

they must have destroyed the repose of their own minds. It must have manifest that they were no longer to be trusted.

To suppose therefore that to our best rulers we owe all our miseries and sufferings is delusive of any support. If by rulers be signified those who violated their trust, betrayed the good of the State, propagated falsehoods and kindled the fire of sedition and who blinded and duped their constituents; I grant that to those of this complexion we owe our distresses and miseries in a very considerable degree. But as I can be more fully satisfied that these were not the characters at which he aimed I must think to say the best that it is a capital error. Except it should be said that they were defeated and disappointed in a project which lay near their heart through the turbulence of faction they must be culpable for the consequences of failure; and it has become every ones duty to censure them as much as they please; while in this way they wholly avoid the flings of self reproach and alienate their friends from any imputation.

To the same prolific source, like Pandora's box; my acquaintance, and with him many others, traced the poverty of the people. How blind we are when it gratifies refinement and leaves ourselves innocent? How any can suppose that the moderate annual charge of government which amounts to about eighteen thousand pounds and the gradual payment of our debts in ways adopted to promote private and public happiness have plunged us into a state of bankruptcy and misery? how these have justified discontent and dissatisfaction to government I know not. Sure I am it ought not to be believed without substantial proof! We have substantial proof on the other side. I venture to assert that neglect of justice, economy and industry is the road to poverty. It is notorious that these towns in this state that have observed the greatest punctuality in the payment of debts and taxes, and attended to the social virtues, are in the most flourishing circumstances; while their neighbours complain and sink under burdens—Westampton and Worthington lie now upon my mind—they owe little and are rich. The same applies to individuals, who make provision for the discharge of demands when made. That man, that place grows poor who lets the interest eat out the principal; who suffers the taxes to accumulate year after year, when instead of paying five shillings fifty as demanded—instead of fifty five hundred pounds. Those grow poor who neglect their proper business, live beyond their estate, buy what they do not need, spend their time at taverns, and pay more to maintain their lusts in one year than the whole amount of their taxes in twenty.

I wish to fix it as a first principle in every breast, that duty does not lead to poverty with a promise. Though individuals do not always reap a full reward for their virtue in this life, yet nations do who do not exist hereafter in a public capacity. If you will read the political and moral writers of any people, you will find, my countrymen, that they, without exception, as if by consent, direct them to this course as leading them to prosperity. The harmony is not less while they cauion them against idleness, dissipation, vices, injustice, and immorality. Look into the speeches of the Athenian Demosthenes and the Roman Cicero; they assure their citizens that were virtue their object, they would be united and invincible, and their name respected in all lands: While, if it was disregarded, they would no soon distract, crumble into parties, and lie exposed to any who wished to devours them. History informs us that these different courses produced their correspondent effects. It is hard to say whether the recital of their troubles more loudly calls for pity or indignation. If we look at their sufferings we must burn at their stupidity. What has been may be again—will be in the same line of conduct. If you will select examples of folly for your pattern, you will endure what they did. To face you may bewail your contempt of better ones. Had your late rulers been the Nuims, Solon's, and Lycurgus of antiquity, they could not have you except you will have yourselves—they could not make you rich if you will be poor,—they could not promise you a honour if you will travel in the nearest road to disgrace—they could not make the world venerate the name of an American if you will cover it with dishonour,—they could not make you easy and prosperous if you will be discontented and wretched. Let me tell you, as they had not the disposition, so they had not the power to destroy you unless you will destroy yourselves. They could not make you happy, though I know they would have rejoiced to do it, against your inclination. The most which could be expected from them was, that they would mark plainly the road to glory, let an example and bid you follow:—this has been done.

To be honest, I must say, that your time is past while you can only fault those measures which were wise, and those characters who pursued your interest with more constancy than you do yourself. Before you complain of past measures any more, for I have no reference to those of the present year, which will be the sub-

ject of some future numbers, be able to determine with certainty what should have been done, and that what you propose would have answered the purpose—made you respectable and happy. Pursue those that were then deviated and fit if they do not end well. The integrity of the authors should be contested, their services acknowledged, and their memories embalmed with the odor of universal approbation.

Guard against a restless spirit: while watchful and events are gradually teeming into him which will shortly open a spacious field for his spirit to explore.

