found the most eloquent and subtle of his adversaries, to confirm the opinions of his friends, and to make converts of the unprejudiced who had opposed him. With a single observation, he has rendered of no avail an elegant and lengthy discourse, and determined the fate of a question of importance.

But, he was not contented with thus supporting the rights of the people. He wished to render them permanently secure, which can only be done by making their value properly known, and this must depend upon increasing and extending information to every class of men. We have already seen that he was the founder of the publick library, which contributed greatly towards improving the minds of the citizens. But this was not sufficient. The schools then subsisting were in general of little utility. The teachers were men illy qualified for the important duty which they had undertaken; and after all, nothing more could be obtained than the rudiments of a common English education. Franklin drew up a plan of an Academy, to be erected in the city of Philadelphia, suited to "the state of an infant country;" but in this, sain all his plans, he confined not his views to the present time only. He looked forward to the period, when an institution on an enlarged plan would become necessary. With this view he considered his Academy as "a foundation for posterity to erect a seminary of learning, more extensive and suitable to future circumstances." In pursuance of this plan, the constitutions were drawn up and signed, on the 13th of November, 1749. In these, twenty four of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, were named as trustees. In the choice of these, and in the formation of the plan, Franklin is said to have consulted chiefly with Thomas Hopkinson, Esq. Rev. Richard Peters, then Secretary of the province, Tench Francis, Esq. Attorney-General, and Dr. Phineas Bond.

"In case of the disability of the Rector, or any masters, then listed on the foundation by receiving a certain salary, through sickness, or any other natural infirmity, whereby he may be reduced to poverty, the trustees shall have power to contribute to his support, in proportion to his distress and merit and the stock in their hands."

The last clause of the fundamental rules, is expressed in language so tender and benevolent, so truly paternal, that it will do everlasting honour to the hearts and heads of the founders.

"It is hoped and expected, that the trustees will make it their pleasure, and in some degree their business, to visit the Academy often; to encourage and countenance the youth, countenance and assist the masters, and, by all means in their power, advance the usefulness and reputation of the design; that they will look on the student as, in some measure, their own children, treat them with familiarity and affection; and when they have behaved well, gone through their studies, and are to enter the world, they shall zealously unite, and make all the interest that can be made, to promote and establish them, whether in business, offices, marriages, or any other thing for their advantage, preferable to all other persons whatsoever, even of equal merit."

The Constitutions being signed and made publick, with the names of the gentlemen, proposing themselves as Trustees and Founders, the design was so well approved of by the publick spirited citizens of Philadelphia, that the sum of eight hundred pounds per annum, for five years, was in the course of a few weeks, subscribed for carrying it into execution; and, in the beginning of January following (viz. 1750) three of the schools were opened, namely the Latin and Greek school, the Mathematical, and the English schools. In pursuance of an article in the original plan, a school for educating forty boys and thirty girls, (in the Charter since called the Charitable School) was opened, and amidst all the difficulties with which the Trustees have struggled, in respect to their funds, hath still been continued full, for the space of forty years; so that allowing three years education for each boy and girl admitted into it, which is the general rule, at least twelve hundred children have received in it the chief part of their education, who might otherwise, in a great measure, have been left without the means of instruction. And many of those, who have been thus educated, are now to be found among the most useful and reputable citizens of this State.

