

tion, though the Philadelphia printers may come profit. But the fact is, that the regulation in question is calculated to ensure the circulation of newspapers by annexing to them the same sacredness and protection as to letters, while the postage is perhaps less than they would be carried for by a contract made by each printer, taking into the account *certainly* and *regularity* of delivery, which every subscriber will naturally consider of some importance. Whoever, therefore, will view the subject in this candid light, will be cautious how he admits malignant insinuations printed at the feet of government, whose tendency, if not *object*, evidently is to inspire the citizens with a *dislike* to the Constitution, by inspiring them with a *dislike* to the Laws, and an *abhorrence* of their Framers. At the same time every unbiased reader will expect from the printers of such paragraphs a corresponding insertion of those of a contrary nature, in which the Government is vindicated, that so their readers may at least have an opportunity of hearing *both sides*.

Philadelphia, July 21.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed the following times and places for holding the courts of Nisi Prius the ensuing fall:—

At Norris Town in Montgomery county,	24th	September.
New Town in Bucks county,	1st.	Oct.
Chester, in Delaware county,	10th.	Oct.
West Chester in Chester county,	15th.	Oct.
Lancaster in Lancaster county,	22d.	Oct.

We learn from North Carolina, that a fire broke out in the town of Washington, on Wednesday the 27th ult. which burnt nearly half the town—the loss in houses, goods, &c. is said to be very considerable.

Agreeable to the returns made into the office of the Secretary of Massachusetts the members for, and against a separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts are as follow—for the separation 2074—against it 2524.

A man by the name of Joshua Abbot, junr. was tried for murder at Old York, district of Maine, the week before last, and brought in guilty by the jury—the deceased was named Moses Gubtail.

The late false news of the taking of Seringapatam was a complete *take in*—it was received with soft and blind credulity by the British ministers as well as by the court of directors—Letters from the Secretary to the India House, and from the first clerk to the Secretary of State, were sent to the Mansion House, and to Lloyds, with an account “that Lieut. Abercrombie was arrived with particulars of the taking of Seringapatam.”

The anniversary of the French revolution was celebrated in various parts of the United States.

Among other patriotic toasts given at Carlsruhe on the celebration of American independence, was the following, viz.—National Credit—the Palladium of National Greatness.

The Pittsburg Gazette by yesterday's post contains no account of any recent depredations or movements of the Indians.

Capt. Cooke's company of riflemen has arrived at Carlsruhe from Northumberland.

The Boston Tontine is dissolved—and the fund appropriated to the Union Bank, a new institution incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts at the late session.

The legislature of Massachusetts have appointed a committee to prepare or procure plans of a building or buildings, with suitable accommodations for the meetings of the supreme executive and legislature, and for the offices of the secretary and treasurer of the Commonwealth.

Two persons were executed at Winchester, (Vir.) the 6th inst. William Johnson for horse stealing, and John Crane, jun, for the murder of Abraham Vanborne.

In the Quebec Herald, a poem is advertised for subscription, entitled, “The YANKY PARSON, OR ALB HOUSE-CONGRESS, in three cantos, written in the Hudibrastic style, by a gentleman during his tour through the United States.”

On Sunday last a child fell out of the arms of a woman from a third story in Vine-Street, and was killed.

The “Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United States,” is re-printed in London; also, Dr. Ruhl's account of the sugar-maple-tree.

The brig Charleston, Capt. Garman, from this port, is arrived at Charleston. On the 5th inst. in the evening, there arose a heavy squall, attended with rain, and severe lightning and thunder—during which the foremast of the brig was struck by the lightning, and very much shivered—passing from thence it killed a horse on deck, belonging to the Hon. W. Smith, and splintered the mainmast, melting a brass plate round it—thence descending into the cabin, swept in a man who was sitting under the companion and knocked down Mr. W. P. Young, who lay a considerable time deprived of his senses, and was very much scorched and otherwise hurt. The mate and several hands who were on deck, were all knocked down and remained lifeless for some time. The shock was so great that the brig was stopped in her way, and every person on board thrown into the greatest consternation.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated with uncommon joy and festivity in Charleston. The military exhibition, consisting of a regiment of militia, battalion of artillery—the cadets, fusiliers and foresters in uniform, was truly respectable; their appearance and deportment received the warmest approbation of a number of distinguished veteran officers.—Preparations were making in that city to commemorate the French Revolution, when Capt. Welsh failed.

Friday the 13th inst. arrived at New Brunswick from Albany, a detachment of troops, about 90 infantry, under the command of Capt. Guion, and 45 of Capt. Rodgers' Horse, on their way to Fort-Pitt—a number more are daily expected from the eastward. It is said the recruiting business goes on very briskly in some parts, a considerable proportion of the troops are already raised.

