

To the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

Gentlemen, HAVING observed in your Book of Premiums, your offer of a Gold Medal, for an account of the best method of raising calves without milk; and having made many experiments; four or five years past, I therefore lay before you the following method:

In two or three days after they are calved, I take the calves from the cows, and put them in a houle by themselves; I then give them a kind of water-gruel, composed of barley about one third, and two thirds of oats, ground together very fine: I then sift the mixture through a very fine sieve; put into it the quantity of water (mentioned below) and boil it half an hour; then I take it off the fire, and let it remain until it is milk warm. I then give each calf about a quart in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening; and increase it as the calf grows older; it requires very little trouble to make them drink it. After the calves have had this diet for about a week or ten days, I tie up a little bundle of hay, and put it into the middle of the houle, which they will by degrees come to eat. I also put a little of the meal above mentioned, into a small trough for them to eat occasionally; which I find of great service to them. I keep them in this manner, till they are of proper age to turn out to graze; before which they must be at least two months old; therefore the sooner I get them in the spring the better.

About a quart of the above meal, mixed with three gallons of water, is sufficient for twelve calves in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening. I increase the quantity in proportion as they grow older. By this method I have reared between 50 and 60 heads within these four years; forty of which I now have in my possession, having sold off the others as they became of a proper age; and by the same method calves may be raised with a trifling expense.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, Wm. BUDD. This account was deemed fully satisfactory, and the Gold Medal was accordingly adjudged to Mr. Budd.

A SINGULAR INSTANCE OF MAGNANIMITY AND MERCY in an INDIAN.

AN Indian who had not met with his usual success in hunting, wandered down to a plantation among the back settlements of Virginia, and seeing a planter at his door, asked for a morsel of bread, for he was very hungry. The planter bid him begone, for he would give him none. "Will you then give me a cup of your beer?" said the Indian. "No, you shall have none here," replied the planter. "But I am very faint," said the savage; "will you give me only a draught of your cold water?" "Get you gone you Indian dog, you shall have nothing here," said the planter.

It happened some months after, that the planter went on a shooting party up into the woods, where, intent upon his game, he missed his company; and lost his way, and night coming on, he wandered through a forest, till he espied an Indian wigwam. He approached the savage's habitation and asked him to shew him the way to a plantation on that side of the country. "It is too late for you to go there this evening," said the Indian; "but if you will accept of my homely fare you are welcome." He then offered him some

venison, and such other refreshments as his store afforded, and having laid some bark skins for his bed, desired that he would awake him early in the morning and conduct him on his way. Accordingly in the morning they set off, and the Indian led him out of the forest and put him into the road he was to go; but just as they were taking leave, he stepped before the planter, and turning round he stared full in his face, and bid him say whether he recollected his features. The planter was now struck with shame and horror, when he beheld in his kind protector the Indian whom he had so harshly treated. He confessed that he knew him, and was full of excuses for his brutal behaviour, to which the Indian only replied, "when you see poor Indians fainting for a cup of cold water, don't say again, git you gone you Indian dog?" The Indian then wished him well on his journey and left him. It is not difficult to say which of these two had the best claim to the name of a Christian.

[The following is the substance of a piece (descriptive of the present wretched state of Rhode-Island) published in the Providence Gazette of the 31st ult.]

When now the mob in lucky hours, Had got their enemies in their power; For in the ferment of the stream, The dogs have work'd up to the brim, And by the rule of topsy turveys, The sun stands fueling on the surface.

TO what a miserable situation are we reduced!—In how depreciable a light are we viewed by foreign nations? Are there no bounds prescribed for villainy?—Or are the basest of mankind ever to pray on the industry and frugality of the honest few?

I have long, Mr. Printer, been a silent spectator of a game, which must, in a short time, inevitably end in our ruin;—but, sensible of my inability to remedy the evil, by giving advice to a set of people pre-determined against the voice of reason, to this moment I have remained quiet.

The late Assembly still persisted in their determination of forcing their favourite coin down the throats of those who are not willing to receive it in payment for property, when the value is not equal to more than an eighth. Strange infatuation!—and how much more incredible, when the very men who have ever argued and voted for such an unjust measure, actually discharged their tavern expenses, at the close of their last session, at Little Rock, at the rate of eight for one!

To investigate the causes why a paper currency, in our present situation, must bring certain ruin on this state, is a task which was I equal to, I am not disposed to engage in. It is sufficient to say, that the dire effects it has already occasioned are so evident, that the blind themselves may almost see.

