which the enemy might command: he accordingly found himself with a rock, out left an opening for the adversary. He built on a precipice, and encamped on a mine.

Perhaps it might be said, that that guilt could not be great, where he acted with which it was covered was so thin. He was not of this opinion. His honourable and exalted friend, who had opened generally to their Lordships the articles of Impeachment, and whose name he could never mention but with the respects and admiration due to his virtue and his talents—whose great and distinguished office could only be equalled by the ability with which he conducted it; whose eloquence was not transfusion, as happily there were portions of it that could be felt and admired, when all of the admirable eloquence present would be note and moot of those unpolished and honourable friend had said, in opening the charges, "that there was something in the nature and denomination of vice, which made it inconsistent with progress." He could not agree implicitly with his honourable friend in this sentiment. If the true definition of prudence were the different management and conduct of a purpose to its successful end, he thought he could imagine to himself instances in which the qualities of prudence might be discovered in minds distinguished by the atrocity of their acts. When he observed the actions of a Philip Macedon, of a Cæsar, of a Cromwell, he could perceive great guilt fine, strictly conducted to its end, if by legitimate prudence, yet had by consummate craft. It was therefore his opinion, that the conduct of his honourable friend had done only in those minds which could receive pleasure with the indulgence of a single crime; where instead of one noble master-passion having the complete sway, to which all the faculties were subject, and on which alone the mind was bring there was a combination and rivalry among a number of bad passions; where pride, vanity, avarice, lust of power, cruelty, and fortitude, all at once claimed the throne, and distracted its functions, all of them assuming the deformed, and each in its own fantastic jargon, preferring its claim, all different and tumultuous, all of them struggling for pre-eminence and counteracting each other. In such a rebellion, and so hideously great a crime could never be accomplished by prudence. There was a fortunate unfitness, occasioned by the same inner that caused the man to operate from the civilizing of the intention. Such was the only trait discovered in Nature. Nor is it in all the pure passions; in the breast where they reside, the harmony was nearly interrupted by the number; a perfect and full accordant gave an accession of vigour to each, and extending their influence in every direction, like the divine intelligence and benignity from which they flowed, all of them filling their several places, some in the larger, some in their more contracted orbits, moving by sweet consent in their allotted place—they secured true glory and happiness to the individual by whom they were possessed, and extended it to the community of which he was a member.

Mr. Sheridan was then proceeding to shew, that the Nabob had violated the covenant of nature, in rising up against his mother; but that to this shameless outrage he was driven by the tyranny of the prisoner, who, as he had before said, had made him a SLAVE, to compel him to be a MONSTER!

[Adjourned to Tuesday.]

(To be continued.)

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Messrs. ADAMS & NORTON,

The following observations on the making of Pot-Ash, by AARON DEXTER, M. D. *and communicated to the* American Academy of Arts and Sciences, *you are desired to publish for the benefit of those who are or may be engaged in the manufacture of this valuable article.*

By order,

CALEB GANNETT, Rec. Secry.

HAVING had frequent applications from the manufacturers of potash, to examine that article, when condemned by the Assay-masters; I have been led to several observations, which are generally the result of experiments, respecting its defects and the causes of its impurity. From a conviction that the defects may be easily remedied, I have committed my remarks to paper, with a concise history of the manufacturing this salt, which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and if after this critical examination, they shall be thought to contain any useful hints, they will dispose of them as they think proper.

It is unnecessary to premise, that the great evil which injures the sale, and very much reduces the value of some of the American potash, arises from foreign matters, such as common salt and earth, being accidentally mixed with it.

The furnaces and ovens or apparatus commonly used in this country, for extracting the salt from the ashes, and for boiling and fluxing them, are undoubtedly of a good kind.

The first important object to be observed, is to extract all the salts from the ashes. For this purpose, rain or river water ought always to be preferred.—The ashes should be saturated and thoroughly wet, and remain with about an inch of water over the top of them twelve hours at the least. Then a small opening may be made to the bottom of the leach tub, which ought to contain a strainer to prevent the ashes from running off. The lye discharged is fit for immediate use. As soon as the manufacturer begins to draw it off, he must apply fresh water, and continue the application and boiling the lyes until they are reduced in strength, so that they will no longer pay the expence of boiling. The ashes are however still to be preferred, and fresh water applied as before; and when drawn off they may be used with profit on fresh ashes, as long as there remain in the lyes any salt, which may be discovered by the rate.

