

On Saturday last the Manager who signed the Ticket No. 6052, in the First Class of the Semi-annual State Lottery, which drew the capital Prize of 10,000 Dollars, deposited the Money in the Massachusetts Bank, there to remain until the fortunate Adventurer applies for it.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

By letters received from Tobago, via Philadelphia, dated April 5, we are informed that the commander of the island had forbidden the exportation of sugars and cotton to America. And an additional duty of 4-2 per cent. had been laid on all rum exported.

Last Saturday William Jones, who has been confined some time in New-Ark gaol for the murder of Samuel Shorwell, after a fair and impartial trial, by a jury of his peers, was found guilty and received sentence of death accordingly. He was to be executed this day, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock.

Died, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, Mr. PATRICK O'BRIAN. He was seized, at his office, with a bleeding at the nose and mouth, and though the most eminent physicians (Rush, Jones and Wistar) were instantly called to his assistance, their skill proved ineffectual. By his acquaintance and friends he is much lamented.

It was the opinion of the physicians, that his death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel near the heart.

Mr. O'Brian was a gentleman well known and much esteemed in this city.

NEW-HAVEN, May 4.

Last Saturday the Circuit Court of the United States finished the business before them in this place, having sat six days.

During the session many important questions were agitated and decided. Among others came on the great and much litigated question, Whether obligations in favour of real British subjects, or those who had joined the armies of the King of Great-Britain, during the war, should draw interest during the time the creditors were inaccessible by reason of the war. In this case the court adjudged that the statute law of Connecticut enabling the state courts to deduct interest in such cases, was an infringement of the treaty of the peace, and that upon common law principles, interest was recoverable.—The learned and ingenious arguments from the bench on this question, were highly interesting, and gave general satisfaction.

Died, last Thursday, much lamented by those who wish to defraud their creditors, an act or law of Connecticut, entitled, "An act relating to the debts due to persons who have been and remain within the enemies power, or lines, during the late war."—This statute, though of a weakly habit, hath yielded great service to the people of this state.—It hath been productive of at least 100,000 pounds in cash.—It received its death wound by the adoption of the New-Constitution, and hath languished in extreme agony ever since.—On Thursday the 28 ult. the two-edged sword of justice gave its last fatal stroke, and it expired without a groan.—Numerous spectators beheld its corpse with a smile, and hoped that it might never rise again in this world to our shame, or the world to come to our confusion.

Recent accounts are, that since the arrival of the Fleet and Army, from France, public tranquillity is nearly restored in the French Islands.

Account of Silk raised in Northford, 1790.

Runs.	Mrs. Lois Street,	30	
Dr. Jared Foot,	130	Mr. Elishu Rogers,	30
Capt. Isaac Foot,	80	Mr. Aaron Cook,	25
Capt. Josiah Fowler,	80	Mr. Jonathan Linsley,	20
Mr. Jonathan Fowler,	80	Mr. Solomon Linsley,	20
Mr. Benjamin Maltby,	60	Mr. Elishu Foot,	20
Mr. Titus Cook,	60	Mr. Amos Harrison,	20
Mr. Sherman Kimberly,	55	Mr. Edmund Harrison,	20
Jonathan Maltby, A. M.	50	Mr. Elnathan Tyler,	20
Capt. Elishu Baldwin,	50	Mr. James Smith,	20
Mr. Josiah Fowler, jun.	50	Mr. Samuel Munson,	20
Mr. Joseph Munson,	50	Mr. Lemuel Munson,	18
Mr. Devenport Williams,	40	Mr. Solomon Talmadge,	60
Capt. Joseph Rogers,	40	Scattering,	60
Mr. Isaac Ingram,	40		

1200 Runs at 3 runs to one yard, will make 400 yards of Silk cloth, the produce of one year in Northford, Connecticut. This account is not perfectly accurate; but it is so near true as to give a full idea of the Silk Culture in Northford.

The following TOASTS were given at the election of officers for an Artillery company, in Providence.

1. Our country.—
2. May its elections feel no influence but the good of the whole.—
3. The Man of our choice—
4. May he stand square to the front—
5. May his actions be perpendicular—
6. May his ideas be properly dress—
7. May his conduct be uniform—
8. May the party politician fall in his rear—
9. May his honor be unimpeached—
10. May his arguments be rammed home—
11. May he never advance towards popularity with an oblique step—
12. May his virtue be such that he shall pass at the grand inspection.
13. May the Statesman not thus qualified, face to the right about.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET VIII.

TO THE MOON.

BEND from thy throne fair Empress of the Night, And as thou look'st o'er earth with eye serene, Marking thy shadowy paintings on the green, And brightening Heaven with silver-streaming light—

O! if in all thy course, divinely bright, Thou feel'st one wretch, in felon malice mean, Debase the varied beauty of the scene; Or one fell murderer burst the bands of right;

Dart thro' his soul, severely bright, a ray Whose living splendor shall his hand arrest; And to his guilty-conscious spirit say—

Thou thou may'st live unknown to Law's behest, And hide thy deeds from mortals, and the day— Yet Conscience' worm shall rankle in thy breast.

E L L A.

Philadelphia, May 11.

Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Kennedy, high-street, near eighth-street, which got to considerable height before it was discovered; the usual alertness of the citizens was conspicuous on this occasion, and the fire extinguished without doing any considerable damage.

Monday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 the city was again alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in a stable near dock-street; the building was instantly enveloped in flames, which were rapidly communicated to those adjacent; and a great destruction of property was the consequence of this disastrous event—10 or 15 houses, shops and other buildings, fell a sacrifice to the flames.

The spirit and activity of the citizens were never exerted to better effect—the weather being calm, their exertions prevented the fire from spreading beyond the buildings immediately connected, and many of those that partly burnt, were saved from total destruction.