The institution, thus successfully begun, continued daily to flourish, to the great satisfaction of Dr. Franklin; who, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his other engagements and pursuits, at that busy stage of his life, was a constant attendant at the monthly visitations and examinations of the schools, and made it his particular study, by means of his extensive correspondence abroad, to advance the reputation of the seminary, and to draw students and scholars to it, from different parts of America and the Westindies. Through the interposition of his benevolent and learned friend Peter Collinson, of London, upon the application of the Trustees, a Charter of Incorporation dated July 13th, 1753, was obtained from the honourable proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs. accompanied with a liberal benefaction of five hundred pounds sterling; and Dr. Franklin now began in good earnest, to please himself with the hopes of a speedy accomplishment of his original design, viz. the establishment of a perfect institution, upon the plan of the European Colleges and Universities: for which his Academy was intended as a nursery or foundation. To elucidate this fact to the memory and character of Dr. Franklin, as a Philosopher, and as the friend and patron of learning and science; for, notwithstanding what is expressly declared by him in the preamble to the constitutions, viz. that the Academy was begun for "teaching the Latin and Greek languages, with all useful branches of Arts and Sciences, suitable to the state of an infant country, and laying a foundation for posterity to erect a seminary of learning more extensive, and suitable to their future circumstances;" yet it has been suggested of late, as upon Dr. Franklin's authority, that the Latin and Greek, or the dead languages, are an incumbrance upon a scheme of liberal education, and that the engrafting or founding a College, or more extensive seminary, upon his Academy, was without his approbation or agency, and gave him discontent. In the reverse of this does not already appear, from what has been quoted above the following letters will put the matter beyond dispute. They were written by him to a gentleman, who had at that time published the idea of a College, suited to the circumstances of a young country (meaning New-York,) a copy of which having been sent to Dr. Franklin for his opinion, gave rise to that correspondence which terminated about a year afterwards in erecting the College upon the foundation of the Academy, and establishing the gentleman as the head of both, where he still continues, after a period of 36 years, to preside with distinguished reputation.

(To be continued.)

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER—No. X.

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

How should I work it? A. Z.

ACCORDING to what is to be done. If you would do a *great deal* and do it *well*, write in large letters and paste up over the fire place of your keeping room, the following maxim of the great *De Witt*, Pensionary of Holland, *do one thing only at a time.*

Are you a farmer? keep each kind of work, as much as possible, by itself. Don't run to half a dozen fields in a day and work a little in each—unless necessity obliges you to do it. That work which may be done at any time, should be done in winter, or when you have leisure. Get wood in winter and cover it—if I see a man, *in midst of harvest*, forced to go after a load of wood, I am sure he *has not worked it right.* Keep a complete set of instruments or tools. When I see a man running to one neighbour after a fan, and to another after a shovel, I set him down, not only as poor, but as *doomed* to be poor. His neighbour's fan or his shovel *will do for the present*, but the occasions for them occur often, and; How much time and labour are lost in going after them! If you would work to advantage, keep a complete set of utensils for your business—keep them *hafed*, that they may last long; and in *their place*, that you may easily find them.

Do not run in debt to buy land. Land will not generally support a family, and pay taxes and *interest* on its value. If you have but a small piece of land, cultivate it well, make it produce as much as possible, & if you can get more than will maintain you from this little farm, lay out the surplus in buying more. If you cannot get more than a subsistence, it is time to think of lessening expenses, or selling out and buying new land. Depend on it, farmers who pay interest, *do not work it right.*

Never do work to the halves. If you build a house or a barn, lay a plan that is within your power, and *when finish* what you begin. For want of the *last* half, the *first* is often totally lost.

Never buy rum on credit, nor until you have laid up money enough to pay your year's taxes. Then a little rum will raise good. The man who drinks rum before it is paid for, *does not work it right.* His appetite runs away with his purse and his judgement too.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

(Continued from our last.)

TUESDAY, March 3.

MR. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, presented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker signed a bill, making appropriations for certain purposes therein mentioned;—and a bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, assistant door-keeper, being read a second time, ordered, that certain expense, by him incurred in the performance of his duty, not exceeding 100 dollars, be incurred in the clerk's account of the contingent expenses of the present session.

The Committee, appointed to consider the petition of John Tucker, having reported, that it would be proper to defer the further consideration of the said petition, until the next session of Congress, the house adopted the said report.

A resolution was agreed to, requesting that the President will cause to be laid before Congress at their next session, an estimate of the quantity and situation of those lands, not claimed by Indians, nor occupied by citizens of the United States, in Northcarolina, and northwest of the Ohio.

A message from the Senate was delivered, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that they adhered to their disagreement to the amendments proposed by the house to the bill concerning consuls and vice consuls.

Mr. Otis also presented a resolution, passed by the Senate, that a mint shall be established, and that the President be authorized to engage such artists, and procure such apparatus, as may be necessary for carrying the aforesaid resolution into effect.

The house having taken into consideration the said message and resolution, resolved to insist on their amendments to the bill, and concurred with the Senate in the resolution.

