

should be printed and annexed to the Journals of the House.

M. Gery suggested the propriety of reading those reports on petitions, from the heads of departments, which negatived the prayers of such petitions, as well as those in favour of granting them—as, he observed, the contrary practice is in fact delegating a very extraordinary power to executive officers. After some debate Mr. Gery submitted the following proposition in substance:—“That the reports on memorials and petitions not determined upon in one session may be called up in a subsequent session.”

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) that part of the President's speech which respects the encouragement of science and literature was read. He then moved that it should be referred to a select committee.

The house adjourned without a decision on this motion.

TUESDAY, May 4.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they have passed a bill for extending the judicial law of the United States to the State of North Carolina—also, that they have concurred in the vote of the House for the appointment of Committees to consider if any, and what further rules are necessary to be adopted in conducting business between the two houses—also to determine the period at which the appointment of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives of the United States commenced agreeably to the Constitution.

The bill to authorize issuing Certificates to a certain description of Invalid Officers was read the third time and passed.

In committee of the whole.

On the bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of the Baron de Barthelemy of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Baron's memorial should be read—the Clerk read the same. The committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill.

The message was received from the Senate with the bill providing for the government of the territory south of the Ohio—the amendments of the house to this bill were not agreed to.

Adjourned.

SPEECH,

Of the KING OF FRENCHMEN, to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, on the 14th of Feb. 1790.

[A translation from an English paper, which has not before appeared in the American papers.]

GENTLEMEN,

“THE GUILD of the present circumstances of the kingdom draws us to you. The gradual relaxation of all the ties of order and subordination, the suspension of the activity of justice, the discontent which arise from particular deprivation, the oppositions, the unhappy hatreds which are the inevitable consequences of long divisions, the critical situation of the finances, and the uncertainty of the public funds; all these circumstances united, keep up a general agitation and anxiety in the minds of even the real friends to the prosperity of the kingdom.

“A great and glorious end it is, which you have in view—this must be attended without new convulsions. It was, I must profess, in a manner more mild and tranquil that I had hoped to conduct you, and uniting, for the public happiness, the knowledge and collected will of the Representatives of the nation—but my happiness and my glory are not the less intimately dependent on the success of your labours.

“These labours I have hitherto guarded, by a continual vigilance, from the unhappy influence of those distressful circumstances, in the midst of which you have been placed. The horrors of famine which threatened us last year have been averted. The disorder which the state of the finances, the discredit, the excessive scarceness of specie, and the gradual decay of the revenue, ought naturally to produce—this disorder, at least its excess, has hitherto been avoided. I have, notwithstanding the feebleness of the means of authority, maintained the kingdom, not indeed in the perfect calm I could have wished, but in a state of sufficient tranquillity to receive the blessing of a wife and well regulated liberty—in face, notwithstanding our interior situation, so well known, notwithstanding the storms which agitate other nations, I have preserved peace abroad, and have kept up with all the powers of Europe, such terms of respect and friendship, as ought to render this peace durable.

“After having thus preserved you from those adverse circumstances which might possibly have thwarted your labours, I now judge the moment is arrived, in which it imports the interest of the state, that I should associate myself in a full manner, and in every possible manner to the execution of your laws. I cannot give a better occasion of doing so than that in which you present for my acceptance the decrees designed to establish throughout the kingdom a new organization which is to have so important an influence on the prosperity of the Empire.

“I will confess, I will avow, by all the means in my power the success of this vast organization, on which depends, in my opinion, the safety of France; and I think it necessary to declare to you, that I too clearly see the dangers of all kinds that surround us, not to feel, that in the present state of public affairs, it is necessary that the new order of things should be established with calmness and tranquillity, or that the kingdom may be exposed to all the calamities of anarchy.

“Let it be thoroughly understood then, that the Monarch and Representatives of the nation are united in

in the same joint will, in the same will, to the end that this opinion, this firm belief may spread throughout the provinces a spirit of peace and good will, and that all honest and well meaning citizens may take a zealous part in the different subdivisions of the general administration, and efficaciously concur in the re-establishment of the order and prosperity of the kingdom.

“We ought not to dissimble, that much is to be done before we can arrive at the desired end.—An union of will, a conjunction of design are absolutely necessary to success. Continue then your labours, with minds unwearied by any other motives or passions than for the public good; let your first attention be fixed on the public liberty; but let it be also your care to listen, to calm all distrust, all dependency; put an end as soon as possible to those fears which banish so great a number of free citizens from France, an effect which at present exhibits a sad contrast with the laws of liberty and security you wish to establish.—Prosperity can only return with the general content.

