

for dissection. The unfortunate Darius Quimby was called to the assistance of a constable in taking the said Sweeting, in pursuance of a precept from a justice of the peace; and in attempting to perform that duty, he received two wounds from the prisoner in the right side, whereof he instantly died.

The Chief Justice, with much solemn dignity, in a lengthy and sympathetic speech which drew tears from most of the audience; but the unhappy culprit stood immovable, and apparently unaffected. In touching upon the tender string of his wife and child, the Judge burst into a flood of tears, which a humane and sensible heart could not suppress.

SPRINGFIELD, August 10.

Died at New-Braintree, the 23d ult. Master David Force, youngest son of Mr. Jonathan Force, of that town, aged five years, after a long and tedious illness, occasioned by a bean, which he accidentally took into his wind-pipe, on the 10th day of May last; which immediately caused an inflammation, and severe turns of coughing. He was opened, his heart found to be contracted; his lungs rufified and ulcerated; the bean was found in the pipe, found and clean, having been in motion, no doubt, from the time he received it, until he died.

PROVIDENCE, August 6.

On Friday morning the 29th ult. at four o'clock, departed this life, at his house in this town, the Reverend JAMES MANNING, D. D. President of Rhode-Island College, in the 54th year of his age.

He was born in New-Jersey, and educated at Nassau Hall. Soon after he left College, he was called to the work of the ministry, by the Baptist Church at the Scots Plains, near Elizabeth-town.

After making tours to each extreme of the United States (then colonies) and preaching to different destitute churches in sundry places, he removed with his family to Warren in this State, preached to the church there, and opened a Latin School. In the year 1765, he obtained a charter of incorporation for Rhode-Island College, of which he was chosen President. In the year 1770, the College was removed here, and he came with it of course, where he has since presided, and till of late years preached feadily to the Baptist Church in this town.

In his youth he was remarkable for his dexterity in athletic exercises, for the symmetry of his body, and gracefulness of his person. His countenance was stately and majestic, full of dignity, goodness and gravity; and the temper of his mind was a counterpart of it. He was formed for enterprise, his address was pleasing, his manners enchanting, his voice harmonious, and his eloquence irresistible.

Having deeply imbibed the spirit of truth himself, as a preacher of the gospel, he was faithful in declaring the whole counsel of God. He studied plainness of speech, and to be useful more than to be celebrated. The good order, learning and respectability, of the Baptist Churches in the eastern States, are much owing to his assiduous attention to their welfare. The credit of his name, and his personal influence among them, perhaps have never been exceeded by any other character.

Of the College he must be considered as the founder. He presided with the singular advantage of a superior personal appearance, added to all his shining talents for governing and instructing youth. From the first beginning of his Latin school at Warren, through many discouragements, he has by constant care and labor raised this seat of learning to notice, to credit, and to respectability in the United States. Perhaps the history of no other College will disclose a more rapid progress, or greater maturity in the course of about 25 years.

Although he seemed to be confined to a sedentary life, yet he was capable of more active scenes. He had paid much attention to the government of his country, and had been honoured by this State with a seat in the old Congress. In State affairs he discovered an uncommon degree of sagacity, and might have made a figure as a politician.

In classical learning he was fully competent to the business of teaching, although he devoted less time than some others in his station to the study of the more abstruse sciences: in short, nature seemed to have furnished him so completely, that little remained for art to accomplish. The resources of his genius were great. In conversation he was at all times pleasant and entertaining. He had as many friends as acquaintance, and took no less pains to serve his friends than acquire them.

His death is a loss not to the College or Church only, but to the world. He is lamented by the youth under his care, by the Churches, by his fellow citizens, and, wherever his name has been heard, in whatever quarter of the civilized earth, the friends of science, of virtue and humanity, will drop a tender tear on the news of his death.

His amiable lady, the wife of his youth, and the boast of her sex, with all her fortitude of mind, which is great, must have sunk under the distressing loss, were she not sustained by Divine Grace. May Heaven continue to support her, for earth must have lost its charms. Few persons ever enjoyed a more excellent constitution, or better health. Increasing corpulence, occasioned chiefly by his confinement to the labors of his station (for he was temperate in his diet) gave him some complaints of ill health, of late years; but what in particular furnished him with a singular prement of his mortality is unknown*. He was seized with a fit of the apoplexy, in which he remained mostly insensible for about five days before his death.