Mr. Secretary Otis delivered another message, informing the house, that the Senate had passed, with amendments, the bill, making compensation to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expences.

The house took the said amendments into consideration, and refused to concur.

Another message from the Senate, informing that they adhered to their amendments.

The question being put on receding, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the house, that the Senate had passed the bill making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on sea, and prolonging the term of the payment of the duties on wines:—And also that they had passed with amendments, a bill, in addition to the act establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.

The house concurred with the Senate, in the above amendments.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house, that the President had this day approved and signed

An act providing compensations for the officers of the judicial courts, and for jurors and witnesses:

An act making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and prolonging the term of the payment of the duties on wines:

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the act establishing the post-office:

An act supplementary to the act making provision for the reduction of the publick debt; and

A resolution providing for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house that the President had approved and signed,

An act, to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and publick piers; and

An act granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes in the Illinois country, in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

Mr. Secretary Otis further informed the house, that the Senate had resolved that the bill for carrying into effect the convention between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States—and the bill for the relief of David Cooke, should not pass to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, resolved, that the Speaker do communicate the thanks of the house to the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, and to the commissioners of the county, for the elegant and convenient accommodations provided for their present sessions.

Mr. Vining moved the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives of the United States be presented to FRANCIS AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of the difficult and important trust reposed in him, as Speaker of the said house. To this Mr. Speaker made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

This unexpected mark of your approbation of my conduct has made so deep an impression on my mind, that I cannot find words to express the high sense of gratitude I entertain on this occasion.

I have not vanity sufficient to suppose, that my feeble, though well meant endeavours, merit so great a reward: But it was your kind indulgence and support alone, which enabled me to go through the duties of the station, which you were pleased to assign to me. But I shall ever consider this distinguished and honourable testimony, as the most fortunate circumstance of my life.

Gentlemen, I most sincerely thank you!—may every possible happiness attend you & every individual of this body: And may your zealous endeavours to promote the welfare of our beloved country, which I have so long & so often been a witness to, be crowned with unbounded success. Adjourned *sine die.*

LONDON, Jan. 21.

A few weeks since some persons were passing the evening at the Hercules, behind the Change, when a bank clerk dared a Jew that was present to eat a pork chop, offering him a guinea as a temptation; the Levite, however, had the fear of God too much before his eyes to be so easily tempted; the clerk finding him proof thus far, wear on, one by one, till he had laid twenty guineas on the table; here poor human nature gave way; the Jew calmly swept the money into his pocket, called for his pork chops and eat it. The laugh going rather against the clerk, and on reflection, finding his money but badly laid out, he insisted on its being returned, talked of only joking, &c. but Moses was no tamed; he had earned the money, and would keep it. An attorney, a friend of the clerk's, here interfering, they threatened to charge a constable with him, and send him to the compter, if he did not refund; all would not do; he remained obstinate, and after much ill treatment, in which the attorney stuck him, they procured a constable and sent him to the compter. It being Saturday, he was obliged to lie there till Monday.

On a hearing before the Lord Mayor, he was immediately discharged. He commenced his action against the clerk for false imprisonment, and against the attorney for an assault; it came to trial before Lord Loughborough; from the first he obtained 50l. damages, from the last, 40s.

Extract of a letter from Exeter.

"The Thynne packet, Capt. Wolfe, (arrived at Falmouth, from Quebec) on the evening of the 16th of November bouscked to, owing to one of the spokes of the wheel giving away as she was scudding before a heavy sea, under a reefed foresail. The sea struck her on both quarters, and of ten persons that were on the deck, seven were in a moment launched into eternity; of the three who remained, two were afterwards washed overboard; but providentially, by the [illegible] of the sea, were washed back, and saved. Mr. Baily, the master of the packet, was one of those drowned. He had just looked at his watch, to see if it was time to relieve the watch (it being near eight o'clock) and was struck with the sea, and washed overboard in an instant. He has left a wife and seven children. The number of children left fatherless by this melancholy event in Falmouth, are forty five. Captain Wolfe had quitted the deck only a few minutes before this accident happened."

DUBLIN, January 13.