“A day will come, I have no doubt, to dwell on the idea—when all Frenchmen will indistinctly acknowledge the advantage of the entire suppression of the differences of order and rank; when every one will feel without pain, that to be called to serve the state in any manner, it will be sufficient to render himself remarkable for his talents and his virtue.

“Without doubt they who have abandoned their pecuniary privileges, they who no longer, as heretofore, from a distant order in the State, feel themselves subjected to sacrifices, the whole importance of which I will not know; but I am also persuaded, that they will have the generosity of spirit to seek an indemnification in all those advantages which the establishment of National Assemblies will confer on them.

“I will defend, I will maintain the constitutional liberty I will do more and in concert with my Queen, who partakes of my sentiments, I will prepare before the mind of my son for the new order of things which circumstances have brought to pass. I will habituate him from his infancy, to be happy in the happiness of France, and to understand, in spite of the language of flatterers, that a wise constitution will preserve him from the danger of inexperience, and that a just liberty will give a new value to the sentiments of love and attachment which this nation has for so many ages testified to its Kings.

“I cannot doubt, but that in finishing your work, you will give strength to the executive power, without which no durable order within, nor consideration abroad, can be established. No reasonable cause of distrust remains to withhold you: it is therefore your duty, citizens and faithful Representatives of the nation, to secure to the State that stability which can only be derived from an active and salutary authority.—You surely will call to mind, that without such an authority all the parts of your system of constitution would remain without correspondence, without the necessary key-stone; you will not lose sight of this great truth, that disorder in administration, by producing a confusion of powers, degenerates into the most dangerous and alarming of all tyrannies.

“Not for myself then, Gentlemen, but for the happiness of our country, for its prosperity, for its power, I exhort you to call off all those impressions of the moment that may prevent you from considering in one great whole, the exigencies of such a kingdom as France, as well in its vast extent and immense population, as in its inevitable relations with other States.

“By what facility is it, that at the moment of returning calm, new troubles, new disturbances have arisen in the provinces? By what facility is it, that my people give themselves up to new excesses? Ah! if they knew to what degree I am made miserable, when I hear the news of an unjust attack on the fortunes, or of an act of violence to the persons of my subjects, they would perhaps spare me this bitter grief.

“I cannot speak to you of the great interest of the State, without pressing you to apply yourselves instantly, and in a definitive manner, to the re-establishing order in the finances, on which depends the tranquility, the tranquillity, the multitude of citizens, who are united by the strictest ties to the fortune of the State. It is time to appease all these anxieties; it is time to confer on this kingdom that force and credit which is its due.

“May this day, in which your monarch comes to unite himself to you in the most unreferred manner, be a memorable epocha in the history of this empire. It will be so, if my ardent vows, if my pressing exhortations can be the signals of peace and reconciliation among you. May those who yet hold back and withdraw themselves from a spirit of concord which now become so necessary, make a sacrifice to me of those resolutions in consequence of which I will repay them by my acknowledgements and my efforts on all that I will give the example) profits but one will, attachment to the new constitution and an ardent desire of the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of France.”

We are informed the following is now pending before the Senate of the United States.

An ACT to prevent bringing Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, from the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, into the United States; and to authorize a demand of Money from the said State.

WHEREAS it is necessary to the security of the revenue, and other essential interests of the United States, to provide against goods wares and merchandizes, being brought into the same through the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so long as that State shall refuse to assent to the Constitution and Laws of the United States:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July next, no goods, wares or merchandizes, of the growth or manufacture of whatever place or country, shall be brought into the United States, from the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, by land or water; nor shall any ship or vessel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the said State, enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the United States, except in case of distress; nor, except in a like case, shall any ship or vessel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, enter any port, harbour, creek, or river of the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; And all goods, wares and merchandizes, which shall be brought into the United States contrary to this Act, shall be forfeited, together with the ships or vessels in which the same shall be brought, if brought in by water; or together with the cargoes, hufes and crew employed in conveying the same, if brought in by land. And all ships and vessels which shall enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the United States, contrary to this Act, shall be forfeited, together with their lading: And all ships and vessels which, contrary to this Act, shall enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall be liable to seizure in any port of the United States, at any time within one year after such forfeiture shall have accrued. And all persons who shall bring into the United States any goods, wares or merchandizes, contrary to this Act, or who shall be aiding therein; or who, being owners or captains of any ships or vessels, shall contrary to this Act, order or navigate the same into any port, harbour, creek or river of the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall forfeit ten dollars; and be moreover liable to imprisonment, not exceeding six months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the forfeitures accruing by breach of this Act, shall be recovered in the manner provided in the case of forfeitures of a similar nature in the Act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States; and shall be disposed of in the manner provided in the case of penalties, fines and forfeitures, in the said Act. And every collector, naval officer, and surveyor, or other person, lawfully appointed by either of them, or aiding and abetting in the execution of this Act, shall have the like powers and authority, and be entitled to the indemnification and mode of defence, expressed or given in the said Act to regulate the collection of duties.

