

AMERICAN

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MERCURY.

AUGUST 2, 1790.]

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By ELISHA BABCOCK.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 17.

THE report of the committee to which was referred the Petition of the Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army Accounts, was agreed to, which was in favour of the Petitioners.

A bill reported by Mr. Williamson yesterday—for the relief of certain disabled soldiers and seamen, late in the service of the United States, was again read and referred to the committee of the whole house on Monday. The bill to provide more effectually for the collection of the Revenue, was read the third time, and passed.

MONDAY, July 19.

The bill making further provision for the public debt of the United States, was brought in, engrossed and the blanks filled up.

The time for the commencement of the act was fixed at the first day of January next.

Duty on imported cables,	150 cents	} for every	112 lb.
tarred cordage,	150 do		
untarred do. and yarns,	180 do		
twine and pack-thread,	400 do		

The blanks being filled up the question was, shall this bill pass; on this,

Mr. Sedgwick called for the ayes and noes which are as follow:

AYES

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gilman, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Jackson, Livermore, Lawrance, Madison, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenbergh, Page, Parker, Rensselaer, Scot, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Steele, Sturges Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—40.

NOES

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Foster, Gale, Gerry Goodhue, Grout, Leonard, Partridge, Sedgwick, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth, —15.

Mr. Madison of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes from which the Senate had proposed to strike out the 4th section, and which amendment the house had disagreed to, reported on behalf of the committee, that the House should recede from their disagreement—it was moved that the House should accept this report and recede; the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

In committee of the whole on the bill for relief of disabled soldiers, seamen, and certain persons late in the service of the United States.

Mr. Seney in the chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the bill and agreed to sundry amendments; they then rose and reported the same to the house.

The bill being further amended, it was ordered that it lie on the Table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill "to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army on Continental establishment—to obtain titles to certain lands on the North-West of the River Ohio—between the big Miami and Scioto.

The committee reported the bill without amendments: And it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to ascertain the fees and perquisites to which the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States shall be entitled—some progress was made in the discussion, when the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have passed an act to amend the act for the establishing and support of Light Houses, Beacons and public Piers.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 20.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee reported, that the three following enrolled bills had been examined, and found correct, viz. An Act to provide for holding treaties and to establish peace with certain Indian tribes therein mentioned. An Act to amend the Act for the establishing and supporting light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army, on Continental Establishments to obtain titles to lands in the territory North West of the Ohio, was brought in engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing, that the Act imposing duties on tonnage; and the Act to provide for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchants' service, both of which originated in the house, had received his assent.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish the fees and perquisites of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States, in foreign parts.

On motion of Mr. Madison a proviso was added, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint one or more consuls on the coast of Barbary at a salary of 2000 dollars per annum.

The committee having finished the discussion of the bill, and agreed to sundry amendments rose and reported the same.

These were taken into consideration by the House, and the bill further amended; it was then ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow—several petitions were read and referred.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

The engrossed bill respecting consuls, was read the third time and passed.

A petition of John Tucker, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, was read, praying to be repaid certain sums he had advanced to procure seals for the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee of conference on the subject of the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, reported certain amendments that it would be proper to make in the said bill; the house took the report into consideration, and agreed to the same, with a small alteration.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had passed the funding bill with sundry amendments the amendments were made the order of the day to-morrow.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 22.

A bill for registering ships or vessels: to regulate the coasting trade; vessels employed in the fisheries and for other purposes, was brought in by Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to amend the laws, read and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Gerry of the committee of conference on the disagreement between the two houses respecting the post-office bill—brought in a report which was read.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the unappropriated lands of the United States in the Western territory, was read—this report contains a system for the future disposal of that property, and was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States informing the House, that an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—an act for holding a treaty or treaties of peace, with certain Indian tribes, and an act to amend an act for establishing and supporting light-houses beacons, buoys and public piers, all of which originated in the House had received his assent.

The report of the committee of conference on the post office bill was taken into consideration.

The first amendment of the Senate, the committee on the part of the House did not agree to. This amendment was to invest the Post-Master-General with the power to establish the cross post roads.—Mr. Hartley moved that the House should adhere to their disagreement; this was seconded by Mr. Bloodworth.

A considerable debate ensued on this motion, which was finally carried in the affirmative, the ayes and noes being as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Mathews, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White.—35.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Lawrance, Leonard, Partridge, Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Smith, (M.) Smith (S.C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.—20.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to the funding bill, and made some progress therein.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 23.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Funding Bill.

On Motion of Mr. Gerry, the interest on Indents was raised from three to four per cent. pr. ann.

The term of "ten years," the period at which one third of the principal was proposed to be funded, was altered to seven years. These with the rate of redemption, at 8 dollars pr. ann. on account of principal and interest, which the Senate proposed should be at 7 dolls. pr. ann. were all the alterations made by the house this day.

On the proposition for the assumption of the State debts, being read, Mr. Jackson moved that the house should disagree to the amendment.—Mr. Jackson enforced his motion with a lengthy speech—and was replied to by Mr. Smith, (S.C.) and Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Gerry made a few remarks—and then the house adjourned without a decision—till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

From the VIRGINIA CHRONICLE.

Mr. DAVIS,

THIS with infinite pleasure I can inform the public, through the medium of your useful paper, that a few days ago, I saw a certificate which was addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, by Messrs. Arthur Campbell, R. Sayers, and W. Montgomery—Those gentlemen being pretty generally known, and, as individuals, totally disinterested in the Lead Mines, now worked by Messrs. Stephen and Moses Austin, their assurances I have no doubt may be fully relied on—The certificate bears date the 23d June, 1790, and is to this effect—"That at the request of Mr. Stephen Austin, they have viewed the works, and do certify that there are between fifty and sixty men employed as miners, artificers and laborers; that there are seven pits sunk of about seventy feet in depth, which are so productive that from six to eight tons of ore may be raised in a day;—that the appearances give confidence to conclude, that the body of ore that may be found in the hill is inexhaustible;—The present furnace will melt above one and a half tons of lead daily;—That there are materials for a new furnace now in such forwardness, that it may be fit for use in less than two months—and they conclude from those beginnings, and from the activity and professions of the owners, they believe, that with a small encouragement from the general government, so as to compensate in some degree for the distant inland carriage, that there will be produced and manufactured, in the course of the ensuing year, sufficient for the consumption of the United States."

