

to return the same accordingly: Which writ of reuam and reditition was delivered to C. D. to execute accordingly; who, on the day of return thereon, that there is no return made by the office of his inability to return the same. And we being desirous that the said P. D. should not be his false suggestions and pretensions, any longer than the said P. D. for by the said writ of reuam and reditition we forthwith to the said P. D. of like kind and value; it may be said, to be found in your process, in withstanding, and them deliver unto the said S. P. to be his own use, and improved, and the said P. D. shall receive him the said S. P. from him, by our writ of reuam and reditition; and also that of the money of the said P. D. of his goods or chattels to be found within your process, at the value thereof in money, you came to be paid, and satisfied unto the said S. P. three shillings for this writ together with your fees, for executing the same. Hereof do not, and make returns of this writ, with your doings herein, unto our said Justice, within forty days next coming.

Witness our said Justice, at B. the day of in the year of our Lord

J. S. And in further evidence, That when the writ of reuam and reditition, as writ in withstanding, shall issue from any other Court of law, or for any other property than the said Court from whence the same shall issue, shall to say the least, as to the said writ, appear, explicit, to carry the same into full force and effect, as the nature and circumstances of the case shall require. This act to be in force, from and after the twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

In the House of Representatives, June 24, 1789. This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker. In Senate, June 24, 1789. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President. Approved JOHN HANCOCK. True Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

### Proceedings of Congress.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES:

July 8. Mr. S. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 9. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 10. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 11. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 12. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 13. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 14. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 15. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

July 16. Mr. T. moved, That the Committee appointed to examine the petition of the said John Adams, do report thereon, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the subject of the petition.

Measures, Weights, and Gauges, as to be allowed for medicinal every six months of the year. For every 100 bushels of Coal, weighing every 112 wt. Gauging every cwt. To be paid by the holder of the goods. For every July. COLLECTION BILL. The discussion of the Bill was completed this day when the Committee rose. Upon motion it was ordered, That the Chairman report thereon to be received tomorrow.

On Saturday, July 11. This day the House, according to order, received the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impost; which being read, and the several amendments to the same agreed to, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The reading of the engrossed bill for regulating the collection of the impost, was postponed until tomorrow.

### For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

It is uniformly true of mankind, that they seek to religion for those assurances which they want to support the rights that have been made upon the fabric of human nature by the fall of Adam. But the superabundance in this case is, that from the first thro' all succeeding ages, they have adopted religious which were ridiculously absurd and superstitious.

Reason, unassisted by supernatural light, has never failed to make Polytheism the first religious principle, and Idolatry the first religious practice. A first view of the material world would surprise the mind into a confused notion of a first cause of irreligion. But upon a further observation, the great variety of phenomena which are presented upon the senses, has led to the idea of a variety of causes—each of which being considered as divine, the mind became established in the doctrine of a multiplicity of Gods. And to trace industry to its true source, we are to view the people as considering the higher and more important parts of creation, such as the sun, moon, and stars, as having great influence in human affairs and revolutions, by reason of the spirits which animated them. These visible objects could not fail of course to command the people's worship. These errors were so perfectly agreeable to the natural conceptions of the human mind, that no interposition of legislators and philosophers were able to free mankind from their destructive influence, as soon as the first and great principles of religion, taught to the first men of our race, were lost in the prevalence of superstition.

Thus the ancient priests and sages of the east found it necessary to establish their theology upon the false popular opinions and prejudices that had prevailed in times of the greatest ignorance. Particularly the ancient philosophers, who were also the priests in Egypt and Ethiopia, in this way arrived to a degree of mighty wealth and power. To foil their doctrines to the gross conceptions of the people, as well as bring a greater revenue to themselves, they encouraged the idea of a multiplicity of Gods, and themselves went into the observance of a strange mixture of profitable rites and customs, and used all their art to lead the people into errors which were naturally prone to embrace.

It became a common rule among the Magi and wise men of the great eastern kingdoms, to honour and encourage what they could not refute—in strike in with the popular superstitions, where they could not give stability and consequence to more philosophical systems of religion, by reason of the prejudices and attachments of the people. And to this temporizing practice they added another expedient to extend their influence;—which was, to wrap up their doctrines in the sacred veil of allegory. They rendered the principles of their superstitions highly venerable by propagating them under sacred dialects, mysterious cyphers, and hieroglyphics. Greater and lesser mysteries, into the first of which none but the wife and great were initiated, while the latter were reserved for the vulgar, were contrived to set the world in a maze—the same may be said of their superstitious Gods, celestial and super-celestial, whole Gods and half Gods.

