

PORTLAND, (Mass.) July 15.

In passing a very high bridge within this district the last week, one of the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court was in the utmost danger of losing his life—His horse starting a little, and there being no kind of railing or guard on the sides of the bridge, the wheels of his carriage were carried over, and nothing but a very sudden exertion faxed him from absolute destruction. It is hoped that this accident will lead Surveyors and Grandjurymen to attend strictly to their duty.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Much has been said concerning the building of bridges, and cutting canals, &c. but little seems to be said concerning the opening a Canal from Lake Sebago, into Presumpscot River, and thereby effect an inland navigation of more than 50 miles into the heart of the country—which may be done by digging the small distance of 16 or 20 rods. It can scarcely be conceived what a source of traffic this would open between the inhabitants of this town and the inland country. Four townships almost filled with inhabitants compose the shores of this lake. Immense forests of Oak and Pine Timber are planted by the fostering hand of nature around the extensive shores of Sebago—add to this, many towns have considerable quantities of the various articles produced on their farms to transport to this market, and from thence such commodities as they should need in exchange back again, which might be done with one quarter the expence by water.

SPRINGFIELD, JULY 20.

During the severe thunder storm, on Wednesday last, the lightning struck in the yard of Captain John Bryant, of this town, and took its direction to the cellar window, which it entered, and lighting on a cask of rum, forced out one of the heads, and set the rum on fire, which raged in such a manner, as to fire every thing of a combustible nature, almost in an instant; but by the seasonable exertions of the family, and others who went to their assistance, the fire was happily extinguished.

POUGHKEEPSIE, JULY 21.

Last Saturday afternoon, Captain Mott of this place, being on his return with his sloop from New-York, was overtaken by a thunder squall about 20 miles this side the city.—The lightning for some time was very severe, with a heavy rain, during which, the vessel was struck by the lightning, and so damaged, as to oblige his return to New-York to repair. It is said it first struck the top-mast, and descended till it came to the jib-stay, where it divided, one part running down the mast, and the other down the jib-stay to the end of the bowsprit, and from that to the stem, which it split in several places to the water's edge,—and to prevent the water running into her, was obliged to stick in oakum, &c. The jib-stay was so burnt, that it broke near the middle. The lightning is supposed to have gone off the vessel by the anchor, which was so burnt, as to take the rust entirely off, and appeared like a new one just out of the forge.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

The rapidity with which the subscription to the Bank of the United States was filled, proves that the wealth of this country is much beyond what has been generally supposed, and that the same enlightened and magnanimous policy that established the present happy constitution of the government of our country, which has so highly raised our national reputation, in the esteem of the world at large, now continues to beautify and strengthen the magnificent fabric, and to render all its numerous apartments, as commodious as possible for the GREAT PEOPLE, resident under its wide extended canopy.

As the heart, the arteries and the veins give life and motion, by the circulation of the blood through every part and limb of the human system, so the Bank, by means of the regular and systematical arrangements under which it will be governed, will circulate through the most remote as well as all the intermediate parts of the Union, an active, vivifying, confidential and easy commerce, extremely salutary to the health, vigour and comfort of the political body. One of its first and most indispensable laws, is the utmost punctuality in dealing, another to circulate its specie, or its representative, the Bank Bills, which are equally as good, to as great an extent, if possible, as its constitution will allow, and a third, as a consequence of the two former, to discountenance or extirpate all unlawful or unfavourable oppressive interest. Thus punctuality in dealing, a plenty of ready cash, and a reduction of exorbitant and unreasonable interest, are its immediate consequences. It is true that it creates a great, active monied interest: But we have a great landed interest to balance it, and it is the monied interest that pays and will continue to pay all the Federal Revenue of our country. This wise and prudent policy will render the discharge of the national debt light and easy

to the people, and will promote industry, enterprise and commerce, at the same time that it will raise the value of rents, and all landed estate, which had sunk greatly below its just and proper level. And when agriculture and commerce are thus benefitted, the manufacturing interest cannot but participate in the common good. How pleasing to Mr. HAMILTON must it be, that these things are justly said of a measure which he patronized and recommended.

