SC# New 8 1.3



(Vol. XXIV.)

TURDA MA 1787. (No. 1220.)

[Continued from our last.]

The same Committee, at the same time, also laid before the Town the following Report, in writing, viz.

THAT they have had under serious consideration the report of the Committee of the Hon. General Assembly on the State debts, and beg leave to lay before the freemen of this town their remarks and opinion

fore the freemen of this town their remarks and opinion thereon.

As the aet passed by the General Assembly, referring this report to the freemen at large, does not point out any particular object, or set forth any reason therefor, your Committee found themselves at a loss where to take up the subject, or in what point of view to consider it. In all questions of mere property, there are at least two parties in interest; and where difference in sentiment arises, a third becomes necessary to discharge the office of Judge or of Arbitrator betwirt the other two. In the present case, a certain class of citizens called public creditors form one party, and the general mass of the people who pay taxes form the other. The General Assembly seems charged with the weighty concern of deciding in this affair, and doing justice betwirt the parties; to what purpose then is a reference made of this subject to the people at large, who are a party? Are they to give instructions on this head in their own favour, and thereby to conclude the other party in interest, by fixing and binding the judgment of the General Assembly? Is this reasonable? Is it constitutional? It cannot be, unless the very nature of things has alternated. Affendby? Is this reasonable? Is it conflictional? It cannot be, unless the very nature of things has altered with the times.—But if the people at large are only called on as a party to shew cause, if any they have, why they should not pay their debts, or why, in equity, the nominal sums should be reduced, it should seem that the

nominal fums flould be reduced, it flould feem that the other party in intereft, to wit, the public creditors, aught alto to be called on with no lefs formality to flew caufe on their part; and, after a candid hearing of both parties, the General Assembly ought to stand perfectly at liverty, unshackled and unfettered with instructions from either party, to determine according to right and justice.

It may be objected, that in calling on the people at large, the public creditors are included—but as the people are only to act by instructions in Town-Meetings, and as the public creditors do not form a majority in any one town in the State, there is no chance for them, in this way, to communicate their sentiments to the General Assembly. They are certain in every case to be out-voted, and out-voted too in a case where the very persons who vote against them are in 1ast voting for themselves:—And if votes and instructions, obtained in this way, are to decide on their property, they are of all men most miserable.

One observation more on this head. Your Commit-

One observation more on this head. Your Commit-tee conceive it impossible for the freemen at large, even tee conceive it impossible for the freemen at large, even in towns which lie nearest the sources of information, to be so well informed on this subject as the members of the General Assembly are or ought to be—and much less can it be expected in the country towns, where there are sew or no public creditors, and where the people only hear one side of the case, that they should be in any good degree capable to judge on the subject; especially as every man must know and feel that he is immediately interested in the event. Instructions therefore on this subject an only he suffers to the General Assembly as intercited in the event. Instructions therefore on this fubject can only be useful to the General Assembly, as they contain new information or new arguments unabought of before, and not as carrying with them the power of controuling and binding the votes of the members, as in other cases.

bers, as in other cases.

Certain it must appear to all mankind, that an almost ten years war, against the most powerful nation in the world, has not been carried on by these States by mere vapour and smoke. Some perfous must have parted with a vast deal of valuable treasure, to feed, cloath and transport, such vast armies as filled every part of this country, as well as to procure military stores, a navy, &cs. And where can the man be sound, so lost to the &c. And where can the man be found, fo lost to the feelings of humanity, as to openly avow that he is refolved to enjoy the blessings of liberty and independence, without paying the price they cost? Your Committee will presume so much in favour of their fellow-citizens, that it is only necessary for them to be convinced, that particular individuals have really furnished supplies, or rendered services to the public, in order to insure them an adequate compensation therefor. The first enquiry therefore is, what evidence can be required on this head? The present holders of the public securities have settled their accounts long since, or rather the public settled them for them as they pleased, and given them notes for the balance. If this kind of evidence is to be rejected, what kind of evidence is to be admitted, and to stand

finally uncontroverted? What confidence is to be placed in a new fettlement, more than has been placed in the old one? Will not the new promife be equally fubject to future violations? The paper money iffued in 1775 and 1776, and the notes iffued for money hired in 1776 and 1777, were all, except the fix per cent. notes, made a tender in all cafes—yet they were afterwards, in fact, reduced by a feale of depreciation.

The notes ordered in May, 1778, for the State money to be taken out of circulation, were ordered to be reduced by the feale, in November, 1782. All the State debts for paper money before May 1, 1781, were ordered to be confolidated by the feale in June term, 1782.

In October, 1782, an order was passed for reducing by the feale all the four per cent. notes, agreeable to the date on which the last of them were issued. It is usefels to enter into a detail of all the various shapes into which these debts have been thoown; suffice it to fay, that after issuing money and notes, made a tender in all cases, they have been reduced to other notes again, by the feale, from time to time, at the pleasure of the public; and now, at this late day, almost five years after the last settlement, the creditors of the public are told, that their notes must be over-haled, and again reduced—and your Committee cannot learn, that it is even pretended, that the prefent General Assembly in October and November, 1782. What then is the amount of the reasons, for this over-haling? only that the present

fully laid before the General Assembly in October and November, 1782. What then is the amount of the reasons, for this over-haling? only that the present General Assembly differ in opinion from the General Assembly of October, 1782.

And what would be the confequence; if all other business, once properly and legally sinished and soncluded, should be thus liable to a re-examination and overhaling, at all stutre times, only because the members for the time being should differ in opinion from those who had gone before them? Will not this precedent establish a rule to undo the present doings, and keep all things forever assat?

From the very fevere prefiure of the late war on these parts of the country, the citizens of this State necessarily furnished very large and essential supplies towards the common cause.

rely turnished very large and ellential supplies towards the common cause.