The distresses of some of the sufferers are great—the heart of sensibility must be affected—and the hand of benevolence extended to mitigate their sorrows.

A correspondent congratulates his fellow-citizens on the pleasing prospect, now opened, of a full trial of the new penal code: the present JAILOR is a very respectable character, and most cordially unites with the worthy Inspectors in carrying every thing into execution, which may have a tendency to meliorate the condition of the unhappy prisoners, and to accomplish the important ends proposed by their confinement.—Our correspondent further informs, that on Sunday morning last, the prisoners were assembled, and heard a sermon, from the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, and that during the whole performance, they behaved with the utmost propriety and solemnity: After divine service, they expressed a wish to be indulged as often as possible in the same way, and Capt. WEEP assured them, that his influence, and that of the Inspectors, would not be wanting in soliciting the clergymen of the various religious denominations in the city to attend in rotation—a request which will undoubtedly be most readily complied with—"I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

Extracts from Mr. Paine's Pamphlet.

Altho the French nation rendered the late government insolvent, it did not permit the insolvency to act towards the creditors; and the creditors considering the nation as the real pay-master, and the government only as the agent, rested themselves on the nation, in preference to the government. This appears greatly to disturb Mr. Burke, as the precedent is fatal to the policy by which governments have supposed themselves secure. They have contracted debts with a view of attaching what is called the monied interest of a nation to their support; but the example in France shews, that the permanent security of the creditor is in the nation, and not in the government; and that in all possible revolutions that may happen in governments, the means are always with the nation, and the nation always in existence. Mr. Burke argues, that the creditors ought to have abided the fate of the government which they trusted; but the National Assembly considered them as the creditors of the nation, and not of the government—of the master, and not of the steward.

Notwithstanding the late government could not discharge the current expences, the present government has paid off a great part of the capital. This has been accomplished by two means; the one by lessening the expences of government, and the other by the sale of the monastic and ecclesiastical landed estates. The devotees and penitent debauchees, extortioners and misers of former days, to ensure themselves a better world than that which they were about to leave, had bequeathed immense property in trust to the priesthood, for pious uses; and the priesthood kept it for themselves. The National Assembly has ordered it to be sold for the good of the whole nation, and the priesthood to be decently provided for.

It is not the nation of France that Mr. Burke means, but the COURT; and every Court in Europe, dreading the same fate, is in mourning. He writes neither in the character of a Frenchman nor an Englishman, but in the fawning character of that creature known in all countries, and a friend to none, a COURTIER. Whether it be the Court of Versailles, or the Court of St.

James's, or of Carlton-House, or the Court in expectation, signifies not; for the caterpillar principle of all Courts and Courtiers are alike. They form a common policy throughout Europe, detached and separate from the interest of nations; and while they appear to quarrel, they agree to plunder.—Nothing can be more terrible to a Court or a Courtier, than the Revolution of France. That which is a blessing to nations, is bitterness to them; and as their existence depends on the duplicity of a country, they tremble at the approach of principles, and dread the precedent that threatens their overthrow.

What a pity 'tis that certain modern reformers had not lived some centuries ago; how much trouble and expence would have been saved had the short cut to science been then known—Greek and Latin would not have interposed their clogs and hindrances in the road to literary fame—but, as on another occasion, whole nations of sages, philosophers, poets and legislators would have been born in a day—What a race of blockheads were our ancestors!

The transformations that are daily taking place in the ideas of mankind, will very shortly render a new vocabulary absolutely necessary; what an absurdity would it now appear to hear the clergy praying in the language of scripture, that their hearers may be made "kings and priests!"

The modern race of mankind are to be stimulated to patriotism by an entirely new set of incentives; riches and honors, those inferior considerations have lost their attractions, and that desideratum the love of virtue for its own sake, shall henceforth impel the human race involuntarily to apportion their praise and approbation upon a scale exactly suited to every possible degree and variation of merit.

We are informed that the murders committed by the Indians on the Alleghany in March last, were not committed by the Munsee and Seneca's, as has been publicly reported: Capt. Bulter, who was said to be killed, has been seen since that time—he with a number of Munsees had been hunting near the Susquehannah waters, during the whole winter and spring.

The Seneca, called Snip-Nose, who was also said to be of the party, not long before the massacre, was near Fort Franklin and went to Buffalo Creek, where the Chiefs say he now is and that he has not been absent. The Indian supposed to be Snip-Nose was a Munsee living on Beaver Waters, and known by the name of Capt. Peters, a relation to some of the Indians killed by Capt. Brady. Another of the Indians who committed the murder was known by the name of Flin, had often been with the Senecas but he lived and hunted on Beaver Waters, was also connected with the families who suffered at the Beaver Block-House; and there can be no doubt, but the murders were committed by the friends and relations of those families, who hunted on Beaver Waters, and not by the Indians on the Alleghany, who in every particular manifest the most sincere attachment to the United States.

The ship Brothers, Capt. James Josiah, arrived here on Monday, after a passage of five months from Canton.

It is pleasing to learn that all the hands who sailed from hence in this ship have returned in perfect health, nor did they, during the voyage, experience any kind of sickness.

DIED suddenly, on Monday morning, the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, District Judge of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania.

Science and patriotism sustain a shock in the death of this valuable citizen.

The mail for Pittsburgh will leave the Post-Office every Friday morning at half past 7 o'clock, and arrive every Thursday 10 o'clock, A. M.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

S	C	H	E	M	E.
1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is		10,000
1		5000			5000
1		4000			4000
2		2000	are		4000
4		1000			4000
5		500			2500
12		200			2400
30		100			3000
45		50			2250
50		40			2000
61		30			1830
100		20			2000
140		10			1400
539		8			43120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the flats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when completed, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a speedy sale.

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are sold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-house of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.