The lye that runs off for use, should be filtered as it passes the bottom of the tub, and also as it runs into the receiver; which process may be performed without any expense or inconvenience, through clean straw. Previous to boiling the lye it ought to stand twenty four hours, and then be drawn into the kettle with great care, so as to leave all the sediment behind. Every precaution should be taken to let nothing fall into the lyes previous to, and whilst boiling: Therefore that injurious practice of laying wood on the kettles for drying, must be avoided.

Strong lyes may always be boiled half away in the first operation; and others much more. After which they must be taken with care out of the kettle and put into a receiver at hand. Being so filtred, a very small quantity of unslacked lime may be put into it, which serves to clarify, and at the same time renders the lye more pugnant to the taste. After standing quiet until it cools to the date of blood heat, it must be again filtred; and in drawing off the lye in every instance, the utmost care must be taken that all the sediment, which is generally a chalky earth, is detained, which process will effectually separate all the common salt, for that will congeal and crystalize with hot water in the same quantity as with cold water, which is not the case with any other neutral salt shall. If after all, from any circumstance unforseen, the lies shall not appear pure and clean, after taken from the last sediment, they must stand quiet until another is formed, or until it appears that no other will form; should one form, it must be separated as before, prior to its being put into the kettles for the last operation. Without the foregoing precautions the potash, in consequence of neutral salt and a chalky matter which are obtained from the ashes, will be hard to fusx, and require a long time to effect it: Which will greatly endanger the kettles; and after it is fluxed will be ever impure and sell for an reduced price, if the owner be fortunate enough to find a market at any rate.

The potashes which I have examined, that have been condemned by the Assay-masters, I have found to contain principally common earth, which is undoubtedly the chief source of impurity in the potash of this country. If any exists of common salt or nitre appear in the sediment, they may be preserved and purified by an easy process, which is known to people in general, who have attended to the manufacturing of saltpetre.

After the lie is properly cleared from earthy matter and common salt, which not only retards the fluxing process, as has been observed, but renders it unfit for many uses, particularly the bleaching of linens; it must continue boiling until evaporation shall cease, then the fire must be increased until the salts are perfectly fluxed, for the purpose of destroying the inflammable substance, with which most of them abound, which may be determined by the following simple method. Take some potash and dissolve it in water; Let there be as much potash as the water will dissolve. Then plunge a piece of silver coin, or any thin plate of silver into the solution. If the potash contains any inflammable matter, it will change the silver to a dark or brown colour, in the same manner as if it had been over the steam of burning sulphur. By this easy experiment the manufacturer will be saved the expense and mortification of carrying potash to market, which must sell for a very reduced price. Should the workman discover, on the experiment being made, the inflammable principle, or what is called by the workman the oily substance, or fat, to exist in the potash, it can be remedied only by dissolving in pure water, and boiling it down and fluxing it a second time; or it may be made into pearlashes by calcination, with little expense.

Some manufacturers may be discouraged from going through this process, by the labour necessary in fluxing the lie so often. But if they consider the advantage they will obtain in fluxing their potash, which will be effected in less than half the time required in the usual way, and the great saving in the expense of kettles, by the lies being made clean and pure; they will be reconciled to the method, notwithstanding the trouble, as their interest will be found on the experiment, to be concerned in its adoption, and as their potash will find a more speedy market, and obtain a higher price. Besides, the manufacturer and the merchant will never be doubtful of their adventurers, and the reputation of American potash will be equal if not superior to any that is manufactured in Europe.

The subject of potash making, has frequently been before the legislature, and application made for premiums, by people who have no doubt acquired useful knowledge in the business. This circumstance, and a wish to render service to the publick, are the only motives which have induced me to commit these observations to the academy. I have endeavoured to avoid prolixity and all chymical terms, as I wish to be understood by the people concerned in this branch of business, all of whom may not have had the means of obtaining perfect knowledge of them.

LONDON, October 12.

ELOPEMENT.

