

# United States CHRONICLE:

## Political, Commercial, and Historical.

—PUBLISHED BY BENNETT WHEELER, IN WESTMINSTER-STREET, PROVIDENCE.—

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1791.



### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE THIRD SESSION, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

**An ACT** repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States; and for appropriating the same.

[Concluded.]

**AND** in order that persons, who may have incurred any of the penalties of this act, without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, may be relieved from such penalties:

*Be it further Enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the collector of the district in which such penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, at any time within one year after the last day of June next, upon petition of the party who shall have incurred the same, to enquire in a summary way into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney of such district; so that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such penalty or forfeiture, if it shall appear to him that such penalty or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence, or any design or intention of fraud, and to cause any spirits which may have been seized to be restored to the proprietor or proprietors, upon such terms and conditions as shall appear to him reasonable.

*And be it further Enacted,* That the one half of all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, except as above provided, shall be for the benefit of the person or persons who shall make a seizure, or who shall first discover the matter or thing whereby the same shall have been incurred; and the other half to the use of the United States. And such penalty and forfeiture shall be recoverable with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the presence of the person or persons entitled thereto, or by information, in the name of the United States of America; and it shall be the duty of the attorney of the district wherein any such penalty or forfeiture may have been incurred, upon application to him, to initiate and bring such information accordingly: *Provided* always, That no officer of inspection other than chief officers, or officers of a duty, shall be entitled to the benefit of any forfeiture or release of the seizure by him made, shall be wholly given within forty-eight hours next after such seizure, to the said chief officer or officers; but in such case the United States shall have the entire benefit of such forfeiture.

*And be it further Enacted,* That if any person or persons shall counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged any of the certificates herein before directed to be given, or shall knowingly or wilfully accept or receive any false or untrue certificates with any of the said spirits, or shall fraudulently alter or erase any such certificate after the same shall be given, or knowingly or wilfully publish or make use of such certificate so counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered or erased, every person so offending, shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

*And be it further Enacted,* That any person or persons shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation, in any of the cases in which oaths or affirmations are required to be taken by virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

*And be it further Enacted,* That if any person or persons shall give, or offer to give any bribe, recompense or reward whatsoever, to any supervisor or other officer of inspection of the Revenue, in order to corrupt, persuade or prevail upon such officer, either to do any act or thing contrary to his duty in the execution of this act, or to neglect or omit to do any act or thing which he ought to do in the execution of this act, or to conspire at or

conceal any fraud or frauds relating to the duties hereby imposed on any of the said spirits, or not to discover the same, every such person or persons shall, for such offence, whether the same offer or proposal be accepted or not, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

*And be it further Enacted,* That if any person or persons shall forcibly obstruct or hinder any supervisor or other officer of inspection, in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly refuse or cause to be refused any of the said spirits after the same shall have been seized by any such supervisor or other officer, or shall attempt or endeavour to do, all and every person so offending, shall, for every such offence, for which no other penalty is particularly provided by this act, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

*And be it further Enacted,* That if any such supervisor or other officer, shall enter into any collusion with any person or persons for violating or evading any of the provisions of this act, or the duties hereby imposed, or shall fraudulently conceal in the delivery of any of the said spirits, out of any house, building or place, wherein the same are deposited, without payment or security for the payment of the duties thereupon; or shall fraudulently mark any cask, case or vessel, contrary to any of the said provisions, or shall embezzle the public moneys, or otherwise be guilty of fraud in his office, such supervisor or other officer shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and upon conviction of any of the said offences, shall forfeit his office, and shall be disqualified for holding any other office under the United States.

*And be it further Enacted,* That in every case in which an oath or affirmation is required by virtue of this act, it shall be lawful for the supervisor of the revenue, or any of them, or their lawful deputy, or the lawful deputy of one of them, where not more than one in a district, to administer and take such oath or affirmation. And that wherever there are more than one supervisor for one district, a majority of them may execute all and any of the powers and authorities hereby vested in the supervisors of the revenue: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to make a majority necessary in any case in which, according to the nature of the appointment or service, and the true intent of this act, the authority is or ought to be several.

*And for the encouragement of the export-trade of the United States: Be it further Enacted,* That if any of the said spirits (whereupon any of the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid or secured to be paid) shall after the last day of June next, be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place, there shall be an allowance to the exporter or exporters thereof, by way of drawback, equal to the duties thereupon, according to the rates in each case by this act imposed, deducting therefrom half a cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon spirits distilled within the United States, from molasses, which shall be so exported, three cents per gallon, as an equivalent for the duty laid upon molasses by the said act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States: *Provided* always, That the said allowance shall not be made, unless the said exporter or exporters shall observe the regulations herein after prescribed: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the provisions in the said former act, concerning drawbacks or allowances, in nature thereof, upon spirits imported prior to the first day of July next.