From the above there can remain no doubt, but that the gentlemen who are carrying on this business, will, with proper encouragement, be able in a very short time to fulfil the confident expectations of those gentlemen, by furnishing as much lead as can be wanted within the United States.—The manufactory established within the city of Richmond for making sheet lead and drop shot, is large, thought to be well constructed, and is worked with spirit.—A cover to the roof of the capitol is now completing by sheet lead, made at this work, and, I am told by judges, will bear a comparison with any from Europe.—The drop shot is equal, if not superior to most made in the old countries; indeed, there is nothing wonderful in this, when we observe that, capital workmen, in both those branches, have been procured; and that the lead is superior in quality, to any yet discovered in Europe. Whether we reflect on the numerous uses to which this metal is applied in times of peace, and without which, in its various modifications, immense labor and inconveniences must arise—or the indispensable necessity for it in times of war, and the great obligation incumbent on every nation to be independent, if possible in this article; must not every American feel an inward glow of satisfaction on finding the certainty of this valuable metal being at all times and in all situations at the command of his country? and is not great merit to be given, as well as encouragement due to those gentlemen who have so boldly ventured in a business heretofore tried by several, but persevered in by none, long enough to afford the pleasing prospect now in view, the inexhaustible body of lead in those mines?—Surely my fellow citizens from one end of the United States to the other, will feel a peculiar happiness in this communication, and see the necessity of giving proper encouragement to this useful yet infant and expensive undertaking, in which great sums have been and must continue to be laid out, before any adequate returns can be expected, especially

as those mines are situated so far inland and in a mountainous country.

Does not patriotism call aloud to the purchasers of bar, or manufactured lead, to give a preference to the production of our own country, to that of another?

Submission is made, and that with great deference too, to the rulers of our general government, whether such a duty should not be laid on imported lead as will ensure to the American production a ready sale; or such a bounty offered to the manufacturers of this useful and necessary article for a certain time as will operate sufficient encouragement, as they in their wisdom shall deem most meet and proper?—by either mode I humbly conceive great sums may be saved, and great security given to these United States.

A Friend to American Productions and Manufactures.

NEW-YORK.

The following Bill has been reported by a committee appointed for the purpose; after being read in the House, it was ordered to be printed—and it is understood that it shall be laid over to the next session in order that the public sentiment may be obtained on the subject.

A BILL more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform Militia throughout 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 the militia of the United States shall consist of each and every free able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who are or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of fifty years (except as herein after excepted) who shall severally and respectively be enrolled by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within months after passing of this act: And it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enroll every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrolment by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved: That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall within months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock of a bore not smaller than seventeen balls to the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball, two spare flints and a knapsack; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service as is herein after directed, except that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack: That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and esponton.

Sec. 2. **And be it further enacted,** That the Vice-President of the United States, the members of Congress, with their several officers and servants attending either House; the officers, judicial and executive, of the general government; the Lieutenant governor and executive council of the respective States; the members of the legislatures of the respective States, with their officers and servants attending their several houses; all judicial and executive officers of each State: all persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms; all ministers of religion, actually having the charge of a church or congregation; all principals, professors, and other teachers of, together with the students in universities, colleges and academies; every school master actually having the charge of a school; all post officers and stage drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; one miller to every grist-mill; and commissioned officers who heretofore served in the continental army, and all mariners actually engaged in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, together with such other persons who may be excepted by any law hereafter to be passed by the legislature of any particular State, shall be, and are hereby excepted out of this act, and exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of fifty years.

Sec. 3. **And be it further enacted,** That the governor, or commander in chief of the militia of the respective States for the time being, shall within one year from the passing of this act, by general orders, arrange the whole militia under his command into divisions as nearly equal as conveniently may be, and those divisions into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies: That each division, brigade and regiment in the State, shall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field or in service in the State, each division, brigade and regiment shall respectively take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank: That each brigade, if practicable, shall consist of at least four regiments; each regiment of at least two battalions; each battalion of five companies if practicable; and each company of sixty four men: That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States as follows: To each division, one major-general, and two aids de camp with the rank of majors; to each brigade, one brigadier general, with one brigade inspector, to serve also as a brigade major, with the rank of major; to each regiment one lieutenant-colonel commandant and to each battalion one major; to each company, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fife or bugle horn; that to each regiment there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, and one quarter master, to rank as lieutenants, one paymaster, one surgeon and one surgeon's mate, one serjeant-major, one drum-major and one fife major.

Sec. 4. **And be it further enacted,** That in order to promote military knowledge among the citizens of the United States in their youth, and for the purpose of furnishing the means of immediate defence in case of invasion or insurrection, the citizens of the United States forming the militia thereof as aforesaid, and who shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of twenty five years, shall be separately enrolled by the captain or other commanding officer of the company, and officered by the State, and formed into distinct companies by themselves in like manner as is herein before directed, which companies shall form the light infantry or rifleman of each battalion or regiment: That to each brigade there shall be at least one company of artillery, and one troop of horse. The officers of each company of artillery shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer and one fife. The officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fuce, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private or matross shall furnish himself at his own expence with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. The officers of each troop of horse shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves, at their own expence, with good horses, of at least fourteen hands high, and to be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bear skin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself, at his own expence, with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands high, a good saddle, bridle, housings, holsters, and a breast plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander in chief of the State, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals to be furnished

at their own expence, the colour and fashion of which to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

Sec. 5. **And be it further enacted,** That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with state and regimental colours, at the expence of the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife at the expence of the commissioned officers of the company, until they can be reimbursed by the fines and forfeitures herein after mentioned.

Sec. 6. **And be it further enacted,** That each company of the militia of the United States, who shall form the light infantry, or rifle companies, the artillery and troops of horse as aforesaid, shall rendezvous four times in every year, in companies, for the purpose of training, disciplining and improving in martial exercises; and twice in every year in regiment or battalion, as the commanding officer of the brigade shall direct: And all other companies of said militia shall rendezvous twice in every year, in companies, and twice in every year in regiment or battalion, as aforesaid. The times and places of rendezvous to be appointed by the laws of each State, or the commander in chief thereof, in such manner that the field and staff officers may have an opportunity of attending the several companies exercising in detail, in order to introduce uniformity in the manoeuvres and discipline of the regiment.