On Saturday morning last, was launched from one of the ship-yards in this town, the beautiful ship HAMILTON, of 200 tons burthen, belonging to Messrs. Brown and Benson. She is an excellent vessel, and we learn, designed for the European trade.

NEW-LONDON, JULY 21.

Canterbury, July 1, 1761.

Died lately in Canterbury, the assumed right of Hopkintonian priests to turn other priests out of the pulpit.—The same assumed right is said to be struck with death in the town of Plainfield, and in many other towns in the county of Windham. The ecclesiastical constitution begins to look pallid and sickly. Thanks be to God that the empire of reason is assuming its proper authority, and the delusions of superstition vanishing fast away.

Philadelphia, July 30.

A correspondent informs, that the treaty, lately held under commission from the President of the United States, by Timothy Pickering, Esq. of Wilkesbarre, with those Indian tribes commonly called the Six Nations, at Newtown-Point, on the north-west branch of the Susquehanna, in the state of New-York, was concluded on the 18th inst. to the satisfaction of all parties, by a recapitulatory speech from the Commissioner. The principal object of this treaty was, to confirm the peace that has subsisted between us, ever since the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, and prevent the Five Nations from joining the Western Indians, now at war. This desirable purpose has been fully answered for the present, though it is impossible to answer for the neutrality of the Five Nations, in case they should still meet with repeated injuries from those unprincipled inhabitants of the frontiers, who have never yet learned to distinguish friends from foes, under the undistinguishing appellation of Indians, or Savages. The Five Nations, and some other tribes, came down armed to the number of ten or eleven hundred, men, women, and children, as their manner is; but so slowly that the treaty, appointed for the 15th ult. was not opened until the 2d inst. On the 27th, P. M. the customary present, consisting of a large quantity of substantial cloathing, some of husbandry, and a little powder and shot, was distributed to the different tribes; and the next day the commissioner, and the main body of Indians left the ground. A few days before, letters had been received from the Seneca warriors at Buffalo Creek, complaining of hostilities committed by the Western Indians, and pressing the Chiefs in Council to join the army of the United States in reducing them to terms; but little credit was given to the accounts, and no answer returned, as they had determined to preserve a strict neutrality. Amer. Dai. Adv.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Washington, dated June 15, 1791.

"I have lately made a tour to Post St. Vincennes, and returned the 8th instant, without having noticed an Indian, although they are seen committing depredations in all places. They have killed one man in the rear of Fort Washington, and taken several horses, amongst which were General Harmar's. I am in great hopes they will soon be routed from all quarters of the Western Territory. There is every exertion made for a vigorous campaign. Troops are arriving daily.—Captains Armstrong and Kirkwood's companies arrived the 13th instant."

A writer in the George-Town Weekly Ledger proposes that the Federal City should be named COLUMBUS.

By the sloop Friendship, Capt. Beecks, we have accounts from Cape-Francois, so late as the 7th instant, which confirm what was formerly published respecting the disturbances there, as Capt. Beecks heard the drums beat to collect the white inhabitants who had resolved to wear black cockades the day following. Capt. Beeck's departure on the 7th, prevented his seeing the issue of this business.

We are informed that WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. has declined the appointment of Auditor of the Treasury of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It has been asserted, that Government depends on opinion; if there is any truth in the phrase, it makes Government the most capricious idea in nature.—For what is more unsteady than the

ebb and flow of the general sentiment on almost every subject submitted to public investigation? Such random, indefinite compliments may answer temporary personal purposes, but their tendency is to compliment the people out of their liberties, peace and happiness.

