

plets have been written by individual members, in their leisure hours; such as, a Dialogue between Daniel Dogmatical and Peter Positive, designed to elucidate this position, that plump assertions are the best evidence of the truth of facts:—

A critical investigation of the true meaning of several English words, in which it is effectually proved that we annex very wrong ideas to many of them;—and several others.

This Society bids fair to be very useful, and will doubtless meet with liberal encouragement when they publish proposals for printing their works; in the mean time as their correspondence must be both extensive and expensive, I think it would be well if they could have the privilege of franking their letters. DEMOCRITUS.

LONDON, January 24.

Method of recovering the writing upon parchment decayed by time, and of making it legible.—Dip the parchment obliterated by time into a vessel of cold water, fresh drawn from the well; in about a minute take it out, and press it between two papers, to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As soon as it is moderately dry, if it be not legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The skin will then resume its pristine colour, and appear all alike.

Extract of a Letter from Naples Dec. 29.

A very extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago. For some time past the road between Capo di Monte and Miano, a few miles distance from this capital, had been infested by a robber who had always found means to elude all pursuit. A merchant who had been well acquainted with him, having business at Miano, set off for that place early in the morning, taking with him in his chaise his Corsican dog, which he covered with his great coat to keep him from the cold. At a narrow part of the road he was stopped by the robber. The merchant at first reminding him of their old acquaintance, hoped to persuade him to be satisfied with a present, but he answered that he knew nobody, and that if the merchant wished to save his life, he must give every thing valuable he had about him. The merchant pretending to comply, waked his dog, which was sleeping between his feet, and set him on. The intrepid animal seized him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and found means to baffle the attempts he made with his pistols and dagger to rid himself of his assailant. In the mean time the merchant drove off at full speed, and stopped at the first inn. Shortly after his dog scratched and barked at the door, and upon admission leaped about his master with the greatest signs of joy, although the blood was streaming from the several wounds he had received. When the day broke, the robber was found dead on the road.

CAMOMILE. Camomile

A medical correspondent at Madrid, has acquainted a friend in Ireland with some astonishing effects of the herb Camomile in certain inflammatory disorders of the eye, when every other remedy, usually prescribed, had proved abortive. The following, amongst many cases, wherein the Doctor has been concerned, are mentioned as proofs of the virtues of this salutary, though common herb. Maria de Maros, daughter to a maffer carpenter, had, for many years, been afflicted with weeping eyes, which discharged an acrimonious humour, that brought on an almost total loss of sight. Alternatives were prescribed to no purpose, nor could a course of mercury procure the smallest alleviation. At length he made a strong decoction of Camomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this the patient bathed her eyes several times a day, as warm as could be suffered without uneasiness, and in about five weeks her eyes were perfectly cured.

January 30.

There is great reason to expect a revolution in France, as sudden, and perhaps more decisive, than that by which the system of Government has lately been so completely changed in that country. The Friends to the Royal Party in France are in motion, and it is suspected that the late resolution of the National Assembly, in regard to the soldiers, has entirely alienated the military from the interests of that body, and therefore the world will, in all probability, have fresh occasion for looking with wonder at the concerns of our Gallie neighbours.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) February 3.

By a gentleman from Amherst, (New-Hampshire) we are informed, that in the night of the 7th ult. some evil minded persons set fire to two barns, belonging to an Attorney in that town, in which were his hay, grain, &c. which were wholly consumed by the flames—four cows perished in the fire.—Amongst the ruins were found small earthen pans, containing coals, by which, it is supposed, the fire was communicated.

Another Attorney (in the same town) found the next morning, tied to the knocker of his door, a letter containing the following laconic advice.—“Be ye also ready.”—A nota bene directing him to “look down.”—On casting his eyes on the ground he beheld a faggot of pine

splinters, pitched at the ends—we leave it to the world to guess their meaning.

We likewise hear, That the office, papers, &c. of an Attorney, belonging to Fitchburgh, (Massachusetts) was burnt to ashes, in the night of the 5th ult.—Oh! Envy! why art thou thus permitted to rage in the licentious breast of Man?

BENNINGTON, March 27.

A correspondent, lately from New-York, observes, that from the ability and candor of the commissioners on the part of New-York and Vermont, there is reason to believe, that when they again meet, at Stockbridge, in July next, an accommodation will take place, highly honorable to New-York and pleasing to Vermont.

“Such an accommodation will prepare the way for an event greatly to be desired by every person who wishes well to national prosperity, to wit, “a union of Vermont with the United States.”

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT further to suspend part of an act, entitled, “An Act to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States,” and to amend the said Act.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, “An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States,” as obliges ships or vessels, bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and deposit manifests of their cargoes with the officers at St. Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, shall be, and is hereby further suspended from the first day of May next, to the first of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the landing places in Windsor and East Windsor, in the State of Connecticut, shall be ports of delivery, and be included in the district of New-London.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, APRIL THE FIFTEENTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

A correspondent observes.—A debt is said to be a bond of union; with that and every other aid, the union is feeble enough; I wish it was stronger—without the assumption, the present debt is a principle of disunion—it divides the holders of 25 millions of State debt from the holders of 43 millions of national debt; will a house divided against itself stand?

Another correspondent says—all good men wish a firm free government; all discerning men see that no government can be strong or peaceably administered if it is divided against itself; of all the powers of government the most incapable of division is the exercise of taxation. The national government is a singular experiment in politics—its powers extend only to certain objects—we hope this experiment will succeed; but if the exercise of the powers actually vested in Congress is given up, especially as to revenue, what are we to expect? The government was peaceably adopted; is it ordained that we shall suffer as much as other nations have done to effect a revolution?

