiding places till they could conveniently be carried away. In the gardens, the hedres, and in moning places uil they could conveniently be carried away. In the gardens, the hedges, and the walls, money and jewels were found, which have been relibered to their feveral proprietors whenever they could be afcertained. But a con-fiderable part, and that the molt valuable of the property, has been carried off by the rioters."

NEW-YORK, March 18. N.E.W.-Y.O.R.K., March 18.

This day (we have been informed) the Legislature of this State will adjourn, to the first Tuefday, in January nett.—The Senate shaving passed a refolution of non-concurrence to that of the Alfembly, for meeting at New-York, his Excellency the Governor is authorized to convene the Legislature of the Contract of the Contra lature at fuch place, as he shall, by Proclamation,

lature at fach place, as he shall, by Proclamation, be pleased to appoint.

S. A. L. E. M., March 25,

An obliging correspondent has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to his friend in this county, dated March the motion of merical of a state from a stream of the control of the state of the s we may clearly observe in their plans already, evi-dear intentions to entangle us in their diffureta.— It will be impossible for us to remain neuter, and pursue our true interrit, unless we shall have a na-tional Government for effectually regulating our affairs, and controlling the conduct of our own citizens."

We are unhappy in having to mention, the loss of the thip june.

Elias Harvett Derry, Elq; of this town,

fulled from this port in January lat, for the Cape

tilled from this port in January lat, for the Cape

of Good-Hope, commanded by Capt. Harry Elkins. After being out about a bours, experience

ign on adverfively or weather, act in the morning,

and the control of the later in the conting.

The control of the later is the later in the control of

the control of the later in th terror fore and att; it o rapid win the increase of water, and fo furprising the report, that overflow-ing delpair had well migh fivallowed them up, by the time they could call all hands. Vain were re-peated endeavours to escape the liquid fate their fituation threatened, and separate themselves from the unalterable lot of the hip. The most arduous

attempts of all on based to fedure their lives, were almost yielded to the foveregary of the fin, when its power appeared in their, with the second property of the fin when the power appeared in their, with extreme difficulty, they at length commanded, as the ultimate preferenciation filter fives; for in their then so mission of the second with a second with the s liked here in the English language, under the ti-tile of "General Advertifier for Great-British, irs-land, and the United States of America," the bes-land, and the United States of America, "the bes-tiep over appeared lefs numerical, and though

this Commonwealth, for three hundred thousand pounds in the notes of this State, and ten thousand

send in the more of this Stare, and are they alwayd in Experincy to meater prefers to ye for concurring. This, with the Aray Nones, which was been alwayd in the first sensity all paid in, and for the remember of put our public debt on a respectable floring.

By account from the Wil-Linds from good authority, we learn, that no foreign wells, under the concept of the production of the contract of Completes at careful the backling; and that pre-parations for carring them on with rapper, are now making at the fully years of Mellir. Clark-Backles, and fatter, where they are used been been prepared to the complete the prepared to the careful advances, have repetified their determination of advances; have repetified their determination of their determination of the complete their determina-tion of their determination of the complete their limited their determination of the complete their determination of their Taper. Law to called, their generously con-closers from their stream, was read their eleval times, the down from the Servar, was read their eleval times, down from the Senate, was read three feveral times, and passed to be engrossed in the Hon. House of

Reprefentatives, Reprientatives.

On Without MA & C. H. 31.

On Without My Int the General Court specceded to confident with the Court specceded to confident with

Patent.

- Captain T. Webb, who arrived at Salem on Sunday, in 39 days from Cape-François, informs, that two days previous to his failing, a packet arrived there in 29 days from France, and brought advice, that the linglish Ministry had demanded of the French an entire demolition of the works carthe French an entire demolition of the works car-rying on at Cherburg; which, (as Louis XVI was not disposed to comply) was expected to produce a speedy War. In consequence of this intelligence, the prices of European goods took an immediate rise in the illand.