And to carry their superstitions in the face of the world with a still greater sanction, most of their philosophers and teachers claimed the title of missionaries from heaven, and receiving to hold intercourse with the Gods, and to receive revelations from them for the use of the people.

And to secure their character in this respect, they had resort to the powers of magic and enchantment, that by the assistance of these they might contravene the principles of common sense and common sense, and bring the half savage people to admire and applaud them as divine. Thus the heathen world for many thousand years was devotedly engaged in deifying the moral sense and great legislators of antiquity and in celebrating the exploits and amours of their deities. And upon this religious error of the people had depended the success of all the deep designs and plots which have been laid by worldly ambition and power. It was by intermixing & incorporating the superstitious rites of religion with systems of civil laws that the latter have accomplished their end in society. This consideration induced the civil powers to make themselves sole judges of religious truth and orthodoxy. People were taught to look up to their sovereigns for their religion for into his appointment were reserved all religious doctrines and principles. And when the supreme power had given their sanction to a religious writ or pious record, it became immoral and profane in the people to deny its veracity and divinity, and not render un-

derstanding to the truth, and was found to be a very dangerous and dangerous doctrine. Being thus again discovered, he went to London, and proposed to the Royal African Company to make a journey through Africa, and to examine the unknown parts of that quarter of the globe.—He accordingly arrived at Grand Cairo, under the auspices of this Company; and thinking himself on the moment of pointing his way towards Abyssinia, from whence he expected to have continued his route to the Cape of Good Hope, he made all his arrangements for this long journey, & engaged the protection of a caravan, which was to set out in a few days towards the southward. Here, however, he finished his career, and is now to be seen in a distant country, from whose borders no traveller returns. Mr. Ledward was young and active, bold as a lion, and gentle as a lamb. By his intrepidity, perseverance and patience under hardships, he recruited and encouraged such enterprises as he was always in pursuit of, and the discoveries of his project for exploring either America or Africa must be felt as a very general and public loss.

But what I aimed at principally in my observations upon this subject, was to notice a remarkable circumstance attending it—and that is, that the same nations have practiced the most illiterate and ignorant superstitions—there is an exception from a vulgar error and ignorant notion, that was a direct result from a rational belief and practice of religion, especially in the first principles of it—the notion of a first cause, which circumstance is a most striking evidence that it was favoured with divine inspiration. Trace the monuments of antiquity, and they will give you undeniable testimony, that the heathen world, of all ages, and especially those of Greece and Rome, which were distinguished for politeness and good policy, and have perpetuated their fame to all successive generations, for strength of genius, and elegant taste, as well as thought and reason, in the refined arts, were intolerably bent up in superstitions.—In religion there was a compound of vulgar rites and fabulous notions. A multiplicity of Gods, was invariably ascribed to the belief, and image worship as the practice of the people.

On the other hand, the Jews who were a people very remote from learning and refinement, conceived rational ideas of religion, in ascribing unity to the Deity, and worshipping him under no sensible object. By this we learn that it was not the weakness of philosophy, but the full and vigorous exercise of reason, that produced the idea of one God. For in what sense can the idea be called the only notion of eyes and philosophy, if only people among whom philosophy arrived to a state of perfection? If this be true, then, cavillers and free-thinkers have done very wrong in representing them as the most stupid of all the human race, ignorant and barbarous. For allowing what they say to be a true representation, the objection turns itself against those who produce it, rather than otherwise. For the greater the stupidity of the Jews, the more unaccountable or rather preternatural is their rationality in the great and fundamental article of their religion, respecting the unity of the Deity. And here one cannot help suggesting, that in whatever light cavillers represent the Jewish nation, it cannot help their cause—for if they call them a learned polished people, this is extolling their merit, and does nothing to invalidate the idea of their being the peculiar favourites of heaven; or if on the other hand, they dignify them with the name of a low, vulgar and barbarous, this seems the truth of their being favoured with divine inspiration.

But granting, as we must, that they were not very knowing, or better philosophers than their neighbours, but much inferior to some of them in the learning of that age, and it is perfectly incredible to suppose, that it left to the free exercise of unassisted reason, they would have escaped the errors of polytheism and idolatry, more easily than the nations about them. It follows then that monotheism, or the idea of one God, held by this people, as also the rational method of worshipping him must be ascribed to the extraordinary assistances of a divine revelation.