*And be it further Enacted,* That in order to entitle the said exporter or exporters to the benefit of the said allowance, he, she or they, shall previously to putting or lading, any of the said spirits on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at least to the principal officer of inspection of the port from which the said spirits shall be intended to be exported, of his, her or their intention to export the same, and of the number of casks, vessels and cases, or either of them, containing the said spirits so intended to be exported, and of the respective marks thereof, and of the place or places where the said spirits shall be then deposited, and of the place to which, and ship or vessel in which they shall be so intended to be exported. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the said officer to inspect, by himself or deputy, the casks, vessels and cases intended for exportation, and the quantities, kinds and proofs of the

spirits therein, together with the certificates which ought to accompany the same according to the directions of this act, which shall be produced to him for that purpose; and if he shall find that the said casks, vessels and cases have the proper marks according to the directions of this act, and that the spirits therein correspond with the said certificates, he shall thereupon brand each cask, vessel or case with the word "Exportation;" and the said spirits shall, after such inspection, be laden on board the same ship or vessel, of which notice shall have been given; and in the presence of the same officer who shall have examined the same, and whose duty it shall be to attend for that purpose. And after the said spirits shall be laden on board such ship or vessel, the certificates aforesaid shall be delivered to the said officer, who shall certify to the collector of the said district, the amount and particulars of the spirits so exported, and shall also deliver the said certificates which shall have been by him received, to the said collector, which shall be a voucher to him, for payment of the said allowance.

*Provided* nevertheless, and be it further Enacted, That the said allowance shall not be made, unless the said exporter or exporters shall make oath, or affirmation, that the said spirits so noticed for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place where notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be re-landed within the United States; and that he or she doth verily believe that the duties thereupon charged by this act, have been duly paid, or secured to be paid; and shall also give bond to the collector, with two sureties, one of whom shall be the master, or other person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, in which the said spirits shall be intended to be exported; the other, such sufficient person as shall be approved by the said collector, in the full value in the judgment of the said collector, of the said spirits so intended to be exported, with condition that the said spirits (the dangers of the seas and enemies excepted) shall be really and truly exported to, and landed in some port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the said spirits shall not be unshipped from on board of the said ship or vessel, whereupon the same shall have been laden for exportation, within the said limits, or any ports or harbours, of the United States, or re-landed in any other part of the same (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted).

*Provided* also, and be it further Enacted, That the said allowance shall not be paid until six months after the said spirits shall have been so exported: *And provided* also, That whenever the owner of any ship or vessel, on board of which any such spirits are taken for exportation, shall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel from the port where such spirits are laden, that such ship or vessel is not going to proceed the voyage intended, or the voyage is altered; it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for the re-landed the same.

*And be it further Enacted,* That if any of the said spirits after the same shall have been shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any purpose whatsoever, either within the limits of any part of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, or shall be re-landed within the United States, from on board the ship or vessel wherein the same shall have been laden for exportation, unless the voyage shall not be proceeded on, or shall be altered as aforesaid, or unless in case of necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from perishing, which shall be immediately made known to the principal officer of the customs, residing at the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be at the time such necessity or distress shall arise, then not only the spirits so unshipped, together with the casks, vessels and cases containing the same, but also the ship or vessel in or on board of which the same shall have been so shipped or laden, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel; and also the ship, vessel, or boat into which the said spirits shall be unshipped or put, after the unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs, or of inspection.

*And be it further Enacted,* That the said allowance shall not be made when the said spirits shall be exported in any other than a ship or vessel of the burthen of thirty tons and upwards, to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the collector of the district from which the same shall be intended to be exported.

And by it further Enacted, That the bonds to be given as aforesaid, shall and may be discharged by producing within one year from the respective dates thereof (if the same be shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years if shipped to any part of Asia or Africa, and if the delivery of the spirits in respect to which the same shall have been given, be at any place where a consul, or other agent of the United States resides) a certificate of such consul or agent, or if there be no such consul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable American merchants residing at the said place; and if there be not two such merchants residing at the said place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants, testifying the delivery of the said spirits at the said place. Which certificate shall in each case be confirmed by the said affirmation of the master and mate, or other like officers of the vessel in which the said spirits shall have been exported; and when such certificate shall be from any other than a consul, or agent, or merchants of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath or affirmation, that there were not upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States at the said place: Provided always, That in the case of death the oath or affirmation of the party dying, shall not be deemed necessary: And provided further, That the said oath or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magistrate of the place of the said delivery, and certified under his hand and seal, shall be of the same validity as if taken by a person qualified to administer the same within the United States; or such oaths shall and may be discharged upon proof that the spirits so exported, were taken by enemies or perished in the sea, or destroyed by fire; the examination and proof of the same, being left to the judgment of the collector of the customs, naval officer, and chief officer of inspection, or any two of them, of the place from which such spirits shall have been exported. And in cases where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained the exporter or exporters of such spirits shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proofs as the delivery of the said spirits, without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the same shall be deemed sufficient by the said collector, or chief civil magistrate, except when the drawback shall be allowed, shall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards; in all which cases the proofs aforesaid shall be referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose decision thereon shall be final.

And by it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, from time to time, to make such allowances to the said Supervisors, inspectors, and to the deputies and officers by them to be appointed and employed for their respective services in the execution of this act, to be paid out of the product of the said duties, as he shall deem reasonable and proper: Provided always, That the aggregate amount of such allowances to all the said Supervisors, inspectors, and when necessary, their deputies, shall not exceed five per cent. of the whole product of the duties arising from the spirits distilled within the United States: And provided also, That such allowance shall not exceed the annual amount of forty-five thousand dollars, until the same shall be further else taxed by law.

And by it further Enacted, That this said shall commence and take effect in all matters therein contained, in respect to which no special commencement is hereby provided (except as to the appointment of officers and regulation of the districts and surveys) from and immediately after the last day of June next.