Sec. 7. **And be it further enacted,** That in order to prevent any injury arising from drawing off the workmen at certain works and manufactories hereafter named, to attend the several days of rendezvous as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the commander in chief of each State to appoint proper officers at all furnaces for manufacturing of iron, and all works for manufacturing of glass, if any such shall be within the State, whose duty it shall be to form the workmen, manufacturers, and laborers belonging thereto, into a company or companies, in manner aforesaid, or as nearly thereto as circumstances will admit, and to train, exercise and discipline them in manner directed by law, excepting as to the place, which shall always be at the works or manufactories, and excepting the meetings in regiment or battalion, in lieu of which they shall meet in companies at the said works and manufactories, in manner aforesaid. And the said workmen, manufacturers and laborers, shall be excused from all other militia duty, except in times of invasion or insurrection.

Sec. 8. **And be it further enacted,** That there shall be an adjutant-general appointed for each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander in chief of the State to the several corps—to attend all public reviews, when the commander in chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof—to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution, and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act—to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made—to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline, all which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith: From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander in chief of the State: And the said adjutant-general shall have the rank of a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. And there shall also be appointed in each State a commissary of military stores; who shall have the rank of a major in the militia, with as many deputies as the State shall by law direct, whose duty it shall be to take the charge and keeping of all the ordnance and military stores of the State, subject to such orders and instructions, in the execution of his and their duty, as he or they shall from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the State, or other superior officer.

Sec. 9. **And be it further enacted,** That all officers who shall be appointed and commissioned to any of the offices as aforesaid, shall within ten days after notice of such appointment or commission, report their acceptance of such office to the commanding officer of the regiment or brigade; on failure whereof, such neglect shall be considered as a refusal; and the said commanding officer shall within ten days hereafter report the same, to the commanding officer of the division or brigade, who shall from time to time report the same with all vacancies that may happen, to the adjutant-general, for the information of the commander in chief of the State.

Sec. 10. **And be it further enacted,** That every commissioned officer who shall be convicted by a general court-martial, of having refused or neglected to perform, or of having acted contrary to any of the duties of his office, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence, at the discretion of the court, either by fine or removal from his office: *Provided,* That no fine for the first offence, shall exceed dollars; and for any subsequent offence

dollars; which fines shall be levied and collected by warrant under the hand and seal of the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, directed to any serjeant of the regiment or battalion to which the offender may belong, in like manner as the fines hereafter mentioned to be recovered of non-commissioned officers and privates, for neglect or refusal of duty, are directed to be levied and collected. That the commanding officers of divisions and brigades may order courts martial for the trial of offences within his division or brigade, the members of which shall be warned for that duty by the brigade-major, who shall keep a roster for that purpose. That the proceedings and sentence of every court martial, by which any officer shall be removed from office, shall be in writing, signed by the president thereof; and shall by the president be delivered to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him transmitted to the commander in chief of the State, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders: And that all other proceedings and sentences of brigade courts martial, shall be delivered by the president thereof to the commanding officer of the brigade, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders. That all courts martial for the trial of general officers, shall be ordered by the commander in chief of the State, and composed of general and field officers, who shall be warned to that duty by the adjutant-general of the State, from a roster to be by him kept for that purpose. That the proceedings and sentences of such courts shall be transmitted by the presidents thereof to the commander in chief, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders: *Provided,* That no sentence of a court-martial on a general officer, shall extend further than a removal from office. That all general courts-martial shall consist of at least nine commissioned officers, who shall appoint their judge advocate, who is hereby authorized, and required to administer an oath to each member of the court, which they are hereby enjoined severally to take before they proceed on business, to the following effect: "You do swear that you will well and truly try and determine according to evidence, the matter depending between the State and the prisoner or prisoners now to be tried—That you will not divulge the sentence of the court, until the same shall be approved or disapproved pursuant to law; neither will you upon any account at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required by a due course of law." And the president of the said court-martial is hereby authorized and required thereupon to administer an oath to the judge advocate, which he is hereby enjoined to take before he proceeds farther on business, to the following effect: "You do swear that you will not on any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required in a due course of law; and that you will not divulge the sentence of this court, until the same shall be approved or disapproved according to law; and that you will well and truly do the duty of a judge-advocate in this court impartially and uprightly, according to the best of your abilities."

Sec. 11. **And be it further enacted,** That every non-commissioned officer or private, not necessarily absent from the county or town, who shall neglect to appear, when warned pursuant to law, at a company meeting or rendezvous, not having a sufficient excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents; and for appearing at such meeting or rendezvous without his arms, ammunition and accoutrements, as directed

by this act, shall pay the sum of twenty-five cents; and for the first offence at a regimental or battalion meeting or rendezvous, for the first offence aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred cents, and for the last offence the sum of fifty cents. And in case of any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty while under arms or in actual service, he shall forfeit and pay such sum as shall be directed by the major voice of the officers of the company, battalion or regiment, provided the same shall not in any case amount to more than

and that all fines arising from offences in company only shall be adjudged and imposed by the commissioned officers of the company, or the major part of them, and all fines to arise from offences in battalion or regiment with respect to the non-commissioned officers and privates, shall be adjudged and imposed by the field officers of the battalion or regiment, all which fines shall be levied with costs, not exceeding

cents, by warrant from the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or company, as the case may be, directed to one or more serjeants, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chatties: And in case any defaulter shall be under age, and live with his father or mother, or shall be an apprentice or hired servant, the father or mother, master or mistress, as the case may be, shall be liable to pay the said fines with costs, and in default of payment when demanded, the said serjeant or serjeants, shall levy the same upon the goods and chatties of such father or mother, master or mistress—such fines when recovered to be paid over by the serjeant or serjeants to the officer granting such warrant.

Sec. 12. **And be it further enacted,** That all fines herein before mentioned, shall be paid by the officer issuing said warrant to and for the purpose, in the first instance for providing colours and music to and for the use of the companies of light infantry, rifle men, artillery and troops of horse; and the surplus that may remain, to be applied to the like use for the residue of the militia aforesaid; and when the said fines shall arise to a larger sum than is necessary for the said uses, the remainder shall be applied to the purchasing of arms and accoutrements for the light infantry and rifle companies.