A considerable additional number of laborers will be wanted, at the city of Washington, and the Little Falls of Potowmack: It is expected the foundations of the Capitol and President's Palace will be entered on by the first day of next month, and prosecuted with great activity. The Cut at the Little Falls is nearly dug out, and every effort will be made to get it walled, and the river improved to the Great Falls this season; so that by shifting the loads at the Great and Little Falls, there will by next spring be no occasion for waggoning the produce down Potowmack.

In the proclamation of the king of the French, concerning the execution of the laws relative to juries, he speaks with great respect of the late constituent assembly, and congratulates himself upon seeing under his reign a legislation mild, humane, and appropriated to a free constitution, substituted for an oppressive system, more suited to alarm the innocent, than to deter the guilty.

The 17th instant an address from a number of the citizens of New-York, was presented to Governor CLINTON, which, with the answer shall appear in our next. After the address, his Excellency dined at a public entertainment, at which above 100 of his friends were present.

A writer in the New-York Gazette, on restoring suspended animation, says, that the immediate causes of death in a drowned person, are the want of vital air, with loss of tone in the moving fibres of the heart itself.

This being admitted, the great object will be to renew the action of the heart and arteries, by obviating the causes which have interrupted their action; this is to be effected by three intentions:

1st. By restoring the heat and respiration; this is to be accomplished, 1st. By wiping the body as dry as possible, and then by applying a gradual uniform degree of heat, either by placing it before a fire, simmering it in a warm bath, exposing it to the sun, by the warmth of another person's body, or by covering it with warm grains, warm ashes, warm sand or salt, or lastly by rubbing it with warm clothes. 2d.

By repeatedly inflating the lungs, imitating the alternate motions of natural respiration; this can be done either by inserting a tube in the windpipe, or as recommended by Dr. Monro, by inserting it into one of the nostrils.

2d. By more immediately restoring the action of the moving fibres, the means for answering this intention are, *frictions*, *injections of tobacco smoke*, *vomiting*, warm stimulating drinks, &c.

And 3d. By lessening the quantity of blood, thereby promoting its circulation; this is only to be effected by blood letting, in the use of this remedy however some caution is necessary, lest we take more blood than is sufficient to fulfil this intention.

These directions have been found repeatedly successful.

Mr. Smith late Sheriff of Otsego County, New-York, concludes an address to the public in the following terms.

I cannot help giving it as my opinion that it was but a shallow pretence for so horrid a violation of public right, and that the evidence produced was by far too slender, on which to have determined a matter of much less importance. I despise the person who made the affidavit, they mention, with a view to insinuate a fraud on my part—and I despise the man, who, under pretence of believing it, condemned my conduct without a hearing, or even informing me that I was suspected.—I know that I have a conscience, and that I sustain a character which will support me under all the calumnies of party—and, I possess a firmness and fidelity to my trust, which all the bribes and all the offices in the power of a monarch to bestow shall never make me relinquish for a moment—I feel the insult offered me by the committee—I despise the drunken fool who made the affidavit, and however dignified his station in the county may be, I am not afraid to contrast my reputation with his. I am seldom seen staggering about—neither am I in possession of those talents for chinging and servile flattery, by which he is so eminently distinguished—which mark him as the qualified tool of party, and fit him for any dirty work his masters may choose to set him at.

RICHARD R. SMITH,
late Sheriff of Otsego
Coopershown, July 4, 1792.

Extra^d from the National Gazette.

“Ought the people, in any part of the Union to be diverted, like the whale by a barrel, from enquiring into the cargo of their own ship, and the conduct of the crew they have themselves put on board? Or is the enquirer to be perpetually vilified as plotting “to subvert the harmony, peace and happiness of the United States;” as asserted in a paper of last week,—which also takes occasion to make an observation (in its application utterly false) that “every man in the United States fits quietly under his own figtree, and has none to make him afraid.”

Mr. FENNO, the grumblers ought to have been excepted.

THE Government of the United States has been compared to a ship—we like the simile; the ship is thank heaven now under an easy sail, with a chosen complement of officers and men; the crew contented and happy—every man understands his duty, and sedulously performs it—the prospect is flattering—and though the voyage is long, the concerned have every reason to hope for the most prosperous issue to the adventure.

There are some fellows who wished to enter, but all the births being taken up, they were not received—and it appears fortunate—for there is great reason to suppose they would have raised a mutiny on board—they turn out to be a quarrelsome unsteady gang—and are fabricating and circulating the most infamous reports respecting the voyage the officers and men—it will not be their fault if the enterprise does not finally miscarry—and the ship founder, or be run on the rocks or quick sands, and there be stove to pieces.—These fellows have a few emissaries on various parts of the coast, who hang out false lights and make other false signals—but the concerned repose the fullest confidence in the wisdom and honor of the commander, officers and crew; they know them to be old sailors, that they have been tried and proved in tempestuous seasons, and have never failed bringing the ship into a safe port, and are firmly persuaded that the present voyage will be the most prosperous ever undertaken.