May it please your Excellency, the States of Georgia, Franklin, and Kentucky, confederate the counties of Bourbon, &c. on the Neches, the Wabash, and the government of Pittsburg, Westmoreland, &c. abound with the facts war; nor will any obstruction from New Orleans to the Bluff, impede the overwhelming inundation preparing to pour down along the banks of the Mississippi, into the Bay of Mississipi. The torrent will be irresistible; Harvey is for the hook, and the hook for the barrel, reser has introduced his tickle, combative, laud into a pipe: nay, the very brand is alight, and the first only requires to be fanned. The permission of Congress will not be denied on this occasion. In Congress, this people are represented. I am now on my way to western waters, where people too long confined to unnatural boundaries, are ready to float the current of the Mississippi into the sea, and an irresistible irruption and impetuosity to sweep over every artificial barrier and mound which may obstruct their free passage into the sea. The Americans are amphibious animals. It cannot be confined to the land alone. Till commerce are their elements. Both together will they enjoy. Both will they hate perch.

I have the honour to remain, with the same deference, your Excellency's most obedient, most humble servant,

N U M A .

N E W - Y O R K , August 17.
The following copy of a letter, written by Captain Sullivan, to his Excellency Don Diego Cordero, his Catholic Majesty's Minister to the United States of America, is copied from the Columbian Herald (printed in Charleston) of August 6, 1787.

State of Georgia, Frontier of the Creek Nation, 11 March, 1787.

May it please your Excellency.

HAVING waited thus far in expectation of permission, to join the Spanish troops in South America, and having expressed to your Excellency an ardent inclination to obtain the mere honour of serving in any Spanish regiment as a volunteer: which requisitions as they were not complied with in due time, I beg leave to decline the acceptance of any rank or degree in the service of his Catholic Majesty.—The annals of history must have informed you, Excellency, that many nations have had abundant reasons to deplore the impolicy of those whom they had invested with the powers of government, in fighting the proffered services of men (however young like myself) whose bent, study and inclination naturally led to *military pursuits* & to war, and who afterwards arrived to the highest pinnacle of military eminence and glory; at the woful experience of such consternation and states as had rejected those early creatures of servitude in their armies. Not to talk of the Achæan League, or the Athenian, Spartan, or Thessalian, modern history is replete with such proofs; and you Excellency can but recollect, however inapplicable perhaps the instance may hereafter prove to a young and insignificant soldier of fortune, that at present was made under the reserve, that they would *desert the field from the measures taken to be taken for the defence of the province*.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.
On Thursday last a big commissary Capt. Davis, arrived in this port from Cape Francis. She brings account that before she left the Cape, an express had arrived there, informing the government that the civil war in Holland had risen to the greatest excess; and France and Britain had each of them sent ten of the line into the Texel to counteract their respective parties. It is pitiful to see their appearances that was soon become general throughout Europe.

N E W - Y O R K , Sept. 5.
We are sorry to observe, that during the recess of the militia yesterday afternoon, as one of the artillery was discharging the charge, the gun accidentally went off, and tore his arm from the body; and a negro servant, belonging to Mr. Robert and Peter Bruce, who through the body with a ramrod, went in at his right shoulder, and out at his left side; they both lay in most deplorable condition, and it is expected either will live.

The long and peaceful session of parliament which closed, and the measures which were wise, and those characters who pursued your interest with more constancy than you do yourself. Before you complain of past measures any more, for I have no reference to those of the present year, which will be the sub-

The important drama, may it please your Ex-

cellency, is now approaching; a new drama, which the tragedians of the stage are to act in the military balskin—and I am invited to speak of consequences among them. In Ohio I am sure, that I shall contribute my mite to bring about such a result. The energy of the Ohio and Mississippi, and indeed of all the rivers of the west, will shortly open a spacious field for his spirit to explore.

May it please your Excellency, the States of Georgia, Franklin, and Kentucky, confederate the counties of Bourbon, &c. on the Neches, the Wabash, and the government of Pittsburg, Westmoreland, &c. abound with the facts war; nor will any obstruction from New Orleans to the Bluff, impede the overwhelming inundation preparing to pour down along the banks of the Mississippi, into the Bay of Mississipi. The torrent will be irresistible; Harvey is for the hook, and the hook for the barrel, reser has introduced his tickle, combative, laud into a pipe: nay, the very brand is alight, and the first only requires to be fanned. The permission of Congress will not be denied on this occasion. In Congress, this people are represented. I am now on my way to western waters, where people too long confined to unnatural boundaries, are ready to float the current of the Mississippi into the sea, and an irresistible irruption and impetuosity to sweep over every artificial barrier and mound which may obstruct their free passage into the sea. The Americans are amphibious animals. It cannot be confined to the land alone. Till commerce are their elements. Both together will they enjoy. Both will they hate perch.