Sec. 13. **And be it further enacted,** That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade, bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

Sec. 14. **And be it further enacted,** That the commander in chief of the State, shall on the requisition of the President of the United States, authorized thereto by the express acts of Congress, order out any proportion of the militia of the State so required as aforesaid, to march to any part of the United States for the protection or defence of the same, provided that they be not compelled to continue on duty out of the State without their consent, for a longer time than months at any one time: That while in actual service, in consequence of being so called out, they shall receive the same pay and rations, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as the troops of the United States of America.

Sec. 15. **And be it further enacted,** That if any person belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into service as aforesaid, be wounded or disabled while in actual service in opposing or suppressing any invasion or insurrection, or in fighting against any of the enemies of the United States, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expence, without having regard to the rank such person may hold.

Sec. 16. **And be it further enacted,** That every person of the age of eighteen years and under fifty years, who are exempted from personal service in the militia as aforesaid, by the second section of this act (except all ministers of religion actually having the charge of a church or congregation; all principals, professors and other teachers of, together with the students in, universities, colleges and academies; all school-masters actually having the charge of a school, and all mariners employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States as aforesaid) shall pay an annual tax of two dollars into the public treasury of the United States, to be applied towards the support of the civil government thereof, and to be collected in the following manner: The commissioner of the treasury in each State, shall appoint a responsible person in every county or township in the State, as collector of the said tax, to whom the commanding officer of each battalion shall cause returns to be made of the names of all the exempts by virtue of the said second section of this act, within the bounds of his battalion, except as before excepted. That thereupon each of said exempts being notified thereof by the said collector shall on the month of may in every year, pay to the said collector the said two dollars; and in case of failure therein, the collector shall within two weeks thereafter, return the names of the defaulters to the commanding officer of the battalion, who shall thereupon cause them to be enrolled, and they shall thereafter be liable to do militia duty in like manner as other citizens not exempted by this act, until the full arrears of the said tax shall be paid into the treasury of the United States. And the said collector shall, within one month after the receipt of the said tax, pay the same to the said commissioner, who shall account therefor with the treasury of the United States in like manner and under the same penalties and forfeitures as he accounts for other public monies by him received; for all which services the said collector shall be entitled to retain the compensation of two and an half per centum on all the monies collected by him as aforesaid. And in case the said collector should neglect or refuse to pay over the said monies received by him as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to the said commissioner, within the time limited as aforesaid, the said collector shall forfeit and pay to the use of the United States, a sum of money equal to double the amount of the said taxes, or so much of them as shall remain unpaid; to be recovered by the said collector in his own name, with costs of suit, by action of debt or otherwise, in any court wherein the same shall be cognizable. And the secretary of the treasury shall cause an annual return of all the monies received on the said tax, to be laid before Congress, at their first session in every year.

Sec. 17. **And be it further enacted,** That each State shall be formed into a district or districts in such a manner as the legislature thereof shall by law direct. And that there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, an inspector for each district, who shall be a citizen of the State to which such district belongs; provided their number shall not exceed—one for New-Hampshire, two for Massachusetts, one for Rhode-Island, one for Connecticut, one for New-York, one for New-Jersey, two for Pennsylvania, one for Delaware, one for Maryland, three for Virginia, two for North-Carolina, one for South-Carolina, and one for Georgia. And the duty of such inspector shall be to attend the regimental or battalion meetings of the militia on their several parades, during the time of their being under arms pursuant to this act, at least once in every year, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manoeuvres, and introduce a system of military discipline throughout the district, agreeably to law and such orders as he shall from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the State; to furnish the forms of the returns that may be required, and explain the principles on which they shall be made; to make returns to the President of the United States, at least once in every year, of the militia of the State, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which in his judgment may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; a duplicate of such return and report he shall also transmit to the commander in chief of the State. And the said inspectors shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel, and shall respectively receive from the treasury of the United States, as a full compensation for all their services, the sum of dollars per annum.

From the NORWICH PACKET.

A LADY not far from this town, asked her girl Betsey the cause of her dejection. Why ma'am (replied the girl) I now despair of ever going to Providence in the stage to see my mother, for Jacob tells me he over heard Mr. Brown say that the stage-coach-

are to have £5. a mile for carrying the public males and they indeed may afford to give it and make money into the bargain, for Jacob says they have six dollars for every four hours work, and every body says they have as much work as they can turn their hands to, so that if they are as industrious as I am they can make twenty dollars a day. But stop Betsey (says the mistress, smiling) what are you talking about? what have the public mails to do with private passengers? Why dear ma'am (interrupted Betsey) if they have £5. a mile for carrying the public mails, or Congress men, or whatever you call them; I suppose they will have at least half that for carrying private males or common females, and that will cost me more money to get to Providence than I can earn in my whole life.—I wish the public males would do something for poor girls as well as for themselves and every body else; for my part I should be glad to partake of the crumbs which fall from their table. They have committees, or chief cooks to contrive bills of fare, and they make rich provision for themselves and friends every day and order the whole to lie on the table.—Jacob says he saw a bill of fare last summer as long as his arm containing every good thing to eat and to drink that the world affords, and all cented up to the life like a French frigate, and the more was ordered to lie on the table.—I dare say the public males will have the first cut of every thing, and the last glass of wine. I wish they would give me a hundred dollars a year for sweeping the grand Hall, and I should think it would be a grand Hall, indeed for a poor girl tho' the work would be ten times as hard as it is to keep the door, and not half the wages neither.—Indeed I don't see why a girl could not keep the door, with good strong hinges, as well as a man; Jacob says the public males have pointed girls for tidy-waters at New-York, and they give good satisfaction, but for my part I am tired of hoping, and hoping, and building castles in the air; the public males made a great rout because Rhode-Island made money, and tender laws, but they make money and tender laws for themselves, and I don't care how tender they be if other folks can be benefited by them, and all fare alike—but Jacob says how they are agoing to Philadelphia to see the plays acted.—Pray Betsey stop your non-sense, and wind up the Jack.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

MR. GREENLEAF,
THE true reason of the removal of Congress from this city will be explained to the people in the course of a very few days. To the lasting disgrace of the majority in both houses it will be seen, that the Pennsylvania and Potowmac interests have been purchased with twenty one and an half millions of dollars, and that the good people of this state will have to pay about one eighth part of that enormous assumption, merely to remove Congress from their capital.