The husbandman finds no sale for his produce; the mechanic, the labourer, have no encouragement, no employment; a general stupor prevails; a total lethargy has overwhelmed the state; and commerce, the only support of a flourishing country, has taken herself wings, flown away. He alone thrives, who has heretofore received a value from his neighbour, with the present lawfull but unjust privilege of retaining, as an equivalent, a few lousy rag-bills, intrinsically not worth a farthing.

I will state a single question or two, and let Justice determine the propriety. Suppose (for we can suppose nothing too enormous for a Legislature to counte-

nance, after their refusal to grant the request of his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, and, by their neutrality, granting protection to those rebels and rascals; from our friends in the state of Massachusetts) if the late Right Honourable Assembly had granted full liberty for highway robbery, would these men, for the justification of whose conduct the authority of the state is now pleaded, be praiseworthy in turning out and supporting the robbers? Or, should they enact the elder branch of a family might destroy the minor, to enjoy in a greater degree the estate of their ancestors; or like the Britons, at the time of Julius Cæsar's invasion, obliging parents to murder their children, should he unfortunately be born with a silver foot, would this wolf in sheep-skin apparel prove such villainy?

You, my countrymen, are led to believe, that this favourite paper would be kept at the standard of specie, would the merchants give it a currency. This is a most palpable fallshood, served up by those cunning knaves, as the most plausible of their reasons for continuing it a tender.

No! believe me, my countrymen, the instigators of this diabolical plot never wished to preserve it from depreciation. Their grand and sole object would then have been marred, and just debts could not have been paid off at an eighth of their value.

Shall the same laws which would deprive a poor culprit of his life, for passing a dollar, reduced one half by alloy, at a real one, countenance a perjured villain in defrauding an orphan, a widow, his friend, his brothers, and perhaps his parent, of seven eighths of his whole property? Is it just? Can there be any plea in favour of such unparalleled wickedness? That there is a great and good God, let these fiends of hell remember, and shudder at the fate that awaits them. To plead an error of judgment hereafter, will be but a shallow subterfuge for daring to impudently to insult the laws of the benevolent Ruler of the universe.

A FRIEND to MANKIND. Providence, 29th March, 1787. A writer in favour of the present measures. STOLEN from the Stable of William Potter, Esq. of South-Kingsford, State of Rhode-Island, on the night of the 11th inst. three valuable HORSES—one of the richest barrel calfs, about 14 hands and an half high, nicely shod, his tail not quite well, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white, a neat trotter and gentle saddle horse. One almost white, a little upon the grey or spotted order, about 14 hands and an inch high, his nose spotted with clear white, his hoofs mostly white or streaked, had no shoes on his hind feet, a good trotter and high spirited. The other a sorrel, with a white face, about 14 hands and an inch high, his hind feet white, travels pretty near behind, some what thin of flesh, a natural trotter, as are both the others, all of them marked WP on the near thigh, the lasters joined together; neither of them were more than 7 or 8 years old. Whoever will take up and secure said horses, for that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a reward of FORTY SILVER DOLLARS, and one third of said reward paid for either of them, and all necessary charges paid, by

WILLIAM POTTER. April 16th. 1787.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, has lightened the time for the creditors to the estate of ELIJAH WELLS, late of Conway, deceased, to exhibit their claims, against said estate, on the 15th day of June next; We hereby give notice, that we will attend said business on the first Tuesdays of May and June next, at the house of Mr. Ethan Billings, in said Conway, from one to five o'clock on each of said days. No account will be allowed after said term. Oliver Wetmore, Clerk of the Court.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any demands on the estate of JOSEPH MONTAGUE, late of Conway, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims, immediately to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to settle the same. JOHN MONTAGUE, Administrator. Granby, April 25, 1787.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1787. NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven. The House of Representatives, Feb. 19, 1787. Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed, to cause all such laws, resolves, and other doings of the Legislature, which respect the Commonwealth in general, or the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, or either of them, in particular, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in any of the Boston news papers, to be also published in the papers printed at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, and to cause all such laws, resolves, and other doings aforesaid, which respect the Commonwealth in general, or the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, or either of them in particular, and which shall be thought necessary to be inserted in any of the Boston news papers, to be also published in the papers printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire.

