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(No. 8.)

NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITOS SE CREDERE MUNDO.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THIS AND THE UNITED STATES,

No. VIII.

ANOTHER friend of mine, the Hon. Mr. ANARCHUS, has furnished me with a farther plan for improvement in legislation, which my duty, as well as inclination, induces me to lay before the public. It cannot lessen the character of the great Constitutionalist, to acknowledge that this writer has gone far beyond him in the perfection of policy, when it is confessed that the system is built upon his foundation:—The philosophical genius of a Bacon is not injured by the superior researches of a Newton; and, whatever comparisons may be drawn in favour of my republic, it cannot be expected my real merit should ever eclipse that of the great Lycurgus of Sparta. One great genius gives birth to another, and this flood of political light now bursting upon our hemisphere, may be attributed to the few discerning patriots, who stood forth at the close of the late war, in manly opposition to the sentiments of General WASHINGTON and the late Governor TRUMBULL.

LYCURGUS.

To LYCURGUS.

SIR,
IMUST acknowledge myself extremely pleased with the plan of a pure democratic government laid down by the Constitutionalist in your last number, which, of all the schemes for innovation in our constitution, seems most perfect in itself, and most conformable to the present disposition of the citizens of this state. But while in common with all the true friends of perfect democracy I humbly return him my thanks for that excellent production, I doubt not he will excuse me for hinting at one capital defect, subsisting not only in his plan, but in all modern forms of government: a defect, which favours strongly of an aristocratic spirit, by excluding from all share in legislation, one full half of the human race—I mean the female part of the community. This exclusion is certainly an usurpation on the rights of that sex; renders our constitution a mere aristocracy of the males; and can

never be vindicated by the advocates for pure democracy.

That women are born equally free as men, that they have the same natural rights, are affected by the laws, and equally interested in the welfare of the state, are positions, which none of our readers will deny. The dominion of the earth was given to Adam and Eve jointly, without any limitation of the inheritance to the heirs male of their bodies; and I conjecture that the idea of the total exclusion of females from legislation, arose about the same time, and from the same spirit, with the odious and aristocratic doctrine of entailments. Yet other nations have had wisdom sufficient to discover that women were capable of ruling kingdoms and empires; and history teaches us that they have generally governed with more glory to themselves and happiness to their subjects, than kings or emperors. Can King George compare the glories of his reign with those of Anna or Elizabeth; or all the European Sovereigns equal the Empress of Russia in the character of a legislator? Even many of the wisest Princes have been indebted for the greatest part of their reputation to the advice and influence of their wives or mistresses; while according to the words of Esdras, woman was stronger than the king. To bring the argument nearer to the feelings of my readers, I appeal to every married man in the state to determine from his own experience, whether women are deficient in natural inclination to take into their hands the reins of government, in talents to guide them with dexterity, and address, or in policy to support the dominion they have gained. Not the walls of Jericho bowed with more submission to the blast of the Rams-Horns, than the sword and the sceptre have often submitted to the terrors of the Broom-staff and the Distaff. Since therefore women are capable of governing their husbands in private families, and states or empires in a public capacity, who can hesitate to pronounce that they have sufficient abilities for Governesses, Assistants and representatives?

Indeed I cannot but observe that mankind seem instinctively to acknowledge the injustice done to the female sex, by their so frequently choosing into the most important offices of the state, persons whom they justly

term *meer old women*. This undoubtedly arises from their consciousness that public affairs flourish most in such hands. But I have always preferred an original to a copy, and have no doubt in asserting that a Male old woman is by no means so valuable as a female.

From these considerations, and many others which might be mentioned, I beg leave to propose the following plan for admitting the female sex to an equal share in legislation.

I. That a subscription be immediately begun among the women, for building a new State House in each of the cities of New-Haven and Hartford, adjoining to the house already erected, as soon as a sufficient value in rings, jewels and necklaces shall be collected to defray the expence, which the ladies will undoubtedly subscribe liberally on this occasion——which houses when erected, shall be appropriated for the meetings of the female assembly.

II. That the women in each town in the state be thereupon incorporated with full power to draft a Governess, Lieutenant-Governess, Council and Representatives.

III. That every woman who hath borne a child in lawful matrimony, shall thereby become a freeholder or free-woman, and be entitled to the right of voting, and to all other privileges and immunities of a free-woman of the state; and be capable of being elected a representative; that the birth of an illegitimate child shall not confer any such privilege; yet, considering the difficulties which the mothers of such children may find in engaging in matrimony, and the necessity of encouraging population, the mother of three spurious children shall (in imitation of the Romans) be entitled to the *Trium liberorum*.

IV. As the office of midwife is the most important of any at present in the tenure of the female sex, I would propose that all the grannies in the state be considered as standing in nomination for the higher offices of government, and that all future nominations be filled from that venerable body of matrons.