Sec. 3. And to the end that the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, may contribute the supplies raised for discharging the engagements of the United States entered into previous to the 31st day of March, 1789, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the President of the United States, and he hereby is authorized and requested to demand of the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, ten dollars to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, on or before the first day of the next; which being paid, shall be credited to the said State in account with the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue until a Convention of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall assent to ratify the Constitution, and give notice thereof to the President of the United States, and no longer.

LONDON, March 28.

RUSSIAN ARMY.
It has been determined, that whether Austria fail or shall not have a new enemy to deal with, the campaign against the Turks shall be opened as soon as possible.
For this purpose orders have been dispatched to the Commanders in the neighbourhoods of Orsova, to collect that fortress, with which it may be to assist them in this work, 100 and 200 weight are to be left by way of Belgrade.
If Orsova falls, then Widdin is to be attacked with our loss of time—and if the measures concerted in this purpose are not crossed by some unforeseen event, it is expected that Widdin must fall, before the great army of the Turks can arrive to relieve it.
The forces in the Banat, including the corps under the command of Colonel Lipitzki and the troops on the borders of Servia, consist of 25,000 men. This force is to be employed in reducing Orsova and Widdin, whilst this business is carrying on, 8000 men are to march from Transylvania to facilitate the execution of the same aim. Prince Potemkin, and the forces under or late under the command of General Suwaroff, are to advance against Brailow, whilst Prince Repnin advances from Bender, and directs his operations against Ismail.

In the mean time, Marshal Prince de Cobourg, who has the army under his command, is to look on, and see circumstances may require, either by forming a junction with the forces that are to carry on the siege of Widdin, or on the left with the army of Prince Potemkin.

By this plan of operations, the Grand Vizier will find it next to impossible to throw himself into Servia; and thus the Porte will have to deal with the forces of Austria and Russia, notwithstanding the division which a certain power has promised to make in favour of the Ottomans.

Should that power keep its word, it will have to contend with the elite of the Austrian army, and all the battalions of grenadiers, all the regimental companies, dragons and hussars, and all the battalions of the German Regiments, which are in the best condition and have been considerably augmented since the last campaign.

Exclusive of these, there will be employed against the new threatening Power, between 30,000 and 40,000 Hungarian horse—and 20,000 Cossacks to be supplied by Russia. These latter will prove the most dreadful, as carrying devastation into a country is their mode of waging war.

ALGERINES.
The Algerines are become wiser of late, than at any former period—they have within a short time captured four valuable prizes in spite of their convoys, and carried the crews into slavery—and what is still more daring, these sturdy ruffians sail at times land upon the coast in open day, take off the inhabitants and ransack whole villages. The King of Naples is preparing a strong fleet, which is to be joined by several frigates, and when together, we hope will be sufficient to scour the seas of those vindictive and sanguinary ruffians.

P. S. These fellows pay no regard to the flag of any nation, except the English and Swedes, who pass without intermission.

NEW MESSIAH.
Extract of a letter from Cape St. Louis, dated at St. Domingo, Dec. 16, 1789, by Capt. Grange, Commander of the *Sancti Spiritus*, a French Ship.
“At my departure from the Isle of Lofos in Africa, in the month of September last, all commerce was interrupted in that part of the coast by the coming of a new Messiah sent by Mahomet.

This prophet, called Mahady, who had travelled from Mecca through Arabia, had lately arrived, and preceded he was sent of God.—He was followed by a numerous body, armed with the sacred poignard.—The first exercise of his authority (thanks to the superstition of the negroes) was to strike off the heads of seven of the principal sovereigns of this country, namely, those of Bagges, Sofsons, &c. He has given orders that all persons who shall approach him be cleared in yellow metal. All the negroes of the country and neighbourhood have confessed in their duty to go and pay him homage—in that, in a very little time, he has received more than 20,000 visits, and with many offerings—for no person presumes himself before him with empty hands. All the crowned heads tremble at the presence of this Mahady, whom they respect as a fetish, or Demi god. The only piece of justice he has rendered since his arrival, has been to oblige all debtors to pay their debts.

