

recovered so far as to speak a single word. His lethargy for a considerable time was very great. The night following he was attended with a delirium, violent fever, excessive vomiting, and his forehead was prodigiously discoloured—These symptoms made me suspect, that the skull was fractured; I therefore repeatedly applied cloths, dipped in warm camphorated spirits, with vinegar, to the wound, in order to evaporate the extravasated blood. We administered cordial draughts, mild febrifuges, and cooling cathartics, occasionally; and in a short time he was happily restored to health again.

AARON JOHN MILLER.

FROM THE NORWICH PACKET.

Mr. TRUMBULL,

I Noticed in your last a paragraph quoted from the laws of Tuscany, which were observed to be as uncommon as they were just.—That a breach of modesty should be as severely punished in the male as in the female sex: I will not contend, but it may be as just as it is uncommon: But to say the seducer shall be obliged to marry the object of his seduction, is a law already established by the practice of many, and wants nothing but the legislative authority to put it in execution—And I think the amiable fair could receive no farther encouragement to prostitute themselves to the lascivious embraces of such as they would wish to make their husbands. Are not the repeated instances of vice of this nature sufficient to evince that they have already experienced too great indulgences from such as would wish to be thought friends to virtue and morality? May we not expect the subject to be introduced by the party who have a prospect of being benefited by it?—There are many who will venture their money in a lottery where there are two blanks to a prize, and why not risque their reputation in one where there is scarce a blank against them? I beg leave to suggest, that it would have a much greater tendency to promote virtue, and prevent so many instances of illegitimacy, were such persons prohibited from marrying, and some more exemplary punishment provided.

LANSINGBURGH, June 24.

The foulness of wheat for the most part is owing to inattention: Some who are more particular, from the same kind of land, and in the same seasons, will bring to market wheat worth a shilling in a bushel more than their neighbor's. The consequence has become serious, and in future a strict scrutiny will be made. As the country merchants are so fully sensible of the preference given to pure wheat, and the disadvantages of that of a foul quality when presented at the New-York market, they will be under the necessity of making the same discrimination with their friends, the farmers. Attention to the raising and improving of this most valuable commodity of life, has the greatest tendency to give a spring to commerce, credit and wealth to the farmers, and honor and advantage to the state.

The fanning-mill proves itself to be of great utility, and ought to have the preference to any other machine for cleansing wheat; its powers are so great that it will thoroughly purify it from all kinds of dust, and gives a so high and lively a cast as makes the grain appear to a much greater advantage than the corn-fan. We acknowledge the first cost is more, but admitting the cost, 6l. although those of an inferior quality, that may answer the purpose, may be had cheaper, yet the advantages resulting will amply compensate, as they endure service for a long time with careful usage—It will be answered, "circumstances will not admit of purchasing as they come at so dear a rate:" Let two, four, or six neighbours join, as may be convenient, and become proprietors, it will answer the purposes of each by removing from house to house. Let it be well tended and a hundred bushels a day may be cleaned by it.

We are informed that the head of the dead body, lately taken up afloat in the Mohawk, is found; the unfortunate man is supposed to be from Massachusetts, on the business of purchasing land: one of that description a little time previous to the finding the body, was at a tavern and got very familiar with two Irish transient persons who were there, and who were observed to go out with him the same evening he left that house to proceed on his journey, and have never been since seen, which so far induces a belief of their being the perpetrators of this horrid deed, that they are now pursued.

On Monday last Samuel Cook, aged eighty-four, was executed at Johnstown (Montgomery) pursuant to his sentence passed on him last November, for forgery.

PROVIDENCE, June 25.

The Court of Common Pleas in the county of Washington, at a late term, gave their unanimous judgment, that nothing but silver or gold is a tender to discharge executions. The same judgment has also been given at a late special

court of common pleas in the county of Bristol, on the same question. In consequence of which it is said, that no sheriff in the state presumes to receive any thing but hard money in discharge of executions.

The circuit court for this district, holden at Newport, consisting of Chief Justice Jay, Justice Cushing and Judge Marchant, rose on Wednesday last, after a session of fifteen days, during which a variety of civil causes were heard and determined.

The grand jury found a bill against James De Wolf, of Bristol, in this state, for the wilful murder of a Negro woman, on a late Guinea voyage. There was no trial on this bill, as Capt. De Wolf had quitted the United States immediately after his arrival from the said voyage.

After the utmost scrutiny of evidence, the grand jury acquitted Col. George Irish, who was charged with attempting to pass some public counterfeited paper.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that 750 of the principal men of that country, under the command of Gen. Scott, marched the 16th of May last, against the Indian towns on the Wabash. The Hon. John Brown, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the state of Virginia, is gone on this expedition as a private soldier.

ALBANY, June 27.

From the late returns of part of the census made by an act of Congress, the aggregate population of the United States it is presumed, will not fall materially short of four millions. The state of population in old countries, remains nearly stationary from age to age. It is said, that every country is capable of subsisting a certain number of inhabitants proportioned to its extent, soil, climate and natural advantages—hence it follows that when the numbers reach this level they continue at a stand. On this principle it is worthy the attention of a curious mind, to investigate what number of inhabitants the present territory of the United States is capable of containing, and at what period it will probably be filled. For this purpose we will take the extent of Great-Britain, including Ireland, France and Holland, which contain 274,128 square miles—and the medium of 165 inhabitants to each mile.

