[illegible] bles and the milky bounty of [illegible] gods. The sweetness of [illegible] mbers, and the divine enchant- [illegible] those dreams that follow gentle [illegible], and a vegetable repast, afford a luxury of which the riotous eaters of flesh and those addicted to strong drink cannot form any conception. Pray do, divine strangers, (for strangers are from Jove) eat sparingly of that animal, and attack, with all imaginable ardour, those sallads. Here is abundance of butter, fresh from the dairy, and whey and buttermilk, food and drink for kings. We [illegible] see you will persevere in your [illegible] upon the pig. Since it is so, [illegible] take that key, and fetch me a quart of October. Fermented liquor is necessary to digest animal food. For vegetables, and milk in all its modifications, it is not necessary. Come, since my visitors will not join me, I will play the [illegible] for society's sake, and sacrifice a pleasing dream in honour of my company. Hand me those eels;"—of which he began to eat with a good appetite. "You will be surprized," continued the cobler, "at my avowal of a parsimonious disposition before my guests; but consider, I beseech you, that this is not any proof of solitary selfishness, but of the contrary.

It appears absurd to me, that men will lay aside all calculation and regard for economy at the very time when economy is most wanted; I mean when a temporary accession is made to one's family. To be guilty of waste, and live beyond one's income, on occasion of visits, is a ready way to drive guests from your house; but to be at perfect ease, to live with your wonted frugality, to avoid all excess, and to gain the love and confidence of strangers, by a simple and secure discovery of the inward sentiments of your heart, is the way to keep them with you for a long time, as by such treatment they are convinced that you are not put out of your way; that your mode of entertaining them puts you to no expence beyond what you can easily bear; and that you are heartily welcome. And with respect to the health and pleasure of temperate living, it is beyond all comparison greater than that of gormandizing like a fat [illegible] man. The mind, too, whatever [illegible] be the cause, is more comforted by [illegible] than animal food. This may [illegible] by th[illegible] wine has to [illegible] ncy, and to strike co[illegible] —and indeed, if [illegible] ld now and then [illegible] I [illegible] mpaign, if I was no[illegible] ll into a habit of [illegible] is [illegible] fish, flesh, nor [illegible] de- [illegible] ctions, but the nature, a[illegible] by the hand of [illegible] exquisi[illegible] its operations, than [illegible] at of art."

In the course of drinking a cann of [illegible] with the extraordinary philosopher, [illegible] that was their practice for [illegible] the brothers to read whilst the [illegible] worked at the a[illegible] and that [illegible] lieved one another by turns; [illegible] they read but a few books, [illegible] ose were of the highest character, [illegible] and this, because [illegible] economical plan, in respect to time, and improvement [illegible] few good books [illegible]

him out of doors, (as is usual in such cases) our host alone excepted—"No," said he, "he shan't go out; he shall stay here and help to exhaust this vapour, as well as us.

But it would be endless to enumerate all the wise sayings, as well as extravagancies of this cobler. Suffice it to say that after having been entertained chiefly in the Pythagorean style, that is to say on vegetables and milk, in all its modifications, for three days together, during which time my spouse joined with his wife in spinning thread and cord for the shoemakers, and I with the host in the labour of the field, and in fishing on the lake; ease and alternate labour; friendship and philanthropy, unmixed with deceit; freedom of thought, unrestrained by any authority or custom whatever; with a country bold and varied, and that seemed to give men room to breathe and think in, and which, by the natural boundaries that diversified its face, seemed to say to every one, "Take your own way." All these circumstances render the remembrance of the cobler and his family still dear to me, who, in my opinion, enjoyed that luxury which is, in a manner, independent of fortune, and which wealth and greatness alone are incapable of bestowing.

From a late Charleston paper.

SKETCHES of the life and character of the late WILLIAM DRAYTON, Esq. L. L. D. Judge of the Federal Court for the district of South Carolina, and grand master of ancient masons in the said state.

THE late William Drayton, esquire, was a native of South Carolina; and was born in the year 1732 3 O. S. He received his first principles of education from a private tutor who lived in the family. About the year 1747, he was placed under the care of Thomas Corbett, (now high sheriff of Middlesex, England) who was one of the most eminent lawyers of that day in the pro[illegible] and in the year 1750, still under [illegible] Corbett, he was sent to [illegible] entered into the middle te[illegible] he remained to the year 17[illegible] returned to his native country.

Although his abilities were confessedly great, yet from his disinclination to the common practice of the law, he soon quitted the bar; still he pursued his studies and law reading with the same diligence as [illegible] full practice.

In or about the year 1768, he was appointed chief justice in the province of East Florida, where he continued beloved and highly respected, both in his private and public character, by the worthy part of that community. The troubles in America in 1775, were the beginning of his also: ungenerous suspicions took place in the governor's breast, who being of illiberal sentiments, used every base [illegible] mean art to enthral the chief justice, [illegible] extract from him, his [illegible] ually did [illegible] ediately re- [illegible] ould have [illegible] he not [illegible] ers in

