

THE
BOSTON
AND
COUNTRY

Containing the latest Occurrences,

MONDAY,



No. 1739.]
GAZETTE,
THE
JOURNAL.

Foreign and Domestic.

November 26, 1787.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES and SON, No. 49, Marlborough-Street, BOSTON.

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Mess^{rs}. EDES,

I AM pleased to see a spirit of inquiry burst the band of constraint upon the subject of the NEW PLAN for consolidating the governments of the United States, as recommended by the late Convention. If it is suitable to the GENIUS and HABITS of the citizens of these states, it will bear the strictest scrutiny. The PEOPLE are the grand inquest who have a RIGHT to judge of its merits. The hideous daemon of Aristocracy has hitherto had so much influence as to bar the channels of investigation, preclude the people from inquiry and extinguish every spark of liberal information of its qualities. At length the luminary of intelligence begins to beam its effulgent rays upon this important production; the deceptive mists cast before the eyes of the people by the delusive machinations of its INTERESTED advocates begins to dissipate, as darkness flies before the burning taper; and I dare venture to predict, that in spite of those mercenary declaimers, the plan will have a candid and complete examination—those furious zealots who are for cramming it down the throats of the people, without allowing them either time or opportunity to scan or weigh it in the balance of their understandings, bear the same marks in their features as those who have been long wishing to erect an aristocracy in THIS COMMONWEALTH—their menacing cry is for a RIGID government, it matters little to them of what kind, provided it answers THAT description—As the plan now offered comes something near their wishes, and is the most consonant to their views of any they can hope for, they come boldly forward and de-

There may be reasons for having but few of them in the State Convention, lest THEIR 'OWN' INTEREST should be too strongly considered.—The time draws near for the choice of Delegates, I hope my fellow-citizens will look well to the characters of their preference, and remember the Old Patriots of 75; they have never led them astray, nor need they fear to try them on this momentous occasion.

A FEDERALIST.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, September 22.]

Si. JAMES'S, Sept 21.

This day his Excellency the Marquis del Campo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of Spain, had his first private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

The London Gazette also contains a proclamation for the encouragement of seamen and landmen to enter on board his Majesty's ships of war; to induce them to do which, the following bounties are offered, viz. to all able seamen, not above 50, nor less than 20 years old, who shall voluntarily enter, 3l. each, and to ordinary seamen of that description 2l. each; to able bodied landmen, not more than 35, nor less than 20 years old, 1l. each. And in case, after entering, any of them should absent themselves, or enter on board other ships, in order to obtain the said bounty, they are to forfeit their wages, and be severely punished. These bounties are to be paid immediately after the third muster.

And also another proclamation recalling and prohibiting seamen (being his Majesty's natural born subjects) from serving foreign princes and states, on pain of being proceeded against according to the utmost severities of the law, in case they do not forthwith obey his Majes-

ty that the chief matter in question being once decided to the satisfaction of the Belgic provinces it will be difficult for the States to form any other pretensions. From these circumstances it is therefore probable that peace and tranquility will be soon re-established in the Low Countries, to the reciprocal advantage of government and its subjects.

September 25. We have just learned by letters, posterior to those received on the 29th of August, that it was precisely on the 16th of last month, that M. de Bulkow was sent for, and committed to the Seven Towers, in consequence of the declaration of war.

That Minister was conducted to prison by a Parade, escorted by a number of Janissaries. He was permitted to take with him all that he wanted, and to be served by his own domestics. Couriers were at the same time expedited to the different towns, in which the Russians had Consuls; who were all taken into custody, under the pretext of being secured from the insults of the populace.