LITERARY ARTICLE .- Without the animating four of public gratuity—but folely by the preferring labour, ingenuity and enterprize of private persons, the Akt of PRINTING—the ars arwas pollow, the Ax yof Patternson-them or their meaba originates, has attitude a height of perfelicient with influencians, equal to their the perfelicient with influencians, equal to their this main, we produce away inful would help princed and publicated Worecley, in this Commonwealth, by Pattern and Description of the Pattern and of the perfect of the Pattern and Iron interest, actions and difficult to the accomplished, and the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of with a deeper of correlation and perfective, while it weather for our obfervation, cannot but be ap-pliated by the friends of thereure, with the of pattern of the correlation of the perfect of the perfect of the two are compelled than to pay the confidence of pat-

tice to this work, by our feelings to pressing and infpeting it; and we do it the more results, we are infpeting it; and we do it the more results, we are it is may be applying at this office, seek and be consinced, that the necessity which has been signed at each, of reading valuable books to Europe, to be printed and boom of the construction of the property of the construction of the United Struct, have likely leave the construction of the United Struct, have likely been something to the construction of the United Struct, have likely been something to the construction of the United Struct, have likely been something to the construction of the United Struct, have likely been something to the construction of the United Struct, have likely been something to the construction of the United Struct, have likely been something to the construction of the United Struct, have likely been something to the construction of the United Struction of the Unite

been detained from proceeding on their voyages home, under the pretence of their having contra-band goods on board—that one welfel after being thus detained was releafed, the Captain paying 27

thus detained was released, the Lapsam paying 27 joes. And fo we go.

N E W P O R T. Mareh 24.

We hear a dead Whale, tidd to be upwards of 60 feet in length, drove up on the Narraganfett flore a few days fince.

Married.—Mr. Eaflon Baily, to Mils Polly Irish, daughter of Col. George Irish.

—Capt. David Huntington, to Mifs Elizabeth
Barker, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham Barker,

PROVIDENCE, APRIL 3.
The Hosoiable General Affembly of this State art now convended a East. Greenwish.—May Heaven direct their Deliberations for the public Good!
"Meadup list I yearg Lactin must at the Hinge of Mr. William Paul, in this Town—and front the Day, from Bradfag? Thom, in Springag.—Eby complied to Stem of good than Texa."
By a Veile, which is arrived at Bothon from the

By a Virile, which is arrived at Bothor from the Work-Indian, we are informed of the Dott of Mr. Wich-Indian, we are informed by the Dott of Mr. Wich-Indian, we are informed in the Dott of Mr. Wich Indian I was a similar to the I was a simil which he had early turned his Attention—But in the Middle of the Expectations he is taken from them.—The Death of this amisble young Man, mail be a loient Marining to the Youth of his Action and the Amilian than the Amilian than the Amilian to the place two pract Confidence in the Ellings of this Life-one in the Middle Julie on are in Death."—We mod finerely fympathies with the Parentis, where Connections and Acquantance of the Decaded. A South-Kingdown, is an advanced Death of the Paris of the

Age, JOHN POTTER, Eig;

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE are hereby reminded of their Quarterly VISI-TATION, on Monday next, at the Brick School-Houfe, pantually at Nove o'Clock, A. M. — The feveral Preceptors are requested to hold their Schools

Providence, April 3, 1788.

A L T. Suitable for the COD and HERRING FISHERY, And all other necessary STORES, Fishermen, and others, may be supplied with, on very easy Terms, by

BROWN & BENSON, PROVIDENCE; A very general ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN GOODS, Providence, February 24, 1788.

SALT for the FISHERIES. TO BE SOLD, BY WELCOME ARNOLD.

At his STORE in Providence, O A R S E and five S A L T, and wher Sweet factor flyeries, Cypine Benedy, Wfyl-ladia Runs, red and white Wests, fappine and common flyers, fappine and common flyers, father than the first parties of the second flyering the free cut immediately; also, Cheffe, Batter, and Hay' Land.

Prevalence, February 15, 19th, to be cut immediately also, Cheffe, Batter, and Hay' Land.

70HN PEARSE REPECTEULLY informs the Public, REVERTED AND THE REPECTEULLY informs the Public, BUSINESS in all lift Branches, at the Store at the Southwell Corner of the Market-Houle, in the Control of the Market-Houle, and as much Dispatch as the Work will be deadled the Market-Houle, and the M Providence, April 2, 1788.