The debates upon the funding bill, as sent down by the Senate, will be well worth the attention of the citizens: It will be curious to see all the reasoning against the assumption done away; even the powers of Mr. M——n are to be silent on the subject, but to preserve a consistency of character, he must vote against it, his mouth is to be shut, his silent negative is to satisfy his new friends, and he is to prove "that every man may be purchased, if his price is offered;" his price is the Potowmac; he has accepted, and, no doubt, he is a man of too much honor not to perform his part of the bargain. What inducement the members of this state can have to agree to the assumption are yet to be accounted for. Has the state any interest in such a measure? Has she not already paid greatest part of her debt, and is the assumption to be agreed to, merely for the pleasure of paying over again? The people must, and will expect that their representatives will take so much care of their interests, as to use their endeavors to prevent the success of those disgraceful bargains. It is evident, that the present mode of bringing forward the assumption is to force the real friends of public credit into the measure, lest the interest of the union should suffer by a longer delay in funding the real debts of the United States.

If the assumption is a proper measure, why forever bring it forward with something else. Is it of such a nature that it cannot stand on its own merits, or has it so little merit of its own, that it must, of necessity, be introduced into the world in other company?

From the former proceedings upon this subject, we might have expected, that nothing more would have been said about assumption. But no sooner had the reference bill passed, than it is again brought forward. The M——n and gentlemen, who live near the Potowmack, are now, by contract, to vote for it, I say by contract, and I defy them to shew any other reason for an alteration in their conduct, I would not suppose that they have speculated in state debts, and that motives, arising from those speculations, could influence their conduct. It would be an ungrateful supposition, especially as other causes are at hand. One thing is evident, that the interests of their state is not with the assumption.
B. K.
July 22, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 22.

"A brig has arrived in 25 days from Jamaica, the Captain of which says, that the day before he left it, a Schooner had arrived in 35 days from Liverpool, which brings an account that the Court of Spain justified the conduct of the Spanish shipping in Nootka Sound, and that she obtained the exclusive right to those seas; that with respect to restitution, it would be taken into further consideration. In consequence whereof Admiral Howe, with 30 sail of the line, was ordered to cruise in the Channel.—Admiral Hood, with 12 sail, was ordered to the Jamaica station, and a fleet of transports, with 10,000 troops on board, were ordered to some other destination, but where, it was not known. A gen-

tleman on board the Jamaica brig says that the account was credited in Jamaica, and that it caused great confusion and speculation there."

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, after making a small amendment to the proposition of the Senate for the Assumption of the state debts, the question was taken to concur, and passed by a majority of six.

On Sunday evening, the 25th instant, departed this life at his seat near Elizabeth town in New Jersey, after a tedious illness of several months his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, Governor of the State of New-Jersey; a station in which his exalted merit and services had continued him since the first year of the Revolution. It would be impracticable, in the narrow limits of a newspaper paragraph, to attempt delineating, with any degree of justice, the character of this truly worthy and amiable man, in whose death, tho' at an advanced period, America bewails the loss of one of her most distinguished patriots as well as men of brilliant and lively native genius.—Born and educated in this country, his whole life was a constant succession of the most important services to mankind. In every public department to which this gentleman was called to display his great abilities, his integrity was ever eminently conspicuous. In the present melancholy catastrophe New-Jersey sincerely regrets the death of her venerable and highly respected governor, and an amiable and respectable family have to lament a loss which to them, as well as to the public in general, may be considered as irretrievable.

By several vessels which arrived in this port yesterday from Britain and Ireland, we have the accounts of a war between England and Spain further confirmed; Portugal it is said takes the side of her Spanish neighbor.

SALEM, July 27.

Last Sunday, Capt. Wallis arrived here in 42 days from Corunna in Spain. When he sailed, all talk of, and preparation for, a war with England had subsided, a compromise having taken place between the two powers.

BOSTON, July 29.

We are informed that Samuel Hadlo k, the prisoner under sentence of Death at Fownborough, in the County of Lincoln, for the murder of Eliab Littlefield Gott, as mentioned in our last, has broken goal and made his escape.

Wrentham, July 26, 1790.

Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, P. M. there was experienced in this town, as severe a storm of hail accompanied with thunder and lightning, as ever was known here by the oldest man living. The cloud arose from the west, and advanced rapidly—spreading itself in width about one mile and an half, and destroyed in its progression whole fields of corn, gardens, and almost every kind of green herbage. Fruit trees suffered much. Those windows which were in its course, facing the west, had most of their glass broken. Even the birds of the air could not find a shelter from the inclement gust; for many were found dead after the storm. Some of the hail stones were two inches in diameter. The extent of damage done, from west to east, we cannot at present ascertain. Indeed the storm, with the rattling of hail-stones, the bursting of windows, the flashing of lightning with an incessant peal of thunder, carrying before it destruction and death, was a scene truly astonishing, and which added horror to the darkness of the day.

NEW LONDON, July 30.

A light shock of an earthquake was felt in this and the neighbouring towns, on Sunday morning last, about thirty minutes past five o'clock.

A ship of 600 tons burthen, is now building at Providence, designed for the East-India trade.

From a London paper of May 8.

The wandering Jew, who is said to have lived ever since our Savior's day, and to be condemned to live until his second coming has, we are told, made his appearance lately at Aleppo.

This person, or some impostor pretending to be him, has appeared in various places, and at various times: and is particularly spoken of, and particularly described in some of Mr. Addison's Spectators.

MIDDLETOWN, July 31.

On Wednesday last Noah Earns was arraigned before the Hon. Superior Court, sitting in this City, for Burglary, to which he plead Guilty, and was sentenced to receive 40 stripes, and six months imprisonment: On Thursday he took the former on his yearly Back, and marched to Haddam to receive the latter.

Middletown, Lord's-Days, July 25, 1790.

About five o'clock this morning a noise was heard that seemed to pass over this City, which is thought to have come from a North-westerly direction and proceeded to a South-westerly one. The noise was equal to loud, heavy thunder, and the commotion occasioned by it very sensible in the shaking of houses, but no damage was done. The Tuesday preceding, about six or seven miles to the southward of this place, a similar but heavier noise was heard, attended with the like commotion. The noise and commotion is supposed to have been occasioned either by an earthquake, or the explosion of a meteor when passing nearest to the earth. If they were heard and felt in several different places and gentlemen from different parts would publish their particular observations, a reasonable satisfaction might be obtained of the proper cause; and doubtless most readers of Newspapers would be much pleased with the accounts, and none in the least dissatisfied.