V. That a governess be annually chosen, whose style shall be, *Her Excellency, Granny General, and Female Commandant*; in Chief of the State. A Lieutenant-Governess

ers, whose style shall be, Her Honour, Major Granny of the State, and Twelve Assistants who shall be called their honours, and styled the Council of Grannies; and that the female house of representatives be created like the males twice every year.

VI. That the Governors, Council of Grannies, and the house of female representatives shall at all times hereafter, meet in the female state house at the same times when the male assembly, organized according to the plan of the Constitutionality in your last number, shall convene.—That each assembly shall have a negative upon the other, and no act or resolution shall be valid, without the concurrent consent of both assemblies.

VII. That for preserving order and decency in the female house of representatives, a speaker shall be chosen, whose mouth shall be forthwith secured by a padlock, and that no heavy penalty shall be incurred, in case more than five and twenty of the members shall presume to speak at the same time, and that every member shall forfeit double her wages for the day, who shall come in privately armed with a broadsword, or other weapon, or shall tear off the cap or another member, during the course of any debates.

VIII. That all bills relative to Marriage, Divorce, Family Government, Education, and Criminal Conviction of every kind, shall originate in the Female Assembly; and that the two assemblies shall have liberty on any emergency, to resolve themselves into a committee of both trades.

IX. That the State attending on the female houses, shall at the public expense furnish himself with a sufficient assortment of motherwort, catnip, tansy, anodynes, and hystericals, and shall, at the opening of every session, and at other proper seasons assist its constituents, and the general assembly, to prevent the fatal effects that might arise from the predominant influence of the vapours in the female assembly.

I do not at present provide for sending Gossips to Congress, partly because some time may elapse before all the states will take similar measures, and partly because I consider that body as already possessed of a competent share of Democratical Powers; but this, and every other necessary addition may be afterwards made by the two assemblies.

Such are the outlines of my plan—which, when completed and joined to the excellent male constitution proposed by the constitutionality in your last number, will form a perfect model of a pure democracy.

I would also humbly propose when both assemblies are properly organized, whether in order to form a more perfect check on

each other, it might not be expedient for the council of grannies to preside over the male house of representatives, and the male council over the female house.

As soon as this constitution is formed, I mean to publish, for the benefit of the female part of the community, some general directions for the benefit of the female part of the community, some general directions to the grannies and candidates for representation, as to the method for acquiring popularity and securing votes or drafts in their several situations, faithfully copied from the principles and practice of the present male old women in the United States.

LYCURGUS.

The Friend. No. III.

By James Littlejohn, Esq.

With haste from the first fam'd Cato
view'd
Rome, learning arts from Greece, whom
he leav'd.

THE following letter is written on a subject of importance to America. The style and manner of it are more replete with spirit, than my own mild disposition would have dictated; but the sentiments are so just, that I will give them to my readers in my correspondent's own words. In the mean time, I cheerfully accept of Mr. HOSLEY's proposal of a continuance of his correspondence, and shall be pleas'd to receive his further communications.

TO MR. LITTLEJOHN.

Sir,
As I called the other morning upon one of my neighbours, an industrious farmer, named Jenkins, I found him preparing for the business of the day. Among other conversation that pass'd, his wife casually ask'd him, if he design'd to plough, that day, in a field which she nam'd. He told her, he thought he should; but he would first go over, and ask his dadda. Accordingly he cross'd the street to his father's house, and in

few minutes return'd. As he came into the room, he observ'd to his wife, that his dadda thought he'd better plough in that field; and that Cuffy said, he would come and shew him where to begin. As I knew him to be a forty years of age, and of no contemptible understanding, especially in his own business, I thought it strange, that on so plain a subject, he should feel the necessity of his father's advice, or condescend to accept of his father's instruction.

As I walk'd home, I could not avoid a train of contemplations on the subject, and soon explain'd the whole of it to my own satisfaction. My neighbour was the youngest son of a substantial farmer, with whom he liv'd, till his marriage. His education was merely domestic, and fix'd upon his mind the same impressions which all form'd the education of Tobit, the old house dog. Confined at home from his infancy, he knew but one train of ideas, and habits; and these were fix'd beyond removal. His father, though now in his dotage, had the same oracular influence upon him, as when he was a child. Accustomed to ask his advice concerning every trifling, he knew not how to decide, even upon trifles, without that advice. Accustomed to be directed by Cuffy, an old servant in the family, he received his directions as matters of course, and knew no other mode of proceeding in his business. Thus, unless prevented by the timely death of his father, he will be a child in his old age, and walk in leading strings to the grave.

