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## United States Chronicle, 1785-6-30

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# The United States Chronicle:

## Political, Commercial, and Historical.

Published by BENNETT WHEELER, opposite the MARKET, in PROVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, June 30, 1785.

### STATE PAPERS.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.  
A DECLARATION, by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in CONGRESS assembled.

**W**HEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great-Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and peridy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of those oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be

FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great-Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

*New-Hampshire*, Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.—*Massachusetts*, Bay, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.—*Rhode-Island*, and *Providence-Plantations*, Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.—*Connecticut*, Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.—*New-York*, William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.—*New-Jersey*, Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.—*Pennsylvania*, Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.—*Delaware*, Caesar Rodney, George Read.—*Maryland*, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.—*Virginia*, George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jun. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.—*North-Carolina*, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.—*South-Carolina*, Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jun. Thomas Lynch, jun. Arthur Middleton.—*Georgia*, Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

From the Universal Magazine.

### Biographical Anecdotes of the late Major-General LEE.

GENERAL LEE was remarkably slovenly in his dress and manners; and has often, by the meanness of his appearance, been subject to ridicule and insult. He was once attending General Washington to a place distant from the camp. Riding on, he arrived at the house where they were to dine, some time before the rest of the company. He went immediately to the kitchen, and demanded something to eat; when the cook, taking him for a servant, told him, he would give him victuals in a moment, but he must first help her off with the pot. This he complied with, and sat down to some cold meat, which the placed for him on the dresser. The girl was remarkably inquisitive about the guests who were coming, particularly Lee, who (she said) the heard, was one of the 'most oddest and ugliest men in the world.' In a few moments she desired the General again to assist her in placing on the pot, and scarce had he finished when she requested him to take a bucket and go with her to the well. Lee made no objection, and began drawing the water. In the mean while, General Washington arrived, and an Aid-de-Camp was dispatched in search of Lee, whom, to his great surprize, he found engaged as above. But what was the confusion of the poor girl, on hearing the Aid-de-Camp address the man with whom she had been so familiar, by the title of *Excellency*. The mug fell from her hand, and dropping on her knees, she began crying aloud for pardon; when Lee, who was ever ready to see the impropriety of his own conduct, but not willing to change it, gave her a crown, and turning to the Aid-de-Camp, 'You see, young man, the advantage of a blue coat. The man of consequence is indebted to it for respect; and neither virtue nor abilities without it, will make him look like a gentleman.'

Another time his Excellency got a severe drubbing, which seemed to be intended as a mark of justice for his impiety and blasphemy. He was once riding to Williamburgh, to attend the



**POET'S CORNER.**

VERSES, to the FEATHERED YOUNG LADIES.

(Said to be written by Earl Nugent.)

**D**EAR, charming girls! in whom to trace  
Your once lov'd mothers thro' their race,  
(And still enough of fond desire,  
Remains to light chaste friendship's fire)  
Attend! nor let the ear of youth,  
Despise the voice of age and truth.  
Avoid the wild extremes of dress,  
Virtue and wisdom shun excess;  
The bosom bare, the tucker flaunting,  
Prove something in that bosom wanting;  
And lofty heads in proud attire,  
Seldom to better heights aspire.  
With warlike crests let heroes move?  
Men are not bully'd into love;  
Nay, Cupid never puts upon a feather,  
Trembling, can't join two hearts together.  
With *his* aim his darts are sped  
From modest Nugent's plumeless lead.  
\* Now Marchioness of Buckinghams.

**WILLIAM TYLER**

HAS IMPORTED,  
In the Maria, Capt. Moore, and the London,  
Capt. Macy, from London,  
An Assortment of PAINTS, &c.  
genuine and good, which he will sell at the lowest  
Rates for Cash, at his Shop on the West Side the  
River, viz.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>W H I T E.</b>       | <b>B L A C K.</b>       |
| White Lead,             | Ivory Black,            |
| Spanish White,          | Frankfort Black,        |
| Flake White,            | Blue Black,             |
| White Vitriol,          | Lampblack.              |
| Whiting.                | <b>A L S O,</b>         |
| <b>R E D.</b>           | Prussian Blue, from No. |
| Red Lead,               | 1 to 4.                 |
| Vermillion,             | Painter's Brushes, from |
| Rose Pink,              | No. 1 to 4.             |
| Drop Lake,              | Ground Saff Tools,      |
| Spanish Brown,          | from No. 1 to 7.        |
| Brown Ochroment,        | Common Ditto, to paint  |
| Brown Pink.             | Hearths and Jams.       |
| <b>G R E E N.</b>       | very cheap.             |
| Verdigrise,             | Pitch and common Cam-   |
| Double-distilled Ditto, | mel's Hair Pencils,     |
| Green Verditer,         | assorted,               |
| Sap Green.              | Large and small Gold    |
| <b>Y E L L O W.</b>     | Leaf,                   |
| Stone Yellow,           | Green Ditto, for Book-  |
| Spruce Yellow,          | binders,                |
| Yellow Oker,            | Stone Knives,           |
| Dutch Pink.             | Pallet Ditto.           |

LIKEWISE,

An Assortment of Paper-Hangings,  
Metzotinto Prints, framed and unframed, Copper-  
plate-Ditto, 14 by 10 London Crown Glass, Eng-  
lish Glue, boiled and raw Linseed Oil, &c.  
The Painting-Business, in its various Branches,  
carried on with the strictest Attention and Dis-  
patch.—Paints prepared for House or Ship Use,  
with Directions. 73—

**T O B E L E T T,**

**T**HE SHOP and CELLAR under  
the Printing-Office, fronting on two Streets,  
and One of the best Stands in Town for Business.  
Enquire of ARTHUR FENNER, jun.  
Providence, May 26, 1785.