HARTFORD, August 2.

On Monday last, the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by the cry of Fire.—The house occupied by Mr. Luke Diggins, on the River Bank near the great Bridge, was discovered to be on fire, on the lower part of the roof next the river: It was exceedingly difficult, for some time, by any means, to get water to it; but by the spirited exertions of some of our citizens, a part of the roof was knocked off, by which means the Engines were brought to play directly into the flames, which were in a very short time extinguished, and no very considerable damage done.

From a Correspondent.

Few writings of the present day deserve more attention than a publication in the Gazette of the United States, entitled, "Discourses on Davila." The writer I know not, but whoever he is, he is deeply versed in a knowledge of the human heart and the science of governing. Fully acquainted with the history of nations, he has developed the springs of movement in political machines. Unlike some noisy demagogues, who pretend that jealousy is essential to

freedom, and that the half formed opinions and local prejudices of every constituent in the woods, must be consulted by representatives in all their proceedings, the writer maintains that men are all under the certain principles, which will war with each other and produce discord, unless they are counteracted by a proper balance of powers in government and by a vigorous executive. Some men love to bawl about freedom, even in the streets and on the house top, but they are usually the most fond of power who make the greatest outcry about tyranny. Fame, interest, ambition, these are the springs that must be touched by government; and however we may declaim against titles, titles of office have an excellent effect upon governors and governed. The best informed men on earth, as a people, are governed more by imagination than by reason.

Last Monday, the only child of the Rev. JOHN WILLARD of Meriden, in Wallingford, nearly two years old, fell into a kettle of hot water, and was scalded to that degree that it died early on Wednesday morning.

K T is received.—The two dollars mentioned, in a Note, as being sent, have not come to hand.—If the Author will subscribe his real name to the piece, it will be published gratis.—As Col. M. Gillivray, Tuskenah, Hamatah, Chickwochly, &c. &c. Indian Chiefs, are now at Congress, for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace, it is to be hoped that the Indian method of fighting will soon be exploded.

MARINE LIST,
Kept by THOMAS ALLEN, at the CITY COFFEE HOUSE, NEW-LONDON.

Thursday, July 22. Pleasant, serene morning, wind W. S. W. Arrived, Sloop Eliza, Goodwin, from Virginia. Packet Lady Washington, Culver, from New-York, in whom came passenger Dr. Culpepper, of Demerary. Sloop Olive, Turner, from Cape-Francois and Turks Island in 19 days.

Capt. Turner spoke Sloop Prosperity, J. Williams, from this port, bound to Cape-Francois, all well, off Turks-Island. Friday, 23. Hazy, sultry warm morning, calm—meridian light breeze S. W.

Arrived, Schooner Patty, A. Burnham, from Turks-Island. Packet Venus, Christopher Vail, from Rhode-Island. Saturday, 24. Foggy morning, sultry hot, light wind S. E. rain at midnight.

Sailed, Packet Juno, R. Niles, for New-York. Sunday, 25. Hazy, sultry morning, light wind S. S. W. thunder, lightning and rain—6 P. M. clears off, wind N. W. fresh breeze. Sailed at 7 P. M. Sloop Hope, John Hodson, for Barbadoes; Sloop Polly, Benj. Coit, for Cape-Francois.

Monday, 26. Pleasant, serene, cool morning, wind N. W. Sailed, Ship Josephus, H. Freeman, for Demerary. Schooner George Washington, Deming, for St. Eustatia, in whom went Mr. James Glover, of Norwich, merchant. Sloop Polly, William Latimer, for St. Eustatia.

Schooner Elizabeth, John Webb, for Demerary. Arrived, Schooner Sukey, Christo. Dethon, from New-York. Sailed, Sloop Lark, belonging to Rocky Hill, on a tour of pleasure, for Long-Island, with ladies and gentlemen.—O the sweet days of ease, and nights of pleasure! Tuesday, 27. Pleasant, hazy morning, wind W. S. W.—meridian N. rain and thunder.

Arrived, Brig Betsey, Ezra Caulkins, from Port-au-Prince, in 18 days; left there, Brig Charlotte, D. Dethon, belonging to New-York.

Sloop, name unknown, Capt. Somebody, ditto. Schooner Nabby, E. Coit, Norwich. Brig Sally, Rice, Middletown. Brig —, W. West, Portland.

Brig Ceres, Long, Salem. Sloop Marian, —, failed from thence 4th inst. for Turks-Island; belonging to Middletown.

Capt. Caulkins, off Watkins-Island, spoke Sloop —, Storef, from Port-au-Prince, bound to New-Haven. Do. Sloop —, Huntington, do. bound to Rhode-Island.

Also, in lat. 34. N. lon. 72. 30. W. spoke Brig Minerva, Wm. Morgan, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica. Arrived, Brig Hope, Pitkin, from Turks-Island, in 15 days, who on 24th inst. spoke schooner Rosanna, from Boston, bound to Baltimore, in lat. 38. 40. lon. 71. blowing fresh at W. N. W. Sailed over the Platform, Schooner Peggy, Wait, for Port-au-Prince.

Wednesday, 28. Equally morning, wind W. S. W. Arrived, Sloop Polly, Curtis, from St. Eustatia and St. Martin's, in 17 days.

Left at St. Eustatia, Sloop Nancy, Norcutt, belonging to Wethersfield. At St. Martin's. Sloop —, Commodore Clark, } All belonging to Derby. Sloop —, Whitney, } Sloop —, Curtis, }

Capt. Curtis, in lat. 35. 30. long. 70. 30. saw a vessel bottom upwards, which appeared to be between 50 and 60 feet keel, clean pitch bottom; could not discover whether ship, brig or sloop.

On 2th cur. spoke Brig Betsey, Bright, from South Sea, bound to New York, in lat. 39. and long. 71. all well. Touched in here, Schooner —, from Boston, with gentlemen passengers, bound to North-Carolina, via New York.

Arrived here, Sloop Nancy, Norcutt, from St. Eustatia and St. Martin's, 14 days. Arrived at St. Eustatia, Schooner Nancy, Wright, belonging to Wethersfield.

Left at St. Martin's, Brig Rebecca, Little, to New-Haven.

FOR SALE BY

Reuben Smith, & Co.