All the blacks of Senegal, even so far as the river Sierra-Leon, see Mahometans. It is in consequence of their religious system that they have so much faith in the mission of this prophet, who without doubt is neither more nor less than an Arabian impostor, who has come from the bank of Galen, in order to enrich himself at the expense of the credulity of an ignorant and superstitious people.

“Since I left the coast, from which I was in haste to depart, I have learnt that this Mahady had given orders to the sovereigns of that country to drive the English off their coast, as that nation wanted to abolish the treaty of commerce with the country; and that the French only would keep it in consequence of which many English merchants perished at the head of the river, had been obliged to go away.

The prophet Mahady having been informed, that a very rich and powerful English resident, named Orman, had lived at the head of the river Pongo, or Rio Pongo, for more than thirty years past, he dispatched 400 men armed, with an order to send him the following billings:—100 black boys—100 women do.—100 negro boys—100 black girls—100 Arabian horses of European merchandize specified in the treaty—saying, that being sent of God, nothing should be refused him. I know not whether Orman will grant the modest request of the prophet Mahady; but I hardly believe he would have been disposed to make the same present even to Mahomet himself.”

If disturbances in the Austrian dominions are likely to operate as a diversion in favour of the Turks, disturbances have lately broke out at Constantinople, which may effect a much more powerful diversion in favour of the Austrians.

The following authentic account of those disturbances has been just received.
The Sultan went on the anniversary of Mahomet's birth day, to the Mosque of Sultan Achmet, he called from the Emperor who built it; to celebrate that great festival among the Mahometans.

He was attended by his principal Ministers and officers of state, and by a numerous detachment of Janissaries. An insurrection took place in the very mosque, in which many lives were lost.

The cause of it was this—The government found it necessary at the end of an unfortunate campaign, to make extraordinary exertions to raise sufficient supplies for carrying on the next campaign with vigour: For these purposes, extraordinary taxes were imposed, and particularly on the Ulemas, who claimed under ancient grants, exemptions from such laws. The Ulemas are at once the lawyers and clergy, among the Mahometans.

They remonstrated against this breach of their privileges, but in vain; for the commissioners appointed for that purpose, actually levied the taxes, though with great difficulty.

On the above day, whilst the Sultan was at his prayers in the Mosque, 60 Ulemas, armed with swords and pistols, which they had concealed under their cloaths, and who, not being suspected of any evil design, had been admitted into the Mosque, fell furiously upon the

Mufti, and the Kaimakan, the Chief Governor of Constantinople.

The janissaries flew to the assistance of these two ministers, who had the good fortune to escape, whilst the guards were engaged with the Ulemas.

The Sultan himself was in the greatest danger; he sat at his desk in a kind of gallery in the Mosque, from which he gave orders that the gates should be shut to prevent the Ulemas escaping, or receiving assistance from without.

The orders were instantly obeyed, and a bloody and desperate engagement followed; between the Ulemas and janissaries. Forty of the former were killed upon the spot, the other twenty threw down their arms and cried for mercy. They were made prisoners. The next morning they were all strangled, and their bodies thrown into the sea.

Whilst the Sultan was returning to his palace from the Mosque, he was every where received with a deaf silence; not a single flock of joy did he bear for his happy escape. This conviction him and his Ministers that the disturbance was general, and not confined to the Ulemas.

The latter swore vengeance against the Ministry; but the execution of their intention; and it is feared they will be supported by the people at large. The least to be apprehended is a revolution in the Ministry, and that will probably be attended with a peace: For as the war cannot be supported without extraordinary supplies, if the people will not consent to them, the war must of necessity be speedily terminated.

Should those ancient allies the French and Spaniards go to loggerheads about the impotence at Madrid of the French Convent, it will be very opportune to the former, who never were so much in need as they are at present of a few hard dollars.

These appearances have pleased the Christian Ministry; for as camp near Cantonage, but it is said, the troops were in themselves not formidable, and will not be disposed to act against the people.

The poor Emperor of Russia begins to think of following her Imperial brother; and, in truth, it is high time she should direct her eyes towards Joseph's pit! A complaint that predicts to terminate in the dropy, is her Imperial Majesty's attack; yet while the groans under this malady, the carnage of the Turkish army experiences no respite in her conduct!

The account from the Ukraine seems not to be much in favour of peace, and more than those from Petersburg, as they had particularly mention the alacrity with which the warlike preparations against the Turks and Swedes are carrying on; and in short, that Russia is brushing every point vigorously to oppose all the combined enemies that may rise against her.