As I was pursuing this subject with fix'd attention, I could not help observing a strong resemblance between the conduct of my neighbour Jenkins, and an important branch of the public conduct of my countrymen. From the settlement

of this country, we have been accustomed to an absolute and infantine dependence upon Great-Britain. To this state of dependence all our habits of thinking and acting, have been conform'd. From Britain, we have been long accustomed to derive our manners, our sciences, our laws, and our honours. The name of parent, naturally assumed at our first existence, has attached to itself the utmost extent of paternal authority; and the title of infant colonies, has been accompanied by a behaviour literally infantine. With imperiousness on their part, and meanness on ours, the idea was not only exhibited, but admitted, that all things European degenerate in American climates; that, as the animals diminish in size and resolution, so the mind experiences a similar contraction and debasement. Hence the contemptuous epithet, Creolian, was haughtily bestowed and infamously suffered. Every servant of the British crown, every beggar and brat, who could gain an office, even of title-waiting significance, like an Algerine renegade, assumed airs of dominion, and felt as if no title of respect was too humble an act of inferiority, from a dirty Creole. If we wished to act, or to think, we waited till "dadda thought it best, and till "Cuffy would shew us where to begin."

When the late war commenced, and a spirit of personal independence spread its ethereal power thro' every corner of this country, I enjoyed, with supreme satisfaction, the era, when men, when freemen, began to feel themselves to be men and realized their equality with the other sons of Adam. The entire national glory and impotence acquired by us, through every age of the war, and especially in its conclusion, secured, to my flat-

tered hopes, the future existence of this manly and becoming character. But I have lived to see these hopes disappointed. Since the conclusion of the war, the needy and adventurous have swarmed from the British hive, and fought, in our happy country, the property and importance, denied them at home. Could we treat them with propriety, their accession would benefit America, and, by my own bottom at least, they would be cheerfully welcomed to our shore. But unfortunately we have reasum'd the spirit of colonial depression, and returned to our original barbarity. Every foreigner, even of very moderate abilities, and still more moderate importance, assumes to himself, and from our treatment of him has a right to assume, airs of superiority over all mere Americans; and speaks, with high self complacency, of British grandeur, British science, and a hundred other British ecstasies.

To this conduct ourselves give birth. Our complaisance to these persons uniformly wears the clearest marks of conscious inferiority, and contemptible servility. Is a fashion to be introduced into our country, it must be handed to us from Britain. Is a feat of learning or dignity to be filled, with cap in hand, we humbly solicit some needy adventurer, to vouchsafe to fill it. Without a single pretence to greater worth, or more suitable accomplishments for the office in question, than multitudes of Americans, without capacity, or disposition to perform the duties of it, and often without any qualification except Europeanism, we invite, urge, and beseech these strangers into our employments of dignity, and our most valuable livings.

A shining instance of this nature lately happened in Pennsylvania. A foreigner, named Henry How-

ard, came into that state from Ireland, and exhibited himself as a person fitted for the legal profession. With little enquiry into his character, or qualifications, the good people of that state concerned in the subject, introduced him, through the several grades of elevation, into the office of Solicitor General. It was not indeed supposed that he had the practical knowledge requisite for the employment; but that, a man of genius, or in other words, a European, would very soon acquire. Mr. Solicitor, with all the airs of office, was introduced into the best company, and pass'd in the eye of multitudes, who despised their own countrymen, even when possessed of the requisite accomplishments, for a person of the first consequence. Not long after, a vessel arriving from Ireland, with a female passenger on board, who immediately after her landing, enquired for her husband, one Henry Howard, a tallow chandler. Unfortunately for Mr. Solicitor General, the lady happening one day to fix her eye upon him in public, instantly claimed him for plain tallow chandler Howard, her own identical husband. The good man with all his importance, could neither deny his wife, nor conceal the confusion her acknowledgement of him excited. However he found means to quit her a second time, and secretly decamped with the utmost precipitation. What mult sensible Europeans think of the understanding of a people, among whom their own tallow chandlers are transfused into Solicitors General?

I wish not to be thought unkindly to foreigners, nor am I conscious of an uncharitable or illiberal disposition towards them. But I cheerfully own, such a predilection to Europeans appears to me highly contemptible, and de-

hausing. As I have not a single doubt, that my countrymen are possessors of genius, and every natural accomplishment, to as high a degree, as any people on earth, so I am equally satisfied, that there is not an office in America, which Americans cannot fill with the first reputation. At least we are yet to seek for Europeans who can fill them better. This, Mr. Littlejohn, is not a disrespectful suggestion concerning persons of this description already settled in America. I wish them to consider themselves, and to be considered by us, upon the same line of equality. On what principles, can they arrogate more?