TIMES GOE BY TURNES.

A curious old Song.

A currout old Song.

THE lopped tree in time may grow againe,
Moft naked plants renew both fruite and
flower:
The forrieft wight may find release of paine,
The dryeft soile sucke in some moything shower.
Times goeby turnes, and chaunces change by course,
From soule to faire; from better hap to worse.
The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow,
Shee drawers her sayours to the lowest ehhe:

Shee drawes her favours to the lowest ebbe; Her tides have equall times to come and goe, Her loome doth weave the fine and coursest webbe,

No joy so great, but runneth to an end: No hap so hard, but may in fine amend.

Not alwaies fall of leafe, nor ever spring,
No endesse sight, nor yet eternall day:
The saddest birds a season find to sing,
The roughest storme a calme may soon allay.
Thus with succeeding turnes God tempereth all:
That man may hope to rise, yet seare to fall.

A chaunce may winne what by mischaunce was lost, That net that holds no great, takes little fish; In some things all, in all things none are crost.

Fewe all they need, but none have all they wish. Unmeddled joyes here to no man befall: Who least, hath some, who most, hath never all.

The MONITOR, No. 3.

The MONITOR, No. 3.

IT was an observation of that excellent divine, Dr. Dodridge, that, of the persons we meet, nine out of ten are what they are, good or had, according as they have been educated.

The sact is unquestionable that youth generally sixes the habits of virtue or vice, and lays in that stock of good or evil vabebe composes the residue of our lives.

"Children like tender others take the how, "And as they sirtle residue of our lives.

"Children like tender others take the how, "And as they sirtle are fashion'd always grow."

Of such importance is an early and well-managed education, that it, long since, became a maxim of wissomer of wissermented to child trained up in the vausy it "sould go will mad depart from it." This duty is recommended to christian parents by every tie of nature and religion's sanctioned by divine authority, and made indissensable to the christian character.—"Bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Let the precept sink into every parent's heart while they rested it is a precept of their divine master, and is directed to the helf good of their rising off-spring,—to their own comfort and honour,—to the cuelfare and happings of the world!

This inheritance, transferited to postering, will make them respectable in life, and will survive the ruin in sall temporal hostissine. They will tile up into life un to all temporal hostissine.

them respectable in life, and will survive the ruin of all temporal positions: They will rise up into life under many advantages from your forming hand and "call you blessed." Tea, they will at the tribunal of the great God—AWFUL PERIOD!—meet you with joy,

and bless you forever.

Mr. WHEELER,
By giving the following (from a late Boston Paper) a
Place in your useful Chronicle, you'll chirge A. Z.

H. E. neglect of semale education, is a fault

Place in your ufeful Obronicle, you'll oblige A. Z.

HE neglect of female education, is a fault inexculible in parents. It is to me matter of furprite how they attaut to that degree of knowledge and refinement, which many of them largely polleds, confidering the difudvantages they lebour under: Scarcely oue eighth part of the care is taken to enlarge their ideas, and improve their understandings, which is bethowed upon the male fex—and was it not for their more lively conception, and the superiority of their natural genius, many of them would scarcely have an idea but what was bounded within the narrow limits of a drelling-room. Two and three quarters schooling is thought furficient, and a year's schooling is thought extravagant for the female sex; but its, seven, and eight long years, are often thought little enough to give an education to one of the male sex—and with those eight years education, during which time they are under the tutorage of the most expert masters, and revels in all the luxury of science, are afterwards inservor to many of the temale sex. What sthen might we not expect, if semale education was more attended to? One cause, in my opinion, why their education is so much neglected, is, that lordly man trembles left his boasted superiority should be called in question, by those whom he louks upon, and treats, when he has it in his power, as his inferiors—and that he could not claim that respect and awe, which he thinks due to his superior knowledge and understanding: But I hope the time will soon arrive, when endoour shall consign to oblivion such deep-rooted and vulgar prejudices—When Maukted shall view with pleasure and applause, The semale mind "unfold great Nature's laws;" And pasts of bonour and of science claim A double supre from each female's fame.

