

trials are usually made, better than the common dies, and promise many advantages, if adopted, to the manufactures of this country.

Died lately, at Shirehampton, in his 81st year, after a long and painful illness, without a struggle or a groan, the Rev. Walter Chapman, Doctor of Divinity, Master of St. John's Hospital, Bath, Vicar of Bradford, Wilts, and Senior Prebendary of Bristol. He held the very valuable Mastership of St. John's Hospital 54, and Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral 45 years. He was not only a contemporary, and Fellow Collegian, but in habits of the closest intimacy and friendship with the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, Shenstone, and many other literary characters; he partook of their several excellencies, and was equally distinguished for deep and universal erudition, a brilliant and piercing genius, and a chaste classical taste. He was unrivalled in pulpit eloquence, the happy effect of which was experienced by numberless converts to the truth "as it is in JESUS." He bore his last fatal illness with manly fortitude and christian resignation.

FALMOUTH, (Jam.) May 3.

The ships now employed by government to carry out convicts to Botany-Bay are, by stipulation with the East-India Company, to load home with Cotton.—This may be a very pleasing circumstance to the manufacturers, but cannot be very agreeable to our Planters, whose interest is never permitted to stand in competition with that of the East-India Company.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) April 16.

Saturday morning, in consequence of a disagreement of some standing, a rencounter took place between Robert Ewart and Walter Brett, Esquires, in the piazza adjoining Edie's coffee-house, in which the former received a pistol shot in his body, which almost instantaneously put a period to his existence. An inquest was immediately held on the body, and several witnesses examined, when the verdict returned was, "That Robert Ewart, the deceased, did on the nineteenth of April, assault Walter Brett, of the parish of Kingston, gentleman, with a whip, which he, the said R. Ewart, then and there had in his right hand, and did strike the said Walter Brett several times with such whip: whereupon the said Walter Brett, in his own defence, drew a pistol from his pocket, and then and there shot the said R. Ewart through the body, by the means of a ball, which the said W. Brett, in his own defence, fired from the said Pistol; by means of which shot or wound, the said R. Ewart came by his death." Mr. Brett immediately surrendered himself to the officers of justice. On the inquest, a loaded pistol was found in the pocket of Mr. Ewart.

On Tuesday Mr. Brett was removed by habeas corpus, from the goal of this town to Spanish-Town, and entered into recognizances before the hon. W. Jackson, Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court, himself in 4000l. and two sureties in 2000l. each for his appearance at the ensuing assizes for this county.

APRIL 30.

Wednesday the grand jury found a bill against Mr. Brett, for the murder of Robert Ewart: and yesterday his trial came on at the court house, when after a long and patient examination of evidence, the general tenor of which went to exculpate the prisoner, and to involve in inextricable infamy the character of the deceased, a few arguments were heard from counsel on both sides, and the jury, without hesitating, returned a verdict of not guilty; to the satisfaction of a crowded audience, who testified their approbation by repeated shouts of applause.—The trial lasted from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until near six in the evening.

The advance in the price of raw sugars has, as it might be expected, had considerable effect on the retail price of what is refined; single is now at fifteen pence per pound, powder-loaf at eighteen pence, and double refined at twenty-one pence halfpenny.

There are said to be, at this time, upwards of thirty sail of large ships engaged in the African slave-trade alone, at the port of Havre de Grace, which trade the merchants there carry on with a very high hand; notwithstanding our humane slave bill has actually caused a very considerable rise in the price of slaves, not only in the West-Indies, but on the coast of Africa likewise.

GEORGETOWN, June 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.

"If a town be not formed accommodating, tolerably commodiously, the government and its numerous followers, delay will be urged by the partizans of Philadelphia, at all events, if not a change of the place of Permanent Residence—with what success, may be conjectured, from the near equality of partizans for and against Potowmack. Therefore it behoves those, who consider the public happiness to depend, in some degree, on a central governmental station, to stir in due

season, and to promote with zeal those measures which will remove all the existing obstructions.