Provisions of all kinds, food and clothing, as well as military stores, in great abundance, were taken from sume of the inhabitants, before and during the time of the state-bill, at very moderate prices—others voluntarily furnished the public with vessel-loads at a time, to the amount of great part of their substance, at reasonable rates; some of them indeed out of good-will, and others to prevent their being taken by force. Many lent their money, but not on their own terms. In every instance the public made one half, and in many, the whole of the bargain; and afterwards too liquidated the very notes they gave in payment. The evidences of all this property now exist in the State securities, in the hands of individuals. As these supplies were chiefly for the common cause, they are charged to the United States, and form part of this State's claims against the Union.

Union.

Can it then be right for the State to demand a credit of the Union for these supplies and services, at the retailed when the supplies and services, at the retained they overetaken from individuals, and at the Thine time to results to pay those same individuals therefor at that rate? Would not a clear profit be made in this way to the State, out of individuals, as really and truly as if the State should take away a man's oxen from him at 40 dollars, and charge that sum to the United States, and asserting the rote given for the oxen.

the state induct take away a man soken from him at on dollars, and charge that fum to the United States, and afterwards reduce the note given for the oxen, suppose to 20 dollars, or to any smaller sum? In short, it does not appear to your Committee how this State can, in equity and good conscience, attempt to charge the Union with any greater sums expended, than the real and substantial value of what the State sinally pays to individuals on account of those same expences.

If indeed a doubt is suggested, whether the public really received the value in the first instance, let that be sully and sairly enquired into; and if any mistake or fraud shall be found, let it be rectified in the security held by the individual; and let it also, at the tame time, be fet right in the State's charge therefor against the United States; This judice may require, and the latter no less than the former; for good saith, and fair treatment, is as much due to our filter States, in a sinal fettement with them, as it is to individuals.

After this point shall be once settled, that the public have received the value, there remains no further subject of enquiry.—The debt is acknowledged, and the

public have nothing to do with the security but to pay it; from that moment it becomes private property, and inviolable. It may be a subject of commerce. It may pass at par, or under par. It may be sold, or given away. But when produced at the Treasury, and payment demanded, it will speak for isfelf.——It is a maxim well known, that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong——and for the same realbn no State shall.—It will be readily allowed, that the only reason that State securities have passed at a discount, is the silver of payment. A greater failure of payment would still reduce them to a greater discount: And an absolute resolution never to make any payment at all, might annihilate them. Suppose silve a resolution to pass for a time a waste paper, would the debt be thereby sully extinguished? Would it be fairly paid off? This, judeed, would be a short and easy, as well as a new indeed, would be a flort and eafy, as well as a new way, to get out of debt; but would it not be a very wrong thing to pafs such a resolution, and as wrong afterwards to take advantage of it? If so, it must be proportionably wrong to fail in payment, so as to reduce the securities to a discount, and then to take

At any rate, your Committee are affured, that, in such a case, the whole is due from the public, and if it is not to be paid to the prefet holders, it ought to be paid to those unfortunate persons, who from necessity parted with the evidence of their claims at a discount.

Your Committee find that an attempt is made to

parted with the evidence of their claims at a difcount.

Your Committee find that an attempt is made to difcriminate the notes illued for the four per cent. notes from the other State securities, and that on this ground that they possed for a time at a discount. And it is even proposed to reduce them to forty for one, because of their having been at a certain time seen in company with Continental money.

On this subject your Committee remark,

1. That these notes were, when first issue, a tender in all cases. If any saith is to be given to paper, so issue, they have all that in their savour.

2. In the act of May, 1778, for calling in all the State paper, no mention is made of these notes. They were not, therefore, considered on the soot of paper money only, but as securities of an higher nature.

3. They were all o discriminated from the current paper money, and ordered not to be received in payment of taxes; and so, in this respect, on a footing with other State notes.

with other State notes.
4. By the refolution of October, 1782, the Treasurer
5 ordered to reduce them to their juff value by the scale, in specie, reckoned from the date of the last illued. On in specie, reckoned from the date of the last silued. On this occasion, great consideration and debate was had on this subject, and every possible light held out; so that, in the opinion of your Committee, the present Assembly cannot shake that resolution, without a great and manifelt breach of public faith; which will operate to the great injury of all such person as may have been interested in that kind of notes, either as original holders or as purchasers, tince that period. For by that act all persons had a right to consider the consolidated notes, issued for the sour per cent. on a sooting every way equal to the other State notes—and if that is now to be

equal to the other State notes—and if that is now to be ripped up and fet aside, many persons will have reason to complain, that they have been led into a starte, and greatly injured, by that solemn act of governments.

g. In the sales of estates, the property of governments long since the consolidation of the four per cent, notes, specie, or any kind of State notes, were made receivable in payment. Here is a second establishment of these consolidated potes on a second establishment of these in payment. Here is a fecond ettablishment of these consolidated notes on a footing with all other State notes, and in consequence some of them were actually paid into the Treasury for these estates, in common with other State securities. Can it therefore be right to put a less value on those which remain outstanding, than others have been already received for at the Treasury & If so, ought not those payments also to be over-haled, and the purchasers of such estates obliged to make up the loss on such notes, by the same scale which is to be applied to others?

6. If these notes having passed at a certain time for

applied to others?

6. If these notes having passed at a certain time for less than their value is a sufficient reason for reducing them, the same reason will apply now as forcible to all other State notes, none of which will now pass for more than one-third of their nominal value; and they do, in fact, pass daily for less; and therefore, on the same grounds, ought to undergo the operation of another scaling.—But if the passing value of notes on interest is to be established as their just and true value, your Committee cannot avoid siking, why shall not the same rule.



he opplied to paper money? Why shall notes be reduc-ed to their passing value, and atterwards be paid off in paper money at its monital value? Agreeably to the report of the Committee of the Hon. General Altenbly, and the prefert laws, a note for forty dollars confolidated from the four per cent. is now to be reduced to one dollar, because it is suggested to have passed once at that rate—and that one dollar is to be paid off in the at that rate—and that one dollar is to so plated in it not specific paper money, at its menical collar, when it not corrodly paffer at no more than fix to eight for one; it with its belief of a not for farty states; it idea, to readily only one failure—or one proxy and in the panel a thirty method of paying debuts.