A LARGE quantity of Best English, Dry, White and Red Lead—and a variety of other paints as low as can be obtained from any part of America.—Seven or eight tons Red Wood, very low.—Carolina Indigo of different kinds by the Cask, Cwt. or less.—Best Spanish float Indigo.—Dying Stuffs in general.—An assortment of Drugs and Medicines, and a variety of Books—Best Leaf Gold, Groceries, &c. &c. on as reasonable terms as can be purchased, Hartford, August 2, 1790.

CASH paid for Rie, Oats, Corn and Buckwheat, at the Store of JOHN CALDWELL, at the River, if delivered immediately.

WANTED, by said Caldwell, Butter in firkins, a few tons good pressed hay and a number of likely Horses for Shipping.

For Sale, Anchors of all sizes, and a quantity Nail Rods. Hartford, Aug. 2, 1790.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.
On the ANNIVERSARY of the INDEPENDENCE
of the UNITED STATES, 1790.

LET the poets of Europe write odes on the king,
Or their musical notes raise so high,
The birth day of Freedom we ever will sing,
And rejoice on the Fourth of July.
No proud haughty monarch can here bear the sway,
Since tyranny now we defy;
Fair liberty ulthurs this joyful glad day,
And proclaims 'tis the Fourth of July.
May Columbians, united, preserve and protect
The blessings on which they rely,
Nor with shameful indifference ever neglect
To remember the Fourth of July.
This day, be it sacred to freedom and peace,
Festivity, friendship and joy;
May our land in prosperity ever increase,
And be blest'd on the Fourth of July.

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, to examine and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the estate of Mr. *Asa Huntington* late of Mansfield, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the date hereof is allowed by said Court of Probate for that purpose. The subscribers will attend said business, at the house of *Elijah Turner* in said Mansfield, on the first Mondays of September and October next, at one o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed, unless properly attested.
BRADFORD NEWCOMB, } Commis-
ELIJAH TURNER, } sioners.
Mansfield, June 22, 1790.

WANTED, in a small genteel Family, a young woman who can be well recommended—Such an one can have good wages—Enquire of the Printer. July 26, 1790.

The hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, having allowed Nine months from the date hereof for the Creditors to the estate of Mr. *Noah Chapin*, late of Somers, deceased. All persons having claims on said estate, are not tied to exhibit them properly attested within said time, or they cannot be allowed.
MARY CHAPIN, } Admini-
JESSE CADY, } strators.
Somers, June 3, 1790.

JAMES STEEL,

Has just received A GENERAL assortment of English and India Goods, which he is now selling at his Store in Ellington on the most reasonable terms for Cash—almost every kind of produce, or good Credit.
N.B. Among the above articles, are German Steel, Window Glass, Left Bohea Tea—Crockery Ware, &c. &c.
July 26, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Strayed from the Subscriber on or about the 22d of June last, a very dark brown Mare, six or seven years old, about fourteen hands high, well set, of the Dutch kind, prett good neck, a natural trotter, has a full eye, and small nostril, is bad to catch and unruly.—Whoever will return the mare or give me notice, shall be well rewarded.
HENRY CHAMPEON, ad.
Colchester, July 21, 1790.

Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
To be Sold by
Jacob Ogden.
Hartford, July 1790.

Nails and Brads of various sizes, manufactured by CHARLES MERRILL, eight rods west of the Great Bridge—viz. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 24d. Nails—3, 4, 6, 8d. Brads, which he will sell by large or small quantities, as cheap as at any Store in this State.
Hartford, May 10, 1790.

New Goods,

[WITHOUT EXCISE.]

JACOB OGDEN,

Has just received at his Store in Hartford, a general assortment of English Goods, among which are—
A elegant assortment of Chintzes, and Calicoes, Fancy Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c.—which they may rest assured shall be sold for pay in hand, as cheap as at any Store in the State.
July 19, 1790.

PROPOSALS, FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW PUBLICATION, ENTITLED, THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY'S ASSISTANT:

PARTLY ORIGINAL, BUT CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM THE WORKS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MODERN AUTHORS:
CALCULATED,
TO INSTRUCT YOUTH in the Principles of VIRTUE, PUDENCE and POLITENESS:
IN FIVE PARTS, viz.
MISCELLANY,
GEOGRAPHY,
NATURAL HISTORY,
FLOUCTION, and
POETRY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A SHORT BUT COMPLETE SYSTEM OF
ARITHMETIC,

(Wherein the FEDERAL MONEY is rendered easy to the meanest Capacity.)

Illustrated by a number of Examples in Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic.—Appointed into small Sections, for the convenience of Schools.

By DONALD FRAZER, School-Master, New-York.

CONDITIONS.

1. This Work will be printed on good paper, and new Types.
2. As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers appear, to defray the expence, it will immediately be put to the Press.
3. This Volume will contain upwards of 150 pages. Price to Subscribers, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents, or half an English or French Crown, neatly bound.
4. Those who subscribe for twelve Books, shall have one gratis: and Book Sellers the usual allowance.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

WANTED BY

Sam^l. W. Pomeroy, & Co.

LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES,
FINAL SETTLEMENTS,
INDENTS. OLD CONTINENTAL MONEY,
NEW EMISSION, OF ANY STATE,
STATE NOTES and INTEREST CERTIFICATES
—for which the highest price will be given in Cash, at their Office near the Court House in Hartford.
Hartford, May 24, 1790.

We the subscribers, by the

Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, appointed Commissioners, to receive, adjust, and examine the claims of the Creditors to the estate of *Josiah Hall*, late of Andover, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, deceased, represented insolvent; and has allowed until the fifth day of January next, for the creditors to exhibit their claims—And we do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of *Vassini Hall* in Somers, on the second Tuesdays of September, November, and December next, from one o'clock P.M. until nine on each of said days—After the said 5th day of January all claims will be debarred. All accounts must be properly attested.
ZERAH KIBBE,
DANIEL BURBANK.

Somers July 13, 1790.

Fine Book Muslins.

FOR SALE BY

James A. Wells,

A Variety of book and jaconet Muslins, Aprons and Handkerchiefs—also, Hylon and Souchong Teas, Coffee, and Cotton Wool, on the very lowest terms for Cash.
Said Wells continues to pay the highest price in Cash for Continental and State Securities. (6w.)
Hartford, July 5, 1790.