To be Sold, by Wholesale and Retail, by

**SAMUEL ABORN,**

At his STORE at the Head of the Long-Wharff,  
A Quantity of choice Sherry Wine,  
from Four to Ten Years old,  
Flapoons and Lances, for Whaling,  
Cod Hooks and Lines, of the very best Kind,  
Cart and Waggon Boxes,  
Flat-Irons, Hinges, Bellows-Pipes,  
Grindstones, &c. &c.  
At said Place may be had,  
An Assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Linen, Sheeting Linen, ready-made Shires,  
Ladies Dress Feathers, elegant Italian Flowers,  
sewing Silks and Threads, writing, printing and  
wrapping Paper, &c. &c. &c.  
A few Hogsheds of old West-India Rum,  
best Cotton-Wool, &c.  
\* Any of the above Articles, or Cash, given for  
Bees-Wax, Sable or Martin Skins. 62—

**T O B E S O L D.**

**T**HE MANSION-HOUSE, late Dr.  
BENJAMIN BOWEN'S, with the Lot whereon  
it is situated, 55 Feet front, and 120 back;—also,  
8 House-Lots, joining on the Back-Street, 50 by  
100, and 40 by 100 Feet;—between 9 and 10  
Acres of exceeding good Land, lying between the  
Back-Street and Ferry-Lane, so called; there is  
an excellent Spring of Water on this Land;—  
likewise, a Water-Lot, opposite to the Man-  
sion-House before-mentioned, 40 Feet front, and ex-  
tending 200 Feet back to the Channel, bounded  
Northerly on a Gang-Way, with a Shop 16 Feet  
square thereon standing;—also, 80 Acres of Land,  
in Rehoboth, with a Dwelling-house thereon, about  
4 Miles from Providence, and Half a Mile from  
Mr. James Daggett's Tavern.—The Whole of the  
above being the Estate of the late Dr. BENJAMIN  
BOWEN.—For Terms, enquire of ARTHUR  
FENNER, jun. or JOSEPH BOWEN, in Providence.

**R A G S.**

**T**HE highest Price is given for clean Linen,  
Cotton, and Cotton-and-Linen RAGS,  
old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by  
SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-Street,  
by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel  
Young's, and at THURBER'S PAPER-MILL,  
at the North-End of Providence. At each of  
which Places may be had, Clothier's Preps Papers,  
of the best Kind; Writing, Printing, Wrapping,  
glazed and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Ex-  
change for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many  
other Kinds of Country Produce.  
A generous Advance allowed those who col-  
lect and bring Quantities of Rags.  
N. B. EDWARD THURBER, jun. has for Sale  
a Variety of European and other GOODS. 75—

**The SUBSCRIBER**

**B**EGET Leave to inform his former Customers in  
particular, and the Public in general, That  
he has again removed to Providence, and occupies  
the Shop of Mr. James Sabin, at the Sign of Gen-  
eral Washington, on the West Side of the Great  
Bridge; where he carries on the SADDLERY  
BUSINESS in all its various Branches, viz.—  
Makes Spring Saddles, the easiest for Man and  
Horse that ever were invented; Ladies Hunting  
Side Saddles, Gentlemen's best full-welted Hog-  
skin Saddles, plain Saddles, Demy Peak Saddles,  
with Bridles and Saddle Bags of all Kinds, and  
every other Article in the Saddlery Way.—  
He has for Sale, plated Bits and Stirrups, plated  
Spurs, of the best Quality, Steel Spurs, Horse  
Combs, Curry Combs, Horse-Brushes, Hunting  
Whips, Chaise Whips, &c. &c.  
Saddles and Bridles of all Kinds made on the  
lowest Terms for Exportation.  
Those Gentlemen and Ladies who please to fa-  
vour him with their Commands, may depend he  
will use his best Endeavour to merit their future  
Favors—the smallest of which will be gratefully  
acknowledged by their humble Servant,  
JOHN SEBRING.