If it is to be an ethalished principle of featuring in the party of the party states in the panel of the party of th

paper, for the State to put it off at its nominal value, and to take it in at its passing value, it cannot be expected

and a size to at its pajing colles; it enough to expected into to pain for man one conclude, without experting forms finging to pain for man one conclude, without experting forms finging to the form of the particular to the papille feetings or distinguisment powers (them, when the particular to the

the Italian proverb, that " an acre of performance, is worth the cubele land of promise." Whereupon your Committee recommend the follow-

ing resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, in the opinion of the freemen of this lown, to give any particular influentions to bind the Deputies appointed to represent this town in the General Aliembly, on the feveral matters of Committee of the Hon, the town in the General Affirmbly, on the feveral matters, contained in the report of a Committee of the Hom, the General Affembly, relative to this State's debts. First, Because we are not fully possessed all the necessary information on those subjects.—And secondly,

Breaufe we confider outselves as one of the parties im-mediately interefted; inafinuch as those debts must all be paid by revenues raised from the people of this State.

And therefore, Refolved, That faid Deputies be inftructed to confider with candour, and to decide with impartial justice, on the several matters contained in faid report, agree-able to the solemn oath of office to be administered to

them. The foregoing report and refolutions having been duly considered, It is therespon Refoluted. That the fame be accepted a and that the Clerk be discreted to make out a copy thereof, and to deliver it to the Repercutatives of this town, as infractions and directions from the freemen relative to the matters aforefaid.

Witness. THEODORE FOSTER, Town-Clerk

By the British Packet Portland, arrived at New-York in 30 Days from Falmeuth, we have the following fresh European Advices, wix. L O N D O N, March 12.

THE general territorial impost now carrying on in France points out to or the measure which we mould puriou, an equal land-tax. On this fobject an error has crept into our practice which demands redress. An equal land-tax has been pronounced unjuit, because numbers of entares have been fold under the old alterial. numbers of estates have been fold under the old affeit-ment. It is to be trummbered, however, that the old affeitment went no faither than to three faillings in the pound. Doring the war an additional faillings was laid, which at the time was confidered as temporary. Mr. Pitt, however, retains the four faillings. Now we con-Part, however, retains the four flutings: Now we con-cince this to be improper. Let the sind-tax, be three flillings on the old affiliated, and lay the additional flilling on all the lands of Rajland by a new affiliates. This would violate no faith, either direct or toppoid, and the revenue would gim a clear, early acquittoen of soonools a year, to the cut-of the holyectegers, or any other of the opperficile bodies upon whem the late imposts

lie partially beavy.

The means taken by the French King to gain his purpole of territorial impost are ingenious.—By assembling the representatives of the Gentry as well as the Nobility and Clergy, he procured a majority on the question While the French King maintained an army of 300,0 men, the fons of the Noblesse found a scarty provision men, the fons of the Nobelic found a teamy provision in the army. Now that the French, directing their views against England, have reduced their army for the increase of their marine, the Nobelic have no longer the relource, and they groat under the weight of their burthens. The King takes this wife method to relieve them.

King tikes this wife method to relieve them. Blarch 1; On Sunday an experied packet was received at Baron Lynden's, the Dutch Ambalfador's house, in Hertford-firer from the Hague; fince which it is given out with confidence, that the Commissioners from the States-General to Nimeguen have had their first conference with the Prince, who received them very cordially, and the refell thas been, that an accommodation will ty; and the return has upon, that an accommodation will take place directly, and his Serene Highners, with his family, will fhorily return to the Hague.

On Saturday an express arrived from France, with an

account that the great caffoon, just completed at Cher-bourg, had given way. This event had been occasioned by the late violent westerly winds, which had caused an all the particulars of this event, when our correspondent's

etter was diffarched from France.

March 14. A meeting of the Privy Council was held
at St. James's to-day, relative to American affairs, after
the drawing room was over.
When our last advices came from Petersburg, which were dated the 9th of February, a great fire was then raging in the grand magazines belonging to the Crown, raging in the grand magazines belonging to the Crown, which contained great quantities of hrandy, lime and fait; and there was not any hope of preventing the whole

elifier from song resource to after. Dusing the drymonth arrived and beginning the first of the first
and the street of the st

from the dealers (i. e. grocer) half of specie. The purchase of this tea is made in Chins, with spe-The purchase of the tea is more circumith filter.

April 2. The Commercial Treaty begins to operate for lar already, as to make the old British traders give way to the throngs of Frenchmen, who now daily infest the Royal Exchange, in the new characters of Anglo

the Royal Extraogy, in Colling recognition of St. Euflatia Forday the claims of the inhabitant of St. Euflatia were finally argued before his Mojefly's Molt Hon. Privy Council; and Counfel being heard on both fales, it was decreed, that Lord Rodrey and Grental Vaughan are to refund the movey to the faid chaimants. Ajent 1. Should the Commercial Treaty back off, hight 1. Should the Commercial Treaty back off,

April 3. Should the Commercial Treaty break off, a war will break out, and that, of courte, would break the neck of the prefent Administration. It is therefore idle to imagine, that the prefent Negociator in Paris will infilt on any terms, that are likely to bring about fuch an evil to his party.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE SPY.

Mr. Osborne, HAVE frequently feen, in our country, potatoes planted on the top of a piece of grafs ground, nine hes distant from each other, and then covered with michs silitar from each other, and then covered with more of whose, any, on, the leadest of genefitive, of the kinds, shout towive inches think; this carring forms a proper distort from the fine and weather, and proper piece for the patrices to grow in; in a method within product as mostly, as large, and a execution; and which products are mostly, as large, and a execution; and than covered they require no attendance small the time of patrices, and the state of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the famour, without injuly of this for the first force is a re-or rows.

or rows,

In this method, by covering them upon mould prepared as a hot bed, they are railed with great rapidity.

Where this firms, &cc. cannot be precured in officiency,
the bark taken from the transers wat will affift as a lay-

on fix inches of firaw. flacked or housed for a next year's crop, and then will be properly prepared for being turned into the earth as an excellent relichment of manure, and enriching the

ground for a future course of crops.