The success which has attended the administration of the general government, exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends to the Union of these free States.—Every anticipation has been more than realized; and hitherto not one gloomy prediction has been verified.—So great is the peace and tranquility that universally prevail, that some eagle-eyed politicians, who are never happy while their neighbours are so wise as to think themselves so, affect to be astonished—and because the people find no fault with their rulers, conclude that either a stupid apathy hath seized the public mind, or that a free investigation of public measures is suppressed!

While every thing was afloat in these States; and civil discord was hovering over our heads—while public and private confidence was destroyed—our Commerce was expiring, and our Credit "a hissing and a bye-word among the nations,"—our situation was, according to some restless scribblers, truly eligible—but when, awaking as from a dream, we asserted our claim to freedom, and to an honorable rank among the nations of the earth—by establishing the most perfect Republican system of Government the world hath ever seen—and under its blessed influences retrieved our Credit, restored our Commerce, and effectually succored and established our agriculture, and mechanic Arts, strange to tell, we were guilty of a dereliction of republican principles!—Happy the People, whose rulers thus conduct; and happy the Administration, who can only be impeached for saving their Country!

"The Herald of Freedom," a paper which has been published in Boston about three years, is now transformed into "The ARGUS," the first number of which we received this week.—In the address to the public the Editor informs us, that "connected with no PARTY, controlled by no GOVERNMENT, we are differently situated from most other Newspapers. Local attachments, or local influence—federal attachments or federal influence cannot affect us!" In the speech of a celebrated Orator of the United States, the following query occurs:—Is there a single blade of grass, is there any property in existence in the United States, which is not subject to the Legislation, either of the individual States, or of the United States?

Census of the City of Savannah, in Georgia, January 1, 1791.
White males above 16 years of age, 657, under, 310 967
Ditto females, 474, under, 271 745
Free negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes, of all ages and sexes 116
Negro and other slaves, of all ages and sexes 1104
2932

Among the white inhabitants are 51 persons above 60 years of age, now alive, (nearly 1 in 33.)
Number of dwelling and separate store-houses, exclusive of public buildings, 437.

Bill of Mortality, from 1st July, 1790, to 1st July, 1791.
White inhabitants above the age of 50 years, 14
under 50, and above 14, 25 } 55
under 14 years of age, 16
Strangers or transient persons, 30 } 53
Seamen, 23

N. B. Among the strangers there was one accidentally killed, and six seamen drowned.

From PELOSI'S MARINE LIST.
ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Brig Hope, Lee, Jamaica.
Miss Anna, Marrenar, Curracoa.
Sloop Betsey, Atkinson, Cape-Francois.
Experiment, Crawford, St. Thomas.
Schooner Recovery, Miller, Curracoa.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.
6 pr. Cents 20s pr. £. par.
3 pr. Cents 12s 60 pr. cent.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents 12s 60 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.
Final Settl. and other Certificates 19s 95 do.
Indents 12s 60 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts, 14s 15s/6.
Bank Subscriptions, 50 Dollars.

New-York, July 28. Six per cent. stock sold yesterday at 20s/3. and 3 per cents. and deferred at 12s/3.

There can be little doubt of the 6 per cents. being very shortly above par—the holders of public paper would do well therefore to deliberate leisurely before they part with their stock. (See Gazette of the United States, June 8.)

The Volunteer Company of Artillery is desired to meet on Monday next, the first of August, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the State-House, in complete uniform.
July 27. JEREMIAH FISHER, Comr.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by ANDREW BROWN, and the principal Booksellers in the City of Philadelphia, price ONE DOLLAR and THREE QUARTERS, the

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;
Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, passed the 18th February, 1791.

With a COPIOUS INDEX.
VOLUME I.

Comprising the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, the ACTS of the THREE SESSIONS of the FIRST CONGRESS, and the TREATIES.
To which is added, an APPENDIX,

Containing the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE, and sundry ACTS of CONGRESS, under the CONFEDERATION.

This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, esq. Providence, Rhode-Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodgson, New-York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustus Davis, esq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South-Carolina.

\*\* The Printers of Newspapers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.