On Thursday last Miss B—b—a M———r went off with one of her father's grooms from their country residence in Kent, for Dover, on their way to France. The is a most beatiful young lady about seventeen, and when of age will enjoy an estate of four thousand a year, left her by her aunt, the late Dowager G———. Her mother's maid, who is sister to the groom, was a principal agent in this business, and had got a suit of boy's clothes made up for Miss, in which she was equipped for her love expedition. The greatest caution was taken to avoid a pursuit, and as the mansion lies a good way from any village, the groom contrived to hide all the bridles and saddles, and to give the horses he left at home a strong dose of physic each, so that if the saddles were found the cattle should not be able to proceed far. At about four in the morning Miss being habited, sallied forth, and was conveyed on horseback as far as Foot's Cray, where a post chaise being hired, they flew towards Dover. The damon of envy, however, in the form of one of the footmen, who suspected the groom, kept a close watch and discovered the flight to the parents, almost as soon as it was effected. Orders for pursuit were instantly issued, but there was neither saddle nor bridle to be found for a long time, and when found the horses were incapable of duty, and thought to be poisoned. Some, however, were procured from a neighbouring peer, and our lovers so closely pursued (for the man at Foot's Cray knew the lady) that they were overtaken at Sittingborne, and Miss snatched from the arms of her lover just as he was handing her into a chaise where they last changed horses. She was immediately conveyed home where she is now closely confined, and her lover gone nobody knows where. The opportunities which the groom had with Miss in reaching her to ride, of which exercise the grew amazing fond, were many, and he was deemed a favourite with his master, the young lady was often entrusted to his care without the presence of a third person. This should operate as a warning to the fashionable world, not to permit their daughters ever to ride out unless some proper person accompanies them, for these are dangerous moments, when love grows too powerful for reason, and the weakness of the female sex not unwillingly confesses the athletic superiority of men.

EDENTON, Dec. 4.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

In General Assembly, November 17, 1788.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, a new Convention be recommended for the purpose of reconsidering the new Constitution held out by the federal convention as a government for the United States.

Resolved, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this state as are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the annual election, to be held in each county on the third Friday and Saturday in August next, to vote for five persons in each county, and one person in each borough town, having a right of representation agreeable to the constitution of this state, to sit as a state convention, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the proposed federal constitution for the future government of the United States, and on such amendments if any, as shall or may be made to the said constitution by a convention of the states, previous to the meeting of the said convention of this state; which election shall be concluded agreeable to the mode, and conformable to the rules and regulations prescribed by law for conducting the elections of members of the General Assembly: and any citizen within this state being a freeholder, shall be eligible to a seat in the said convention. Sheriffs and returning officers excepted.

Resolved, That the sheriffs of the counties in this state, do advertise and notify the people of their counties and borough towns, of the time, place, and purpose of holding said election, at the same time and in the same manner as the law requires them to advertise for members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the persons so elected to serve in a state convention, do assemble and meet together on the third Monday in November next, at such place as shall be appointed for the meeting of the next General Assembly, then and there to deliberate and determine on the said constitution, and on the amendments, if any, approved by them to confirm and ratify the same on behalf of this state, and make report thereof to Congress and to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the members of the convention be allowed twenty shillings per day for their attendance at, going to, and returning from the place where they shall meet; and that they be authorized to make such allowance to their clerks and door keepers as they shall think reasonable; and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same, on a certificate signed by the President of the convention; provided, That such persons as shall be elected members of the General Assembly as well as of the Convention, shall be allowed mileage for coming to the Convention only, and not for returning.

ALEX. MARTIN, S. S.
JOHN SITGREAVES, S. C.

FREDERICKSBURGH, (Virginia) Dec. 14.

Mr. Frederick Purvis, an honest industrious planter of this county, was on Friday last murdered in a most horrid manner, with an axe, by one of his own and one of his neighbour's negroes, as he was returning home from his son's, about a mile from his own house.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 12.

By Gen. Joseph Martin, lately arrived at Augusta (Georgia) from the western waters, we hear, that about the 10th of October, John Sevier, late Governour of Franklin, with a party of his adherents, rode to a house in that county, purchased and drank RUM till they were much intoxicated. The merchant making the discovery, very prudently told them they should have no more. This conduct exasperated Sevier; he immediately drew his pistol, and advanced towards the merchant, who by this time had pressed his fell for the attack. An unfortunate bystander, who dreaded the consequences of the rencounter, stepped in between them, and was shot thro' the body by Sevier. He (Sevier) rode off with great precipitation, but was in a hot pursuit and overtaken by Col. Tipton, who had with all the bridles and saddles, and to give the horses he left at home a strong dose of physic each, so that if the saddles were found the cattle should not be able to proceed far. At about four in the morning Miss being habited, sallied forth, and was conveyed on horseback as far as Foot's Cray, where a post chaise being hired, they flew towards Dover. The damon of envy, however, in the form of one of the footmen, who suspected the groom, kept a close watch and discovered the flight to the parents, almost as soon as it was effected. Orders for pursuit were instantly issued, but there was neither saddle nor bridle to be found for a long time, and when found the horses were incapable of duty, and thought to be poisoned. Some, however, were procured from a neighbouring peer, and our lovers so closely pursued (for the man at Foot's Cray knew the lady) that they were overtaken at Sittingborne, and Miss snatched from the arms of her lover just as he was handing her into a chaise where they last changed horses. She was immediately conveyed home where she is now closely confined, and her lover gone nobody knows where. The opportunities which the groom had with Miss in reaching her to ride, of which exercise she grew amazing fond, were many, and he was deemed a favourite with his master, the young lady was often entrusted to his care without the presence of a third person. This should operate as a warning to the fashionable world, not to permit their daughters ever to ride out unless some proper person accompanies them, for these are dangerous moments, when love grows too powerful for reason, and the weakness of the female sex not unwillingly confesses the athletic superiority of men.

