

illegal manner above mentioned. Two of these justices, Alexander Patterson and John Seely, bitter enemies of the inhabitants and very profligate characters, repaired to Wyoming to execute their office.

At the same session of assembly, a command of 1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns and 120 men, were ordered to be raised for two years. These arrived at Wyoming in October, and for more than twelve months continued to insult and oppress the inhabitants. This measure is highly condemned by the council of censors in Pennsylvania, as a violation of their own constitution and of the articles of confederation.

At this time, October 1783, twenty-four respectable inhabitants of Wyoming attended the election at Northumberland, to testify their submission to government—they took the oath of allegiance—voted for members of council, censors, representatives, sheriffs, &c. Their votes were accepted by the judges of election and returned by the sheriffs; but they were rejected by the council and assembly, as illegal. It was said that the inhabitants did not belong to the state of Pennsylvania, till after the decree at Trenton; notwithstanding it appeared by sundry depositions that the laws had been punctually obeyed.

On these proceedings I have to remark, that if the inhabitants at Wyoming did not belong to Pennsylvania, till after the decree at Trenton, they do not belong to it now. The assertion is true, but it appears to the disadvantage of Pennsylvania. The decree at Trenton transferred no right of jurisdiction; if the decree is just and right, it proves only that the inhabitants at Wyoming were mistaken—that they settled upon controverted land, which they supposed to be under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, when in fact, it belonged to Pennsylvania. The decree was a settlement of controversy—it was merely declaratory of a former right and by no means a creation or transfer of a right of jurisdiction. Besides, had it been true that they did not belong to that state before the decree of Trenton, yet upon the publication of that decree and especially by the resolution of the legislature in February, they became subjects of Pennsylvania and entitled to the benefit of the laws. The state had received them as such, and though the inhabitants produced incontestible proofs of their submission to government and took the oaths of allegiance, yet their right of electing the officers of government, the great barrier of all liberty, was wrested from their hands, and their legal suffrages trampled under foot by the supreme authority of the state.

Dr. PRICE'S OBSERVATIONS, continued.

Of the means of promoting human improvement and happiness in the United States.—and first, of PUBLIC DEBTS.

It seems evident, that what first requires the attention of the United States is the redemption of their debts, and making compensation to that army which has carried them through the war. They have an infant credit to cherish and rear, which, if this is not done, must perish, and with it their character and honour for ever. They have a vast resource peculiar to themselves, in a continent of unlocated lands possessing every advantage of soil and climate. The settlement of these lands will be rapid, the consequence of which must be a rapid increase of their value. By disposing of them to the army and to emigrants, the greatest part of the debts of the United States may probably be sunk immediately. But had they no such resource, they are very capable of bearing taxes sufficient for the purpose of a gradual redemption. Supposing their debts to amount to nine millions sterling, carrying interest at 5 per cent. taxes producing a revenue of a million per ann. would pay the interest, and at the same time leave a surplus of half a million per ann. for a sinking fund, which would discharge the principal in thirteen years. A surplus of a quarter of a million would do the same in 20½ years. After discharging the principal, the appropriated revenue being no longer wanted, might be abolished, and the States eased of the burthen of it. But it would be imprudent to abolish it entirely. 100,000, per ann. reserved, and faithfully laid out in clearing unlocated lands and other improvements, would in a short time increase to a treasure (or continental patrimony) which would defray the whole expenditure of the union, and keep the States free from debts and taxes for ever. Such a reserve would (supposing it improved so as to produce a profit of 5 per cent.) increase to a capital of three millions in 19 years, 30 millions in 57 years, 100 millions in 81 years, and 261 millions in 100 years. But supposing it capable of being improved so as to produce a profit of 10 per cent. it would increase to five millions in 19 years, 100 millions in 49 years, and 10,000 millions in 97 years.

It is wonderful that no state has yet thought of taking this method to make itself great and rich. The smallest appropriation in a sinking fund, never

diverted, operates in cancelling debts, just as money increases at compound interest; and is, therefore, omnipotent. But, if diverted, it loses all its power. BRITAIN affords a striking proof of this. Its sinking fund (once the hope of the kingdom) has, by the practice of alienating it, been rendered impotent and useless. Had it been inviolably applied to the purpose for which it was intended, there would, in the year 1775, have been a surplus in the revenue of more than five millions per ann. But instead of this, we were then encumbered with a debt of 137 millions, carrying an interest of near 4½ millions, and leaving no surplus of any consequence. This debt has been since increased to 280 millions, carrying an interest (including expences of management) of nine millions and a half.—A monstrous bubble;—and as no effectual measures are likely to be taken (or perhaps can now be taken) for reducing it within the limits of safety, it must, some time or other, produce a dreadful convulsion. Let the United States take warning—their debts at present are moderate. A sinking fund, guarded against misapplication, may soon extinguish them, and prove a resource in all events of the greatest importance. Let such a fund be established. Could a sacredness be given it like that of the ark of God among the Jews, it would do the same service.