The practice, and the source of it, are the objects of my reprehension. I despise both in Americans; I should despise them in Britons, towards Americans. Meansless of soul is the source of it; insignificance and infamy are its necessary effects. The very Europeans, who have settled in this country, are interested in opposing it, for their children will, of course, partake in the common spirit of the country, and in all its consequences.

Thus, Mr. Littlejohn, have I mentioned an evil, of no small magnitude, existing in this country. This, if I mistake not, is such a subject as you mentioned in your first number; a subject, in which Americans are immediately concerned. If you think these observations merit a place in your paper, my next shall furnish you with the reasons which, in the opinion of one person at least, ought to produce a different conduct in my countrymen.

I am yours &c.

JOHN HOMELEY.

AN ESSAY ON CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

By the Marquis Beccaria, of Milan.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Punishment of Death.

LET us, for a moment, attend to the reasoning of a robber or thief, who is deterred from violating the laws by the gibbet or the wheel. I am sensible, that I do not develope the sentiments of one's own heart, in an act which education only can teach, but although I may not be able to give a clear account of his principles they nevertheless influence his conduct. He reasons thus. "What are these laws, that I am bound to respect, which make so great a difference between me and a rich man? he reflects me the flogging I ask of him, and excise it himself by bidding me have recourse to labour, with which he is unacquainted. Who made these laws? The rich and the great, who never digned to visit the miserable; but of the poor; who never saw him dividing a piece of mouldy bread, amidst the cries of his famished children and the tears of his wife. Let us break those ties, fatal to the greatest part of mankind, and doubly useful to a few indolent tyrants." Let us attack injustice at its source. I will return to my natural state of independence. I shall live free and happy on the fruits of my courage and industry. A great number of punishments may come, but it will be short, and for an hour of grief I shall enjoy years of pleasure and liberty. King of a small number, as determined as myself, I will correct the mistakes of fortune; and I shall see those tyrants grow pale and tremble at the sight of him, whom with insulting pride, they would not suffer to rank with their dogs and hares.

RELIGION then presents itself to the mind of the lawless villain, and convinces him almost a certainty of eternal happiness upon the easy terms of repentance, contributes much to lessen the horror of the last scene of the tragedy.

BUT he who foresees, that he must pass a great number of years, even in whole life, in pain and slavery; a slave to those laws by which he was protected; in sight of his fellow citizens, with whom he lives in freedom and society; makes an useful comparison between those evils, the uncertainty of success, and the horridness of the time in which he shall enjoy the fruits of his transgression. The example of those wretchedly before their eyes, makes a much greater impression on him than a pu-

nishment, which instead of correcting, makes him more obdurate.

THE punishment of death is pernicious to society, from the example of barbarity it affords. If the passions, or the necessity of war, have taught men to shed the blood of their fellow-creatures, the laws, which are intended to moderate the ferocity of mankind, should not increase it by examples of barbarity, the most horrible, as this punishment is usually attended with formal pageantry. It is not absurd, that the laws, which deter and punish homicide, should, in order to prevent murder, publicly commit murder themselves. What are the most useful laws? Those compacts and conditions which all would propose and observe in those moments when private interest is silent, or combined with that of the public.

What are the natural sentiments of mankind concerning the punishment of death? We may read them in the contempt and indignation with which every eye looks on the executioner, who is nevertheless an innocent executor of the public will; a good citizen, who contributes to the advantage of society; the instrument of the general good; as good soldiers are without. What then is the origin of this contradiction? Why is this sentiment of mankind indelible, to the scandal of reason? It is, that in a secret corner of the mind, in which the original impressions of nature are still preserved, men discover a sentiment which tells them, that their lives are not lawfully in the power of any one, but that of necessity only, which with its iron sceptre rules the universe.

WHAT must men think, when they see vice magistrates and grave ministers of justice, with indifference and tranquility, dragging a criminal to death, and whilst a wretch trembles with agony, expecting the fatal stroke, the judge, who has condemned him, with the coldest insensibility, and perhaps with no small gratification from the exertion of his authority, quits his tribunal to enjoy the comforts and pleasures of life? They will say, Ah! those cruel formalities of justice are a close tyrant; they are a ferret language, a solemn veil, intended to conceal the sword by which we are facinated to the insupportable idol of despotism. Murder, which they would represent as an honorable crime, we feel professed by them without repentance, or remorse. Let us follow their example. A violent death his terrible in descriptions, but we feel that it is not a matter of moment. It will be still less terrible to him, who is expiating it, — escapes almost without pain. Such is the fatal, though absurd reasoning of men who are disposed to commit crimes; on whom the abuse of religion has more indelicately than religion itself.

IF it be objected, that almost all nations in all ages have permitted certain crimes with death, I answer, that the force of these examples vanishes when opposed to truth, against which example is urged in vain. The history of mankind is an immense sea of errors, in which a few obvious truths may here and there be found.

