

# MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL.

To the Freeholders of the State of North-Carolina.

My Friends,

**B**EFORE our convention assembled, I took the liberty to inform you, of the proceedings of the convention at Philadelphia, and that by their forming an entire new government, we might be brought into endless troubles, if agreed to, without proper amendments. I am exceedingly happy to congratulate you, that the firm decision of the greatest part of your appointed members have done justice to their constituents wishes, a duty every member owes to those who honour him with their choice, and not his own will or secret views ought to alter his constituents directions. Had they followed your intention, the majority would and must have been still greater. However, my friends, your wishes have been true and well supported, and it will now be the greatest trial for many of you, to remain firm by those fixed resolves. You ought now to support with steadiness and manly firmness, that decision; because the minority, being highly displeas'd, that their eloquence has not been able to form a favourite plan of theirs, will let loose upon you innumerable writings full of the greatest abuses against the understandings of the majority. Also you will be frightened through horrid descriptions of the disadvantages and great misery that will befall us, by opposing the new government, and that we shall be like the out-cast people amongst the Great Mogul's inhabitants. But be not afraid—be firm, and believe no Jesuitical argument, or high-flourishing stiled prognostications. The gentlemen who inform you of all their dreams, have the better insight into futurity than common conjurers. This state cannot and will not be hurt by making its own dictates and alterations, in a form of a government which the makers had no right to form at all. You will not be the only people who oppose it. Though all the northern states got a pitiful majority in its favour, yet the respectable minorities will not submit, and you will soon hear more from all quarters.

In what misery, and total confusion and distress would our state have been plunged, through the entire and tamely acceptance of the new constitution. The instant it was agreed to, our paper currency would have been refused by all merchants, which only waited for that point. Figure to yourselves the misery and endless law-suits, if all old debts and now out-standing bonds were asked from you in hard money? This was a great object for

the lawyers; and as our state has, since the war, and still does deal in paper money, we had the greatest right to support our cash and our families from falling into such distress. Add to this a still greater evil, which our specie certificates would have involved us in. The real holders of the said certificates who really delivered their property for them, or served our cause with their persons, have been obliged to sell them for the paltry price of two shillings and sixpence in the pound. Speculators and money men, (who perhaps were at all times against our cause) have them now in their hands; and the moment we had agreed to that new government, they had an undoubted right to sue our state in the new president superior court; the execution would have been obtained in hard money, and the citizens at large would have paid those certificates in full with hard money. That is a true fact, and would have taken place directly, you may depend upon; also the new president's new laid taxes must have been paid in hard cash. Now by our differing and rejecting the new constitution, as it stands, and to propose proper alterations, we gain all this advantage, not to be dragooned into exorbitant payments. We can pay our quota of our national debt very well, if properly regulated. This you will believe from a true friend to our old constitution.

HONESTUS.

## Domestic Intelligence.

S A L E M, July 29.

**L**AST Friday, a female stranger died at the Bell tavern, in Danvers; and on Sunday her remains were decently interred. The circumstances relative to this woman are such as excite curiosity, and interest our feelings. She was brought to the Bell in a chaise from Watertown, as she said, by a young man whom she had engaged for that purpose. After she had alighted, and taken a trunk with her into the house, the chaise drove off. She remained at this inn until her death, in expectation of the arrival of her husband, whom she expected to come for her, and appeared anxious at his delay. She was averse to being interrogated concerning herself or connections; and kept much retired to her chamber, employed in needle-work, writing, &c. She said, however, that she came from Westfield, in Connecticut—tho' her parents lived in that state—that she had been married only a few months—and, that her husband's name was Thomas Walker, but always carefully concealed her family name. Her linen was all marked E. W. About a fortnight before her death, she was brought to bed of a lifeless child. When those who attended her apprehended her fate, they asked her whether she did not wish to see her friends: She answered she was very desirous of seeing them. It was proposed that she should send for them; to which she objected, hoping, in a short time to be able to go to them. From what she said, and from other circumstances, it appeared probable to those who attended her, that she belonged to some country town in Connecticut. Her conversation, her writings, and her manners, bespoke the advantage of a respectable family, and good education. Her person was agreeable, her deportment amiable and engaging, and though in a state of anxiety and suspense, she preserved a cheerfulness which seemed to be not the effect of insensibility, but of a firm and patient temper. She was supposed to be about 35 years old. Copies of letters, of her writing, dated at Hartford, Springfield, and other places, were left among her things. This account is given by the family in which she resided; and it is hoped the publication of it will be a means of informing her friends of her fate.

N E W - Y O R K, August 7.