And it is further resolved, that all such advertisements for the sale of non-resident lands for payment of taxes, as by law are directed to be inserted in any Boston news-paper, shall in future be also published in the paper printed at Portland, when the lands to be sold lie in either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, and in the Northampton paper, when the lands are in the counties of Hampshire or Berkshire, any law or Resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence. ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker. In SENATE, Feb. 20, 1787. Read and concurred. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President. Approved. JAMES BOWDWIN. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. Mr. Printer,

The following is a place in your Gazette if it may be admitted, and not exclude that which is more useful or entertaining to the public.

Loose on weak Hinges, government recoils; Factions ensue, and dire intestine broils; Stern Justice drops a shaft their slacken'd reins, And all a nation bled in all its veins.

FAMILY REBELLION!—Said the haughty sons, when gently reproved, (who by their father's indulgence had become rebellious) your government is too severe, we will no longer endure it—we see a thousand faults in your administration—we mean now to assert our right, and no longer be under your control. The fond parent was astonished at this impudent language of his sons (his parental yearnings were here; but hoping to reclaim them by mildness, and soft words, he thus addressed them "My Sons, from whence is this ingratitude? What have I done, thus to merit your displeasure? And how can you thus treat an indulgent parent for all his kindness? Have I not ever used you, with all the tenderness of a fond father? Have I not been very indulgent to you, and given you more liberty than you could rationally expect? How is it then, that you now so ungratefully requite me, for all the labour, pains, and fatigue I have endeared for you? No, my sons, you cannot be thus ungrateful; and as a testimony of my fondness for you I will now forgive this your impudent conduct, which deserves the severest punishment." Thus spoke the too fond parent beyond the power of such language, "you forgiveness we ask not;—we have been your slaves too long already;—we now mean to dispossess you, and divide your patrimony among ourselves; we are determined to do as we please with you, with your property, and with ourselves. Man is born free;—why should we then subject ourselves to your control, and tyranny? No, we will no longer yield obedience to your commands, we will enjoy that liberty, we are our own, and will be under no control."

By this time, the father began to see his folly, and bitterly to upbraid himself for his filial indulgence of his sons;—However, impelled by his feelings, he still pursued the same line of conduct towards them; made use of every flattering argument, promised them his favours, and protection, forgave them all that was past, and endeavoured to work upon their feelings, that he might bring them to his government by gratitude;—but to no purpose, they continued their rebellion;—gave bold defiance to his power, and finally shamed the father and threatened his life. At first the father flattered at these things; but being blinded by parental fondness, and desiring to show his power immediately, these threatenings soon became familiar, and he fancied, that by giving them time for consideration, they would see their folly, and reform, and indeed this proved in the event to be mere fancy, for they went on increasing in their opposition, threatening, and rebellion, till, alas, with sorrow (under the bruises of his sons) the father mourned his past folly, and from his immediate danger, was necessitated to awake, and by his power suppress the rage of his sons, which with great charge and no small danger was finally effected, and the rebels disgraced. They had however by this time, become such natural and habitual enemies, that he finds even to the present time, all attempts to reclaim them, impracticable. What must now be done? How must the father proceed, that he may establish peace in his house? The answer is plain. He must no longer indulge his disaffected sons; by this he has already brought confusion upon his own family, and endangered his own life. He must no longer flatter them, this will only serve, as an encouragement to their rebellion, and will be construed by them, as an implicit declaration, that they are right. He must not at present reason with them—(We may however if he pleases) but will answer no purpose; whilst these passions are up, they are beyond the reach of reason. It is necessary in the first place, that he discriminate the most guilty, and inflict upon them capital punishments. I know it is said, that by multiplying capital punishments the end is defeated, and the desired effect is not produced. But the father, it seems in this case has never begun in this way as yet, therefore, there can be no danger from that quarter. It is necessary he should begin with a small number, and make them awful examples of justice. Let him take them, who are naturally of feilicious dispositions, who have distinguished themselves, as promoters and abettors and proficients of the rebellion, whose conduct endangers the public tranquility, whose continuance—and put them to a shameful death. To death did I say? Yes, if the peace of his family is worth establishing and preserving; if his lives of his sons, less guilty, are worth guarding; if his own life, and property; if his life and property of his friends who have afforded him their assistance, I say if these things are worth preserving, and protecting, he is necessitated to inflict capital punishments. Does the father by this, discover a cruel disposition towards his sons? by no means; but if he should neglect it he would be guilty of his own blood, and the blood of his friends, and would justly incur the severe vengeance of heaven, upon himself, and his family; and he would be guilty of the basest ingratitude to his friends, who have exposed their lives in the quarrel, to neglect them, and leave them a defenceless prey to their merciless rage. He that affirms instruments of death, and sticks a blow at his parent's heart, and that repeatedly, is unworthy of life, and is ripe for death. Let him then make them examples that others may take warning, and fear his power. They must be made to know, that to rebel is to die, and slay their brethren in immediate death.