BUT human sacrifices have also been common almost all nations. That some societies only, either few in number, or for a very short time, abstained from the punishment of death, is rather favourable to my argument; for such is the fate of great truths that their duration is only as a flash of lightning in the long and dark night of error. The happy time is not yet arrived, when truth, as it should have been hitherto, shall be the portion of the greater number.

I AM sensible that the voice of one philosopher is too weak to be heard amidst the clamours of a multitude, blindly influenced by custom; but there is a small number of sages, scattered on the face of the earth, who will echo to me from the bottom of their hearts; and if these truths should happily force their way thro' the thrones of princes, be it known to them, that they come attended with the secret wishes of all mankind; and tell the foreigner who designs them a gracious reception; that his fame shall outshine the glory of conquerors, and that equitable posterity will exalt his peaceful trophies above those of a Titus, an Antonius or a Trajan.

HOW happy were mankind, if laws were now to be first formed; now that we see on the thrones of Europe benevolent monarchs, friends to the virtues of peace, to the arts and sciences, fathers of their people, though crowned yet citizens; the increase of which authority augments the happiness of their subjects, by destroying the intermediate despotism, which intercepts the prayers of the people to the throne. If these humane principles suffer the old laws to subsist, it is doubtless because they are deterred by numberless obstacles, which oppose the fabrication of error established by the sanction of ages; and therefore every wise citizen will wish for the increase of their authority.

A SERMON, that will suit any preacher and adapted to any audience, at any time, in any place.
Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward.

Job.

Readers? I shall divide my discourse into, and transfer it to the three following heads:
1st. Man's ingress into the world.
2^d. His progress through the world.
3^d. His egress out of the world.

1st. Man's ingress into the world, is noted and laud.
2^d. His progress through the world is trouble and care.
And thereby and laffy, His egress out of the world is, as duty knows us.
No wealth, if we do will there, we shall do well there.
I can tell you more, if I preach a notable year.

For in Bagatelle!

As nothing tends more strongly to incuturate the principles of Religion, and improve their gradates, than the example of those men, whose superior abilities have rendered them the objects of our veneration; an apology for loving before, our readers the following prayer, of the late Doctor Johnson, will be unnecessary.

1749-50.

JANUARY 9, after three nights morning, ALMIGHTY GOD, by whose will I was created, and by whose goodness I have been supported, by whose mercy I have been called to the knowledge of thy goodness, and by whose grace whatever I have thought or acted agreeable to thee has been inspired and directed; grant O Lord, thus remaining my prayer, I may recollect thy mercies to me in proportion, in whatever state thou preparest for me; that in affliction I may remember thee often I have been favoured: and in prosperity may know and confess from whence hath the blessing is received. Let me O Lord, discern and enjoy thee, that I obtain wisdom by thy grace, and may prosper in the way to which, as a host graciously extended my life, and all the years which thou shalt yet allow me, that I may hourly become purer in thy sight; so that I may live in thy love and die in thy favour, and find mercy within last days, for the sake of Christ, Amen.

A TRUE ANECDOTE.
KNEWBERG is almost always in some predicament, as he is in it now: reward of someone who had helped him five light pounds of butter to sell, but he had not sold it all then but one before the clerk of the market came about; when he perceived the officers of justice, he began to dread the fate of his last lot; however, inquiry is made in experiment; he thought it did not seem more than two cents to make in a pound, and therefore as the clerk approached, he ignored two dollars into the roll to make it the right weight; the clerk came, weighed the butter, — and now shall you light, he threw it into his bag, and said, — and he had not more than two cents to make in a pound, and therefore as the clerk approached, he ignored two dollars into the roll to make it the right weight; the clerk came, weighed the butter, — and now shall you light, he threw it into his bag, and said, — and he had not more than two cents to make in a pound, and therefore as the clerk approached, he ignored two dollars into the roll to make it the right weight.

F I D E L E.

By Mr. COLLINGS.

TO fair Fiddler's greasy Tamb,
Soft mounds and swelling bins
of the world is, as duty knows us.
Each opening facet of earthly bloom,
And ripe all the increasing spring.
No smiling glass shall dare appear,
To see what winds this soil grows;
But Fiddler I'd a'fumble here,
And nothing wrong, even they least.

**No soldier's sword shall here be seen,
No goblin land their nightly crew,
The female face shall laugh the crew,
And dressy girls grow wondrous dew.**
The red blood of an evening hour,
Shall kindly lend his little aid;
With wavy moss and gather'd flowers,
To deck the ground where ibeans last.

**If thou bounding winds and beating rain,
In tempest shall the yvorn call,
Or mild the olive on thy plain,
The tender thought on which shall dwell.**

**Each lovely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the star be duty's light;
Bird's still life could charm no more,
And mourn'd till Elys's cell be done.**

L O N D O N.