A Few days ago, a young woman coming to town, was stopped near the second lock of the grand canal, by a footpad, in the middle of the day, armed with a pistol. With horrid imprecations he demanded what money she had about her, which being but a guinea, and begging not to be ill used, the speedily gave him. The villain espied silver buckles in her shoes, which he likewise demanded. The poor young woman, in the greatest fright, readily condescended, and proceeded to take them out of her shoes to give to the robber. As soon as the had taken out one, the villian stopped down to exchange it for his own, and put it in his shoe, leaving the pistol he had in his hand at the same time on the ground near his foot. The young woman instantly seized the opportunity, and while he pretended to be taking out the other shoe-buckle, snatched the pistol, then on the crock, and shot the robber through the head. Several persons presently came up; and on searching the pockets of this unfortunate delinquent, forty guineas were found, which probably were rifled from the possession of other passengers. The body was brought to town to be owned.

NORFOLK, (Virginia,) Feb. 26.

On monday evening last, a duel was fought in this town, between Mr. NAT. HILL, late of the Island of Antigua, and Mr. EDWARD PEYTON, of Philadelphia. They both fired at the same instant, and Mr. HILL received the ball of his antagonist in the right side. He languished till the next day about noon, when he expired.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

Extract from the Charleston (S. C.) City Gazette, dated March 1, 1791.

"Yesterday came on in the court of general sessions, before Mr. Justice Grimke, the trial of Thomas Washington, for counterfeiting and uttering counterfeit principal indents of this state. The court house was unusually crowded, and the trial lasted from half past ten o'clock, till near 9 in the evening, when the Jury brought in a verdict, guilty. Mr. Holmes, counsel for the prisoner, then made a motion in arrest of judgment, on three points of law, which are to be argued on Saturday next, when all the judges in town are summoned to attend."

By letters from Cape-Francois of the 27th of February, we are informed, that Ogé and Crevin, the two mulattoes, the most active in the disturbances at St. Domingo, were broke alive on the wheel, and that near 200 of their accomplices were shortly to be executed.

BOSTON, April 1.

English papers by the last Packet, mention a succession of violent gales on the different coasts of England the latter end of December last, which have been accompanied with immense destruction to life and property. The loss of the Charlemont Packet, is mentioned with particular regret; which with 120 passengers on board, hilged on fomerocks, and only 16 out of the whole number escaped. Among the passengers were twelve ladies (all drownded) some of whom, in expectation of assistance, and under the horrors of impending death, clung round the steward of the ship, who being thus prevented from making the least effort for his own preservation, perished with them in their embraces.

A Col. George Hill, one of the leading promoters of iniquitous, know ye paper money measures, which for a long time disgraced the State of Rhode-Island, and who it is said has amassed a property of near 60,000l. has lately been committed to the common gaol of Newport, on a charge of counterfeiting the Public Securities, &c. A Justice George Peckham, and many others of the foregoing society, whose nefarious conduct has extended from one end of the Continent to the other, are also committed.

The citizens of Charleston, (S. C.) in turn, keep guard at the Gaol of that city, day and night, to prevent the escape of any persons committed, supposed to be concerned in forging Public Securities.

Every account from the Indian country agrees relative to the determination of the savages going to war. It is said, that the warriors have sent word to the different Indian hunting camps, ordering the hunters to return to their tribes immediately.

Extract from a London Paper, of Jan. 7, 1791.

"By the last letters from Amsterdam, there is a confirmation of the account of the great FOG on the last day of the old year. It was so thick at Amsterdam, that the people could not see their way through the streets, and ran against each other, even tho' they had lights in their hands. The accidents it has occasioned are very numerous; but the most lamentable is the number of people who have perished from falling into the canals, where they were drowned before assistance could be given them, tho' their cries were distinctly heard. The number of persons who have perished in their way is known to amount to three hundred and thirty."

NORTHAMPTON, April 6.

The following are the votes given in on Monday last, in this town, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Senators, viz:

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK,	21.
Hon. JOHN LOWELL,	63

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS,	25
Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS,	66

SENATORS.