On Saturday last his remains were carried into the College Hall, where his funeral was attended, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and afterwards deposited in the north burial place in this town.

Order of the Procession.

- Students.
- Seward.
- Graduates, or Sons of the College.
- Tutors.
- Professors Forbes and West.
- THE CORPSE.
- Mourners in a coach.
- Chancellor of the College.
- Members of the Corporation.
- Clergy.
- Physicians.
- Members of the Baptist Church.
- Citizens in general.

This funeral is thought to have been the most numerous and respectable ever attended in this town.

* At the last annual meeting of the Corporation of the College, he gave notice to them to look out for a successor in his place. On the last Sabbath of April, he preached his farewell sermon to the Baptist Church in Providence; and within a few weeks requested in writing a meeting of the Baptist Society, for furnishing the meeting-house and lot, and in that request mentioned that it would probably be his last.

Philadelphia, August 20.

POLITICAL SKETCH.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE State of Delaware, though small, is not an unimportant branch of the general Confederacy of the United States. She distinguished herself by an early adoption of the new constitution, that equalizing system, which in one great and essential point, effected at once for every part of the Union, what the sovereignty of none of the particular States could do for itself—and that was, to rescue the small governments from the impositions of the large.—This community of freemen has it in contemplation to revise and amend its constitution of government; may its decisions be founded on wisdom, and their effects more than realize its most sanguine expectations. Delaware partook largely in the devastations of the late war, and enjoys her proportion in the honors of a spirited resistance to tyranny—Time has smoothed the furrows occasioned by its devastations, and more than restored her agriculture to its former state of respectability.—Her population is increased, and the additions constantly making by emigrations, must add to her wealth and individual importance in the Union.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has passed thro such an important change since the constitution of the United States went into operation, as amounts almost, in fashionable phrase, to a political regeneration: Previous to that event, her immense debt, induced such severe taxation, as enervated the hand of industry, discouraged commercial enterprises, and diffused a universal gloom over the face of society. The measures adopted by the general government have had a most salutary influence on the affairs of our country at large; but their visible effects have been strikingly conspicuous in Massachusetts. That just and equal provision of the funding system, by which the United States assumed payment of the State debts, was at once wise and popular; it relieved that State from a burden which an honorable enthusiasm in the best of causes had brought upon her, and at the same time justified the expectations which her citizens had always reposed in the faith and honor of the union.—In consequence of this, Massachusetts has relinquished the excise, and in other respects conformed her legislative acts to the laws of the United States in such manner as to give the happiest facility to their operation.—Murmurs and discontent are no more—and under a wise, firm and steady administration, she is making rapid progress in diminishing her debts, increasing her resources, and promoting the general happiness of her citizens.

The manufactures of this State have been prodigiously extended since the peace—and her articles of export have greatly increased.—The citizens have enlarged and improved their plans of public education, and to their infinite honor have opened the doors of learning to the female mind, upon terms of justice and equality. The laws of the United States have in no instance excited cabals, remonstrances, or resolutions.

The securities of the United States are greatly diffused among the citizens of Massachusetts.—The subscriptions to the funding system have been general and amount to a very large number of individuals*; the new revenue law, or excise is carried into prompt execution—for in this State, as well as in all the others, the most respectable characters are appointed, and have almost universally accepted as supervisors and inspectors. The population of this State, notwithstanding the migrations have been very great, amounts to almost half a million, and all free—in the census lately taken by the marshal of the district—against the word slaves it is written, NONE.

New-Hampshire is nearly arrived to the important period when her constitution is to be revised—and from the happy experience the States have acquired in transacting business in public assemblies, the happiest presages may be entertained of a favorable issue to the deliberations of their convention. The citizens of this State, in their habits, manners and sentiments resemble their neighbors of Massachusetts, but living in a less compact situation, their intercourse with each other is not so rapid, and intimate, and their information in the interior parts of the government is consequently more imperfect.—The State has recently taken measures to facilitate a more general circulation of intelligence by establishing posts—the sessions of their Legislature have latterly been held in an inland town—in which a public paper is established, and which is supported with spirit and genius.—These circumstances combined, will conduce to disseminating full information among the people. One article in the funding system appears to have excited some disapprobation on the part of New-

* The last of March, the subscriptions in this State amounted to 3,531,731 6-100 Dollars.