And by it further Enacted, That the net product of the duties herein before specified, which shall be paid to the said officers by virtue of this act, and of which thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest of the federal and state loans which have been made in foreign countries, prior to the fourth day of August last; and also upon all and every the loan and loans which have been and shall be made and obtained pursuant to the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States;" and according to the true intent and meaning of the said act, and of the several provisions and engagements therein contained and expressed, and subject to the like priorities and reservations as are made and contained in and by the said act, in relation to the monies so appropriated, and subject to this further declaration, that it is to pay—of the net amount or product arising the present year, of the duties laid by this act, in addition to those heretofore laid upon spirits imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, and of the duties laid by this act on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills; to be disposed of towards such purposes for which appropriations shall be made during the present session. And to the end that the said monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to the appropriation hereby made, and may never be diverted to any other purpose, until the final redemption, or reimbursement of the loans so funded for the payment of the interest whereof they are so appropriated, an account shall be kept of the receipts and disposition thereof, separate and distinct from the product of any other duties, imposts, excise, and taxes whatsoever, except those heretofore laid and appropriated to the same purposes.

And by it further Enacted, That the unappropriated surplus, if any there shall be, of the revenue arising under this act, at the end of this and every succeeding year, shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt, in like manner as is directed by the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt;" and provided

by the act, intitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States;" unless the said surplus, or any part thereof, shall be required for the public exigencies of the United States, and shall, by special acts of Congress, be appropriated thereto.

And by it further Enacted, That the several duties imposed by this act, shall continue to be collected and paid, until the debts and purposes for which they are pledged and appropriated, shall be fully discharged and satisfied, and no longer. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of the United States from substituting other duties or taxes of equal value to all or any of the said duties and imposts.

FRED. A. MUHLBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
Vice-President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
Approved, March 3, 1791.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
President of the United States.  
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.  
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

### THE PROMPTER.

Amphitruon will do it all.—

NATURE never fails this. She jogs on admitteth to no inferior to her work in season.

The Parson puts off preparation for Sunday, from Monday to Tuesday, and from Tuesday to Wednesday, and so on to Saturday. He can write a sermon at any time. The first of the week flies away in visits—in business—in amusements—the last of the week is to be devoted to study—but comedy, a sick paragon, and two unexpected avocations that upon his retired part of the week—an preparation is not. For the duties of Sunday, only Saturday evening—a genius may be too busy, only well prepared in a few hours—but how few are the preachers of such genius!—Yet even the last have a recourse—an old sermon with a new twist is all at hand as a fresh made sermon—True, for how well would you wish whether you had heard a few sermons in a sermon. Happy du! Well! Like people, like a pl.

The doctor has a patient in a dangerous situation—hurries to his relief—he makes no delay. But suppose his patient has a lingering disorder—why, then, the doctor, I can visit him at any time—He has signed an board indeed when he will see his patient; but any other time will do as well. The patient sits till the hour is past—then he becomes impatient—if his disorder is not violent, most probably is his cross and irritable—he frets—the doctor loses his custom. Then the doctor believes with the Prompter, that no time will do so well as the right time.

A Lawyer has several causes in court—he can prepare them for trial at any time. Several causes filed against for trial before him—he can finish the pleadings at any time—by some unforeseen accident, business takes a new turn—the court urge forward to complete it—his causes are called, and they are not ready—a adjourn—continuance—or some other expensive alternative is the consequence.

The Farmer's face is down and his fields exposed to his neighbours' eyes—but he has a little job to do first—he can't repair his fence till time—before his any time comes, fifty or a hundred sheep get into his field and eat and trample down his wheat.—For want of an hour's work, his loaves ten, fifteen, or twenty bushels of wheat. His apple trees want pruning—but he must dress his flax before he can do it—various weather approaches—he will certainly prune his trees in a day or two—but he'll finish a little job first—before he has done, the season is past—it is too late to prune his trees—they must go another year—and half his fruit is left.

The laundress hangs her clothes in the morning in haste; for lady falls over in a hurry—She has no time to put up her cloaths properly—but the wax do it at any time. She dresses on her gown, but she has no time to wash her hands—she has no time to wash her neck—her face down at the wheel—she has to be about with her hair over her eyes—she has no time to room lip-shod, resolved to slip the work and dress herself—but folks who are lip-shod about the feet, are usually lip-shod all over the head and all day—they begin every thing and finish nothing. In the middle of the poor woman's hurry, Simplicio comes in—he is in a fluster—runs into the next room—pins up her gown and handkerchiefs—hurries back with her heels thumping the floor—O dear, you have caught us all in the lags—I intended to have cleaned up before any body came in—but I have had every thing to do this morning—In the mean time, she has finished of the broom and begins to sweep the dirt and flies every soul profane. This is ill manners indeed to brush the dirt into a neighbour's face, because the woman is very busy it happens so.

Many a neighbour has thus been entertained with apologies and dust at a friend's house, and wherever this takes place, depend on it, the mistress puts off to any time, that is, no time, what ought to be done at the present time.

### LONDON, January 21.

THERE was a wicked time, in the history of this country, when a man might lose his heart in the crossing a street. The good natured diffidence of the present day relieves him from that

danger, unless he can fix his eyes to a pair of legs, or fall in love with a curate. As to eyes, teeth and other ingredients of beauty, he has no more to apprehend from them, than if he were a nation of Spaniards; and it is said, "that what the eye don't see, the heart will seldom feel."