VERITAS.

LONDON, April. A most outrageous tumult has happened at Barendon, in consequence of the high price of bread. On its first sale, a very numerous mob began to set fire to the town magazines, where the corn is deposited. Having finished here, they turned to houses belonging to principal corn dealers, besides some others.

The King of Sweden has received the most affectionate addresses from all parts of his kingdom, declaring how extremely ready the people are to second his wishes for carrying on the war. The Finlanders have been particularly forward, which is the more agreeable to his Majesty, as it was feared that these people would be gained over by the Emperors of Russia, that the national Sovereignty, which has not been wanting in practice towards them, but they have been rejected. Even those towns which lie nearest the borders of Russia have formed the most loyal to the King of Sweden.

This spirit, which runs through every part of the multitude, will have the most beneficial effects in the prosecution of the war.

APRIL 25. On the 17th of Jan. died Grand Cairo in Egypt, Mr. JOHN LEDWARD, a native of (Grove) in the State of Connecticut.—He served under Captain Cook, in the last voyage which that able navigator performed to the South Sea, and was one of the witnesses to his tragical fate on the Island of Owhyhee; an account of which, with the material occurrences of the voyage, he published in America, before that great and splendid religionist appeared in England, in which honorable mention is made of Mr. Ledward. He had a most insatiable desire to visit unknown countries, and offered his services to the Emperors of Russia, through her ambassador at Paris, to explore the Continent of America, and to attempt to pass from the north-west coast to the northern parts of the United States, or the Atlantic. Being appointed in these views, he undertook the voyage with the assistance of a few friends, and found his way from Paris to St. Petersburg, and from thence to the port of Archangel, where, by order of the Emperors, he was put without any previous notice, into a sledge drawn by

men returning to the townward, was found to be a very dangerous and dangerous doctrine. Being thus again discovered, he went to London, and proposed to the Royal African Company to make a journey through Africa, and to examine the unknown parts of that quarter of the globe.—He accordingly arrived at Grand Cairo, under the auspices of this Company; and thinking himself on the moment of pointing his way towards Abyssinia, from whence he expected to have continued his route to the Cape of Good Hope, he made all his arrangements for this long journey, & engaged the protection of a caravan, which was to set out in a few days towards the southward. Here, however, he finished his career, and is now to be seen in a distant country, from whose borders no traveller returns. Mr. Ledward was young and active, bold as a lion, and gentle as a lamb. By his intrepidity, perseverance and patience under hardships, he recruited and encouraged such enterprises as he was always in pursuit of, and the discoveries of his project for exploring either America or Africa must be felt as a very general and public loss.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 9. Monday morning, a little before eleven o'clock, Armand Brier was brought from the goal, and executed by the sentence, on a gallows erected for the purpose on the parade of this town, in presence of a numerous concourse of persons of all descriptions. His body was afterwards taken down, and buried in the adjoining church-yard.

The department of the above unfortunate man during his confinement was very exemplary. When he was led out of the goal, in order to be taken to the place of execution, he appeared thoroughly prepared for the important trial he was to undergo. His countenance was placid and serene; he was very collected, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. He had heard much to Mr. Ledward's endeavours and counsel, that he was very thankful to those gentlemen who had interceded in his behalf to obtain a pardon, but it could be mistaken mercy, as he never could have been better prepared to die than he then was. He seemed perfectly resigned to the place of execution, and made his exit, with every appearance of piety and devotion. Mr. Ledward's conduct on the above occasion, was highly meritorious. He not only ascended the unfortunate man during his confinement, but even to his place of suffering, where he assisted him with his counsel and prayers. He deferred his own trial to his last moments; and such was the happy effect of his consolation, that the most insupportable period of a wretched and dangerous life was rendered comfortable. What must be the philanthropy of such a man, and how exquisite his feelings, whose breast can recount the pleasing reflection!

FREDERICK, July 1. On Wednesday the first infant, during a heavy shower, was Mr. Christian Erskine, who lived near the Canadian mountain, about ten miles from this town, was sitting in his porch with a child on his knee, he was struck by the lightning; the child which was on his knee, was not hurt; one of his sons, who standing near him, and his wife who was in the house, were much terrified, and a hog and a goose that were near him at the time, were killed.