The losses which he had sustained by the ungenerous and unjustifiable proceedings of the governor of East Florida, and from the change of property which took place in consequence of war, together with a numerous family, obliged him to apply himself to the practice of the law in an advanced period of life, and with a broken constitution. His abilities were among the foremost at the bar—and his love of justice was equal to his abilities as a lawyer. To the exertions of the first, in the support of the greatly injured, in a very intricate cause, may be justly attributed the precipitating the complaint of the rheumatism and gout, so as to render him incapable of attending to his profession for the last eighteen or twenty months. In March, 1789, he was appointed one of the associate judges of this state, which he resigned on being made a district judge under the federal government. To sum the whole of his character in a few words, it may be said, that with a very liberal education, improved by just observations, he possessed the most liberal sentiments—he was benevolent, kind and affable to all—without flattery, he may be allowed to have been a pattern in the socialities of husband, father and friend—he received the information of his approaching end a very few hours before it took place, with a serenity and fortitude that did honour to the man. He took leave of his family with so much calmness, as seemed to soften their afflictions, and to comfort them under the great loss they were about to sustain—and he breathed his last without a groan.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

MR. CARTER,

Last Saturday evening, as some boys were, in a small boat, fishing near Towawamcot rocks, at the mouth of Pawtuxet river, a fine plump salmon, weighing exactly thirteen pounds, leaped from the river into the boat. As the circumstances was rather uncommon for a fish of its own accord to spring up from its native element into a boat, on the boys returnit occasioned some conversation in the neighbourhood: But what were the sensations excited next day, when the news of the adoption of the constitution arrived, and on comparing the *time* it appeared that the *very time* that the salmon leaped into the boat was the *moment* that the *President* anounced to the convention at Newport, that by their votes *they had ratified the constitution!* Could these circumstances have happened in the days of Augustus Cæsar, they would have been written in golden letters, and enrolled in the Capitol. I, Sir, have been an *anti*, since the constitution first appeared, because I have been told that it would endanger the liberties and prosperity of our *children*; but when I find an invisible agency condescending *almost* to work miracles in contradiction to this opinion, "I give it to the winds." *I am converted. I am no longer an anti*—from [illegible] I will support the new government by every proper means, with all my faculties."

PETER.

Pawtuxet, June 1, 1790.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

NEW MESSIAH.

Extract of a letter from Cape St Lewis, island of St. Domingo December 10, 1789, by Capt. Grange, commander of the Stanislaus a slave ship.

"At my departure from the isle of Losses in Africa, in the month of September, all commerce was interrupted in that part of the coast by the coming of a new Messiah, sent by Mahomet.

"This prophet, called Mahada, who had travelled from Mecca through Arabia, had lately arrived, and pretended he was sent of God. He was followed by a numerous body, armed with the sacred poignard. The first exercise of his authority (thanks to the superstition of the negroes) was to strike off the heads of seven of the principal sovereigns of this country, namely, those of Barges, Sussons, &c. He has given orders, that all persons who shall approach him to be clothed in yellow. All the grandees of the country and neighbourhood have considered it their duty to go and pay him homage; so that in a very little time he has received more than 20,000 visits, and as many offerings; for no person presents himself before him with empty hands. All the crowned heads tremble at the presence of this Mahada, whom they respect as a fetiche, or Demi god. The only piece of justice he has rendered since his arrival, is to oblige all debtors to pay their debts.

"All the blacks of Senegal, even so far as the river Sierra-Leon, are Mahometans. It is in consequence of their righteous system that they have so much faith in the mission of this prophet, who without doubt is nothing more nor less than an Arabian impostor, who has come from the banks of Gala, in order to enrich himself at the expence of the credulity of ignorant and superstitious people.

"Since I left the coast, from which I was in haste to depart I have learned, that this Mahada has given orders to the sovereigns of that country to drive the English off their coast, as that nation wanted to abolish the treaty of commerce with the country, and that the French only would keep it; in consequence of which many English merchants settled at the head of the river were obliged to go away.

"The prophet Mahada having been informed that a very rich and powerful English resident, named Orman, had lived at the head of the river Pongo, or Rio Pongo, for more than thirty years past, he despatched 40 armed men, with an order to send him the following trifling present:—100 black slaves—100 women ditto—100 negro boys—100 black girls—100 Arabian horses—100 dogs—100 cats—100 of all the different kinds of European merchandise specified in the treaty; saying, that he, being sent of God, [illegible] should be refused him. [illegible] whether Orman will g[illegible] request of the prophet, [illegible] but I hardly believe he would have been dispose to make the same present even to Mahomet himself."

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

RHODE-ISLAND, JULY 3.

Mr. Jacob Isaacs, of Newport, has made such an improvement in the art of distilling salt water into fresh, by a secret method he has discovered, that he can, in a few minutes extract eight pints of fresh water out of ten pints of the saltest ocean water. He asserts he can, with his machinery, make with ease, one hundred gallons in a day, equal to any spring or rain water, and as light as either. Without some consideration, it cannot be expected Mr. Isaacs will discover his secret to the world—this however we are sure of, that, excepting a tin tube, his discovery is nothing more than what is put on board of all vessels for the purposes of cookery. Mentioning this provision for drinking, puts me in mind of a succedaneum for eating also. Nothing can be more dreadful than being out of provision at sea, when a vessel is far remote from land, upon those inhospitable depths, when there is no rational prospect of being supplied, and all the horrors of death are staring men in the face. For the benefit of seafaring men, and such others whose fortune it may be to be exposed to such distressful circumstances, will mention the following method (even without suffering at all from hunger) upon what has generally been thrown away as useless, which are *bones*, after the meat is taken off. It has been proved by the experience of many, that one table-spoon full of the dust or filings of bones, rasped with a coarse file, and put into water will, after two hours boiling, make a pint of good nourishing jelly or broth, which being seasoned with salt, &c. will be very palatable and nourishing. This has been found so very good, that it has been used as a delic[illegible]