### FEBRUARY 8.

It seems to be very little doubted, that the naval and military armament, preparing by the King of Sweden, will be used in the defence of the Empire, should either Prussia or Great-Britain interfere to check her career of conquest.

That the united fleets of Sweden and Russia would be sufficient, at least for the defence of the Empire's possessions on the Baltic is extremely probable. They would amount to a fleet, to ferry fall of the line; a fleet which, in a narrow sea, would be sufficient, in point of numbers, to encounter with any thing that can be sent against it.

### FEBRUARY 11.

There is nothing at present in Paris of that bloody ferocity which the French were accused. The malcontents, that is; the Aristocrats, write still and speak and print what they please, and go where they please, without the least molestation. This Press is open to all parties, and political controversy goes on with as much freedom as in this country, and as much safety.

### FEBRUARY 20.

The present juncture is, perhaps, one of the most critical that has for a long time existed in regard to the affairs of Europe; for it is a mere toss of the die, whether it shall be peace or a general war. If Denmark should enter with spirit into the designs of the Emperor, who is a bold warring war, will take place, and England and Prussia will be principal actors in the calamitous business. What part Spain may take is uncertain, but Poland, from her situation, can hardly escape; and all the parties manoeuvres of Leopold will probably prove insufficient to keep his territories out of the broil.

The prevention of all these disasters depends, in a good measure, on the King now taking up our ministry, and as their wisdom and moderation have hitherto been effectual in restoring peace, whenever they have been employed, so we hope they will be successful in this instance.

### PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near Pittsburgh to the Editor of the Advertiser, 20th 1791.

"The Indians in their late predations in settlement at the Muckungum, and that situated a mile's distance from the mouth of Beaufort Creek, have lately added the murder of two men on the Alleghany a few miles from Pittsburgh, and also the butchery of 13 persons and the captivity of a number besides, all on the Alleghany.

"This last attack has struck a dread and caused general alarm in the settlement, that was rapidly increasing on the river I have mentioned. Every inhabitant of those parts, on the news of these enormities has thought of nothing else than to escape from the cruelty of the savages, and with their families have universally abandoned their farms, and fled to safe places."

The conduct of the National Assembly of France, in restoring to the descendants of Protestants the confiscated property of their exiled ancestors, should suggest to the officers and soldiers of the late American army, and to all others who have been compelled to sell their certificates for 2/6 or 3/6 in the pound, to procure and transmit to their posterity well authenticated vouchers of their loyalties by the sale of their certificates; for the time will and will come when their country will do them justice.—That just God, who witnesseth the fraud and tyranny of Lewis the XIVth, in robbing and banishing his Protestant subjects, under the specious and popular name of preserving the union of the nation, has at last punished him for his crime, and a few years after it had lumbered about 100 years. The first just Being has seen the distresses and heard the groans of the poor officers and soldiers who established our independence with their limbs and blood, and will, no doubt, put it into the hearts of some future Congress to do them ample justice and to restore to them that property which has been illegally withheld from them, under the specious and popular pretence of supporting the credit of the United States.

Accounts from Pittsburgh mention various depredations and murders committed by the Indians, 13 persons on the Alleghany a few miles from the place have recently been murdered, and a favour carried into captivity; this last attack has struck a dread and caused a general alarm—and the people are abandoning their farms and retreating to a place of safety. Similar accounts are received from Muckungum—where the inhabitants are now all garrisoned waiting with anxiety succours from government—this we are happy to learn, they will speedily receive; the recruiting service is proceeding with vigor and success, in this and the Eastern States—and every possible exertion is making in the war department to expedite the requisite preparation.

### BOSTON, March 11.

The Hon. GEORGE THATCHER, Esq. in without doubt, reached Federal Representative for Maine District—after many trials.

Speculation is at a dead stand, since the interest on the debt of the United States has commenced paying at the several Loan OFFICES. Of counterfeit estates and lands will rise in value; money will be more plenty—Enterprize will be encouraged—Industry will be rewarded—and Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture promoted. 'Tis being sure and certain, one might act, without the charge of exaltation, "WHAT THINK YE OF THE CONGRESS NOW?"

**PROVIDENCE, April 31.**

At the annual Town-Meeting held here Yesterday, the Gentlemen whose Names follow, were elected to represent this Town in the Hon. General Assembly, for Six Months, viz.—**WELCHES ARNOLD, Esq. COLMAN ATWELL, DEACON SAMUEL NIGHTINGALE and Mr. STANVANUS MARTIN.**

At the Superior Court, holden last Week at East-Greenwich, **CYRUS FRENCH, Esq.** was admitted an Attorney at Law—having been recommended by **NATHAN TAYLOR, Esq.** of Uxbridge, who initiated him in Law Reading, which he further prosecuted in the Office of **DAVID HOWELL, Esq.**

The Second Class of the Providence Great-Bridge Lottery will commence Drawing on the 9th Day of May next.—Prize-Tickets in the Massachusetts Semi-annual Lottery will be received in Pay for Tickets.

Those Persons who have engaged **FLAX** for their Papers will please to forward it immediately.

The Account of the Death of **Daniel Eddy, Esq.** in this Paper of the 24th of March last, is erroneous; it should have been Jonathan Eddy—the Account was copied from another Paper.

**DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND,**

to wit:  
**B**E it remembered, that on the fourteenth Day of April, in the sixteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, **ROBERT ADAM**, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit—“*The Youth's Assistant, being a plain, easy and comprehensive Guide to practical Arithmetic. Containing all the Rules and Examples necessary for such a Work, with, Numeration, Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division—Deductions of Fractions and Measures—Reduction of several Dissimilar Measures—The single and double Rules of Three—Tare and Tret—Fradies—simple Interest—Arithmetical—Book-keeping—Commission—Discount—Equation of Payments—Barter—Loss and Gain—single and double Fellowship—Reduction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of vulgar Fractions—Notions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division and Reduction of Decimal Fractions—The Rule of Three—simple and Compound Interest in Decimal Fractions. By Alexander M. Donald.*—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 Time therein mentioned.”

**EDMUND T. ELLERY, Clerk**  
of Rhode-Island District.

**ROBERT ADAM,**

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and adjacent Country, **THAT** he carries on the **BOOK-BINDING** Business, in all its various Branches, at the Head of the Long-Warrior, West Side the River Providence.—The smallest Favours will be gratefully acknowledged by him.

**HE HAS FOR SALE,**  
The Youth's Assistant.—Price is 64.—Those who purchase a Quantity will be allowed a reasonable Discount.

The Sorrows of Peter, a German Story, in a Vol. bound in one.  
Almoraz and Hamez, an oriental Tale, in a Vol. bound in one.

Fanny, or the happy Repentance, from the French of M. D. Arnaud.  
Lionel, a poetical Novel, by Miss Steward.  
Ela, or the Devotions of the Heart.  
The Ladies Friend.

Two complete Letter-Writers.  
Sermons to the Rich and Studious, on Temperance and Exercise.

The History of Health, and the Art of preserving it, by Mackenzie.  
Observations on the superior Effect of the Red Bark.

The Life of Rev. Mr. Brauerd.  
Dodd's Thoughts in Prison.  
Dodd's Reflections on Death.

Present State of the Christian Religion; by Mr. A.icot.  
Conductor Generalis, or the Duty and Authority of Justices, Sheriffs, and other Officers.  
Gentleman's Pocket Grammar.

Practical Grammar for the French Language.  
A new Latin school Book.  
The new Primer, or the little Spelling-Book.  
Sundry Pamphlets.

Pocket Books.  
County, Town and Church Record Books.  
Day-Books.  
Journals.  
Ledgers.  
Alphabets.

Merchants may be supplied with Account Books lined as they may direct, and as cheap as can be purchased in N. York or Boston.

**TANNED SHEEP SKINS, will be taken in pay for any of the above Articles.**

**WHEREAS** ANNE, the Wife of the Subscriber, has behaved herself in a very improper Manner, in departing from my House in the Night-Season, when I was gone into a neighbouring Town on some Business;—and by the Help and Assistance of some evil-minded Person or Persons did carry away from said House, and conceal all my Beds and Furniture, together with all my Household Goods: This is therefore forewarn all Persons from continuing her or my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting after this Date.

**THOMAS EDDY.**

Smitfield, April 18, 1791.

**MILITIA.**

A General Regulation for the Militia of the United States being now pending before Congress, it is deemed proper, that a Matter of the Militia of this Country should take Place as speedily as possible, the Brigadier-General therefore requests, That the Colonels of the several Regiments, will, in the Course of the present Month, file the Companies in their respective Regiments mustered, and present the Returns from the Captains, of the State of their Arms, Accoutrements, &c. the Whole of which they will turn into regimental Returns, and forward the same to him, as soon after the several Returns as possible.

**By Order of Brigadier-General TRAYER,**  
**B. WHELPLEY, Brigade-Major.**

Providence, April 11, 1791.

**Cotton Manufactory:**

**TO BE SOLD BY**  
**ALMY and BROWN,**

At their Shop opposite the Baptist Meeting-House, by wholesale and retail,

**A** VARIETY of COTTON GOODS, manufactured in this Town, among which are, Currs of various Sorts, rib and plain Thickets, Stocknetts, rib and plain D. nims, Jeans, Jeanties, Fullans, &c. &c. Also Cotton Yarn of various Sizes spun by Water, suitable for Wraps, or Stockings, superior in Quality to any spun by Hand, or upon Jennies. Those who are engaged in manufacturing Cotton, either in Factories, or in Families, are invited to make Trial of its Quality, and those who wish to encourage the Manufactures of their-Country, to lend their Aid to establish in it this useful Business, by wearing Cloth of its own Manufacture. They have also, a few Barrels and half Barrels of Beef and Pork, with a Variety of other Articles. They want a Quantity of **TOW CLOTH** for which they will exchange Cotton, Flax, Wool, &c.

N. B. Cotton and Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds are dyed and finished at their Dye-House, by an extension of Work from Europe.

**JACOB HARDENBERG,**

A little above Col. Joseph Lloyd's in Providence.  
**A**N Affirmation of fresh **HARDENBERG'S**, among which are, Low-Dutch, Savoy-Bur, and Winter Cabbage, long Radish, early and French Turnip, Onion, Carrot, Parsnip, scarlet Beet, Winter and Summer Squash, long Cucumbers, Water and Mutt Melon, early and Head Lettuce, doubt' Pepperc-Grafs and double Parsley, long Celery, Summer Savory, Bell-Peppers, and a few early Beans and Peas.