He must, secondly, inflict discretionary punishments upon all his other disaffected sons, and teach them by sad experience, that rebellion is no small crime, and that they cannot be suffered to pass with impunity. But not to be lengthy, there is one thing more which appears essentially necessary to be done—the tranquility of a family depend much upon the father's honour, and if his character is lost about upon every vile, and rebellious tongue, his dignity degraded, and his power insulted, in common conversation, he will find it more than difficult to keep orders in his family; let him then inflict an heavy fine upon every of his sons, who speak of him in a reproachful manner. For

the second offence, let the fine be doubled, for the third, let him forfeit his right as a freeman, and for the fourth, let him suffer a capital punishment. And when he has performed these things he will at least have a prospect of tranquillity; but if he neglects them, what the event will be, is not difficult to prophesy. He with his family, must come to a shameful destruction.

T. O. B. I. A. S.

NEW-YORK, April 9. On Saturday his Excellency the Governor, sent the following message to the hon. House of Assembly.

I conceive it to be my duty to lay before you a letter which you will receive with this message, subscribed by the honourable the delegates of the State of Rhode-Island, in the Congress of the United States, complaining of certain publications therein referred to, printed in a newspaper in this city, on the 6th instant, by Francis Childs. I conceive it to be my duty to lay before you a letter which you will receive with this message, subscribed by the honourable the delegates of the State of Rhode-Island, in the Congress of the United States, complaining of certain publications therein referred to, printed in a newspaper in this city, on the 6th instant, by Francis Childs. I conceive it to be my duty to lay before you a letter which you will receive with this message, subscribed by the honourable the delegates of the State of Rhode-Island, in the Congress of the United States, complaining of certain publications therein referred to, printed in a newspaper in this city, on the 6th instant, by Francis Childs.

THE undersigned delegates of the state of Rhode-Island, in the Congress of the United States complain to your Excellency of a publication in a news-paper called the Daily Advertiser, Political, Historical and Commercial, dated the 6th of April inst. and printed by Francis Childs, in this city. The publication begins, "OVERTRESSERS OF THE LAWS; OR, TWO OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c." Then the Printer assumes a narrative of those proceedings, as extracted from the Newport-Herald, of the 22d of March last. This daring insult to a sovereign state, they consider as the most SCANDALOUS OF LIBELS; and therefore request your excellency to cause the said Francis Childs to be REPRIMANDED, agreeably to the laws of the state over which you preside. We are &c. JAMES M. VARNUM, PELEG ARNOLD.

[These were taken down hastily in short hand, but the printer vouches for their authenticity.] SUCH an opinion hath the Printer, of the wisdom, virtue and independent spirit of the people of this state, that he is encouraged to lay before them his sentiments on this occasion with the utmost freedom. In the proceedings to which the Rhode-Island delegates allude, should in the event be confirmed, it may in some degree account for the extraordinary conduct of those gentlemen. Because they will prove that state to be governed by principles the most mistaken and capricious; and in the conduct of the Ferrants of a capricious mistress, it is no way surprising to observe something eccentric and astonishing. The confirmation will show a dissevering into anarchy and ruin from democratic licentiousness, while her Representatives are animated by the most dangerous sentiments of usurpation and despotism. For it is the secret policy of the usurper and despot alone to shake the freedom of the press. These gentlemen appear to have obtained an unshameful and consummate knowledge in our laws—we have consulted all the sources of information possible, but have not yet been able to find the law by which we are to be reprimanded—Solicit you upon this subject, we with the delegates have desired, (as perhaps counsel or a defence may be necessary) whether this law they have been so happy as to discover, ordains this reprobation to be received by them, from his excellency our governor, from Congress, from the legislature, from the convention, or from the King of France. As they pretend to be so conversant in legal knowledge it would be well for them to shew the true nature of a libel, and to unravel the intricate mazes of that subject.—A question may be here proposed for their learned discussion, viz. whether a libel could be here invented against the government of the Continent? But, however well versed these gentlemen are in the laws of New-York, from their proceedings, it appears that they were by no means possessed of all the necessary information on this important subject; the Printer therefore now