Extract of a letter from Boston, April 8, 1790.

“We still hope Congress will not finish the session without some decided measures relative to the national debts. If they do any thing, they must do every thing that we can desire. I am persuaded Congress are not so ignorant of the circumstances of the United States as to imagine a partial system of finance is practicable. Unless the State debts are assumed, no funding system will operate prosperously; and without a prosperous funding system our national government will be but a shadow. In short I dare not predict the consequences of having the public debts long neglected, or partially provided for.

“The creditors of the United States, and of the several States, have not yet lost their patience, or their confidence. I hope they never will lose either; but I imagine if nothing is done for their relief within a few weeks, they will unite in some measure to express their sentiments to Congress in very unequivocal, but respectful language.—“Perhaps a Convention of Delegates from the public creditors to meet at New-York or Philadelphia, could make some representations to Congress that would facilitate their determinations.

“The opposers of a funding system; and in this light I view all anti-assumptionists, are not sensible how large a number of respectable men are holders of the public debt.

“The friends of good government—the friends

of science; the friends of virtue and honor, mourn exceedingly that Mr. M—— has departed so essentially from his federal principles, and that the lustre of his character declines. It is impossible for me to conjecture what can be the occasion he has taken a part so derogatory to his former dignity, and so repugnant to the important interests of his country. I once thought him a very great, and a very good man. I will think so again, when his conduct is more open, public spirited, and accommodating. For the present, I suspend my opinion of him.”

Wednesday last, before the Supreme Circuit Court of the United States, WILLIAM BROWN and JAMES HOPKINS were tried for a conspiracy to destroy the brig Morning Star, and to murder the Captain and JOHN LEWIS LONEY, a passenger on board said brig. After a trial which lasted about four hours, they were found guilty and sentenced to stand one hour on the pillory, be imprisoned for six months, and publicly whipped previous to their discharge.

Erratum in the Letter from George Town, in our last—for “rocks” read “locks.”

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship Ariel, Hunter, Hull, 53 days.  
Brig Mary, Blagdon, New-Castle (England.)  
Brig Friendship, Townsend, Bristol, 52 days.  
Brig Polly, Frears, Savanna le Mar 24 days.  
Brig Peggy, Robinson, Bristol, 53 days.  
—Sloop Signet, Shipman, St. Martins.  
—Sloop —, Brown, Gaudaloupe, 20 days.  
Snow Harmony, Pell, Liverpool, 50 days.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN TRUMBULL,

For publishing by subscription,

TWO PRINTS,

From ORIGINAL PICTURES painted by himself:

REPRESENTING

The DEATH of General WARREN,

At the Battle of Bunker's-Hill; and

The DEATH of General MONTGOMERY,

In the Attack of Quebec.

IN the Battle of Bunker's Hill, the following Portraits are introduced, AMERICAN.

Major General Warren,

Putnam,

BRITISH.

General Sir William Howe,

Sir Henry Clinton,

Lieut. Col. John Small,

Major Pitcairn, and

Lieut. Pitcairn.

In the Attack of Quebec, are seen,

General Montgomery,

Colonel Thompson,

Major Macpherson,

Captain Cheesman.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Prints will be engraved by two of the most eminent Artists in Europe. The size will be 30 inches by 20. The price to subscribers, three guineas for each print, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the Prints, which will be as soon as the work (which is already considerably advanced) can possibly be completed.

Subscriptions are received in America, only by Mr. Trumbull. All subscription receipts will be signed by him, as well as by Mr. Poggi, of London; under whose direction the prints are engraving, and will be published.

These Prints are the first of a series, in which it is proposed to represent the most important events of the American revolution.

No period of the history of man is more interesting than that in which we have lived.—The memory of scenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which secures our national and individual happiness, must remain ever dear to us, and to posterity; and if national pride be in any case justifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whose influence is rapidly spreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To assist in preserving the memory of the illustrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the most important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Historians will do justice to an era so important; but to be read, the language in which they write, must be understood—the language of Painting is universal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As several years of his time, and a very considerable expence, are necessary to accomplish this undertaking, it would be an imprudent sacrifice to the mere hope of reputation, to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate success. That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, proposes this subscription, and flatters himself with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will justify his pursuing the object with ardor, and without which it is impossible that so expensive a work should be continued.

The subjects proposed to be represented, in addition to the two foregoing, of Bunker's-Hill and Quebec, are

\* THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

\* BATTLE of TRENTON,

\* BATTLE of PRINCETON,

SURRENDER of General BURGoyNE,

TREATY with FRANCE,

BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,

\* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,

TREATY of PEACE,

EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,

RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,

The ARCH at TRENTON,

INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain Portraits of the principal characters, who were present at the scene represented. Those marked with Stars, are considerably advanced—and the Prints from the whole will be executed of the same size, and by the most eminent engravers.

New-York, April 2, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of PHILIP DENMAN, now confined in the common goal of Newark, in the county of Essex, That the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, have appointed Tuesday the 25th day of May next, for the creditors of said Philip Denman, to meet at the Court house in Newark, at nine o'clock of the day aforesaid, and shew cause to the judge of the said Court if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent debtors estate should not be made, and he discharged according to the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey in such case made and provided.

PHILIP DENMAN.

Newark, April 14, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street. New-York, April 17, 1790.