“A House divided against itself cannot stand.” This is a quotation from a certain book, which contains doctrines highly important to the interests of society and of men. There was a time when its full import was felt by the good people of this country—and they know realize the blessed effects. To perfect and perpetuate the Union of this confederated republic, the genius of Columbia brought us from the fountain of wisdom, the present constitution of the United States, that new bond of amity and strength—this cemented our councils, gave us laws & security—created a firm basis for our credit—gave wings to our commerce—hope to our manufactures, and nerved the arm of agriculture. It opened the strong box of the miser; blasted a baseless paper medium—built a strong tower of public and private confidence, and what is more than all—defined government, and laid in the principles of equal representation, so broad a foundation for civil liberty, that the people of the United States can never be enslaved, except they enslave themselves; and this they never will do till by the arts of unprincipled men, they shall be induced to think contemptibly of their union and government.

There is no reason to think that a change of measures, without a change of men in respect to the government of the United States, would satisfy the present set of grumblers; habituated to a complaining, fault-finding temper, there is no other way of silencing these croakers, but by giving them, as the song says, “something else to do.”

It is said in some of the northern papers that the complaints against the measures of government proceed principally from a disaffected junto at the southward; this idea cannot be supposed to extend further south than the seat of government—for excepting now and then a fray paragraph, produced probably in the only hotbed of antifederal politics in the Union, there is scarcely a single idea of disaffection to the measures of government to be found in a months' publication of all the newspapers printed at the southward of Philadelphia—and there one paper only, enjoys the singular honor of depreciating the government, by publications, which if founded in the least semblance of truth would justly render it more detestable than the old despotism of France.

The present situation and circumstances of the United States, contrasted with what they were in 1787, is a point blank refutation of the slanders of that antifederal junto, which labored so incessantly, but ineffectually to procrastinate the happiness of this country by preventing the adoption of the new Constitution. This junto, reduced to a very small number, has lost its influence, but has not lost its venomous disposition—it has lost its prudence and consistency, if it ever possessed either, but has not lost its propensity to mischief.

The Constitution of the United States is republican—it is founded on the people, the only legitimate source of power—the friends of this Constitution are principled in republicanism—they imbibed republican sentiments with their mother's milk—they were nurtured and educated in the doctrines of equal rights and equal liberty—and yet so consistent is the junto, that they accuse those men who have fought to establish the freedom of this country (for these are the men who compose the administration of the government) as calumniators of republicanism; as agents to a faction (sometimes it is a faction itself) who are “paving the way to hereditary monarchy on the sly destruction of popular government.” It is hardly possible to conceive that the authors of such paragraphs can be so weak as to believe what they write.

A correspondent observes, that the enemies of our peace are not only mortified at the successful operation of the measures of government but they appear to be vexed and chagrined that the people are contented—and more so that they should acknowledge that their situation is prosperous and happy.

It is really difficult to determine with what propriety the term *faction* is applied to the friends of those measures of government which have retrieved the affairs of this country from that wretched situation into which they were plunged previous to the adoption of the constitution—and yet these real consistent and competent friends of the people are not only denominated

a *faction*, but are with great modesty and decency called “proud and vain worshippers of aristocracy and monarchy”—Surely “the grates of impudence is a growing grace.” But the people of the United States are fully apprized of the characters and views of those persons who are adepts in nothing but finding fault.—Their object is too apparent to be mistaken; for, said a gambler, “I must complain that the cards are badly shuffled, till I have a good hand.”

Died suddenly, on Saturday last, at Salem, New-Jersey, BENJAMIN HOLME, Esq.—his remains were next day interred in the Baptist burying ground, where a sermon suitable to the solemn occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Skillman, from Rom. vi. 23. The large and respectable concourse of people who attended the funeral, bespoke the great esteem in which the deceased was held. By his death the community at large, his neighborhood in particular, and the Baptist Church, of which he was a generous and ornamental member, sustain a very sensible loss.

* * * A number of Citizens having met at the State-House on Thursday evening last, pursuant to notice in the Newspapers, for the purpose of considering on the proper means of forming a ticket for Representatives in Congress, and Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, it was, on motion, agreed to adjourn till Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the State-House, when the citizens in general are requested to attend.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA—
Schooner Friendship, Welsh, Charleston
The Brig Rochael, Captain Sutter, is arrived at Newcastle from Newry with 240 passengers all well. We hear the ship Canton, Capt. McCee is arrived in the river from the same port with upwards of 700 passengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

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Full Shares-Bank U. S. 35	per cent. prem.
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Shares in Dulque. & Schuylkill Canal,	100 doll.
Delaware & Schuylkill do.	19 do.
Lancaster and Philadelph. Turnpike,	65 do.

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Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia, Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be increased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed.

July 21. epif

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

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New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]