The United States contains (exclusive of 51,000,000 acres of water) 920,313 square miles. Admitting this immense territory to be susceptible of the same average population, it will follow, that it is capable of subsisting 151,851,645 inhabitants. Supposing the present number to be 3,500,000, and that this number should continue doubling each successive 25 years, it will also follow, that the whole territory will be completely stocked in less than 140 years.

NEWPORT, June 27.

The honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, which convened in this town on the 7th inst. finished the business before them on Wednesday last. During this long session, the Grand Jury returned to the Court seven bills of indictment. Stephen Pettis and Caleb Church were charged with having forged, and counterfeited, and offering for sale, the final settlement certificates of the United States. They were tried and acquitted of the forgery by the Petit Jury, and were thereupon discharged. Ichabod Darrow was tried on an indictment for offering for sale, an altered and forged Loan-Office Certificate, knowing it to be altered and forged. Upon the Petit Jury returning a verdict not guilty, he was discharged. We have the pleasure to add, that the Court in the conduct of the business, and in all their decisions gave great satisfaction. Their candor, impartiality and discernment, were universally acknowledged and applauded. Justice herself seemed to preside on the Bench, and inspire it. The scales were held in every instance with an even hand, and gave true weight and measure.

GEORGETOWN, June 29.

On Monday last, the PRESIDENT of the United States, agreeable to appointment, arrived in this town, where he was met by the Hon. Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll, Esq. and Doctor Stewart, commissioners appointed to superintend the survey of the permanent seat of government.

Yesterday the President, attended by the commissioners, and a great cavalcade of gentlemen, viewed and selected the situations for the federal buildings.

And, this day the proprietors of the federal ground, collected for that purpose, signed deeds of conveyance, in trust, to the Mayor and Recorder of this town, for their respective possessions, within the lines of the federal city; after which the President was pleased to point out the following situations for the public building, viz. the houses belonging to the legislative department, on a rising ground, known by the

name of Jenkin's Hill, on the east side of Goose-Creek, the property of Daniel Carroll, jun. Esq. The houses for the executive department, on a rising ground in that part of the federal city called Hamburg, near Burnes's Gate, about two miles distant from the first mentioned building—and the other public edifices, exchange-offices, &c. to be distributed between the above two mentioned situations.

NEWBURY-PORT, June 29.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

During part of the last and present week, between one and two hundred men have been employed in digging a canal between this town and Hampton, in the state of New-Hampshire. The distance they had to dig was about a mile and a quarter, which unites two small rivers, so as to form an inland navigation between the two towns, much for the convenience of both, as well as many of the neighboring towns:—The business is nearly completed.

PORTSMOUTH, June 29.

Mr. PAYNE's pamphlet has had an amazing run in Great-Britain and Ireland. If it has the same effect there that his writings had in this country, a revolution will be the consequence.

We hear that the Marshal of this District has completed his return of the number of its inhabitants.

We hear that a company of British merchants propose to emigrate to this country, shortly, in order, that they may carry on their commercial plans free and unmolested.

If we may credit the accounts we have received, no order of christians increase so rapidly in America, as those denominated BAPTISTS, especially in the Eastern States.

LITCHFIELD, June 29.

A gentleman from Fairhaven, (Vermont) on whose veracity we can rely, advises, that about three weeks since Capt. Jedediah Hyde, originally of Norwich, was murdered by a certain—Wells. The murder is said to have originated in consequence of a threatened suit, for a small demand the unfortunate had against Wells; for the payment of which the culprit had been frequently solicited, and had peremptorily refused compliance; declaring violence should Hyde presume to arrest him. Altercation having subsided between the parties, and harmony apparently established, Hyde ventured himself upon the Lake in a boat with Wells: When they had proceeded some distance in their course, beyond an accurate reach of the eye, the people ashore were surprised with the cry of murder;—Wells soon after returned, and reported that Hyde had fallen overboard, and was drowned. On being questioned relative to the noise, he affirmed that himself had repeated the cry, in hope of rallying assistance: Suspicion, however, being violently against him, he was holden for more thorough examination: and in three days after, the dead body was taken up, and the skull was found beaten in—A jury of inquest reported wilful murder, and Wells is held in irons for trial.

BOSTON, June 30.

Mr. Nathaniel Moody, of this town, has received a letter from his son-in-law, Mr. Angel D'Andries, dated Algiers, Nov. 6, 1790, in which he informs, that he was captured by the Algerines, the 28th June, 1786; but that about nine months after he was appointed by the Dey, a head clerk of the slaves; and from his situation he was well acquainted with the Americans, who are in captivity there—particularly with Capt Stevens, of this state. The condition of the Americans, he informs, is deplorable; but they were in hopes of arresting the attention of the rulers of the United States, and being ransomed thereby. Mr. D'Andries, who has offered the American captives every consolation and relief in his power, has long endeavored to purchase his freedom; but the Dey demands as his ransom 2400 dollars.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, for the year ensuing:

Baron Steuben, President.  
Gen. J. Lamb, Vice-President,  
Col. R. Platt, Treasurer,  
Capt. E. Duncomb, Assistant Treasurer,  
Col. W. S. Smith, Secretary,

Delegates to the General Convention.

Baron Steuben, General Clarkson,  
Col. A. Giles, Col. B. Livingston,  
Capt. James Watson,

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Col. Stevens, Col. Walker,  
Col. B. Livingston, Col. Bauman,  
Capt. L. Bleecker, Capt. Watson,  
Major Hughes, Lieut. Swartwout,  
Doctor Vachee.