This thought perhaps is not new to all—perhaps the publishing it at this season may refresh some one's memory, and remind hie curious, good managing farmer, to economie such quantities, whether small or great, of this rubbish, which remain of the last winter, or is thrown upon his farm, as will afford him a handlome profit upon what can coff him but little labour. The plowing and hoeing are here faved, and the lands

enriched by what might otherwise be lost, or converted to no use.

I have feen grounds, not in grafs, spread with coarse
manure; and then planted and covered as above with
equal increase; some have faid that well plowed land is etter-but I doubt it.

better-but I doub'ts.

Pinmpkin, or dome kind of nelous, may be for planted in or near this hubbandry, as to fipeased their vitice over this voreing, and yield handsome exp, without including the plantest plants to their advantage in each definity the growth, as might be detended.

Theraps of the potatoes will appear very thin through this; just the interact is not the left, perhips generate, on that account. Should there be thinger of the wind blowing this covering away, a few yoles may be Laid.

Many and great are the uses of this very profitable Many and great are the use of this very profitable root; one which has been proved in Europe and America is, that thefe, when baked in an oven, will be equal to the belt provender that is given in fatting beef; its fuccels in flall-feeding is great: As many may be given as the numal will set which if flow will high. fuccefs in fiall-feeding is great; As many may be given as the animal will eat, which it foot will do, and greedly; —the rapid fatting pays for the expence of the fuel when that is feares, and an object of attention—the portoes thus prepared are as agreeable to the human palate as when roaded, and are excellent for forme.

A FARMER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

" A schooner called siere two nights ago, and got a sup-"A khomer called size two nights ago, and got a fupply of provining from us, which they paid for, and by yet provining from us, which they paid for, and by a man they turned on flore on one of the quary, we find the out a talk and WHT from Dominico.—See in Moreon and the out they are with the seed of the constraint and William Buoy, or both of them, has three backs and three withing wo hand. The presented Capturin's turne in MDOSALD, marked with the finall-pox, a crupiels hand, which we think is the left, weren, his cost bair though power complexion, about fore feet mise teach might. The Chestoner appeared Veginal both. inches high. The schooler appeared Virginia built. The informer says they had 37 hogheads of sogar, and

one bale of cotton, on board at first, which they took in one has of centes, on based at first, which they teek in a Mraminto for Dominion they field the section for providing, and after they had got what topplies they these control of the section for the section of figure on based the flipping for other peaks at the night. This Capain promised was bring his sowner on those sent city these first his target, and this they were the section of the secti mands enquiry, we are well convinced, from your adness, your affiduity TO DETECT VILLAINS will not

goodenk, you's didn'ty TO DEFECT VIELARS, will not be wrantige. If you should get any information, pray to have a superior of the property of

⁴ On account of contrary winds, and very bad weather, we put into this port the do inf. after a pullage of 20 days to founding, having been beating in the mount of the channel ever fince the middle of January.

⁴ The weather has been excellinely tempelmout at feature a great number of firips have been wexceed, and many put in here and Cork, didabled, with the lofs of men, mafts, &c. One in particular arrived with only the Cap-tain and one boy on board.—Of a fleet that left Gibraltar han and one noy on osard.—Or a neet that left confuling they confining of 15g list, 1, no were on the coats of Spain and Portugal 1 one belonging to the fame port with us 1 we found her without a matt flanding, and her cargo in part damaged 1 in thort, the loss of the happing is inconceivable, and we think ourielyes very fortunate we have fuffered to little."

we have fuffered to little."

"The Gazette de Sante, published in France by authority, under the fanction of the College of Physicians, has lately made public an infallible cure against all therepholoso diorders, commonly called the KING's EVIL, which has frequently baffled the most skilful of the me-

which has frequently battled the most hairtif of the medical tribe. It confills of the following:

R. common aqua vite, or brandy, 20 oz. of fixed wolatile alkali contete and gentian root, otherwise called felworth of balmody, of each one draghm and a half, Let thefe infuse in the liquor for the fipsec of 14, board before you use it, and let it remain on the root, as it will be the property of the property of the control o ngth the more it is in that fituation .- The dofe is, before dinner and fupper, at each time, a table

tating, before dinner and topper, at each time, a table fpoenful of the mixture.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K., May 12.

In the Packet came paffengers, Miles Sherbrooke, Efg. Mr. Randall, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Hatfield.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Jones, arrived at

Falmouth in 15 days.

The Marsland Levislature have again convened at Antoe marytana tregitature book again convention in na-napolis. It is faid the Affembly have retinquified their favourite plan for emitting paper money, baving found their conflituents totally averfe to the measure.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

In a free government it is the right of every individual in the community, at all times, to declare his fentiments on public affairs. In the exercise of this right confaits the great security of liberty; but thould a time conflist the great fecurity of liberty; but thould a time arrive when unhappy divisions in the public councils flouid prival, to tar as to excite well-grounded appre-hensions for the fairy of the State; when measures thould be propoled definitive of public and private credit, when the morals of the people, which ought to be the grand object of all Legislature; thould be in danger of being perverted by law, the right would then become a duty, and filence be a crime. Under a conviction that this time is arrived, we the Grand Jurors of the eaftern this time is arrived, we the Grand Juros of the eaters hore of Maryland, having difcharged our public duty as the Grand Inqueft for the eaftern division of this State, beg leave to offer to our fellow-citizens our feutiments in the present critical fituation of affairs.

in the present critical fituation of asture.

We declare our entire approbation of and firm attachment to our present constitution and form of government, and our determination to support them against all un-

and our determination to import them against all un-lawful attempts.

We are of opinion that paper money on the plan pro-posed by the House of Delegates, or on any other plan that can be derifed, would be highly improper at this time; being fully convinced, the under our prefeat cir-cumstances it would be attended with ritinous confequences as well to the public as to the individual; and, for far as we have been able to inform ourselves, this is the opinion of a very considerable majority of the freemen of

the eaftern flore.

This fubject has been to fully and ably diffcuffed in

Last tablest ask been to faily and skip discussed in print, that it would be unnecessary, in his place, to re-peat the arguments that confirm us in this opinion. We are of opinion that the bill fig the relies of delibert, published by the Houle of Delegates for the information height found on the riolitron of those principles of equal and impartial judice, that debtor and creditor are ablee entitled to.