"As for the little politics of your town, and your neighborhood, it is not for me to determine between you—Suffice it, that you will all be right if the Public buildings are so placed as to encourage private improvements, where, without such aid, they would go on with the most rapidity—And you will as certainly be all wrong, if the situation of the buildings should have a tendency to encourage private improvements, where, in the nature of things, they cannot grow into importance in so short a period as ten years. I look not forward to a century hence; nor is it now the question, what events may arise in 50 or 100 years.—Remember that your time of probation is only nine or ten years!"

A Correspondent informs, that a speculating gentleman who made large purchases of Federal City lots has in Contemplation to import from Europe, four thousand hands! viz. Brick-makers, stone cutters, masons, carpenters, &c. to build a number of elegant edifices; the plans of which for some time past have engaged his whole attention and time, (what think you of the Federal City now?)

JAMAICA, April 9. Capt. Hanna, lately returned from Virginia to this island, discovered on his passage, in lat. 19, 53, N. long. 63, 40, W. a ridge of breakers, stretching north and south, about a quarter of a mile in length: they lie a little above the surface of the water; and as the weather was moderate, Capt. Hanna could the more easily determine their situation and appearance. They are not laid down in any of the charts, so far as can be discovered.

Philadelphia, June 29.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to appoint OLIVER WOLCOTT, jun. Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Saturday last arrived here from Charleston, the Hon. RALPH IZARD, Senator, and WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. Representative of the State of South-Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

We hear that one thousand shares in the Bank of the United States, by the last account from that place, are already subscribed by the Citizens of South-Carolina, principally by the Merchants and others of Charleston. Between seven and eight thousand dollars, part of the specie deposit, were lodged in the Bank of North-America this week by WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

A subscription for two thousand four hundred shares in Boston was filled in four days, and the specie deposit, amounting to sixty thousand dollars, paid in to the Massachusetts Bank.

By a proclamation of the 18th ult. of the Governor of St. Kitts, the provisions mentioned in an act of parliament prohibiting an intercourse between the United States of America, and the Islands, are suspended until the twentieth of August next.

The Right Reverend Bishop Carroll, before he left Boston, on his return to Maryland, suspended Mr. Rousselet from his ministerial functions, and confirmed Mr. Thayer as Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of that place.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is prorogued to the second Wednesday of January next—previous to which, the further consideration of the petition from the inhabitants of the District of Maine, that the Eastern part of the Commonwealth might be separated and made an independent State, was postponed to the next session.

In the English papers, there is a royal proclamation, and a reward of 100 guineas offered for discovering and bringing to justice Richard Perry, of Bristol, charged with having feloniously and forcibly taken away, and compelling to undergo a form or ceremony of marriage in Scotland, Clementina Clarke, an infant of the age of fifteen years.

European politics have for some time past been involved in clouds and thick darkness. Great-Britain, not long since, incurred an enormous expence to arm the nation—to negotiate—that negotiation it is said turned out favorably for them—but whether the advantages counterbalanced the cost, has never appeared. They are now arming again; some letter-manufacturers on this side of the water, say this is all king-craft to divert the people from revolution-making, and to prevent the contagion of the French fever—the ostensible object, however, is to preserve the balance of power, by preventing Catharine from adding to her immense dominions the empire of the Turks. Commercial douceurs have doubtless been tendered to the British government by the Porte, to induce this interference; there is every probability that they will interfere; whether successfully or not, is uncertain—the prospect is in favor of a peace between the Belligerent powers without another campaign. There is, however, a very great opposition in England to a Russian war. Some of those ideas have been called up which would have operated against the Turks a century ago—but at this day, the only object with nations is to promote their immediate interest, at the sacrifice of every other consideration.