A writer on "the Present Times," speaks of America in the science states.

A writer on "the Present Times," speaks of America in the following words:—
"WHATEVER may be conjectured concerning the form in which the American governments may finally settle, it is certain, that the present agitation of spirit, and high sense of the dignity of man and of the rights of human na-

ture vindicated by tisch from the attempts of ty-ranny, promife a fuccessful career in all that em-bellishes and renders life delightful. The glory of science and of extended commerce, will, no doubt, as usual, follow that of arms. The weltern hemisphere will reflect the light of the east with

doubt, as usual, follow that of arms. The weltern hemisphere will reflect the light of the east with large increase.

"The pecuniary distresses of the new States, and of individuals, will be but temporary. Industry is the constant companion of liberty and peace, and the blesses of a merica speak of the future glories of their country, will not appear wholly unjustifiable, when we consider the light in which they view other nations, and that in which they, in their turn wish to be viewed by them. The Americans, placed at a noble and happy distance from the other quarters of the globe, extend their prospects beyond the narrow horizon of one or two nations, and, in one general and comprehensive view embracing the whole, consider the world as a theatre for friendly intercourse and extended commerce. In their publications, in their private letters, in their publications, in their private letters, in their publications, in their private conversations, they speak with an elevation of thought which nothing but the contemplation of the grandest objects could inspire—of the triumphs of liberty—the rights of human nature—unbounded trade—the selicity and the glory of a division of the world, fitted and defined by Providence to afford substitutes to the industrious, and relief to the oppresses.

SALT for the Fisheries.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Joseph & Wm. Russell,

At their Store in Providence,

I VERPOOL, French, and Cape de Verd
SALT, and other Stores for the Fisheries,
on the most moderate Terms.—Also, best Connecticut BE EF and PORK, in Barrels and HalfBarrels; Flaur, Ship-Bread, Rice, a few Firkins
of excellent Butterfor Families' Use, Beef Tallow,
and Hog's Lard in Firkins, Grindstones of several
Sizes, long Pipes by the Box, Spanish White,
White Lead and Spanish Brown, English Duck
No. 1. Copperas and Brimstone, Codsish, Indigo,
French Brandy, West-India Rum, Sugars, &c.
to by 8 Window-Glass by the Box, best Velvet
Corks.

Corks.

A general Affortment of English

A general Affortment of English

Cath, by Wholefale.

* A few Bushels of clean FLAX-SEED to be exchanged for Seed in the Fall.

Providence, March 20, 1788.

70HN WARD & Co.

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

Description of the first Quality, in half
Chests and smaller Quantity—1'owder of best
Quality, in Quarter-Lasks of 27 lb. Sugar, Chochate, Flour, Sherry Wine, Brandy, West-India
and New-England Rum, Molasses, Turpentine,
Soap, Germau Steel, Crockery Ware.—A Configument of Chintzes, Calicoes, Inish and printed
Linens, 7-8tins and 11-8th Checks, from the Manutactories, very low.—Also, a tew Pieces of
Broadcloths, Dussils, Blankets, Linen and Silk
Handkerchies, black Mode, black Gauze, and
some faleable Articles of Hardware.

Moreens, Durants, Shalloons, Tammies, Calimancoes.

lic

mancoes. Providence, March 6, 1788.

ANTE D,

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

March 18, 1788.

JUST COME TO HAND TIONS and other PROCEEDINGS of

HE Volume of DEBATES, RESOLU-TIONS and other PROCEEDINGS of the late Hon. Convention of Maffachusetts.—With the Yeas and Nays, on the Question of Ratification. To which is prefixed the CONSTITUTION reputted by the late Federal Convention.

Price to Subscribers 3/4,—to others 4f.

This Volume contains 220 Pages—the Whole is regularly arranged, and as far as was pradicable corrected. It is perhaps unnecessary to jay anything in Commendation of these Debates—they are generally known to be highly interssing; and that, from the able Manner in subich the Principles of the proposed Constitution are illustidated in them, they produced a Convention, in its Factour —And it is but reassnable to suppose, a general Circulation of them will have a like good Tendency abserver they appear.