Cart Tire and Common Iron,

to be sold by

JACOB OGDEN,

At his STORE, by the Ton or less quantity. CASH, and the highest price paid for POT and PEARLASHES, at said STORE, on delivery.
Hartford, June 21, 1790.

JOHN GRAY

Has removed to his new Shop, one door East of E. Babcock's Printing-Office—where he carries on the Book-binding business, as usual, and has for sale

WEBSTER'S and Dilworth's Spelling Books—Webster's small Grammars and Primers—Testaments, Psalm Books—Account Books of all sizes—Writing Paper, Bonnet Paper, &c. &c.
June 21, 1790.

District of Connecticut.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty second day of June, in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER, Jun. of said District Esq. hath deposited in this office, the title of a book: the right whereof he claims, as author; in the words following, viz.

"A gramatical institute of the English Language; comprising an easy, concise, and systematic method of Education; designed for the use of English Schools, in America."—In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors, and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
MARK LEAVENWORTH, Clerk
of the District of Connecticut.

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"A collection of Essays and fugitive writings, on moral, historical, political, and Literary Subjects."—In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors, and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
MARK LEAVENWORTH, Clerk.
of the District of Connecticut.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY THE PRINTER, *Winthrop's Journal,*

That Celebrated History of the First Settlements in New-England, which has lain to this time in Manuscript.

Dedicated to the Governor's Defendants.

But few copies are printed, except for Subscribers, so that those who do not apply for books within a short time, will undoubtedly be disappointed of procuring this valuable volume.

TO BE SOLD ALSO BY THE PRINTER, *Webster's Dissertations*

on the English Language, containing new explanations, and remarks on the Language.
(Price, stitched in blue, 3/9)

ALSO,

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THE Collectors of the Public Taxes, and the Sheriffs of the several Counties, are requested to remember, that by the Laws of the State, the balances of all Taxes are to be taken on the 31st day of August, in order that the State of the Taxes, as well as all the accounts of the State, may be reported to the Legislature at their October sessions:—The Treasurer therefore requests that all those who hold any kind of public paper or Cash, collected on Taxes and due into the Treasury, would pay it in by that day; so that as many of the outstanding taxes as possible may be closed; and the balances of the residue, reduced to as small sums as the State of the country will admit of.

The Printers in this State will oblige their customers, generally, by inserting the above notice.

Whereas *William Dexter,*

was some time past arrested upon suspicion of having passed Counterfeit Money,—the following Certificate will serve to clear his reputation, and restore him to the confidence of the public.

State of NEW-YORK, ss.

I DO certify that *William Dexter* appeared at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery, held at Poughkeepsie, in and for the County of Dutchess, the 10th day of July 1790, on a charge of having passed Counterfeit Money—where the Grand Jury did not find a bill against said Dexter, and he was discharged by proclamation.

JAMES FAIRLIE, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer of the State of New York.

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TRANSCRIPTION OF AMERICAN MERCURY ARTICLE, Mon, Aug. 2, 1790

From the Virginia Chronicle.

Mr. Davis,

'Tis with infinite pleasure I can inform the public, through the medium of your useful paper, that a few days ago, I saw a certificate which was addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, by Messrs. Arthur Campbell, R. Sayers, and W. Montgomery--Those gentlemen being pretty generally known, and, as individuals, totally disinterested in the Lead Mines, now worked by Mssrs. Stephen and Moses Austin, their assurances I have no doubt may be fully relied on--The certificate bears date the 23d June, 1790, and is to this effect--"That at the request of Mr. Stephen Austin, they have viewed the works, and do certify that there are between fifty and sixty men employed as miners, artificers and laborers; that there are seven pits sunk about seventy feet in depth, which are so productive that from six to eight tons of ore may be raised in a day;--That the appearances give confidence to conclude, that the body of ore that may be found in the hill is inexhaustible;--The present furnace will melt above one and a half tons of lead daily;--That there are materials for a new furnace now in such forwardness, that it may be fit for use in less than two months--and they conclude from those beginnings, and from the activity and professions of the owners, they believe, that with a small encouragement from the general government, so as to compensate in some degree for the distant inland carriage, that there will be produced and manufactured, in the course of the ensuing year, sufficient for the consumption of the United States."

From the above there can remain no doubt, but that the gentlemen who are carrying on this business, will, with proper encouragement, be able in a very short time to fulfil the confident expectations of those gentlemen, by furnishing as much lead as can be wanted within the United States.--The manufactory established within the city of Richmond for making sheet lead and drop shot, is large, thought to be well constructed, and is worked with spirit.--A cover to the roof of the capitol is now completing by sheet lead, made at this work, and I am told by judges, will bear a comparison with any from Europe.--The drop shot is equal, if not superior to most made in the old countries; indeed, there is nothing wonderful in this, when we observe that, capital workmen, in both those branches, have been procured; and that the lead is superior in quality, to any yet discovered in Europe. Whether we reflect on the numerous uses to which this metal is applied in times of peace, and without which, in its various modifications, immense labor and inconveniences must arise--or the indispensable necessity for it in times of war, and the great obligation incumbent on every nation to be independent, if possible in this article; must not every American feel an inward glow of satisfaction on finding the certainty of this valuable metal being at all times and in all situations at the command of his country? and is not great merit to be given, as well as encouragement due to those gentlemen who have so boldly adventured in a business heretofore tried by several, but persevered in by none,

long enough to afford the pleasing prospect now in view, the inexhaustible body of lead in those mines?--Surely my fellow citizens from one end of the United States to the other, will feel a peculiar happiness in this communication, and see the necessity of giving proper encouragement to this useful yet infant and expensive undertaking, in which great sums have been and must continue to be laid out, before any adequate returns can be expected, especially as those mines are situated so far inland and in a mountaneous country.

Does not patriotism call aloud to the purchasers of bar, or manufactured lead, to give a preference to the production of our own country, to that of another?

Submission is made, and that with great deference too, to the rulers of our general government, whether such a duty should not be laid on imported lead as will ensure to the American production a ready sale; or such a bounty offered to the manufacturers of this useful and necessary article for a certain time as will operate sufficient encouragement, as they in their wisdom shall deem most meet and proper?--by either mode I humbly conceive great sums may be saved, and great security given to the United States.

A Friend to American Productions
and Manufacturers.