At the same time we think that a proper bankrupt At the fame time we think that a proper bankrupt law would be highly ufeful. When freqlect to an inflat-ment ad, or any other all tolpending the general ope-lies of a very dangerous example—we are of opinion-that nobing can julity fact, a tolpendion but a cale of the latter than the contract of the contract of the con-filtres of the contract of the contract of the con-filtres of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the contract to the con-filtres of the contract to the contract to the con-tract of the contract of the contract to the the latter of the contract of the contract to the contract to the con-tract of the contract to the contract to the confurest means of restoring that degree of public and pri-vate credit, which alone can rende; us respectable abroad, or happy in ourselves—We observe that a question has been made how far the Senate are bound by the inflruc-tions of the people; without prefuming to decide on a conflictional quellion of such high importance, we think ourselves fafe in declaring (in terms of the constitution)

this the Senate ought to be at full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment in pulling laws. We hope we hall not be deemed prelamptone that and animofities, and a proper degree of tender and bears and animofities, and a proper degree of tender and moderation in the future conduct of public bulners— We exembly current then to fulfi the writes of their conflitutions, by a continuous thoir chailties for the pub-conflitutions, by a continuous of thoir shifties for the publie good which of late have been exerted in fruitlefs

opposition to each other.

To our fellow-citizens at large we recommend lenity To our fellow-entrans at large we recommend fently and forberance in the profecution of their claims, to far as may be consistent with their lafety or more cides, on the other a retreschment of all unnecessary expensions, and a first attention to their private concerns, by which means alone, we are perfusated, they cannot fail in the means alone, we are perfunded, they cannot fail in the and to extrinct hemselves from their perfent difficulties.

To all claffics and diffindings we recommend, in the warmed manner, the exercite of indulty, frogasity and economy, wirnes which belong peculiarly to republic can—written without which no republic can long exist.

We declare that we have no other motive in this ad-

drefs, but a wish of rendering a service to the commu areas, but a with of rendering a review to the commi-nity, in which we have a common interest with the rest of our fellow-citizens.—We trust that as it is intended, fo it will be kindly received, and shall think ourfelves happy in being entitled, in the public estimation, to the single moit that we claim, the merit of a well-meant

(Signed by the Grand-Jurors of eight counties.)

ANECDOTE. HE late Duke of Ancaster passing over Towfor the purpose of getting his boots cleaned. When the operation was over, on fearthing his pockets, he found that he had not lefs than half a guinea, which the boy faid he would get changed in an inflant, if his Honour would be fo kind in the mean time to take care of his flool and blacking inflruments. His intention was to return, but meeting a companion less honest than himself. and telling him his errand, the other advised him to make off. " Av. but. fav. the first, what finall I do for my brushes and tools?" "Oh! never mind that, leave the bufiness to me, and you may depend on having them at our rendez-yous in less than ten minutes." The fellow accordingly walked up with an impudent air to the fpot where the Duke was guarding the tools, and began to pack them up in a violent hurry. "What are you about, you rafeal, faid his Grace, those things are not yours." "Yes but they are, fave the fellow; the raical that cleaned your boots, and left you as centinel, was a debtor of mine; he is now a bankrupt, and — I'll feize both flock and black."

PORTLAND, May 1.

P. O. K. T. L. A. N. D. Mey 1.
Agrenshy to a prophecy of list week, the town of
Agrenshy to a prophecy of list week, the town of
Some gave credit to the prodiction. The different tembing read from the memoring confined them in their conlisting read in the memoring confined them in their contractions of the throad credit, and Pertandi constitute,
in read place, found as a next—singer versioned to
authority, &C. I was faile to be thind down in the
defined in—that old woman; but the knew reading
which is a superior of the contraction of the conNeither propher for prepheric tax as he foundment of the contraction of the contraction of the conmitted woman in the

Would to Got that ignorance, folly, and superfittion, might end with them.

BOSTON, May 9.

To all hong have submit in agrocence,—KNOW YE, That in one Providence paper only of I all week are inferted notices of upwards of Fear Pringland and Eiffy Dellare, in paper bills, being ledged with leveral Juliness in difference for other three for a charge of the providence of the providence of the charge of the providence of the p charge of 12 debts, due in specie, agreeably to law—And that all this is done, notwithstanding the late decision of the Superior Court of Rhode Island—notwithstanding

the Sperior Corr of Rhode-flands—non-withinding the train and by muchain at the tax of eight in paper for our in fliver—and newthinning its being in values of the paper of the sperior of the paper of the sperior of the paper of the sperior of the paper of the paper

The 4th inft. the thip Empress of China, Captain

The 4h ink, the flip Emprik of China, Captain Green, in four months and eighten days from Canton, in China, arrived at New-York. Two of the infugents, Jenkins and Davis, the for-mers of Well-Stockbridge, who were ordered from Bar-rington to Suchtampton, to be tired on an indiffuent for High Treaton, we are told, made their eleape from the guard, commanded by Leutz. Edwards, of the fede-

the gux1, commanded by Lieut, Edwards, of the federacys, and a federacy the life Mitt Hunsh Still-Wednesded daughter of the Res. Mr. Samuel Stillman, to the experiment grief of the content of the federacy federacy to the experiment of the federacy federacy federacy to the experiment of the federacy character, who does not unite to every accomplishment,

that can render human nature truly lovely and amishle, the allimbiling of all index affections and viruses, which confluent the real Christian.

By a greatment who arrived the ren or Frighy half.

By a greatment who arrived country of Bruthstre, we are informed, that a numbers of the fightier releds are duity collecting in final bodiers, in New York State, must the line of this Commonwealth, with a prefelficial intention of referring the trainors who are ordered for executions the again out, and who are now confided in executions the again out, and who are now confided in Great-Barrington goal-and that in confiquence, the minute men (about one third part of the militia) are ordered to march, and be at Great-Barrington on the 20th inft. to protect the Sheriff in the due execution of the

Itw.
It is faid theeps wool is now in greater demand than
was ever known.—And it is with pleafore we hear, that
all kinds, not only of woollen, but liven manufactures, are going on with great spirit.