All the Russian subjects who carried on trade in the Turkish dominions, have received orders to withdraw in six months, after the liquidation of all demands for and against them. It is said, that several merchant ships carrying the Russian flag, have been stopped at Constantinople, the Turks being desirous to examine the state of the crews and the cargoes, and it is believed that a similar embargo has been laid in all other Turkish ports.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3. On the 26th ult. all the officers of the corps of volunteers, who had formerly served in his Imperial Majesty's troops, were commanded by General Murray, who, representing that after the oath they took on their admission they could not with propriety enter into service again, he intimated to them to quit the volunteers uniform, under pain of not only being suspected, but even rebels to their sovereign. This they immediately complied with, and on their departure the

MAN its adoption—they brand with infamy every man who is not as determined and zealous in its favour as themselves—they cry aloud the whole must be swallowed or none at all, thinking thereby to preclude any amendment; they are afraid of having it abated of its present RIGID aspect—they have strived to overawe or seduce printers to stifle and obstruct a free discussion, and have endeavoured to hasten it to a decision before the people can duly reflect upon its properties,—in order to deceive them, they incessantly declare that none can discover any defect in the system but bankrupts who wish no government, and officers of the present government who fear to lose a part of their power.—These zealous partizans may injure their own cause, and endanger the public tranquillity by impeding a proper inquiry; the people may suspect the whole to be a dangerous plan, from such COVERED & DESIGNING schemes to enforce it upon them: compulsive or treacherous measures to establish any government whatever, will always excite jealousy among a free people: better remain single and alone, than blindly adopt whatever a few individuals shall demand, be they ever so wise; I had rather be a free citizen of the small republic of Massachusetts, than an oppressed subject of the great American empire: let all act understandingly or not at all.—If we can confederate upon terms that will secure to us our liberties, it is an object highly desirable, because of its additional security to the whole— if the proposed plan proves such an one, I hope it will be adopted, but if it will endanger our liberties as it stands, let it be amended; in order to which it must and ought to be open to inspection and free inquiry—the foundation of abuse that has been thrown out upon the heads of those who have had any doubts of its universal good qualities, have been so redundant, that it may not be improper to scan the characters of its most strenuous advocates: it will first be allowed that many unassuming citizens may wish its adoption from the best motives, but these are modest and silent, when compared to the greater number, who endeavour to suppress all attempts for investigation; these violent partizans are for having the people gulp down the gilded pill blind-folded, whole, & without any qualification whatever, these consist generally of the NOBLE order of C's, holders of public securities, men of great wealth and expectations of public office, B--k--s and L--y--s: these with their train of dependents from the Aristocratic combination—the L--y--r in particular, keep up an incessant declamation for its adoption, like greedy gudgeons they long to satiate their voracious stomachs with the golden bait.—The numerous tribunals to be erected by the new plan of consolidated empire, will find employment for ten times their present numbers; these are the LOAVES AND FISHES for which they hunger; they will probably find it suited to THEIR HABITS, if not to the HABITS OF THE PEOPLE----

the law, in case they do not forthwith obey his Majesty's command; and also offering rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves, v. 2. 21. for every able, and 30s. for every ordinary seaman.]

LONDON, September 20.

Sunday last a party of the artillery, with two waggons laden with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon which were dismounted at the peace.

Commodore Corby's Squadron in the Mediterranean is to be immediately re-enforced, in consequence of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

The differences which subsisted between the Court of Portugal and Madrid, on account of the detention of dollars to a great amount, have been amicably accommodated.

SEPTEMBER 22.

An order was yesterday sent off to the Commissioner at Plymouth, to get three more ships of the line ready for sea with the utmost dispatch.

VIENNA, August 22.

Last Sunday the 20th instant, the Deputies of the Belgic provinces had their final audience of the Emperor, with which they had reason to be very well satisfied. They relate on this subject that, encouraged by the goodness and affability with which the Emperor spoke to them in this last audience, they besought his Majesty to repair in person to the Low Countries. On which the Emperor, taking off his hat, holding it in his hand, said to them, "You see I have only a black cockade." "Sire, replied one of the Deputies immediately, that will not hinder your faithful Brabanters from throwing themselves at your Majesty's feet, if you will grant them the favour they ask for." The day after this audience six of the Deputies set off for their respective countries, and the rest will immediately follow. The result of the long and frequent conferences they had with the Emperor, is, as far as we can tell, chiefly as follow: the Emperor absolutely requires the States to put every thing in the same state they were at the time of the publication of the Imperial ordinances concerning the establishment of Intendants, and the new regulating of justice: in consequence of which he desires the subsidy to be re-established; that those who were employed and dismissed be recalled, and those put in their places by the States be sent back; that the injurious memorials presented to their Royal Highnesses be considered as void, and the concessions they have occasioned as extorted by fear, and of no value: that the Convents, &c. which his Majesty suppressed, be always accounted so; and, finally, that the compacts, with regard to benefices, be abolished without delay.