December 1.
Extract of a letter from Bologne, November, 21.

"If reason, which is the same in all countries, and in all times, were the guide of our actions, or the standard by which man measured his thoughts, we should not find such a difference of opinion, respecting the forms of government between two countries, so very near each other as England and France, which do not lie farther asunder than London and Windsor. Instead of wishing for a participation in the blessings of the British constitution, the people of this town, once a year, on the feast of St. Mark the evangelist, demonstrate by bonfires in the great square the joy they feel at having been freed from the British government, and restored to the crown of

France. This event, which they celebrate with so much festivity, happened in the reign of the Tudors: and yet it is spoken of as if it had happened but yesterday; and the inhabitants, while the fires are blazing, congratulate each other, that by this happy revolution, they had not been born British subjects. Some years ago, the glory of the people of this city on St. Martin's day had like to have been turned into sorrow, and their festivity had nearly ended in a tragedy.—The bishop, who is still alive, was carrying the host under a canopy at the public procession, when a monster of impiety, contrived to get close up to him as he walked along, (stabbed him in the side, with a long sharp pointed knife, and got away unperceived, but was afterwards taken in a church; the knife fortunately struck against a rib, or the venerable prelate must have been killed on the spot; he escaped, however, with a very trifling wound. What made the assassin take this desperate step was this.—He was already initiated into holy orders, so far as to receive what the Catholics call the Minor Orders; but when he presented himself to stand an examination, previous to his receiving the order of deacon, he was told that the lord bishop had enquired into his character, and found it to be so immoral, that he could not in conscience make him a deacon; he was therefore to renounce every hope of being advanced to the higher orders; his lordship having made up his mind on that subject, and finally resolved not to degrade the character of the clergy, by admitting among them a person of so bad a character. The fellow was so enraged at this, that he vowed to be the destruction of the worthy prelate, which he nearly accomplished as above. He was afterwards tried

for the crime, condemned to be broke alive, and then burnt: the sentence was literally executed, though the bishop moved Heaven and Earth to have the assassin's life: but so great was the love of the court for so respectable a man, that not even a mitigation of the sentence could be obtain. What the venerable prelate could not therefore do for the body of the criminal, he strived to do for his soul; for every year since, on the anniversary of the execution, he prays publicly in the Cathedral for the salvation of this man, and recommends him to the prayers of the congregation.

“If the bishops of England were as strict as the good bishop of Cologne, in making enquiries into the character of those who are candidates for the holy orders, and as observant of the great duty of prelates, not to raise abandoned persons to the functions of the pulpit, and the altar—we should find the clergy of England an order of sanctity with the people as they ought to be, instead of being used as they are, with indifference, if not with contempt. This good prelate is also a pattern to all bishops for residence and charity, as well as for sanctity and manners.—He has been about forty-four years bishop of Bologne, and has not been twice at court during all that period. He has never been absent a day from his diocese, except to attend his duty at the assembly of the clergy. His church livings are worth about 4000l. a year, of which he spends about 800l. on himself and household, all the rest he gives away to the poor. How much more feelingly does the example of such a man preach to the people, than the most eloquent sermons of dignitaries, whose lives are perpetually at war with the precepts of the gospel.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, which arrived on the 25th ult. at New-York, from Falmouth, we have the following advices:

V I E N N A, December 5.
The attention of our politicians is no longer engaged upon the affair of the Scheldt, the great subject of dispute being now the proposed exchange of Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands, which it is generally believed will take place in a few days.

Tangier, Nov. 11. Yesterday was embarked for Malaga, six frigates, six lions, one panther, a baysa, several carriage-horses, and a great of an uncommon species. They are a present from the Emperor of Mexico to the King of Spain.

Naples, Nov. 16. The viceroy from Trent, that the fugitives of a Bishop was accidentally discovered there lately, and from the inspection it bears, the body it contains appears to show him there for four centuries, notwithstanding his rotting corpse, his beard, and the painful excruciations exhibit, any marks of alteration or decay.

Nov. 25. The two principal mountains of Vesuvius continue to throw out cinders and stones, which sometimes rise to the height of 1500 fathoms, and the liquid matter is sometimes seen to rise to the form of a Jet of Eau, and the most noises are heard in the bottom of the mountain. The crater which was, at its first very deep, is filled up, and the matter is voided by a new aperture on the slope of the mountain whence it runs in a rivulet fire, and the lava is gathered in the bottom of the valley, and casts, as damage. Repeated shocks have been felt in the neighbourhood of the mountain, and particularly on the morning of the 18th, in which the inhabitants begin to be alarmed, but the shocks have now ceased without doing any damage.