Such has been the demand for sheeps wool for some time past, that it fold off rapidly, notwithstanding the

Hi.C. CANTER. The Control of the Con

tess to be read, when the commentaries of the Jedus are forgetten.

At prefer take the following, by why of specimes, from hin that factor, published in the Chronales of the form his that factor, published in the Chronales of the following the following that the following the following that the following that the following that following the following and pollowing many color in the advance total of butting and pollowing following f Read his immortal letters. Such, which, never appeared before—and such, watch, may furnish a model to correct the falle tathe of the age.

Mr. CARTER,

ON Be wided wat affect to call the elegant letters

ON the wided wat affect to call the elegant letters

for the state of the elegant letters and obtained

that we are yet to learn what real plantages, and obtained

waters, and keeping us rather in the data; Plan has

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writers and keeping us rather in the data; Plan has

writers and keeping us rather in the data; Plan has

writers and writers and the state of the control of the con means to deteat. From the merit of his works at large. The unfillful painter who wrote even his performance, in capital letters, THIS 18 A BEAR, conducted very unwisely, and defluoyed his reputationers an artifit. The great Copely, if he ever painted such an animal, left the subject to explain itself; and by the exercise of a fulle patience we shall probably discover, in the conclision, what Plato's celebrated letters have for their object.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

PROVIDENCE, May 19.

At the General Electron at Hartford, on the 10th Indiant, the following Gentlemen were elected to their respective Offices, viz.

Indian, who following Cornilmon were checked to their edgeduce Offices, virtual, Huryi Horton, Eng Gerenor, the Horn. Chryste Worker, English and Corners, the Horn. Chryste Workert, Edg. Lieutenan-Goerners : the Horn. Williams English Hurning, Joffah Jepseev, Williams Williams, English Hurning, Joffah Jepseev, Williams Williams, English Marchan, Storger, John Treedwel, and June Wadfyerth, John Livestey, Harting to Welcot, Jonathan Storger, John Liwestey, Edg. Trafuter, I. fon, Williams, John Lawrenge, Edg. Trafuter, I. fon, Williams, John Lawrenge, Edg. Trafuter, I. fon, Williams, Sipheliams, Supplemental Williams, John Storger, John Lawrenge, Edg. Trafuter, John Williams, Since prating the 1st Page of this Dy's Green, we find that the State of Connection in Lapopined the wife of the Horton Christian Chri

At New-York, Mr. JOHN R. GAINE,

State of Rhode Iffand, &c.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOW YE, That Nathaniel Peirce, of Brillol. in the County of Briftol, Efg; on the 20th Day of March, 1787, at my Dwelling-House, in Bar rington, lodged with me the Sum of One Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds Ten Shillings and Fivepence, Lawful Money, being in full of the Princi-pal and Interest of a Judgment of Court obtained against the faid Nathaniel Peirce, in Favour of Leonard Vaffal Borland, of Boston, in the County of Susfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Gentleman, Indorfee of Anne Borland, Executrix of the last Will and Tellament of John Borland, of Cambridge, in the County of Middlefex, and Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, Efq; deceafed, by William Bradford, Efq; his Attorney on Record: That the faid Na-thaniel Peirce hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency, and that the faid William Bradford, Esq; his Attorney on Re-

cord, hath been legally and doly notified thereof.
Witness, ELKANAH HUMPHRY, J. C. P. Barrington, April 23, 1787.

N August next, twenty Years will have elapsed fince the Editor of this GAZETTE became concerned in its Publication-for the first fifteen Months in Company with the late Mrs. Goddard, of pious Memory .- From fome of the Subscribers (who ftill favour him with their Cuffom) nothing has been received during this long Period, and many others remain indebted from five to fifteen Years -All in Arrear for one Year, or more, are now earnefly requested to pay, which at this Time would prove particularly ferviceable. Those who have been leveral Years indebted are informed, that unless their Accounts are speedily and beneurably closed, their Papers must and will be stopt.—He reluctantly obferves, that for fome Years past he has not received from the whole of his Subscribers a Sufficiency to defray even the Charge of Paper whereon the Gazette has been printed, which is but an inconfiderable Part of the constant incidental Expence; and they will judge, whether the Publication of a weekly Paper can be continued under fuch apparent Difadvantage.- In Compliance with the Withes of fome of his Subscribers, and in Expectation of better Pay. the Editor, about two Years and an Half fince, reduced its Price to the fmall Sum of Seven Shillings per Annum; but this not having produced the defired Effect, he finds himfelf now under the difagreeable Necessity of informing his Readers, that unless old Accounts are closed, and regular Payments made in future, the Publication of this Paper, originally in-flitted and revived at the particular Request of the nhabitants of this Town and its Vicinity, and which has ever been devoted to the facred Caufe of Freedom and Juffice, must once more be suspended, if not wholly discontinued, it being impossible for him, under prefent Circumflances, to support the Expence. -He returns his fincere and grateful Thanks to those few who have punctually discharged their

The EDITOR to bis READERS.

Providence, May 12, 1787;

To be SOLD. The SHIP B E L L, Burthen about 280 Tons ; together with her Stores

and Appurtenances, as the now lies at Capt. Shelddon's Wharff .- Enquire at the Store of Joseph and WILLIAM RUSSELL. Providence, May 16, 1787.

State of Rhode-Ifland, &c.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOW YE, That Joseph Smith, of Providence. in the County of Providence, Merchant, on the 24th Day of April, 1787, at my Dwelling-House, at Barrington, lodged with me the Sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds Ten Shillings, Law-ful Money, being in full of the Paincipal and Interest of a Sum of Money due from the faid Joseph Smith to Meflieurs Brown and Benson, of Providence, Mer-chants, on a Note of Hand: That the faid Joseph Smith hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the faid Brown and Benfon have been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness, BLEANAH HUMPHRY, J. C. P. Barrington, May 11, 1787.