Hampshire—the assumption; but to this she will be reconciled on general principles, especially when it is considered that a final liquidation, must do justice to all parts of the union. This State distinguished itself greatly during the war, her yeomanry are among the hardiest sons of Columbia—the furnished her proportion for the cabinet and field of able statesmen and legislators, and intrepid and distinguished officers. At the moment of the reunion of the States, among her citizens were found the most decided friends to freedom and government, thro whose exertions the ratification of the constitution was effected.—This State in common with her neighbors is progressing in population agriculture and commerce.

A Special Circuit Court of the United States held in this city, on the 13th inst. The indictment stated that the prisoner had robbed on the high seas, Henry Williams, master of the sloop Merrimack, of eleven Doubleloons, of the value of 165 Mexican Dollars. It appeared in evidence that this woman had taken her passage on board the above sloop at Salem (Massachusetts) for this city—and after the vessel came to her moorings in the river, the money on searching was found in the shoes and stockings of the said Eleanor. The Jury having been out some time, returned with the verdict—That the prisoner is not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted.

Sunday, August 7, Capt. Phelon, with a detachment of 200 Continental Troops and Levies, arrived at Pittsburgh; also a detachment of 300 Levies, under the command of Major Clark.

A London Paper, of the 7th of June, mentions, that "the Empress of Russia had repeated her Assurances to the British Factory, that in case of a War, their property should not be molested, and that the British Ships, trading to her Ports, should be suffered to pass and repass as usual."

As an encouragement to entering into the marriage state, the public are frequently entertained in the newspapers with accounts of divorces, family quarrels, elopements, &c. on all these occasions the woman is sure to be the blameable party—but among all the various modes adopted in our country to promote the honorable connection of marriage there is none more apposite than those cunning, sprightly witticisms at the expence of the ladies, which run through many of our public Gazettes. One would be led to suppose that printers of newspapers are most unhappily connected themselves, otherwise they would not gratify a vicious and depraved taste by republishing and giving currency to those pitiful effusions, which exhibit the worst side of human nature.

Census of the State of Virginia, as taken by the Marshal of that District, pursuant to law.

Free white Males of 16 years and upwards,	110,926
Ditto under 16,	116,135
Ditto Females,	215,046
All other free persons,	12,868
Slaves,	292,627
	747,612

According to the census just taken, the State of New-Hampshire contains one hundred forty-two thousand and eighteen persons.

Since our last arrived in town from South-Carolina, the Hon. PIERCE BUTLER, Senator of the United States.

Died, on Wednesday last, Mr. JAMES F. SEBOR, a respectable citizen of New-York.—On Thursday his funeral was attended, from Mr. Thompson's, in Fourth-street, by a great number of the inhabitants of this city, to the burying ground in Christ Church yard—where his remains were interred.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Dispatch, Cunningham,	Teneriffe.
Brig Charleston, German,	Charleston.
Ann, Glover,	Oporto.
Columbia, Oswald,	Gibraltar.
Barque Philad. & Amsterdam Packet, Rice,	Amsterdam.
Schooner Dolphin, Bailey,	New-York.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20/6 pr. £.	102½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/3 12/6	62½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/6 13/3	65 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	20/6 par.	
Indents	12/3 12/6	62½ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/6.	
Bank Subscriptions,	160 to 165 Dollars.	

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

(BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.)

New-Haven, July 20, 1791.

THE Public are informed, that the Tickets in the New-Haven Wharf Lottery have met with a rapid Sale;—more than two-thirds are already disposed of. The DRAWING will positively commence on the 13th September next. Those Persons who have received Tickets to sell, are requested, without fail, to return to the Managers what shall remain unsold on the 10th September. Those who intend to become Adventurers in this Lottery, will do well to secure TICKETS immediately, lest, by delay, they lose the CHANCE of making their FORTUNES; as the Managers have no doubt the Tickets will all be SOLD before the 10th September.

A few of the above TICKETS may be had (if applied for soon) of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co. corner of Pine and Front-streets—who are authorized to pay the PRIZES. Philadelphia, August 13, 1791.

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