On the other hand, his Imperial Majesty has assured the Deputies, that there shall be no Intendants and new Tribunals, that the military conscription shall never be established in the Low Countries any more than the territorial impost of forty per cent. and that his Majesty will let the abbies subsist with the enjoyment of their privileges; and when in virtue of these assurances the States have executed the orders of their Sovereign, and restored peace in the provinces, the Emperor promises to take into consideration the remainder of their griefs, and to remedy them without injuring their privileges, which he never intended to infringe in the least; he knows well

Gouverneur General gave their dismissal to the Magistrate, who had likewise received an order to disband the corps of Volunteers, which he had authorized for the maintenance of the good order and police of that city.

WEZEL, Sept. 7. This morning all the general officers assembled at the Duke of Brunswick's, after which all the Generals, whose regiments were not here, set off to join them: the staff and subaltern officers were then assembled, and notice was given them, that the army would march on the 9th, at four o'clock in the morning, and 60 rounds of ball have been just delivered to each man of this garrison; the same will be delivered to all the regiments of this province. The troops will march in two columns along the East and West side of the Rhine, by Nimeguen, and Arnheim, towards Utrecht; the heavy artillery will be brought to Arnheim by shipping. We do not know what has occasioned this hasty marching of the troops; all we learn is, that this courier arrived from Berlin, whose dispatches, we have no doubt gave rise to the sudden motion of the army.

UTRECHT, Sept. 10. The province of Guelderland; Zealand, Friesland, and the pretended States of Amersfort, have accepted a mediation composed of the Courts of France, Prussia, and England, and the Emperor, if his Majesty desires to assist. These provinces have entreated those of Holland and Overysel by letter to extend their resolutions already known on that subject farther, by likewise excepting the mediation of the Courts of Prussia and London. We do not as yet know if they will consent to it.

[From the Pennsylvania Advertiser.]

ANECDOTE OF A GREAT MAN.

THE following instance of the influence of a good and great man, will, we presume, be acceptable to every reader who loves his Country, and venerates its darling Hero.—In the late Federal Convention, it had been for a long time debated what should be the ratio of representation, and it was carried by a considerable majority to make it one for every FORTY THOUSAND inhabitants. In this form the matter was sent to the press; but when the subject came for the last time, under the consideration of the convention, and was about to be confirmed by an almost unanimous vote, GENERAL WASHINGTON rose, and spoke to the following effect: "Though I am sensible of the impropriety of your chairman's intermingling in your debates, yet I cannot help observing, that the small number which constitutes the representative body, appears to be a defect in your plan. It would better suit my ideas, and, I believe, it will be more grateful to the wishes of the people, if that number was encreased." The question was immediately put, without a debate, upon a motion that the ratio be one for THIRTY THOUSAND (as it now stands) and it was unanimously carried. Such was the magic force of this patriot's opinion! and it adds to the lustre of his virtues, that this critical interference (which, we are well assured, was all the share he had in the business of the late convention) tended to promote the interest and dignity of THE PEOPLE.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

IT is devoutly to be wished, that the States may cherish each other with a sisterly affection; not suspect one another, or the common guardian, of any sinister views; not wound each other for a cruel puncture of honour; fear mutual infirmities with a sister's eye; and generously sacrifice particular advantages for the common glory and happiness.—*Divine Providence has placed them together in this western hemisphere, sequestered from a tumultuous world, to enjoy a felicity which nothing but their own perverseness can annoy—Their federal bond of union was wrought with toil and distress—by numberless endearing proofs of mutual fidelity in a severe trial of seven years—steeped in mingled tears and streams of blood—drawn close by many expiring heroes; let it then be kept sacred with a perpetual affection—may the sacrilegious hand wither that would tear a thread of this precious bond, and annul the deed given by Heaven for the national happiness of millions.—A fatal disunion would inevitably produce the horrid calamities of civil wars and foreign conquest: Indeed it is almost self-evident, because this disunion can proceed from nothing else than a dreadful corruption, that hates all order, virtue and good government. The constitution now offered does not assume an inch of unnecessary power, perhaps it is rather too free; if it is not received, the people are too bad to be happy—but we are confident that a great majority have sense and goodness enough to accept with joy the only salvation from impending ruin!*