I must not, however, forget that there is one of their debts on which no sinking fund can have any effect; and which it is impossible for them to discharge:—A debt, greater, perhaps, than has been ever due from any country; and which will be deeply felt by their latest posterity.—But it is a debt of GRATITUDE only.—Of GRATITUDE to that General, who has been raised up by Providence to make them free and independent, and whose name must shine among the first in the future annals of the benefactors of mankind.

The measures now proposed may preserve America for ever from too great an accumulation of debts; and, consequently, of taxes.—an evil which is likely to be the ruin not only of Britain, but of other European States.—But there are measures of yet greater consequence, which I wish ardently to recommend and inculcate.

For the sake of mankind, I wish to see every measure adopted that can have a tendency to preserve peace in America; and to make it an open and fair stage for discussion, and the seat of PERFECT LIBERTY.

* One penny put out at our Saviour's birth to 5 percent. compound interest would, before this time, have increased to a greater sum than would be contained in two hundred millions of earth's all solid gold. But, if put out to simple interest, it would have amounted to no more than seven shillings and six pence. All governments which alienate funds destined for reimbursements, chuse to improve money in the last rather than the first of these ways.

evils, by giving to the rulers of states a command of revenue for the purposes of corruption.

Remarks concerning the SAVAGES of NORTH-AMERICA.

THE same hospitality, esteemed among them as a principal virtue, is practised by private persons; of which Conrad Weiser, our interpreter, gave me the following instance. He had been naturalised among the Six Nations, and spoke well the Mohawk language. In going through the Indian country, to carry a message from our Governor to the Council at Onondaga, he called at the habitation of Canasatego, an old acquaintance, who embraced him, spread furs for him to sit on, placed before him some boiled beans and venison, and mixed some rum and water for his drink. When he was well refreshed, and had lit his pipe, Canasatego, began to converse with him, asked how he had fared the many years since they had seen each other, whence he then came, what had occasioned the journey, &c. Conrad answered all his questions, and when the discourse began to flag, the Indian, to continue it, said, "Conrad, you have lived long among the white people, and know something of their customs; I have been sometimes at Albany, and have observed, that once in seven days they shut up their shops, and assemble all in the great house; tell me, what it is for; what do they do there?" "They meet there," says Conrad, "to hear and learn good things." "I do not doubt," says the Indian, "that they tell you so; they have told me the same; but I doubt the truth of what they say, and will tell you my reasons. I went lately to Albany to sell my skins, and buy blankets, knives, powder, rum, &c. You know I used generally to deal with Hans Hanson; but I was a little inclined this time to try some other merchants. However, I called first upon Hans, and asked him what he would give for beaver. He said he could not give more than four shillings a pound; But, says he, I cannot talk on business now; this is the day when we meet together to learn good things, and I am going to the meeting. So I thought to myself, since I cannot do any business to-day, I may as well go to the meeting too, and I went with him. There stood up a man in black, who began to talk to the people very angrily. I did not understand what he said; but perceiving that he looked much at me, and at Hanson, I imagined he was angry at seeing me there; so I went out, set down near the house, struck fire, and lit my pipe, waiting till the meeting should break up. I thought too, that the man had mentioned something of beaver, and I suspected it might be the subject of

their meeting. So when they came out, I accosted my merchant. "Well, Hans," says I, "I hope you have agreed to give more than four shillings a pound." "No," says he, "I cannot give so much. I cannot give more than three shillings and sixpence." I then spoke to several other dealers, but they all sung the same song, three and sixpence, three and sixpence. This made it clear to me that my suspicion was right; and that whatever they pretended of meeting to learn good things, the real purpose was to consult how to cheat Indians in the price of beaver. Consider but a little, Conrad, and you must be of my opinion. If they met so often to learn good things, they would certainly have learned some before this time: But they are still ignorant. You know our practice. If a white man, in travelling through our country, enters one of our cabins, we all treat him as I treat you; we dry him if he is wet; we warm him if he is cold, and give him meat and drink, that he may allay his hunger and thirst; and we spread soft furs for him to rest and sleep on; we demand nothing in return. But if I go into a white man's house at Albany, and ask for victuals and drink, they say, where is your money? and if I have none, they say, get out, you Indian dog. You see they have not yet learned those little good things, that we need no meetings to be instructed in, because our mothers taught them to us when we were children; and therefore it is impossible their meetings should be, as they say, for any such purpose, or have any such effect; they are only to contrive the cheating of Indians in the price of beaver."