It is the general opinion on the Continent, that the Imperial Courts will continue the joint system of the late Emperor, and that the King of Prussia will be then open, as hitherto their secret enemy. In this case Denmark is supposed to incline to join with the Imperial Courts.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6.

On Monday last arrived here, in 74 days from Havre-de-Grace, the ship *Patriot*, Captain de Gras, with 200 passengers, natives of France. We are informed they are on their way to the western Country, and that a much larger number may be expected in the next week, in order to pursue the *shortest and most eligible road to that country*.

We flatter ourselves that their return among our countrymen, add to the facility of the soil upon which they are about to settle, will be such as to induce thousands to emigrate to this land of peace and plenty.

GEORGETOWN, May 8.

Last week a young man accompanied by Mr. Sedwick, of Berkeley, country on a shooting party, and as they were walking through bushes, the trigger of the former's musket got entangled in some brush, and it was unhappily discharged through the body of Mr. Sedwick, who after languishing a day or two, died in great agony—leaving a large family to deplore the fatal accident.

Accidents, which the finishing of the navigation may render less frequent, produced last week the death of Mr. Fleming, one of thousands, who bare this year attended the fishery of Little Falls of Patowmack.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

The following people have lately resided, and some are now living on the Patowmack, viz. Van Swearingen, died lately, aged 107 years. He had lived seventy-one years on a plantation in Maryland, which he called the *channel*.

Col. Thomas Gresham, died lately, upon the bank aged 109.

A certain Daniel Thompson, born in a cave, on the banks of the Delaware, before there was a house built in Philadelphia, died lately on Overton, within a few miles of the channel.

Joseph Edwards, died lately, aged 102, who lived on Cape-Capon time out of mind.

High Miller is now living in the neighbourhood, aged 97.

Daniel Roberts is now living on the bank, aged 90. Five Benjaminsen children, eighteen of them on one plantation.

John Constance, on Cape-Capon, has twenty-six children.

Benjamin Warren has sixteen children.

Greater instances of health, vigour and longevity are scarcely to be met with in America. Several people born in New-England, have lived there half a century; their ages not known but their decess as white as the Province of Maine in the middle of January.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, N. Carolina April 25. Last Friday about 10 o'clock, A. M. a small black

cloud passed along the eastward, the skirts of which I saw come over this town, from which fell such a shower of hail as very few of the inhabitants ever before witnessed. Fortunately there was no wind, or considerable damage must have been sustained, particularly in breaking glass windows. The noise it occasioned was alarming to those who did not at first discover the cause; during part of the shower the sun shone, and the transparency of the hailstones exhibited a truly novel, and most beautiful appearance. Some gentlemen picked up a number at the lower end of the town, on the bank of the river, which measured three inches and three quarters in circumference.

Luxury has been declaimed against in all ages, as a feverish of virtue, and liberty. Has it not sometimes been productive of a spirit of industry, and hence become beneficial? Dr. Franklin used to relate an anecdote of this kind. His lady once made a present of a fine cap to a young woman of Cape May. The Doctor reproved her for it, as tending to introduce among the simple people, a taste for superfluous ornaments. As he expected, the sight of the cap kindled a desire in all the young women who beheld it, to possess a similar one. The consequence was, that they set about buying a quantity of mitres, which were sent up to Philadelphia for sale, and the money devoted to the purchase of caps. Ever since that time, a great number of mitres have annually been brought to this city from Cape May—and a beneficial trade has been the consequence, of what it was apprehended would be injurious to the people.

NEW-YORK, May 12.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Island, to his friend in this city, dated April 28.

“There will be a majority of Anns in our New Assembly, which convenes at Newport next week. Mr. Frazar is expected to be Governor of the year, and will be disposed to act against the people.

The poor Emperor of Russia begins to think of following her Imperial brother; and, in truth, it is high time she should direct her eyes towards Joseph's pit! A complaint that predicts to terminate in the dropy, is her Imperial Majesty's attack; yet while the groans under this malady, the carnage of the Turkish army experiences no respite in her conduct!

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THE LARK.

That beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Tappin.

WILL COVER at the Stable of the Subscriber, upon the credit of the LARK for a year, in equal bond for strength, beauty and ability to any horse in the country.—Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

ASAHIEL POMEROY.
Northampton, May 25, 1790.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of JEMOTH DWIGHT, Esquire, late of Northampton, deceased; are desired to exhibit them to the undersigned, who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, account of field with that they may be adjusted.—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. For the purpose of expediting the business of a settlement, the undersigned will attend at Northampton from the 22d to the 28th of July next.

THEODORE DWIGHT