Ye votaries of religion, consider how necessary civil order is for the promotion of piety and every moral virtue! Ye teachers of whatever name, discharge conscientiously the sacred federal duty you owe to GOD and your country! Let there not be one evil spirit of discord among you, who are the messengers of peace: Exert all the influence of your office and characters for the good of a people that must be dear to you. Ye good of all denominations rest & that the common interest of religion, and the honest predilection you have for your particular modes of worship, both require the independency, safety, and general welfare of your country—shudder at the impieties and outrages on humanity, committed by monsters in human form in the scenes of general anarchy. *Ye friends of peace, who more peculiarly detest violence and bloodshed, reflect how necessary public tranquillity is to you: How precarious your situation would be in that dreadful tumult, when the sword is the last arbiter of right, of property and life! Rejoice in the security of a peaceful constitution. Ye proprietors of land, do you wish to reap wheat you have sown: and to gather the fruit of your trees: Remember that a firm constitution is the effectual deed—if this is broke,*

surrounded with a blooming offspring, regard it with awful tenderness as a pledge of fidelity to your country: The innocent at the mother's breast; he that fondly strives to call you father; and the daughter whose youthful charms may in public disorders prove her ruin, tenderly implore you to be federal—Hear then ye people of the United States! reason dictates, every feeling of the heart entreats, and Heaven commands, be federal and happy forever.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Sept. 22.

In our paper of the 8th inst. mention was made of the Schooner Sarah, Brown, late master, having been seen bottom upwards a day or two after the late gale. A negro sailor, named Dick Williams, who was on board her at the time she overleif, gave us the following information:—On Sunday evening, the 26th of last month, Capt. Brown came to an anchor within a reef our informant thinks, near Guana Key.—Monday Morning it blew fresh; the gale increased as the day advanced; at 8 A. M. drove from the anchor out to sea; about 9 o'clock, Capt. Brown and the crew, being in all four persons, got upon the vessel. In less than two hours all but our informant lost their hold, and were drowned in his sight: he took hold of a boom, on which he floated about at the mercy of the winds and waves till Wednesday evening, when he was driven on shore among sharp pointed rocks on Guana Key. being nearly exhausted by hunger and fatigue, and much wounded by the rocks, he with difficulty extricated himself from the surf. Next morning he made a shift to crawl about to some prickly pear bushes, on the fruit of which, and brackish water, he subsisted till Monday morning the 3d instant, when seeing a vessel beating up, he lashed together two cedar logs he found on the beach with palm-tree leaves; on this raft he put out to sea, with a piece of board which he used as a paddle. The people on board the vessel observing the raft, steered towards it, and took up the poor fellow. The vessel that took him up was the brig Friendship, Kidd, from this port for Exirra, from which Island our informant arrived here on Friday last week.

C O R K, (Ireland) September 6.

Within these few weeks a commission was received here from America, for the purchase of snaburgs to a very considerable amount; but could not be executed, as the establishment of the manufacture in this kingdom, had been prevented by a combination of the linen weavers. Can we pretend to liberty, if we continue slaves to a drunken, selfish, ill-principled rabble!

FREDERICKSBURG, (Virginia) November 8.

On the 23d ult. the Legislature re-elected EDMUND RANBOLPH, Esquire, Governor of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

The same day, the following gentlemen were appointed to represent this State in Congress for one year, viz. James Madison, junior, Edward Carrington, Henry Lee, Cyrus Griffin, and John Brown, Esquires.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

Saturday last the secretary of the council presented the following message to the General Assembly, viz.

"GENTLEMEN,

"SINCE the last session, there has been a general

against the government of Pennsylvania, and its officers and adherents.

Wednesday last the Supreme Executive Council being introduced into the assembly chamber, conformably to the resolution of October 19, proceeded, in conjunction with the House, to the election of a President and Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council, pursuant to the 16th section of the Constitution, and unanimously elected by ballot his Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq. President, and elected by ballot the Hon. PETER MÜHLENBERG, Esq. Vice President, for the ensuing year, and the members of Council and General Assembly, having signed a declaration thereof, the House then, in order of procession, attended the proclamation of the President at the Court-House.