BOSTON, January 1.

Capt. Murphy arrived at Salem, last week, from Marseilles, which he left the 6th of October. Before he sailed, accounts were received there, and credited, of an attack made by the Turks, in the night, on the Austrian army, when the latter were routed, with the slaughter of thousands. This account was published in the Marseilles papers, which Capt. Murphy forgot to take with him, and of which he does not recollect the particulars.——It was sold at Marseilles, that the dukes son of the late unfortunate Count de Grasse, after having fought several successful duels in defence of his father's character, had that himself, finding, as he said, that he should be obliged to contend with the whole nation.

PROVIDENCE, December, 12.

Interesting Manufacture.

With pleasure we inform the publick, on the authority of a gentleman from Bridgewater, and from our own enquiries, that the manufacturing of *Iron plate shoes* is carried on at that place, to great advantage—that the shoes made there (of which 30 or 40 dozen have been lately sold to the merchants in this town) are of *superior workmanship* to any imported from Britain, or elsewhere—and they are sold at a less price than those can be imported for.—Thus does the industry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our foreign fashions one by one.

NORTHAMPTON, January 7.

On the evening the 25th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Joshua Willcox, of No. 7, was entirely consumed by fire.

His Excellency the Governour, with the advice of Council, has been pleased to appoint the Hon. JOHN SPRAGUE, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Worcester, in the room of William Greenleaf, late removed.

A writer in a late English paper, respecting the proceedings of the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, convened for the purpose of deliberating and ratifying the constitution, recommended by the Grand Federal Convention of the United States of America, thus observes:—"Some of the speeches are "very ingenious, and of considerable length; and "most of the speakers appear to have been well in "formed and to have duly considered the subjects they "speak upon. In point of oratory or elocution, they "are rather behind our gentlemen of St. Stephen's "Chapel; but as men of business, and speaking of a "subject they thoroughly understand, they are really "more worthy of attention than the flowery speechi-"fiers on this side the water."

The Hon. Charles Carroll and John Henry, Esqrs. (both federalists) are elected to represent the state of Maryland in the Senate of the United States.

A writer in a late English news-paper thus observes: "The late French revolution forms a remarkable phenomenon in the history of that country; it would not have been believed in the days of superstition and bigotry, that a Roman Catholic archbishop should be dismissed contrary to the inclination of his sovereign, and a private Protestant gentleman, without friends or connections, called by the voice of the people into office—It was referred for the present enlightened æra to give a check to tyranny and arbitrary power, and to exhibit to the world the remarkable lesson, that in a Roman Catholic country, a Protestant may be esteemed a good and authorised man. This spirit of liberality ought to extend to every country, and all persons, of whatever religion they are, if they are worthy men, and good members of society, ought to receive the protection of the laws. The new States of America are the first government that has exhibited this excellent system of mildness, &c.

It appears, at the close of the election in Pennsylvania, that the Hon. *Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg*, of Montgomery; *Henry Wynkoop*, of Bucks; *Thomas Hartley*, of York; *George Clymer* and *Thomas Fitzsimmons*, of Philadelphia; *Peter Muhlenburg*, of Montgomery; *Daniel Heister*, of Berks; and *Thomas Scott*, of Washington, Esquires, are duly elected Representatives of the people of that state, in the Congress of the United States.

The following extracts are made from the speech of his Excellency Gov. CLINTON, of New-York, at the opening of the Session of the General Assembly at Albany, the 10th inst.—They contain sentiments which are of a very interesting nature.