* It is remarkable, that in all ages and countries, hospitality has been allowed as the virtue of those, whom the civilized were pleased to call barbarians; the Greeks celebrated the Sicyonians for it. The Saracens possessed it eminently; and it is to this day the reigning virtue of the wild Arabs. St. Paul too, in the relation of his voyage and shipwreck, on the island of Melita, says, "the barbarous people shewed us no little kindness; for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold."

THE General Court of the State of New Hampshire having passed an Act for a LOTTERY to raise a sum of money, not exceeding three thousand pounds, for the purpose of erecting an edifice in Hanover for the use and benefit of Dartmouth College; and appointed John Parker, Joshua Wentworth, Thomas Martin, J. Smith Gillman and Thomas Odiorne, or the major part of them to be Managers of said Lottery, who are sworn to the faithful performance of their trust.

The following SCHEME is accordingly offered to the PUBLIC, which it is to be hoped, will meet with their approbation and encouragement.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LOTTERY.

CLASS the FIRST

Consists of 6000 Tickets at two dollars each 12,000.

2009 of which are prizes, viz.

1	of	600	is	600
1	of	200	is	200
1	of	100	is	100
1	of	50	is	100
1	of	25	is	100
1	of	10	is	200
1	of	5	is	1000
1	of	1	is	7120

2009 prizes	9420
3991 blanks	2510
6000 at two dollars each	12,000

* As there are not two blanks to a prize, the Managers stater themselves with a speedy sale of the Tickets, and that they shall be enabled to draw in a short time; public notice of which will be given and a list of prizes published in the New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut News-Papers, and paid off (if applied for) in thirty days after drawing said Lottery.

Benefit Tickets not called for in six months after said drawing will be deemed as generously given for the purpose aforesaid. It is needless to point out the great advantage this undertaking will be to the public, the present buildings not being sufficient to accommodate the students, and having no proper rooms for the apparatus, library, &c. (which are now very complete) there is no doubt but every friend to Literature and useful knowledge will promote so benevolent a design, and give all the encouragement in his power.

N. B. Tickets to be had at this Office. New-Hampshire, Portsmouth, November 12, 1784.

The love of Money is the root of all evil! But the want of it, the Subscriber finds very distressing; WHICH induces him once more to call for relief, which he hopes to have from his Customers.—To those who continue their papers the subscriber returns his thanks, and informs them that he shall close the first year of his ride on the 30th of March next, at which time he hopes all that have not made payment will not fail of being willing to settle up to that time. As he has not one customer that is not able to pay, he hopes that no one will fail of paying for the first year, to enable him to settle with his Printers and continue to serve them with the News from every quarter, and to execute all other business committed to his care.

JOHN SAUNDERS. N. B. All those that have had the Connecticut Courant, Freeman's Chronicle, or American Mercury, and have stopped them, are called on for a settlement by the second week in February instant, at which time the subscriber will call for their balances at the places where their papers have been left.—if paid, it will save sending a man the next week, one or the other will actually be done.

Litchfield, February 1, 1785.

All Persons having Accounts, Notes, Mortgages, &c. unsettled with the estate of Capt. Samuel Olcott, late of Hartford, deceased, are once more desired to call and settle the same, at the store of the deceased, where constant attendance will be given from the first day of January to the first of March. Should any neglect, they may depend on being called on in a different way, without distinction.

JOHN CALDWELL, Administrator. Hartford, January 1, 1785.

* The lands, forests, imposts, &c. &c. which once formed the patrimony of the crown in England, bore most of the expences of government. It is well for this kingdom that the extravagance of the crown has been the means of alienating this patrimony, for the consequence has been making the crown dependent on the people. But in America such a patrimony would be continental property, capable of being applied only to public purposes, in the way which the public (or its delegates) should approve.