State of Rhode-Ifland, &c.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOW YE, That Nathaniel Peirce, jun. of NOW YE, I nat Nathantel Perice, jun. or Briftol, in the Country of Brittol, Yeoman, on the 20th Day of March, 1787, at my Dwelling-House, in Barrington, lodged with me the Sum of Nit: teen Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Fivepence, Lawful Money; being in full of the Principal and Interest of a Judgment of Court, obtained against Nathaniel Peirce, jun. in Favour of Leonard Vaffal Borland, of Bofton, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, Geqtleman, Indorfee of Anne Borland, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Borland, of Cambridge, in the County of Middlefex and Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, Efq: deceafed, by William Bradford, Efq; his Attorney on Record : That the faid Natha-Peirce, jun. hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the .sid William Bradford, Efg; his Attorney on Record, hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness, ELKANAH HUMPHRY, J.C.P. Barrington, April 23, 1787. BLANK DEEDS, on fuperfine Parchment, to be fold by the Printer hereof; also Paper Deeds, and all other Kinds of BLANKS used in this State.

A few Know Ye's were received too late for this Day's Gazette.—These shall grace our next Publication.



A QUIET CONSCIENCE.

I. OSE thine eyes, and fleep fecure; Thy foul is fafe, thy body fure; He who guards thee, he who keeps, Never flumbers, never fleeps.

A quiet Conseience in the breast Has only peace, has only rest:
The music and the mirth of Kings Are out of tune, unless the fings Then close thine eyes in peace, and sleep secure: No sleep so sweet as thine, no rest so sure.

From the Worcester Magazine.
To the FARMERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Please to suffer me to communicate unto you the following, which exhibits bow you may raise FL AX on old

E T your land run over with grafs, until the month of June; then plow it in, and dung the ground with sheep's dung, or yard your sheep upon it; plow it eight or nine times more before winter; early in the succeeding spring plow it three times more, and at the last time plow in your seed with some ashes, if you have any; roll a roller over the ground, to beatit down hard and make it smooth.

To impregnate the ground with nitrous salts, and

To impregnate the ground with nitrous falts, and generate proper nourishment for the growth of the flax, let the plowing be done early in the morning before the dew is off. If you let the plow go after that time, the nitrous particles will sly off by the exhalations of the sun. Wet land, where the water stands in the spring, or after a heavy rain, ought not to be plowed until it is dry.

The plowing of the land often prevents the generation of devouring infects. Part of the ground may be sown as early as the season will admit, and the rest

pation of devouring infects. Part of the ground may be fown as early as the feafon will admit, and the rest at or near the full moon in May; you may expect a good crop from both parts; but if one should fail, you will, in all probability, have a good one from the other. I am, gentlemen, your humble fervant, AGRICOLANUS.

April 1, 1787.

L O N D O N, Feb. 8.

On Thursday se'nnight died, in Lissey street, Dublin, —— Barry, Esq; of the county of Cork.

His death was occasioned by a total suppression Dublin. of all evacuation, though he was attended by molt of the faculty in Dublin.—Mr. Barry was supposed to have been the fattest man ever seen in Ireland, being 41 stone weight, the famous EDWARD BRIGHT, of Malden, in Essex, being only two stone heavier.—It was with difficulty fixteen men could manage the corpse to the hearse, and the grave, in committing him to which, the rope broke, and the committing nim to which, the possible, and the coffin tumbled in.—It is evident, that his wonderful accumulation of flesh plugged up the viscera, and destroyed the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

March 12. The following is an accurate state-

ment of the navy, made on the 23d ult. viz. 157 ships of the line, 19 fifties, 149 frigates, and 119 sloops of war.—The number of seamen, including

marines, borne on the books of the ships in com-mission, was stated at 27,390 men.

March 13. Thursday died, at his seat in Devon-thire, Samuel Graves, Esq: Admiral of the White Squadron in the royal navy, who commanded in Chief at North-America, at the breaking out of the

March 14. The French agents are the principal purchasers of the shipping put up for sale, as well in the river Thames as in other ports of England!

N E W - Y O R K, May 3.

The following are the most accurate returns we have been able to collect of the Delegates appointed by the several States to meet in General Convention, at Philadelphia, on Monday the 14th instant, for the purpose of revising and amending the Confederation of

e United States: New-Hampshire.--The Hon. John Langdon, John

Sparhawk, Pierce Long.

Massachusetts.—The Hon. Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Caleb

Srong.

Connecticut.—Their Legislature are to meet in the beginning of this month, at which time it is supposed their Delegates will be appointed.

Rhode-Island-Has not made any appointment as

New-York .- The Hon. Robert Yates, Alexander

Hamilton, John Lanfing.

New-Jerfey.—The Hon. David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson, John Neil-

fon.

Pennfylvania.—His Excellency Doctor Franklin,
the Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, Thomas

Fitefimmons, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.- The Hon. John Dickinson, George

Read, Gunning Bedford.

Maryland.—The Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison,
Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, James M. Henry. The

other names we have not been able to obtain.

Virginia.—His Excellency General Washington,
Governor Randolph, the Hon. John Blair, James
Madison, George Mason, George Wyth, Richard
Henry Lee.

North-Carolina .--His Excellency Governor Caf-Well, the Hon. Alexander Martin, Wille Jones, Richard Dobbs Spaight, William Richardfon Davie.

South-Carolina.—The Hon. John Rutledge, Charles Cotefworth Pinckney, Henry Laurens, Charles Pinckney, Pinckney

rey, Pierce Butler,

Georgia.—The Hon. William Few, Abraham Baldwin, George Walton, William Pierce, William Houstoun, Nathaniel Pendleton.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
In GENERAL ASSENBLY, May Session, 1787.

If is Voted and Resolved, That the Time for the Holders of the Six per Cent. State Securities, applying to the General-Treasury for receiving the Quarter Part of the Amount of such Securities, be ontinued until the Second Day of the next Session of the General Assembly; the Time allowed by the Ast passed at the last Session being so short, that many of the Inhabitants of the State had no Notice thereof: And that this Resolve he published in the

Newport and Providence News-Papers.