Our allies of France are pursuing the work of reformation—the Revolution is a great work; and tho it has been long in-hand, we ought to remember that its objects are immense. Nothing less than to regenerate twenty-five millions of souls!—and this regeneration has respect not only to turning this 25 millions from darkness to light, and to transform them from idolators of the Church, the Pope, and the Grand Monarque, that

they may become enemies to all three—but it also includes the idea of annihilating all factitious merit, and titles of honor and nobility founded on such fallacious ideas—to which, by precept, education and habit, the people of France have for a series of ages been accustomed and attached—this regeneration also respects the mercantile character which the French nation is to assume, and there is no doubt at all that this great transformation will take place—but then they will require time, except political regeneration is like ELECTRICITY—which indeed seems to be the case.

The Emperor of Germany, by pursuing a different line of conduct from that adopted by his brother Joseph, has tranquilized his dominions for the present; but some appearances seem to indicate that the embers of insurrection are but slightly covered, and that the first untoward wind that blows, will puff them into a flame. Whether Leopold will desert Catharine, is uncertain—some accounts wear that complexion; others say, he never will abandon so faithful and powerful an ally.

The petty states of Germany, who were affected in their property by the French revolution, and who appeared to be making preparations to assert and vindicate their claims, according to some late French paragraphs, have had their demands liquidated, and no apprehensions are entertained of their attempting any thing hostile to the revolution. An article has however appeared in a late paper, purporting that M. de Conde had assembled an army of 10,000 men in the neighbourhood of the frontiers—time, the great interpreter, will ascertain the truth of all reports.

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree."—But do they so essentially differ that their advice cannot safely be followed? The conduct of mankind in general puts a negative on the question. At the last extremity, at least, the Doctor must be sent for—and if we have faith in their prescriptions at the most critical and difficult moment, surely it is more rational to take their advice, when disease has but just begun its attacks, and when nature is able to cooperate with art and medicine in our favor. Intemperance is said to destroy more than the sword; but it may well be queried whether want of information does not destroy more than either. The Faculty have long since had my applause awarded them; as professional men, their benevolence and philanthropy is abundantly exemplified. May they not still add to the lustre of their character, by publishing in those vehicles which insinuate themselves almost every where, such hints, cautions, admonitions, advice and prescriptions, as the season of the year, and the apparent state of the public health may require?—There is but one objection to this proposition that I can think of—and that shall not be mentioned.

For the last fifty years the world has been amused with the dreary anticipations of gloomy speculatists, who have been continually predicting the downfall of the credit of Great-Britain—but, judging from the past, there is no great reason to conclude that the experience of the future will sanction the dreams of such visionaries. The present Prime Minister (Mr. Pitt) has absolutely checked the accumulation of their national debt: He has sunk more than six millions of the capital during his administration, which is at as great a rate as is compatible with the real, essential interests of that people. For let any one soberly reflect on the probable consequences which would result from suddenly paying the whole debt of Great-Britain, and they will be convinced that such a bankruptcy would not produce greater mischiefs than such an immense quantity of the precious metals as would in that case inundate the country.—The objects with Mr. Pitt are to preserve the respectability, the peace and the industry of his country—these are the only solid basis on which the industry of a country rests—an undisturbed productive industry will work out the political salvation of any country on the face of the globe.

Preparations are making for a splendid exhibition at GRAY'S GARDENS on the 4th July—next Monday.

Table with 2 columns: Ship names and their destinations. Includes entries like 'Ship Harriet, Ellifon, Georgia' and 'Brig Charleston, Gardner, Charleston'.

Table titled 'PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.' with columns for 'FUNDED DEBT' and 'UNFUNDED DEBT' listing various securities and their prices.

LIKENESSES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NEATLY executed in Profile, have just come to hand, and for sale by Messrs. Carey, Stewart and Co. Mr. William Young, Mr. Robert Campbell, Messrs. Rice and Co. Bookellers, and by the Editor.—Price ONE DOLLAR. Philad. June 29, 1791.

Funds of the United States. ALL kinds of the Public Debt of the Union, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange negotiated; Merchandize of all sorts bought and sold on Commission, and all other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by WILLIAM CLELAND, At the Office, next door to the Custom-House, State-Street, BOSTON.