WILMINGTON, (Virginia) July 15. We hear from Berkly, that one day last week, a man wanted to dispose of some land in consequence of which a warm dispute arose between them, which terminated in the person who had possession of the premises firing a gun at the other—the contents lodged in his body, and proved fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18. On Saturday, May 16, died at his house in Lancaster, STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esq. Counsellor at Law.—In terminating his remains were followed to the grave by a numerous and respectable assemblage of his friends.—His death was occasioned by a wound received in a duel on the preceding Monday.—On Wednesday a malignant fever was discovered, which advanced with such rapidity as to defeat every application, and to render an amputation ineffectual, if not impracticable.

NEW-YORK, July 25. On Thursday last that venerable patriot CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq. resigned to THE PRESIDENT of the United States his office of Secretary to Congress—a post which he has filled for near Fifteen Years, with reputation to himself, and advantage to his country. When Heaven's propitious smile upon our arms, or Heaven's adverse spirit spread terror and alarm, 'Twas every change the patriot was the same.—And FAITH and HOPE attended THOMPSON'S NAME.

From Georgia to New-Hampshire the public papers teem with accounts of the joyous celebration of INDEPENDENCE. The present anniversary appears to be considered by every part of our country, as an important event in the history of our country—anticipating the blessings of security and good government under the administration of our excellent Constitution.—Independence appears adorned with new lustre.

The education of youth in all free countries, has always been a prime object of attention.—An enlightened people can never be enslaved.—The most beneficial plans for the poor are the means of acquiring knowledge.—The wife and virtuous are sometimes plunged in distress by the wretched part of every community.—It will generally be found to consist of those who have been neglected in their education, or who were in circumstances to acquire information.—Every society is bound to make public provision for the instruction of the poor.

PORTLAND, July 4. On Monday last information was received at the

Office in this town, that a fleet of about 30 tonnage, on the Friday preceding, anchored at Cape Cove, in Cape Elizabeth, and that he was commanded by a John Jackson, who had been four months. The Naval Officer required immediately to be sent to the Cape, with an intention to seize the fleet for breach of the revenue laws; but he could find no one who would assist him in boarding her: On the contrary, the inhabitants assisted in getting the fleet under way, and then pointed her out to sea. On the return of the Naval Officer, a number of gentlemen belonging to this town voluntarily agreed to pursue her. A small sloop and schooner were immediately equipped—they fell sail on Monday evening, and departed on Wednesday the schooner, commanded by Capt. John Baker, fell sail with and took possession of her; and in the evening of the same day brought her into this port. On examination it was found that the Captain destined very much from his men, and his men from each other, in their accounts of the voyage, the property &c. But from the conduct of one Hans Hanson it appears, that the sloop sailed from London about a year ago last March—that she was commanded and chiefly owned by one John Connor—but they proceeded to the coast of Guinea, and purchased the cargo of ivory, pepper, &c. which they have now on board—that a plan was then concerted to kill Capt. Connor, which was executed last December, and the above mentioned Jackson, was appointed in his stead—and that in March they proceeded on their voyage to America.

Last Lord's day, departed this life Miss Susanna Sweetser, aged 77th day after eating by mistake a large quantity of *Corydalis Sabulina*.—Infract of a dreadful poison, she supposed it to be a kind of medicinal fish, which she had formerly been acquainted with. Every suitable antidote was used, to oppose the fatal effects of the dose, but in vain.

Thus fell in her 32d year, after enduring the most excruciating pains, a likely and valuable young woman, to the irreparable grief of her surviving mother, who is thus deprived of her only daughter and sole domestic companion.—May the lamentable accident be a warning to every one, to be cautious what they use as medicine.

BOSTON, July 30. Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 25, 1789. Our Legislature has resolved, that a House be erected near the fort, for the residence and accommodation of The President of the United States—and that at their next session they will make the necessary provision in the premises.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT passed on the 1st. In the bill for appointing Commissioners for declaring the consent of the Legislature of New-York, that Vermont be a separate state, the names of ROBERT RUTLAND, RICHARD VALENTINE, SIMON DEWEY, JOHN LAWRENCE, and ROBERT HAYES, RUFUS HENGE, and GULLIAN VERPLANCK, are inserted.

The Legislature have adjourned to meet in this city in January next.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. Messrs. Richardson & Co. of this town, have within the last eleven months manufactured STRYCHER THROUNDER, EIGHT HUNDRED PAIR OF WOOL AND COTTON CARDS. These appear upwards of 800 per cent—and from the improvement, made in the machines used in the manufacture thereof, by an American, are afforded 50 per cent cheaper than those formerly imported from England.