Last week arrived at Boston the ship Cato, Captain Stevens, from France; by this vessel we learn, that the route of the French Packets coming to this port, will in future be changed from Havre de Grace to L'Orient; the French merchants finding great inconveniences to arise to the trading interest from the Packets going to Havre, petitioned his Most Christian Majesty on that subject; who, ever attendant on the wants and wishes of his faithful subjects, has most graciously accorded the prayer of their petition in its fullest latitude. That the absurd idea so pompously set forth in the British Gazette, relative to the commotions in France, is stretched beyond every degree of veracity;

the truth is (as far as we can collect) that some discontented or disappointed members of the Provincial Parliaments had opposed with unbecoming virulence, the measures of his Majesty, which had been taken for the good of the kingdom, and had endeavoured to delude the common people to countenance their ambitious projects, which had not the minutest scintilla of Patriotism for its basis: the consequence was, these mock-patriots were sent to kick their heels in the Bastille; the people recovered from their temporary delusion, return to their duty, and fill the air with shouts of *Vive le Roy*; and thus ends this serious affair, so seriously related by the English paragraphists.

B A L T I M O R E, August 4.

Late London newspapers advise, that, amidst all the preparations for war, the Vienna Gazette's announce, from authority, that negociations for peace between his Imperial Majesty and the Pope were on the carpet—that "the face of affairs in France began to assume a very alarming aspect, and that the violent strides that monarchy had lately made in that country, were so contrary to the inclinations of the people at large, that they were likely to catch some warmth from the flame of freedom which had been kindled in various parts of the empire"—that a disagreement had taken place among the French ministers—that on the 23d of May, 49 commissions of bankruptcy passed the great seal of Great-Britain—that the effects of the late failures in England had reached the kingdom of Ireland, and were woefully felt by a variety of persons in trade in various parts of that kingdom.

## WILMINGTON,

SEPTEMBER 3.

The schooner Federalist, Lowry, from Charleston for Tenerife, on the 5th of July last, the day after leaving port, sprung a leak, but not so great as to occasion putting back. On the 19th, at ten P. M., met with a severe gale in the neighbourhood of Bermuda, which laid her down four streaks of the deck upon her starboard side, and had not the cabin doors been well secured, must have foundered. Cut away her mainmast; after getting clear of it, vessel righted; in about an hour after, by great exertions at both pumps, freed her—found that by heavily pitching, she had sprung bowsprit. Every thing on deck was washed away except the boat, which had been previously secured by lashing to the scuppers. About five next morning the gale began to abate. As soon as the weather would permit, got up the main boom for a jury mast. On the 7th of August received a supply of water from a Frenchman, and the 11th arrived at New Providence in great distress, the crew being much exhausted by continually working at the pumps.

A Boston paper says, in the Cato from France, came passenger, Peter Otsquette, who we are told is a son to the king of the six nations, and whom the Marquis de la Fayette some time since sent to France to be educated.—He speaks the French and English languages with accuracy, and is acquainted with most of the branches of polite education, music, &c. and is on his way to the Indian country.

From a New-York Newspaper, dated August 8.

On the 4th instant, it was resolved in Congress, that the first meeting of the Congress under the new constitution, should be at Baltimore, thirteen states being present.—Affirmative. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.—Negative, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire.

Yesterday the same question was taken in Congress, in favour of the city of Philadelphia, and passed in the negative.

It was then taken in favour of the city of New-York, and passed as follows:—Affirmative, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, South-Carolina.—Negative, North-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia divided.

We are informed, that this interesting topic is not yet dismissed.

On Monday last, when the question was under consideration for filling up the blank in the ordinance for organizing the New Government, where the New Congress should meet, it was carried for "Baltimore"—seven to six.

On Tuesday the motion was made for considering the question and lost.

Wednesday the same ordinance being still under consideration, a motion was made for striking out "Baltimore," and inserting "New-York"—which was carried by seven states—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, and South-Carolina, voting in the affirmative;—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina in the negative, and Georgia divided.

The business is not yet closed; and though we cannot with certainty say that the resolution will go out in its present form, yet there is good reason to think it will not be altered.

A late Boston newspaper mentions, that the amount of the exports from that port, the last year, was £. 345,146 : 15 : 4, estimated at the value the articles bore at the time of exportation—that the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes amounted to above £. 30,000, and New-England Rum to above £. 43,000.

Receipt to cure the AGUE and FEVER.

TAKE half an ounce of bark, 20 grains of salts of wormwood, and 30 grains of snake-root, to be mixed with Madeira wine, and taken three or four times every day, till the malady is removed.

DIED—On Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN KEELY.

The Mail for Fayette, will be closed at the Post-Office this morning, precisely at 9 o'clock.