Providence, April 20, 1791.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the INTEREST for the Quarter ending the 31st Instant, on all that Part of the Debt of the United States which stands on the Books of the Treasury, will be paid on Demand, after that Day at the **BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.** All Persons concerned are requested to apply there accordingly.

**New Recruits for Three Years.**

**T**HE Subscriber having received Instructions for commencing the recruiting service in this State, invites all strong, able-bodied Fellow-Citizens, not under the Age of Eighteen, nor exceeding Forty, who may have an Inclination to explore that delightful Country, denominated the Western Territory, to repair immediately to this Town, where they will receive the most liberal Encouragement. To such as are inclined to visit this Territory, the most favourable Opportunities is now presented. Exclusively of a Bounty of six Dollars to be paid down immediately, the Wages, Clothing, and Rations, are so ample, that the frugal soldier at the Expiration of his Enlistment, will find himself in a Capacity, to retire, “under his own Vine, and under his own Fig-Tree,” in the Enjoyment of a Soil and Climate inferior to none within the Limits of the United States.

**JOHN TILLINGHAST, Ensign,**  
2d Reg. Infantry, in the Service of the United States.  
Providence, at State of Rhode-Island, April 12, 1791.

**To be SOLD,**  
**VERY CHEAP,**

And may be entered upon immediately,  
**A** LARGE handsome DWELLING-HOUSE, together with a convenient STORE, adjoining—formerly the Property of Mr. Silas Caffey, now occupied by Messieurs J. and H. Holden, in the Town of East Greenwich.—It is an excellent Stand for any kind of Business, especially for a Store, and is generally repaired by **JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSELL,** in Providence.

N. B. Said RUSSELLS have for Sale, about 20 Tons of that excellent Mixture, **FLAÏSTER of PARIS,** imported directly from France.

Also, a few Hogheads of **COD-FISH,** and Connecticut **BEEF and PORK,** in Barrels and Half Barrels.

A few Casks of best North-Carolina **FLAX-SEED,** cleaned for sowing, to be exchanged for Seed in the Fall.

Providence, March 24, 1791. (3 W.)

**CASH,**

And the highest Price, given for **LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES,** FINAL SETTLEMENTS, INDENTS, Rhode-Island STATE NOTES, and 40 for 1 Money, by

**Hoppin and Snow,**  
Who have on Hand,  
Sugar, by the Barrel, Window Glass,  
Writing Paper, Copperas, Pimento, &c. &c.—  
and a small Assortment of **PICE GOODS.—**  
Also, Fresh **RAISINS,** per Cask, **BOHEA TEA,**  
per Chest, and a Quantity of **BEVER HATS.**

**CUSTOM-HOUSE,**  
**DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE, April 30.**

Entered	From
Schooner Dean, Bullock,	Edenton.
Sloop Rufana, Spencer,	Alexandria.
Sloop Aurora, Cahoon,	New-York.
Charlotte, Corey,	Edenton.
Brigantine Favourite, Bradshaw,	Wilmington.
Entered For	
Brigantine Mercury, Fly,	St. Eustatia.
Sloop Aurora, Cahoon,	New-York.
Nancy, Ruffel,	Ditto.
Sally, Spencer,	Sherburn.
Washington, Anthony,	Svanoy.
Schooner Dean, Bullock,	Murphy's Burrough.
Sloop Betty, Cuttle,	Kennebeck.
Tessy, Young,	Hispaniola.
Brigantine Favourite, Henthaw,	Salem.

**MASSACHUSETTS Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY.**  
**CLASS II.**

**T**HE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY, assure the Public, that the Second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the Day appointed, viz.—On Thursday the 13th of October next, or sooner, if the tickets still be disposed of.—As the Managers have, in their several Monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the Hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

**S C H E M E.**

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, to wit: to a D-uction of Twelve and an half per Cent. for the Use of the Commonweal.

Prizes.	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	10000	is	6000
2	3000	are	6000
3	2000		6000
6	1000		6000
10	500		5000
30	200		6000
80	100		8000
90	50		4500
100	40		4000
120	30		3500
161	20		3220
200	10		2000
2585	5		60680

8388 Prizes.  
16612 Blanks.

25000 Tickets.

**TICKETS** in the above CLASS, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the Price on Demand,—of the **TREASURER** of the Commonwealth, of **JAMES WHITE,** at his Book-Store, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and at other Places as usual.

**BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.**  
**DAVID COBB,**  
**SAMUEL COOPER,**  
**GEORGE R. MINOT,**  
**JOHN KNEELAND,**  
} Managers.  
Boston, April 14, 1791.

**TOWNSHIP OF NAVY**  
(State of Vermont.)

**T**HE Proprietors of the Township of NAVY, in the State of Vermont, are hereby requested to convene at the House of **MR. ESBY ALDRICH,** Inholder, in Providence, on Saturday the 23d Day of April inst. at 3 o'Clock, P. M. for the Purpose of taking into Consideration a Letter from Jonathan Arnold, Esq. their Agent, dated the 24th of February last, in which is required the Sum of Forty-two Pounds, lawful Money, to defray the necessary Charges of allotting the Town into equal Rights; and unless the said Sum is raised immediately the Township will be liable to a Forfeiture.—A general Attendance is therefore indispensably necessary.

**THOMAS SMART, P. Clerk.**  
Providence, April 13, 1791.



POET'S CORNER.