November 14.

On Tuesday the 6th instant came on the election for five persons to represent this city in the ensuing State Convention. On the close of the Poll, at the State-House, the votes stood as follows, viz.

George Latimer, 1215	Benjamin Franklin, 235
Benjamin Rush, 1211	Charles Pettit, 150
Hilary Baker, 1204	David Rittenhouse, 148
James Wilson, 1203	John Steinmetz, 137
Thomas M. Kean, 1157	James Irvine, 132

Nothing shows the weakness of the antifederalists unto more than the above state of the votes of our city. With their utmost exertion and industry, their whole number of votes amounted only to 150. Dr. Franklin, who was run in their tickets as a decoy, was lost out of the federal ticket, only because infirmities and present passion would have made it improper to put him in the Chair of the Convention, and he could not have been there without being president. Mr. Steinmetz, who is a federalist, was low in votes, unity from being in antifederal company.

Yesterday the honourable the General Assembly elected the following gentlemen Delegates to Congress for the ensuing year viz. William Irvine, Samuel Aersdith, John Armstrong, William Bingham, and James R. Reed.

BALTIMORE, November 9.

Our latest accounts from the western territories, still hold up the appearance, that the Indians are determined to continue their hostilities on the frontier settlements, notwithstanding the check they lately received from General Clarke and his brave party—"The resolute opposition they then made," says a correspondent, "emboldens them; having, by that specimen of their prowess, convinced themselves, that there is not that disparity between them and the whites in battle, as has been heretofore imagined. Confidence will give them strength, and render them formidable—of how much importance then is it to check their insolence; and growing pride, in its infancy."

NEW-YORK, November 16.

Extract of a letter received by the Packet Le Courier de L'Europe, Capt. Fournier, arrived yesterday in this port.

"The Archbishop of Toulouse has made a speech

constitution is the effectual deed—if this is broke, foreign and domestic armies may change into a desart waste the land that now flows with milk and honey—may many of you may be forced to toil in your own fields as indigent laborers for an insolent landlord, who gained by his sword or infamous arts of party, your fair patrimony, and the inheritance of your children—alas! the furrows you have so often moistened with your sweat may be steeped with the vital blood of your valiant sons.

Ye fair cities and towns reared as it were by a creative power, in a country that was two canturies ago a howling wilderness! Ye seats of industry, plenty and elegance! embrace with rapture a federal government; it is your only fortification—without it, you are not only an easy prey to every powerful invader, but may be sacked and burnt by rude and desperate banditti of American name. Ye men of wealth! without the public protection you may be reduced to beggary. Ye poor, with honest industry! under the security of just and wise laws you may become rich, at least you will obtain the real comforts of life.—Ye men of distinguished virtues and abilities, whom Heaven has made the natural guardians of your fellow citizens! exult in a constitution, by which superior merit alone will procure the sublime glory and happiness of making millions blessed, of exerting that patriotic effusion which is the fire in exalted mind. Ye wife and good Americans in general, triumph in a constitution, that permits you, poor or rich, to intrust your dearest concerns with men of your own choice; men whose power ceases with your confidence—use this noble liberty with judgment, integrity, with a federal generosity that becomes freemen and brothers united in life and death. Ye mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of America; dear names to every manly heart—your influence in every civilized society is like the vernal sun, and the gentle rains of May. Your prudence, fragility and taste are of peculiar importance in the present exigency—your hearts are naturally federal, prone to friendship, pity, love, and generosity; exert all your federal influence with husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, as your happiness is wrapped in theirs, as you cannot live without them, and they would die for you. Ye parents, bequeath to your beloved children a federal constitution as the best inheritance.—Ye hoary sires, who wish to descend in peace the vale of life, with the assistance and filial comfort of your dearest connexions, how bitter would civil broils be to you; how painful to be driven from your house and separated from your family! but what grief would bend your grey heads, if your sons should fall by fraternal wounds!—You who are