Copenhagen, Dec. 8. It is now spoken with the most confidence, that the hereditary Prince of Denmark, will soon embark on board the yacht projected to him by his uncle the King of England, for one of the British ports, for the purpose of conveying one of the Princesses of that nation.

Worcester, Dec. 27. Two King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Archibald Davidson to be Principal of the College of Glasgow, in the room of Mr. William Lowman, deceased.

W. E. W. O. R. K., March 20.
Letters from England, by the Packet mention, that the British Commissioners for suppressing the claims of the American Loyalists, have appointed Mr. ANSWELL, a gentleman of very respectable character, to embark for this city to make enquiry into the claims of the rebels which have been assigned and

shall on account of their adherence to Great-Britain, during the last war.

In the British Packet came passenger Mr. George Jey, of this City; and in the Ship Grace, arrived last Sunday from Charleston, came passengers the Hon. Miss-General Baron de Stueben, and Major Smith. It is with pleasure we observe the Public, that a gentleman of South-Carolina, has concerted an amicable compromise, that it will raise water to any quantity, from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per minute, from 25 feet in height to 200 perpendicular, also pumps that will fill an engine water in one minute; their construction simple, and easily worked; pumps to throw a small amazing quantity of water out of ships or vessels, so as to prevent them from sinking, should they unfortunately share a shock; pumps for stopping and putting out fires, in cities, &c. with water raised above high; these engines, &c. have been made, and by an extraordinary industry, promise great advantages in the improvement of agriculture, and if properly encouraged, will greatly advance the prosperity of the States.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

It is with pleasure we hear that the inland navigation of the Potomack and its branches are at present in such promising appearances;—and particularly so to find such a friendly disposition in the different legislatures of Maryland, and Pennsylvania and the other governments, towards improvement of that kind, as to assure the public, that commissioners are and will be appointed by those States, for opening a communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; an event big with the greatest utility to every class of the citizens of the middle States.—Susquehanna, that great source of the Chesapeake will, no doubt, in a short time pour into the lap of commerce, the immense treasures with which her various and fertile branches may abound, and the numerous inhabitants through the course of several hundred miles, will, we hope, freely feel the happy effects which in a particular manner must redound to them.

BALTIMORE, March 17
The following audacious robbery, committed in the house of general Williams, in this town, is published here with a view of exciting vigilance in the inhabitants, for the preservation of their property.

Wednesday evening about half after 8 o'clock, some nocturnal adventurers entered into the door of general Williams's house in Gay-Street, shut it again, turned the key into the naval office, open d the door on Water-Street, which was locked and barred within, and broke open two desks. In one of the desks they found ten or twelve French crowns, and in the other four French crowns, thirteen half dollars, some small pieces of coin, and a cobb dollar; the latter being counterfeit, was thrown on the floor, which induces a belief that they had a lantern, and two ricks being taken away that there were more than one person. This piece of villany was executed with so much address and dispatch, that although the general and his family were in the adjoining room, no discovery was made till a few minutes after.

THE following example of uncommon fecundity was published in the Russian newspapers in the year 1782, and reprinted in the Spanish Gazette No. 57. Madrid, July 16. 1782, viz.

“San-Peterburg, 4th of June. In the matricular book of the inhabitants of the county called Troofiska, renitted this year (1782) into the chancery of the town of Muskowa,—there is made mention of a peasant named Pheador Vacilitz (Theodore Bafihides) 75 years old, who was married but twice, and has a very numerous family. His first wife lay in twenty-seven times: she was

brought forth of four children at a time, at four births, of three children at a time, at eleven births, and of twins at sixteen births; so that she brought forth sixty-nine children. Its second wife gave light to eighteen children in eight deliveries, viz. to two in six, and to three children in two deliveries; so that in five and thirty labours of his two wives, that peasant became the father of eighty-seven children of whom eighty-three are now living. (1782).—In the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, Petrovan, (Betley, daughter of Peter) another peasant was introduced before this great prince's, with a file of eighty two of his lawful children and graciously by her majesty gratified with a pension. We have now in this city, a Russian, born in the year 1745, who left his native country, San-Peterburgh, in the year 1773, when he had five brothers and sisters born before him, and twenty seven after him, so that his father and mother had 33 children, and were in good health and high spirits when he departed from them. Among the ancients the north of Europe was called the nursery of mankind, and it still deserves the name.

WORCESTER, March 30.

We hear from Gorham, in the eastern part of this commonwealth, that Mr. Stephen Harris of that town had lately lost four children by the throat distemper—the eldest in the eleventh year of her age, and the youngest in the third.—What makes this dispensation of providence the more affecting is, that his wife was brought to bed five days after the death of the first child; the next day after another died; on the second day after the death of this a third died; and next day after the fourth.—Under this profuse of grief she now lies dangerously ill.

New-Haven, April 6.

