

POETRY.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

STANZAS,

Occasioned by the death of Dr. FRANKLIN.

THUS, some tall tree that long has stood
The glory of its native wood,
By storms destroy'd, or length of years
Demands the tribute of our tears.
The pile that took long time to raise,
Will sink, 'tis true, by slow decays;
But when its destin'd years are o'er,
We must regret the loss the more.
So long befriended by your art,
Philosopher, we must not part!
When Monarchs tumble to the ground,
Successors easily are found.
But methinks FRANKLIN, what a few
Can hope to equal such as you,
Who seiz'd from Kings their scepter'd
pride,
And turn'd the lightning's darts aside!

From an English newspaper.

SUICIDE.

A FEW days since, a poor man, a native of Ireland, having had some words with his wife, threw himself into the river and was drowned.

The following curious account of his death, written by himself, was found in his apartment, viz.

"As I know the people that will find my carcase is curious about the cause of my death, which is something out of the way, I'll give them all the satisfaction in my power about it, as I know the whole matter from beginning to end, the more my misfortune to marrying a bad wife, and scolding me out of my life. It may be reported, as the world is given to lying, that I died by accident, but that's a mistake, for I throwed myself into the water and so killed myself, and as the little that is left of my substance is not much, I hope there will be no quarrelling about it. I give all the money that may be found in my breeches pocket to Betty M'Kenzie. My wife said that I had unlawful doings with her, but that's a lie of her own inventing, and if I was alive I would say it to her face, I don't know for certainty whether she be man or woman. As for my wife she must provide for herself, as I mean in future to give her nothing. I had enough to do to maintain her during my life, and I am sure I will not trouble myself about her now while I am dead. I forgive all the world except my wife; I don't know rightly where I shall go, but I am very easy about it, as I got absolution sily to day without the priest knowing what I had got in my head.

"I bore an indifferent good character while I was alive, and would have knocked the biggest man down that would have said a word against it; but now I am dead they may say what they please, but the devil take 'em for their pains.

I die in charity with every body, and wish well to every body who had a regard for me, and don't care a quid of tobacco where they bury me. I was divided betwixt hanging and drowning, but at last resolv'd upon the way I have taken as thought it was not so vulgar as the other for they hang thieves, heretics, and murderers, but never drown them. So I depart this life in the 38th year of my age, without wincing, grumbling, or whining, but like a man of my own free motion and choice, being at all times a good christian, with full assurance of going to heaven where I shall laugh at my wife and the devil."

The following Address was presented to the President of the United States, on Thursday last, by a deputation of the Society of Free-Quakers from Philadelphia.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

The Address of the Religious Society of Free-Quakers.

WE beg leave to join the general voice in the most respectful congratulations on thy appointment to

the highest office, and most extended trust, which can be confided by a free people; a trust which the force of precedent in the first exercise of the supreme executive authority, at the founding of such an empire, renders it infinitely important, not to its immediate citizens only, but to every part of mankind, who have an interest in the firm establishment of religious and civil liberty.

We offer no apology for the time of this address, as decency required, that the youngest religious society in the empire, should give place to those that are more numerous and of a far more ancient establishment; yet springing up with and growing out of the revolution, it is our duty on this great occasion to appear among our fellow citizens; and we feel a dignity in declaring, that we have reason to believe that there is not a member of our religious society who has not at all times and on all occasions relied on and confided in thy patriotism, prudence, and virtue.

Many of our members having been educated Quakers, admitted the doctrine declared by that people, of a state attainable here, in which a christian cannot be concerned in wars or fightings of any kind; yet, they perceived the wisdom and soundness of the distinction, made by the apologist of that people, when he expressly declares, that until men attain that state, they "cannot be undefending themselves." They indeed saw, that by availing themselves of the profession held out by that society, they might have pass'd uncensured by the world; but being accountable to God for their conduct as individuals, they dare not in a case of such boundless consequence, rest themselves on the profession of any body of men whatever.

They saw, that in discharging the great duty they were called upon to perform, in support of their own civil rights and those of our country and posterity, they would probably be disowned by that people; and their was no means of retaining or recovering their rights among them, but by neglecting that duty or by publicly condemning their conduct in the discharge of it; a treachery to the cause of liberty and truth of which they feel themselves utterly incapable.

They were not unaware of the alienation of friendship, and many other injurious effects on temporal affairs, which too commonly attend offence given by individuals, to a body so numerous as the Quakers are, and of such weight in civil society; but in the course of Divine Providence, they were called to make so great a sacrifice, and they obeyed.

They perceived the advantage of religious society, and being desirous of obtaining it, united together in such a body. They had felt the evil of undue restraint on the consciences of men, and determined if possible, to leave their members free: They therefore founded our society on the enlarged and Catholic principle of the gospel, appealing to the lessons of wisdom and virtue left us by Christ and his apostles, as the best external rule of faith and practice, and leaving every man to answer to God, to his own conscience, and to the government for his conduct. And being formed on this ground, we ask no extraordinary or special privilege; but having discharged a common duty, and being determined to pay a due obedience to the laws, we claim the common protection of that government.