"I WAS induced to convene you at the time, that I might have a seasonable opportunity of laying before you the proceedings of the Convention of this State lately held at Poughkeepsie, and the ordinance of Congress for putting into operation the Constitution for the United States, which was adopted by that Convention.

While I submit this important subject to the Legislature, it is my duty to call your particular attention to the amendments proposed by the Convention, to this new system of general government. It will appear from the instrument of ratification, that a declaration of rights with certain explanations, are inserted, in order to remove doubtful constructions, and to guard against an undue and improper administration, and that it was assented to on the express confidence that exercise of different powers would be suspended until it should undergo a revision by a general Convention of the States. You will also perceive, by the circular letter addressed to our sister states, that several articles of it appeared so exceptionable to a majority of the Convention, that nothing short of the fullest confidence of obtaining such a revision, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to have ratified it without stipulating for previous amendments, and that all united in opinion, that a speedy revisal of the system would be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents and to allay the apprehensions, and discontents which the exceptionable articles of it has created. These considerations, and a conviction of the truth of the observation, "that no government however confirmed, can operate well, unless it possess the confidence and good will of the great body of people," will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to engage your best endeavours for effecting a measure so earnestly recommended by the Convention, and anxiously desired by your constituents."

DIED, at Hadley, on Wednesday last, of a cancer, Mr. WINSLOW SMITH, in the 65th year of his age.

THREE KISSES.——AN ANECDOTE.

IN the summer 1782, a certain Baronet sent his lady down to his country seat, being himself detained by business in town, he was prevented for several days from following her. In the mean time, one of his most intimate friends, and dearest companions, proposed to the Knight to pay his lady a visit in his absence, with a view to divert her in her retirement, until the arrival of her husband. The Knight not only gave his proposal a friendly reception, but gave him the following introductory bill, addressed to his lady:—

London, June 4, 1782.

"My Dear,

"Please to pay the bearer, on sight, the full sum, or numbers of Three Kisses—value received—and place to account of

My dear, your's forever,

* * * * * * * *

"Nobody, like an obedient wife, honored the billet thus drawn; but the lady unwisely continued to draw to a large sum of the same commodity upon credit, till the whole book of love was at length exhausted, and the lover, on the arrival of her husband found herself a bankrupt in love to him. In a word the affair was discovered, and a divorce was sued for and obtained. Never were the poet's words better verified than in this trifling business.

What the Effects from little Conjugal Spring?

Yet trifling as it is, it well serves to shew that beauty is a thing not to be trifled with; and that the jewel chastity can never be guarded too strongly from the hands of rude spoilers, because the least touch will fully it.

James Byers, & Co.

Have for SALE at their FURNACE, and at their STORE, near the COURT-HOUSE, in SPRINGFIELD,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

Pot-Ash,		Pudding-Pans,	
Caldron or Barrel		Ragons,	
90 lb.		Porringers,	
72 do.			
40 do.		Grenadier Dogs,	
28 do.		Pint do.	
23 do.		Negro do.	
15 do.		Large Ring do.	
10 do.		Small do.	
		Puppy do.	
37 lb.		Cart,	
28 do.		Waggon, and	
23 do.		Chaise	
15 do.		56 lb.	
10 do.		28 do.	
Large and small Bake-Pans,		14 and 7 do.	
Do. Spiders,		Hat-Irons,	
Do. Tea-Kettles,		Clothiers' Plates,	
Do. Skillets,		Hatters' do. and Fire Backs, &c.	

For which, Pearl and Pot-ashes, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, White Beans, Beef, Pork, Flax, Woolen and Linen Check, Tow Cloth, Country made Hats and Shoes, Ices-Wax, Old Brass, Old Pewter, and West-India Goods will be received in payment.

Springfield, December 2, 1788. (2)

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Honourable Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of EZRA SMEAD, late of Montague, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Samuel Smead, in said Montague, on the last Tuesdays of January, March and April next, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days—after which no accounts will be allowed.

CALEB KINGSLEY,
MOSES FOOT,
DANIEL CLAPP.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with the subscribers, Administrators on said estate.

HENRY WELLS,
ELISHA ROOT.

Montague, Dec. 30, 1788.

The partnership of

JOHN and RUSSEL ATWATER,

Being this day dissolved by mutual consent,—All persons indebted to said Company are requested to settle their accounts, and make payment without delay, to JOHN ATWATER, at Westfield, or RUSSEL ATWATER, at Blandford. Jan. 1, 1789.