**T O B E S O L D,**

**T**hat valuable ESTATE, late  
Col. Wall's, situated on the Main Street, below  
the Bridge, in Providence.—It consists of an ex-  
cellent Lot of Land, 40 Feet front, and extending  
back to the Channel, 200 Feet, on which are the  
following Buildings, viz.—A handsome and well-  
finished Dwelling-House, two Story high, 30 Feet  
front and 27 Feet back;—a good Store, 40 Feet  
by 25, three Stories high;—a Stable, Coach-  
House, and other Buildings; an excellent Wharff,  
built of Stone, 54 Feet long, and 36 broad, at  
which Vessels of 70 Tons may load and unload,  
and float at low Water.—The Whole in excel-  
lent Repair.—For Terms apply to Messieurs  
CLARKE and NIGHTINGALE. 30—

**W E B S T E R'S**  
**G**rammatical Institute  
Of the English Language, in three Parts.  
The first Part is a Spelling-Book, and proper  
for Children that are learning to read: The  
second Part is a Grammar for those farther  
advanced in Learning; and the Third is si-  
milar to the Art of Speaking, and contains  
proper Lessons for Boys to commit to Memory  
and rehearse in their public Exercises.—  
The general Approbation this American Perform-  
ance has met with from Men of Science, makes it  
only necessary to inform those who may want to  
purchase, that we expect a constant Supply of the  
Books, and shall sell them at a moderate Price by  
Retail, making a proper Allowance to those who  
buy Quantities to sell again.  
T R U M A N & C o.

**Forty Thousand Pounds,**

STERLING,

**R**Eady for immediate advance, in different Sums  
(not less than £.200, Sterling, will be lent to  
any one Person) on the Security of the INSURANCE  
of LIVES;—the Borrower to have his Life insured  
at one of the Offices of Assurances of Lives in Lon-  
don, and the Policy to be lodged in the Hands of the  
Lender, for the Time the Cash is wanted, which  
may be had for any Length of Time.—Insurances  
of Lives are similar to those from Fire—the One  
is paid at the Office at the Death to the Holder of  
the Policy—the other at the Time of being burnt  
out.—It will cost £.5 for every £.100 the bor-  
rower may insure for, which must be paid at the  
Office before that Security can be obtained.—  
Good Bills cash'd, that are drawn on a good  
House in London.

Any Lady or Gentleman who may wish to have  
any Business or Matters settled, whether in Law or  
otherwise, will meet with an indefatigable Agent,  
whose Integrity may be most confidently relied on;  
any Letters that may be received (that are Post  
paid) will be duly answered, pointing out the  
Mode to put the Business in Execution, and what  
Time nearly the Advertiser's Agent will arrive in  
America to conclude it.—Any Lady or Gentle-  
man this may answer, it will be needless for them  
to send to their Agent, or any other Person but  
the Principal, as he will not do any Business, but  
what he may conduct himself, for his own Safety;  
and has no Objection to center double the Sum 2-  
above-mentioned in America, if he can get proper  
Security for it, as it is his Intention to settle two  
Nephews, his only Relations, on the Continent.

The Advertiser having great Connexion in the  
first County of Great-Britain, in the Manufactory  
of Shoes, would wish to make a good and safe Cor-  
respondence in that Line.

Direct (Post paid) to RICHARD CHILD,  
Esq; Park-Street Coffee-House, South Side of  
St. James's Park, London.  
London, January 5, 1785. 69—81

**New Publications.**

**J U S T P U B L I S H E D,**  
And now selling, by ENOCH HUNT, Post-Rider,  
and by the Printer hereof,  
*The Paradise of God opened to a penitent Thief, in  
Answer to his dying Prayer to a dying Saviour con-  
sidered and improved in*

**A S E R M O N ;**  
The Substance of which was delivered at  
TAUNTON, November 11, 1784.

Upon the Day of the Execution of  
**J O H N D I X S O N,**  
For Burglary, Etat 24. With an APPENDIX,  
on the Nature and Enormity of Burglary. And  
a Sketch of Dixon's Life.

By PERES FOBES, A. B. A. A. S.  
Pastor of the Church in Raynham, Massachusetts.  
*The Way of Transgressors is hard, Prov. xliii. 13.  
He that pursueth Evil, pursueth it to his own  
Death, xi. 19.  
The Robbery of the Wicked shall destroy them. xxi. 7.  
If a Man be found stealing—ibat Thief shall die.  
Deut. xxiv. 7.*

**J U S T P U B L I S H E D,**  
And now selling, by TRUMAN and Co. by  
ENOCH HUNT, Post-Rider, by NICHOLAS  
TILLINGHAST, Esq; at Taunton, by the  
Printer hereof, Price 1/6.

**A Treatise on the GOUT,**

Rheumatism, and other chronic Diseases.  
By W. CADOGAN, Fellow of the College  
of Physicians in Edinburg, Scotland.

This Day Published, by the Printer hereof,  
**Mr. PRENTISS'S SERMON,**  
at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. WIGHT, of  
Bristol: Together with an Account of the First  
Settlement of that Town, &c.  
Providence, June 16, 1785.

Just published, and now Selling by the Printer hereof,  
**T H E**  
**E U R O P E A N T R A V E L L E R**  
I N A M E R I C A,  
Contained in THREE Letters to his Friend in  
L O N D O N.

**R A G S.**

CASH, and the highest Price, given  
for all Kinds of Linen RAGS, and  
old SAIL-CLOTH, for the Paper-  
Manufactory, by the Printer hereof.