Far from repining at our sufferings, we have rejoiced at the triumph of liberty over despotism; and exulted in the praise which our fellow-citizens have bestowed on the measures which led to success; they are justly styled glorious; but it is that undeviating steadiness of mind, and invariable regard to the rights of the people, that have so honourably distinguished thy conduct on such varied and trying occasions, which lead us to a full confidence that thy administration will, indeed, tend to make liberty more secure than it ever before has been; and we feel that it is this confidence which gives the unusual glow to congratulations from every quarter, on this happy occasion.

The prospect of a union which will embrace all who contended for the cause of freedom is highly pleasing to us; and we beg leave to add our most cordial

congratulation on the high honors which have been so deservedly bestowed by the nation of France on thy illustrious pupil the Marquis la Fayette: We trust it will be a brilliant and lasting honor to America that her conduct has inspired the world with the most noble emulation in support of liberty and the common cause of mankind.

May that Supreme Being which rules in Heaven and among men, continue to pour his wisdom into thy heart, and to guide thy administration as to make the government a blessing to the people, and render it free, efficient and stable. And to whatever length of days he shall please to extend thy life to a purpose so eminently important, may thine eyes never become dim nor thy natural force abate. And finally when the great task shall be fully completed, and thou shalt advance into that state which is the end and highest glory of our being, may thine inheritance be amongst "the spirits of just men made perfect."

Signed in and by order of our meeting for business, held at Philadelphia on the fourth day of the third month, 1790, by **Tr. MATLOCK**, Clerk.

THE ANSWER.

To the Members the Religious Society of Free-Quakers.

Gentlemen,

I desire to assure you of the sensibility with which I receive your congratulations on my appointment to the highest office and most extended trust which can be confided by a free people; and I thank you with sincerity for the obliging terms in which you express yourselves in my behalf.

Ever happy of being favoured with the approbation of my fellow citizens, the time at which yours is declared does not diminish my sense of the obligation it confers.

Having always considered the conscientious scruples of religious belief as resting intirely with the sects that profess, or the individuals who entertain them, I cannot consistent with this uniform sentiment otherwise notice the circumstances referred to in your address, than by adding the tribute of my acknowledgement to that of our country, for those services which the members of your particular community rendered to the common cause in the course of our revolution; and by assuring you that as our present government was instituted with an express view to general happiness, it will be my earnest endeavour in discharging the duties confided in me with faithful impartiality, to realize the hope of common protection, which you expect from the measure of that government.

Impressed with gratitude for your supplications to the Supreme Being in my favor, I entreat his gracious beneficence in your behalf.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, preparing to leave this state, requests all persons who may have demands against him to present their accounts, on or before the 20th of May next, and such as are indebted to make payment.

THOMAS NEWMAN.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1790.

LOST, in Wilmington, about four weeks ago, a SILVER WATCH, made by William Robertson, Greenock, No. 301. Any person delivering said watch to Mr. John Brown, Wilmington, or the subscriber, in this town, shall receive four pounds reward.

A. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1790.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 14th of December last, a likely, young ROAN HORSE, about four years old, has a star in his forehead, and his off hind foot white; 14 1-4 hands high; black mare and tail. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, in Wilmington, or J. Sibley, Fayetteville, shall be generously rewarded.

T. HILL.

Wilmington, March 20, 1790.

TO BE SOLD, At PUBLIC VENDUE, In WILMINGTON,

On the 9th day of June next, A Valuable WATER LOT in the said town, lately part of the estate of William Wilkinon, Esquire, deceased, conveniently situated for a merchant's business, containing about 75 feet on Front-Street; on which there are several valuable warehouses, a good wharf, and next the street, stone foundations for three tenements of 25 feet front each, with an alley to the water, on each side of the lot, six feet wide.

An indisputable title will be given, and credit for part of the purchase money.

Further particulars and conditions will be made known on the day of sale, or by previous application to the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINSON.

Wilmington, May 1, 1790.

PETER PERRY, HAS FOR SALE,

At his STORE, the corner of Green and Old-streets, near Cochran's Mill,

RUM of different kinds, Gin in cases, Wines, Iron, Steel, Coarse and fine Salt, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate,

DRY GOODS of all sorts.

PRODUCE will be received in payment.

A generous price given for Bear and Otter Skins.

February 22.

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RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Cumberland county, at the lower Little-River Bridge, on the new road, an old negro fellow, named

ROGER.

He has thick lips, a little sloop shouldered, and grey headed—has high veins in his arms and legs, and in his legs the veins appear to be in knots—his back shews a few marks of the switch—he is lively and resolute at any thing he undertakes. I expect his intention was to go to some of the back counties, and endeavour to pass for a free man, as he was once suffered to pass as such in some of those counties, where he took up with a free woman for his wife, who I have now living at my house. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me, shall receive five pounds reward, and I will pay all reasonable charges.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

May 13, 1790.

36.

For sale at the Printing-Office,

A large assortment of

BLANKS,

Printed on fine paper, with a good type,

Among which are the following, viz.

Superior Court, County Court, and Justices' Blanks of all sorts—Sheriffs' Deeds—Common Deeds—Common Bonds—Apprentice's Indentures, &c. &c.

C A S H,

Given for

Clean Rags,

Either of COTTON, or COTTON and LINEN, by the printers heretof.

FAYETTEVILLE: PRINTED BY SIBLEY & HOWARD.