**Subscribers are requested to call at the Printing-Office in Westmingter-Street, for their Books.—A few more are received than will supply the Subscribers. March 25, 1788.

LL Perions indebted to the Printer of this Paper, either by Note, or Book-Account, are earnestly requested to make Payment.

GERSHOM FONES,

Pewterer, Coppersinith and Brazier,
In Westminster-Street. Providence, next Deer to Mr.
Jacob Whitman's,
MAKES and sells all Kinds of Pewter Ware, Wholesale and Retail, warranted to be equal, if not superior, to any imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchased in America; also, all Sorts of BRAZIERY, viz. Brass Kettles, Coste-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 sell, and produce at least One per Cent. more Spirit, than the common Stills, some of which, in this Town, containing 1500 Gallons, will run off in 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 useful Manuscatures, and will please to honour him with their Commands, that they may depend on the utmost Punctuality and Dispatch.

N. B. Cost, 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.

HE Honorable the Chancellor of the State TILLINGHAST, of Baltimore, Trultee, in Favour of the Creditors of Samuel and Benjamin Snow—all Persons having any Specialties, or Accounts open with said Company, are requested. Accounts open with faid Company, are requefted to exhibit them to the Subscriber, who is appointed Agent by the said Trustee, in Order that a true Statement may be had, and a speedy Settlement made;—to facilitate which a Two-Story Merchant's Shop, on the Weit Side of the Bridge, together with fundry other Articles belonging to the late Company, will be fold, on the first Day of May, at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of.

BENONIPEARCE.

Providence, March 26, 1788.

Providence, March 26, 1788.

ALSO FOBESOLD,

A convenient DWELLING-HOUSE,
belonging to the faid Pearce.—For Terms apply
to Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence, who is
fully impowered to transactiony Business in the Abfence of the faid Pearce.

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Dr. Thomas Truman, or Truman and Co. are earneftly requested to settle their Accounts.

Daniel L. Coit,
Benoni Pearce,
} Executors.

TAKE NOTICE! A LL Persons indebted for TICKETS in Gloucetter Meeting-House Lottery, who neglect to make Payment by the Firteenth Day of April next, may be depend on being sued, without further Notice.

Gloucester, March 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. Cornelius White, late of Taunton, deceased,—also to all those to whom the said Estate is indebted—That Attendance will be given, at the Dwelling-stouse of the said Deceased, on Saturday, the Twelfth Day of this Instant, and from thence on every succeeding Saturday in this and the-following Months, till the End of Six Months from the present Date—in order for a Settlement of the Accounts of said Estate—by us the Subscribers, Administrators of said Estate, appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Bristol.

CORNELIUS WHITE, Administrators. ABIJAH WHITE, Taunton, January 7, 1783.

State of Rhod:-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That EBENEZER BROWN, of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, en the 1st Day of January, A. D. 1788, at my Dwelling-House at North-Kingstown, lodged with me the Sum of 83, lawful Wioney; being in full of the Principal and Interest artising on one certain Bond, due to Joseph Taylor, Samuel Brenton, Anthony Rathburn, Joseph Coggeshall, Nicholas Spencer, and Peter Burlingame, they being the present Fown-Council of the Town of North-Kingstown, and lawful Guardians or Trustees of the Heirs of John Allin, late of North-Kingstown, deceased: For that whereas the said Ebenezer Brown became Bondsman for Alexander. Kingstown, deceased: For that whereas the said Ebenezer Brown became Bondsman for Alexander Huling, to the then Town-Council, who married Mary Allin, Widow of said John Allin, said Mary administering on the Estateof her late Hubband, John, deceased: Whereupon the said then Town-Council as aforesaid required bonds of the faid Alexander, for the true Performance of the Administration of the faid Mary: That the said Ebenezer Brown hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the aforesaid Town-Council hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

tined thereof.
Witness, S. GARDNER, J. C. Pleas.
North-Kingstown, March 10, 1788.