Hon. JOHN HASTINGS,	67
SAMUEL LYMAN,	10
SAMUEL FOWLES,	22
WILLIAM LYMAN,	17
JUSTUS ELY, Esq.	67
SAMUEL HERSHAW, Esq.	67
SOLOMON STODDARD, Esq.	17
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	65

There were a few scattering votes.

Monday last was killed in this town, a Pig, raised by Mr. Quartus Pomeroy, that was eight months and six days old, which weighed 14 scores and 13 pounds.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

I Read what you write. Thank you for it. Whether you write merely to amuse yourself, or to gratify the printer, or propose beyond either of these to please some and profit more of your readers, I know not—But I am sure it may do good. What you tell us is so plain that we must understand it—so evident that we must know it to be true—so useful that it is wise to lay it up, and so easily reduced to practice that neglect may be justly punished with considerable loss. If you will let me subjoin a few thoughts to some of your numbers, both you and the public will be welcome to the short time I took to write them. Living in part of the country where wood is not yet scarce, and with care perhaps never need to be, I often see large woodpiles, and I must think that those who do not build woodhouses, do not *work it right.* The wood by being exposed to all seasons, and in all weathers, is wasting and rotting: It does not burn half so freely, afford near so much heat, nor yield ashes equal in quantity or quality to that which is under cover. After wood is thoroughly dried, the sooner it is covered from the frequent showers and rains of the fall, and the snows of the winter, so much the better. All wood may suffer more or less from this neglect; but some kinds are nearly ruined. Pine and spruce, which, when split in the proper season and exposed to a hot summer sun, soon becomes dry as tinder,—by lying a broad through a year, are scarcely fit for fewel. Nothing to be compared to that which is green. By covering wood it is always dry and sound—burns with freedom, affords much heat, diffuses joy, facilitates business, and makes the belt of ashes. A building which would conveniently hold fifteen or twenty cords, will take up but little of the time of a farmer who has most of the materials at command. It would soon pay him, if it cost more than it now needs to do.

Those also who suffer their chips to lye abroad and rot, which are so easily gathered by boys that have little to do, and where there is much wood cut, are equal to several loads—in my opinion do not *work it right.* They are always useful, handy and quite necessary where there is green wood. A fine substitute for other dry fewel which cast always be had.

With your leave, Sir, I think those people who make the public roads the common receptacle for all their farming implements, as carts, ploughs, sleds, drags, and harrows, and even sleighs for pleasure; *do not work it right.* If they would build a cheap shed for them, they would not so often need repairing, they would do much more service and exhibit much more neatness and prudence in the owners. When I see such articles, which are so much used, and whose cost is not small, stand abroad for months together decaying without any occasion, when a few hours which might be spared would save them from this inconvenience, say I to myself, surely they *do not work it right:* Besides unreasonably incommoding travellers, and injuring the highway. The same applies when people yearly trespass by filling the roads, with piles of wood and heaps of poles and rails: as if they could not spare a few rods of their own land for this use. Many a street has suffered exceedingly in point of convenience and beauty from this cause. It is not indeed allowed by Law. Tho' I do not wish to see any molested for such omissions, yet I wish they would of themselves do the thing which is becoming. And I may have ten those same poles and rails, and perhaps boards too, lye abroad from month to month, & it may be for years, if not sooner needed, which must prove detrimental, half worn out before used. And as if this was not enough many carry out all the filth of their gardens in the Spring, into the street which proves further prejudicial. The street seems to be a pack horse, doomed to bear every thing. Now this same filth differently laid and mixed with other things and managed with a little care, might be converted into good manure, now it is useless and offensive, then it would be useful. How many loads of manure are thus needlessly lost I will not pretend to say. But this I say, that attention to small things makes a road neat and beautiful, labor productive, land rich, and barrell large, and discovers economy.

But I believe I have written more than you commonly do. If you approve of what I have sent you, you may hear from me again: if not, I will read with pleasure what you send the Printer. Your's,

A reader of the Prompter. A.

TO BE SOLD.

A Number of very valuable Lots of LAND, situate in the towns of Norwich and Chester, lately owned by Capt Enoch Shephard. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH LYMAN, jun.

Westfield, March 30. 1791.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the JOINERS business. Enquire of JESSE LYONS.

Colrain, April 1791.