I have the honour to remain, with the same deference, your Excellency's most obedient, most humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Late Captain 4th regiment, American light
troops.

P. S. In the alternative of peace or war, I will enter into the highest rank of service, and should be happy in the company of a candid correspondence. In this I inclose my address to Major Thomas Weston of Georgia, who is acquainted with

To his Excellency the Spanish Minister, as New-York.

H A G U E , June 24.
Yesterday, in the sitting of the Senate of Holland and West Friesland, the Deputies of the city of Amsterdam made a proposition, to charge the Deputies of the province, at the Assembly of the Senate General, "to invite the respective vice to demand the mediation of His Christian Majesty, in the difference that have arisen among them." No thelets that at present was made under the reserve, that they would *desert the field from the measures taken to be taken for the defence of the province*.

PROVIDENCE, August 25.
On Monday last the hon. General Assembly was to have convened at Bristol, but, for want of an upper house the session failed; and the members of the lower house not thinking proper to take any measures, separated on Wednesday.

A merry fellow, on reading the following paragraph in the last Chronicle—“The meeting of the General Assembly of this state, which was to have been at Bristol, on Monday last FELL THRO’ as none of the members of the upper house arrived there on that day”; facetiously remarked, he was glad to learn that the Assembly “FELL THROUGH”; he hoped, however, that they had not received any injury in their *passage*, strength, but that they would all be found safe ON THE OTHER SIDE, or at least a majority of them, at the next session.

O S T O N , Sept. 5.
On Friday last arrived at Portsmouth, from England, but last from St. Christopher's, a ship of 200 tons burthen, British bottom, for the express purpose of purchasing lumber, &c. for the British West-India islands!!

S I Z E , August 31, 1787.
Yesterday afternoon, a ball of fire, about six inches diameter, exceeding bright and glorious, passed with great velocity through the heavens leaving a train about 20 degrees in length: next the meteor it appeared like a blaze, and gradually lessened smoke to a point; no one who saw it could determine whether it fell to the earth or passed its course; about 8 or 10 minutes after it disappeared, a noise was heard like heavy though distant thunder. It was ap-

parently much above the clouds; and its body of smoke, which settled down in the N. E. and was visible till after sunset, was hereditarily contracted, as follows:—S. W. to N. E. First Division.

N O R T H E A M P O N , Sept. 12.

From letters brought by the British Facker, arrived at New-York the 30th ult. the differences and dissensions which have so long continued in the United Netherlands, appear to be approaching step by step to a crisis—No place of reconnection, as attended to; the States hold their party hold on; the sword and infinite call *ultima ratio regum*.—The Patriots also exhibit the sword, and call it *the best scourge for tyrants*; both parties appearing eager to *let loose the dogs of war*.

On the 23d ult. were received at the War Office, at New-York, the two brass Field Pieces

designed to be presented to the King of the Isle Major-General GREENE, in consequence of the resolution passed in Congress, October 18,

1783.

At Royalton, in Vermont, the 6th of July last, suddenly departed this life, the reverend and venerable John Sciarie, a native of this town, about the 67th year of his age.—A gentleman of learning and piety, whose life had been principally devoted to reading and study, whereby he had arrived to good attainment in the various branches of literature, especially in that of divinity, which was his delightful subject. As a medical judicious and solid preacher, he excelled; tender in all his relative connections—a sincere friend to mankind.—Worthily had he served in the ministry, in various places where Providence had called him to labour—when young, at Sharon in Connecticut; after that at Stonington, near Boston; & late at Royalton in Vermont, where his divine Master has seemed fit to relieve him from his labours. His funeral was decently attended the succeeding day, and a sermon preached on the occasion, by Daniel xii. 2d, 3d. And many of them who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life and fame, to shame and everlasting contempt, and they that were foul shall be the brightness of the firmament, and they who turn many to righteousness at the last hour for ever and ever, by the Rev. Mr. Poole of New-London.

DIED. At Hadley, on Friday evening last,

Mrs. Lois Williams, the amiable consort of John Chaffey Williams, Esq.—The dear which her numerous friends bid for, was testified by their general attendance at her funeral on Monday, from all the neighbouring towns, which rendered it one of the largest processions ever known in that town on any similar occasion.

N O T I C E is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land in Hadley, equivalent in the county of Hampshire, to the value of £100 per acre, to be paid in three years, 1788, and 1789, for the use of the town for the support of the poor, and the relief of the sick, &c. &c.

First Division.

S A U L S B U R Y , D i s t r i c t 1788. Taxes for 1788.

No. lots. acres. f d. q. f d. q. f d. q.

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