Fourth ODE of 1st Book of HORACE, imitated.

A GAIN returns the joyful Spring—
As din the Zephyr's balmy wing—
The ice dissolv'd, the storms asleep,
Again, the vernal plough the deep—

THE MONITOR, No. 148.

EXTRACT.

THE vulgar observation, that women
are not able to keep a secret, has no
foundation in nature, but must be wholly
ascribed to their not being inured to it when
young.

GERSHOM JONES,

Pewterer, Coppermith and Brazier,
in Westminster-Street, Providence, next Door to Mr.
Jacob Whitman's.

MAKES and sells all Kinds of Pew-
ter Ware, Wholesale and Retail, warranted
to be equal, if not superior, to any imported from
Europe, and as cheap as can be purchased in Amer-
ica; also, all Sorts of BRASSERY, viz. Brass
Kettles, Coffee-Pots, Sauce Pans, Skillets, Skim-
mers, Ladles, &c. &c.—He makes STILLS and
WORMS, of all Sizes, on a new Construction,
proved by Experience to consume less Fuel, and
produce at least one per Cent. more Spirit, than the
common Still of any size, in this Town, containing
two Gallons, will run off in Eight
Hours from the Kindling the Fire under them.
He returns his best Thanks to his Customers for
their past Favours, and begs Leave to inform them,
and all others, who wish to encourage those useful
Manufacturers, and will please to honour him with
their Commands, that they may depend on the ut-
most Punctuality and Dispatch.

N. B. Cash, and the highest Price
given for old Pewter, Brass, Copper and Lead.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday
the 30th day of April, instant, at 9 o'Clock
in the Afternoon, the BUILDING, and all the AP-
PURTENANCES, heretofore improved by Cap-
tain Isaac Mace, late of Providence, deceased, as a
BOTTLING MANUFACTURE, standing on Land of
Capt. Christopher Sheldon, in the southerly Part
of the Town of Providence, conveyed by said Mace
to Capt. Ralph Baril, by whose Order the same
will be sold as aforesaid, at the Premises. It is
Two Stories High, and will answer for making a
Barn or a Store, BENJAMIN HOPKIN, V. M.
Providence, April 13, 1791.

THE Honorable Town Council of Providence,
having appointed the Subscribers, Commis-
sioners to receive and examine the Claims against
the Estate of DAVID JAMES, late of said Providence,
Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, the
Creditors to file said Estate are therefore hereby
notified to exhibit their respective Claims to either
of us, at our Places of Abode in said Providence,
within six Months from the Date hereof, being the
Time allowed for that Purpose.
SAMUEL BUTLER, } Commissioners.
PETER GRINNELL, }
Providence, April 4, 1791.

At the GOLDEN BEAR-HIVE, near the
Market,

Jeremiah Fones Jenkins

Has for SALE,
A VERY handsome Assortment of 7-8ths wide
coloured Luteerings,
Black Mantua Silks,
Black India twilled Silks for Mens' Wear,
Black English Taffeta,

Ladies newest fashioned high-crowned Beaver Hats,
Elegant Hat-Bands, and a Variety of brilliant
Flowers of the newest Taste, with black and col-
oured round Plates,
Men's fashionable Hats,

A Variety of PIECE GOODS and HARD WARE
as usual, among which are superfine Broadcloths,
Beff and other fashionable coloured Cassimers,
Beff gilt Burtons assorted, handsome, japanned,
Tea-Trays and Waiters—on an Assortment of 4, 2
and 1 Blade best finished Penknives; Buck and
Bone Carving-Knives and Forks, &c. &c.
Best Holman's Ink-Powder, Dutch Quills, and
other Stationary,

Large Mahogany and gilt-framed Looking-Glasses,
Common Dutch Ditto, different Sizes,
Carpets, also broad and narrow Carpeting,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window-Glass,
Seuchong and Hyton Teas, of superior Quality,
Dried Citron, Rumeon,
Turkey and Common Figs,
Almonds and Raisins,
Excellent Sallad Oil in Flasks,
Common Ditto,
Best Quality Durham Mustard,
Fine Baker or Table Salt,
Best Poland Starch,
Howe's genuine Acid for Punch, Lemonade or
Jellies, the Quintessence of Lemons and Oranges,
Genuine old Jamaica Spirits,
Best Holland-Geneva, per Barrel or Gallon,
Choice old Sherry and other Wines,
50 Barrels of Flour, 5 Casks of Rice; good Brown
Sugar by the Barrel, 16 Barrels of Pork, 6 Pir-
kinds of Lard, &c.
Providence, April 6, 1791.

The Subscriber, in the Courfe
of his Business, having been, under an unavoidable
Necessity of opening numerous Accounts, owing to
the Secrecy of Money and other Causes, and being
himself very ex- copally in Debt, and wishing
punctually to discharge his Contract, hereby earnestly
requests all Persons indebted to him, either on Note,
Bond or Book Account, to call at his Shop for Settle-
ment. From such as cannot immediately pay,
Security will be accepted. Accounts that have
been standing from two to fifteen Years, will be
closed by legal Process, unless immediate Attention
shall be paid to this reasonable Request.—Hides or
Skins, Tanning Bark, &c. at their usual Value,
will be received in Lieu of Cash for Balances on
Account.—To such as have paid him with Honour
and Punctuality, he renders his sincere and grateful
Thanks, and subscribes himself a real Friend to
the Public at large, and his good Customers in particular.
AMASA GRAY.