The members of Congress, foreign ministers, and others, drawn into New-York by that city's being the seat of empire, create an extraordinary expenditure it is said, of not less than one thousand dollars per day.

On the 25th ult. the bill for granting the Impost to the United States in Congress assembled, was read a second time in the Assembly of New-York, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the division for committing it, there appeared,

For the affirmative, 27,
For the negative, 24.

We hear from Burlington, in New-Jersey, that an unfortunate stranger was robbed of about three pounds a few days ago, near that city, and that the unfeeling villains, after debating whether they should kill him or not, took an axe and chopped off one of his arms.

All the states have authorized the United States in Congress assembled, to levy the impost, and regulate trade with foreign nations, New-York only excepted.

This day is appointed a day of fasting and prayer throughout the states of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

On Thursday evening last was married at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Prevoft, the hon. Rufus King Esq. member of Congress for the state of Massachusetts, to Miss Alsop, the only daughter of John Alsop Esq. a very eminent merchant of that city.

“Woodbury, April 4th.”

Thursday last came on the Quarterly exhibitions of the school in Southbury, under the direction of the amiable Miss Mary Johnson, Tutor——The performances of the youths in speaking, rehearsing dramatic compositions, &c. &c. gained the approbation and ap-

plause of a numerous and respectable audience.”

The merchants of Kingston have entered into an agreement which commenced the first of January last, that an interest is to take place on all goods sold the present year, on the first of April, 1787, provided accounts are rendered six weeks previous to that time.

On Sunday the 19th day of February last, in the upper end of Hanover county in Virginia, died Mrs. Frances Brown, a widow, aged 109; and what is remarkable, and perhaps never before happened, a few weeks before her death she gave her consent to her son, William Brown, aged 72, to marry a woman aged 36.

Captain Durry of the ship—— bound from Philadelphia to Bilboa, in a letter to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 16th Feb. informs that he arrived at Barbadoes in the greatest distress, with the loss of his mizen mast and quarter galleries; the ship at that time making three feet ten inches water in an hour. He at length got permission to refit, but before he got his repairs compleated, was ordered to sea, in as bad a condition as when he arrived. When at sea, he found the ship in so desperate a condition, that his hands were not willing to proceed on the voyage, he bore away for St. Eustatia, where he arrived after much difficulty, and landed his cargo to repair, after which he intends to return to Philadelphia.

It is supposed that Mr. Ebenezer Dayton of Derby was drowned in Derby river last Monday morning——His clothes were found on the bank of the river, and he has not since been seen.

Mr. Webster, Author of the Grammatical Institute, begins this evening to read, in the city hall in New-York, a course of lectures on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, and on EDUCATION in general.

On the 28th ult. arrived at New-York, the Schooner Patty, William Van Duerfen, Master, from Cape Francois, in twenty-

three days; five days before he sailed, arrived Sloop Fortuue, Captain Johnson, belonging to Hudson, with a cargo of horses, The most that the horses sold for was two Joes a head.

Answers to the Questions in No. 7.

I. The hound will leap 1250 times, and then overtake the hart when she has made 1750 leaps. A.

I. The hound and the hart must each have made 2500 leaps at the time when the hound overtakes the hart. X. Z.

II. The minute hand will overtake and exactly coincide with the hour hand, in 6h. 32 minutes, 43 seconds, 38 thirds, and $\frac{1}{11}$ of a third. A.

II. The minute hand will overtake the hour hand at the 27th minute 16th second, and $\frac{1}{11}$ after 5 o'clock, in the 6th revolution after 12 o'clock, from whence they began their revolutions together. X. Z.

§ The proposer of the questions is requested to decide the difference between A. and X. Z.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

A CISTERN hath four orifices of equal height, but different bignesses; the first of itself would exhaust the whole of its contents in an hour, the second in three quarters, the third in half, and the fourth in one quarter of an hour; in how long time would the cistern be exhausted, if they were all set running together? H.

†† The favours of our numerous mathematical correspondents shall be duly attended to——We shall not be willing to insert any questions except those which are difficult to be answer'd.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTERED.

Sloop, Delight, J. Ward, New-York.
——Polly, J. Huggins, Do.
——Catherine, J. Clark Do.
Schooner, Dolphin, C. Trowbridge T. ifl.
Schooner, Hannah, D. Collis, St. Croix.

CLEARED.

Sloop, Friendship, A. Bradley, New-York.
Schooner, Polly, N. Atkins, N. Carolina.
——Polly, J. Barney, Plymouth.
Sloop, Friendship, A. Bradley, New-York.
——Constant Packet, J. Dudley, Do.
——Shelburne Packet, L. Atwater, Tortola.
——Polly, M. Lines, Gaudaloupe.
——William, E. French, Martinica.