In the Salt-Creek manufactory in this town, upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED YARDS a week are now made—and from its texture, and the care which it is known is taken to prevent it from taking mildew, the demand for it is much greater than can be supplied. It is said, that improvements will be made so as to turn out ONE HUNDRED PIECES per week. These manufactures, so beneficial to our country, which gives bread to so many men, women and children, and which so greatly tend to stop the rage for foreign importations, most certainly merit both public and private protection and encouragement.

The present flourishing situation of our own country manufactures, says a correspondent, must afford pleasurable sensations to those who feel interested in the rising glory of these United States.—It now becomes necessary for those who have it in their power to afford every possible encouragement to the progress of industry; and encouragement may be offered, even by those who study only their own interest, without any regard for the public weal; for it has been proved beyond a doubt, that many articles of American manufacture, are in respect to quality, equal, if not superior, to those imported from Europe, and respecting price, much cheaper. Thus not only the patriot, but even the self-interested individual will find it highly advantageous to exert themselves to keep alive our infant manufactures, and lend their aid to help them to excel those of the most celebrated in any of the European kingdoms.

NORTH HAMPTON, August 6. PUNCTUAL payments are of great importance.—The use of money is valuable, and the time of creditors precious. This should be considered by the rich in their transactions with the poor. The price of labour is fixed; it is respected by human laws, and with reason; the man who yields up his time, strength and liberty to another is peculiarly entitled to a recompense.—Labourers who are defrauded may not have it in their power to redress their own grievances, but the righteous governor of the Universe is their friend, and his judgments are denounced against oppressors.

Let the rich reflect on the disadvantages the poor are in procuring immediate payment. They are afraid of actions at law: Laws made by the rich favour of self-purchase; and the execution of them is often the purchase of wealth. The demands of a rich man are made with authority—he is not apt to sympathize with afflictions which he neither feels nor fears. The poor must borrow from one another to pay at their period with punctuality; a great many a sordid impostor on himself the same necessity to discharge his obligations to the poor. A trader or an artist may have his credit at stake on the one hand, and the risk of offending his customers on the other. The rich man is often the aggressor, yet he pursues his demands with threats; and according to his wealth is the measure of his anger; the poor is oppressed, yet he must retreat; the threats of the rich often more respected, than the injuries and intreaties of the poor. If the foregoing and like reflections were admitted to have proper influence they might operate as the honor and integrity of the rich.

Honor is a principle which the rich must pretend to. It can call the payment of debts contracted in gaming, though committing such debts is indefensible; yet it would be a danger and encroachment on principles not to pay them; but it is honorable in the transaction of the world, to be punctual in paying those lawful creditors, who hesitate to sue, and yet suffer from the delay of payment.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. A gun and held at the city of New-York. On Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

AN ACT IMPOSING DUTIES ON TONNAGE. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following duties shall be and are hereby imposed on all ships or vessels entered in the United States, that is to say:—On all ships or vessels built within the said States, or not built within the said States, but on the 29th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and during the time such ships and vessels shall continue to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of 5 cents per ton. On all ships or vessels heretofore built in the United States, belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton.—On all other ships or vessels, at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no ship or vessel built within the aforesaid States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall, whilst employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel employed in the transportation of any of the produce or manufacture of the United States, coastwise within the said States, except such ship or vessel be built within the said States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall on each entry, pay fifty cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence, and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of August next.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved—July 20, 1789. George Washington, President of the United States.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT HORSEMAN'S PISTOLS, To be sold. Enquire of the Printer. July 31st, 1789.

INDIGO FOR SALE, By Luther Loomis, WHO has lately received a large supply, and is now selling on the most reasonable terms (on short credit) for TOW-CLOTH—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE, and even almost every kind of produce.—Likely

SHIPPING-HORSES AND OXEN are much wanted, for which good pay will be given. Suffolk, (Connecticut) August 1st, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those proprietors of Lands in the township of Woodbury, State of Vermont, who have not paid the first tax, that their Lands are sold for the payment thereof, with twelve months redemption, from the 27th of October last.—There is also a late tax upon said town of 8s. 2d. and 3s. cost—the lands sold, and the time of redemption, six months from the 15th of March last.

Aug. 5, 1789. THE subscribers hereby give notice, that on the 15th of August inst. they shall open a PUBLICK HOUSE, at Eastampton, for the accommodation of people attending the Ordination on that day, being properly authorized for that purpose.

SILAS BROWN, JOSEPH CLAPP, DAVID LYMAN, SILAS BROWN, junr August 5, 1789.