A true Copy:
, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry. Witness.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That Joseph Coggeshall, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, on the 11th Day of April intl. at my Dwelling-House in Newport, lodged with me the Sum of Forty-one Pounds, Lawful Money, due to John Townfend, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Cabinetmaker; in full of the Principal and Interest of a Note of Hand, figned and made to the said John Townsend, by the said Joseph Coggethall and his honoured Father Joshua Coggessall, late of the same Middletown, Yeoman, deceased, in his Lifetime: That the said Joseph hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the said John Townsend hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness, Paul Mumford, C.J.S.C.

Newport, April-23, 1787.

Rewport, April 23, 1787.

AN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tucfday Morning last, an Apprentice Boy, named Joseph Simmons, between 11 and 12 Years of Age, is rather small, of a light Complexion, has a down Look, short brown Hair, the Fingers of his right Hand have been badly burnt, and a Part of them gone; had on, when he went away, a new Felt Hat, a Chocolate coloured woollen outside Jacket, ragged Trowsers of the same Cloth, a coarse Towcloth under Jacket, and a white Shirt.—Whoever will take up said Runaway, and return him to his Master, shall receive a Reward of Two Shillings Paper Money, but no Charges, paid by SAMUEL THURBER, jun.

N.B. All Perfores, who would with to avoid the Severity of the Law, are strictly forbid harbouring

faid Apprentice.

Providence, May 11, 1787.

HE Managers of GLOUCESTER MEETING-HOUSE LOTTERY give Notice, that they expect to draw faid Lottery in a fhort Time—A few Tickets remain on Hand.—Those whose wish to become Adventurers, may supply themselves by applying to the Directors, or to Col. Simeon Thayer, in Providence,

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IN O W Y E, That Joseph Lewis, of Exeter, in the Coupty of Washington, Yeoman, on the 14th Day of March, 1787, at my Dwelling-House in North-Kingstown, lodged with me the Sum of Seventeen Pounds Seven Shillings, Lawful Money, due to Peleg Kinyon, of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Yeoman; in sull for the Principal and Interest of one certain promissory Note of Hand, dated the third Day of December, 1785; That the said Joseph Lewis hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the faid Peleg Kinyon hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness, S. Gardner, J.C.P. State of Rhode-Island, &c

Witness, S. GARDNER, J.C.P. North-Kingstown, April 23, 1787.

en Dollars Reward.

N A W A Y from a Sloop, lying at Clark and Nightingale's Wharff, a NEGRO BOY, about 17 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a fmall Felt Hat, with a Twine Thread run round the Brim, and a blue thick Jacket, patched with Canvaís, a Check Shirt, patched Linen Trowfers, and a Pair of double-foled Shoes; he is about 5 feat high, a thick fet Fellow, has thick Lips, and fometimes smiles when spoken to.—Whoever takes up said Boy, and returns him to NATHAN GRZENE, in East-Greenwich, shall have Ten Silver Dollars Reward, and necessary Charges.

CHARLES BRIGGS.

N. B. He has a forged Pass, in which is inserted the Name of Michael M'Carter, and signed Capt. Benedict Smith; his right Name is Thomas Biscoe. Providence, May 11, 1787.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
NOW YE, That Caleb Carr, of WestGreenwich, Yeoman, on the 22d Day of February, 1787, at my Dwelling-House in Coventry, 1787, at my Dwelling-House in Coventry, Lawful Money; being the Principal and Interest of a Sum of Money, due from the faid Caleb Carr to Pardon Tillinghast, of West, Greenwich, Yeoman, on a Note: That the said Caleb Carr hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the said Pardon Tillinghast hath been legally and duly notified thereof.
Witness, S. POTTER, J.C.P.

Coventry, April 1, 1787.

G

THE highest Price given for clean Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old SAIL-CLOTH, and JUNK, by Major JOHN SPURR, at the lower End of the Town.—Likewise by Mr. BENJAMIN GLADDING, on poposite the Rev. Mr. Snow's Meeting-House, on the West Side of the Bridge. Providence, February 16, 1787.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That John Whitford, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, Town-Treasurer of the Town of Exeter, in his said Capacity, on the 12th Day of March, 1787, at my Dwelling-Hause in North-Kingstown, lodged with me the Sum of Seventy-seven Pounds Four Shillings, Lawful Money, due to Pardon Tillinghast, of said Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman; in sulf for the Principal and Interest of three promissory Notes of Hand given by the said John Whitsord, as Town-Treasurer of the Town of Exeter, to the said Pardon Tillinghast: That the said John Whitsord, in his said Capacity, hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the said Pardon Tillinghast hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness, S. Gardner, J.C.P.

Witness, S. GARDEN North-Kingstown, April 23, 1787. S. GARDNER, J.C.P.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That Abel Gibbs, of Coventry,
Yeoman, on the 30th Day of August, 1786,
at my Dwelling-House in Coventry, lodged with
me the Sum of One Hundred and Four Pounds Ten Shillings, Lawful Money; being the Principal and Interest of a Sum of Money, due from the faid Abel Interest of a Sum of Money, due from the last Abel Gibbs to Clark and Nightingale, of Providence, Merchants, in Company, on two Notes: That the said Abel Gibbs hath complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the said Clark and Nightingale have been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness, S. POTTER, J. C. P.

COMMITTY MITCH 10, 1287. Coventry, March 10, 1787.

Coventry, March 10, 1787.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW YE, That William Slocum, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State aforesaid, Mariner, on the 26th Day of March, 1787, at my Dwelling-House in Newport, lodged with me the Sum of Ninety Pounds, Lawful Money; it being in full of the Principal and Interest of a Mortgage Deed, made to Gideon Sisson, of the same Newport, Merchant, by the said William Slocum: That the said William Slocum hath in all Respects complied with the Law respecting the Paper Currency; and that the said Gideon Sisson hath been legally and duly notified thereof.

Witness. Paul Mumford, J.C.P.
Newport, April 8, 1787.

PROVIDENCE: Printed by JOHN CARTER, at the Post-Office, at Shakespeare's Head, near the State-House, where Subscriptions for this Gazette, at Seven Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are received, and Printing in general performed with Fidelity and Expedition,