N. B. Said GRAY has for Sale, at his Shop,
all Kinds of good Goat and upper Leather, Calfskins,
Boot-Legs, Saddle, Bridle, Harness and Chaise
Leather, for ready Pay, as low as can be purchased
in the State at equal Quality.
CASH and the highest Price, given for
green CALFSKINS.

HARD-WARE STORE,
On the West Side of the River, Providence.

WILLIAM PECKHAM
Has just received from Boston,
A fresh Supply of Hard-Ware
GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
CROSS-CUT Saws, Augers, framing
and turning Chisells, and Gouges, frying and
warming Pans, Saldier's and Joiner's Trimming's,
small Brn'd and Hand Vizes, Chapes and Tongues,
Shovels and Toppes, Kolives and Forks, German
and English Steel, Brass Kettles, Flat Irons,
&c. &c. all which, with a great Number of
other Articles not enumerated, he will sell cheap
for Cash.

Also, just come to Hand,
Herd's Grass, red-top, Bent and
Clover SEEDS.

Said PECKHAM pays CASH for Bees-Wax,
Bayberry Tallow, old Pewter, Brass, Lead and
Copper.
April 5, 1791.

RUN away from his Master, living in Somer-
set (Massachusetts) on the 28th of March
ult, EPHRAIM CURTIS, by Trade a Potter; would
have been free in the Month of July next.—All
Persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on
my Account. Whoever will take up said Run-
away, and return him to his Master, shall have Six
Pence, Paper Money, Reward, and no Charges paid.
CLARKE PURNITH.
April 4, 1791.

Hartford Road Lottery.

THE Subscribers being appointed Managers
of a LOTTERY granted by the Hon. Le-
gislature of the State of Rhode-Island; at February
Session, A. D. 1791; for raising the Sum of FIVE
HUNDRED DOLLARS, in Specie, in Order to re-
pair the NORTH ROAD, so called; it being the
nearest and best Road leading from Providence, in
the State of Rhode-Island to Voluntown in the
State of Connecticut, thro' Johnston, Scituate,
Foster, &c. we present the following SCHEME
to the Public, in which there are about One Blank
and Two Thirds to a Prize, viz:

Table with 3 columns: Dollars, Price of, and Dollars. Lists prize amounts from 300 down to 1000.

2000 Tickets at 2 Dollars each.

With a Deduction of Two Dollars and an half
from one Hundred, to be deducted from each Prize
in Proportion to the whole Money being put into
the Prizes. This Scheme is so well calculated for
the Advantage of Adventurers, and the Obje-
ct of this Lottery being to repair the aforesaid Road,
in Order to make it convenient passing for Carriages,
public Stages, &c. that the public Mail, and Pas-
sengers from Hartford to Boston, by the Way of
Norwich and Providence, may be transported by
this Route.—The Managers have no Doubt of the
Speedy Sale of the Tickets; and from the Encour-
agement already given, they expect to be able to
draw in a very short Time, and the Adventurers
may rely on the Prizes being punctually paid by
the Managers, who have given Bond for the faith-
ful Discharge of their Trust.—Prizes not demand-
ed within Six Months after Drawing of said Lot-
tery, will be deemed as generously given to repair
said Road, and applied accordingly.
THESE TICKETS may had of the Managers, of the
Printer of this Paper, and at sundry other
Places in this and the neighbouring States.
JONK WATERMAN, } Managers.
STEPHEN LEACH, }
JOHN MANCHESTER, }
Situated, March 15, 1791.

All Persons indebted to the

Subscriber, by Note, Book-Account, or in any o-
ther Manner, are earnestly requested to come to
an immediate Settlement.—From those who cannot
immediately pay, Security will be accepted; and
all those that do not mean to neglect this Notice,
will please to call and settle their Accounts; to
prevent further Trouble.—CORA, RYE, Darley, and
many other Articles of Country Produce will be
received in Payment for Balances due on Account,
from those that may be inclined to discharge their
debt that Way.
N. B. Constant Attendance will be given, at
his Dwelling-House, for the above Purpose.
Cranston, March 9, 1791.

CASH, and a high Price,

GIVEN FOR
LOAN-OFFICE and FINAL
SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATES,
INDENTS, 40 for 1, old Continental
Money, and State-Notes, by
SYLVESTER FULLER.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the
Town-Council of Barrington, Commis-
sioners to receive and examine the Claims and Demands
of the several Creditors of the Estate of Capt. SIM-
MON HORTON, late of said Barrington, deceased,
represented insolvent, hereby give public Notice,
that we will receive said Claims at any Time until
the 15th Day of August next, at our respective
Dwellings. Those who do not exhibit their Claims
by that Time will be excluded according to Law.
SAMUEL ALLEN, } Commissioners.
JOSHUA BOWEN, }
Barrington, March 7, 1791.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. April 13, 1791.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assam-
bly, the Creditors of JOHN SNOW, Clerk
of Providence, in the State aforesaid, are hereby
notified to appear at the General Assembly to be
held at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May
next, then and there to show Cause, if any they
have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insol-
vent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not
be granted.
HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

CASH, and the highest Price, given
for all Kinds of clean Linen and
Cotton RAGS, by the Printer herof.
Providence, Feb. 2, 1791.