“SINCE the last session, there has been a renewal of the disturbances at Wyoming: some restless spirits there, having imagined the project of withdrawing the inhabitants of that part of this state, and some part of the state of New York, from their allegiance and of forming them into a new state, to be carried into effect by an armed force in defiance of the laws of the two states. Having intelligence of this, we caused one of the principal conspirators to be apprehended, and secured in the goal of this city—and another who resided in the state of New York, at our request has been taken up by the authority of that government. The papers found on this occasion, fully discover the designs of these turbulent people, and some of their letters are herewith laid before you. The government of New York has, in this affair manifested the most friendly and neighbourly disposition toward this state, and has promised to concur with us, in such future measures, as may be necessary to secure the due operation of the laws, and restore quiet, in those parts of the states where these irregular and ill disposed settlers have their habitations. To protect the civil officers of our new county of Luzerne, in the exercise of their respective functions, we have ordered a body of militia to hold themselves in readiness to march thither, which will be done, unless some future circumstances, and information from those parts may make it appear unnecessary.

“The sudden and unaccountable obstructions which the currency of the paper money of this state has lately met with we earnestly recommend to your consideration, as a matter of great importance; the private interests of citizens being very extensively affected by it, and the public in danger of suffering a loss, in its revenue of excise, duties, taxes, &c. proportionate to any depreciation the paper money may be attended with. Perhaps it may be advisable to put a stop to the further re-emissions on loan, which are permitted by law as it now stands.

“We would likewise recommend to your consideration, the subject of a law to regulate the fees of the various offices of this state, especially those of the Executive and Judicial departments.

Sundry dispatches we have received from Congress are herewith communicated.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

In the message were inclosed the resolve of Congress transmitting the new Federal Constitution, the plan of association of the Wyoming insurgents, and sundry other papers, among which were letters from Doctor Livingston to John Franklin, promising him the most strenuous assistance, reproaching him with his inactivity, and urging him to a bloody and decisive conduct

“The Archbishop of Toulouse being made Prime Minister, the Marshals of Castries and Segur, Ministers of the marine and war departments, resigned; it is said the former will have the regiment of the guards, in the room of Marshal Byron. The Comte de Montmorin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, acts pro tempore, as marine, to which department the Comte de la Luzerne is appointed, being now governor of the French Hispaniola. Mr. de Villemain, Comptroller General, has resigned—the Parliament of Paris is returned to that capital—the Provincial Assemblies are established in all the provinces, and many have been assembled already—the Marquis de la Fayette is in Auvergne, as a principal member of the Assembly of that province; so that the late fracas and political bustle in France has rather been useful, in as much as it teaches us to meddle and interest ourselves in our own national concerns. The King's private economy instead of forty millions, is carried to fifty-two, and it is thought that such has been the opposition of all the Parliaments, that neither the Stamp Act nor territorial Imposition will take place;—our harvest has been singularly abundant.”

We learn from Georgia, that martial law is proclaimed throughout that State—that the town of Savannah is strongly fortified by several redoubts and other works thrown up round it,—and that small parties of Indians have committed depredations within 36 miles of Savannah.

On Tuesday evening died in this city, Mr. WILIAM GREEN, Bookbinder, of Boston, from which place he arrived the same day.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, in Augusta, October 15.

“It is now two weeks this day since my arrival here, at which time only 30 members of the Assembly attended. There being a great necessity for forming a house, ten days further were allowed for collecting, and those who had been here some time, were permitted to return home during that period.——This is the day on which they were to return; but as they come in very slow, we begin to fear we shall not be able to form a house—if we do not by the 18th, we shall give up all hope, and return to Savannah. Our lower country members are tardy, and our upper ones are generally engaged in defending their families and property on the frontiers. Should we fail in making a house, I know not what will be the consequence.—It now appears absolutely necessary that an army of at least 2000 men be raised against the savages, who are numerous on our frontier counties, and in force round and near the forts and

tations in which the inhabitants have taken shelter; they have killed in all, 51 white and black. The ground on which General Clarke fought first, has been since examined, and 28 dead Indians found; his loss was 6 killed and 12 wounded. We have now on our frontiers a sufficient force to act on the defensive, and cover the settlements from the depredations of the savages. In case the Legislature does not meet, the executive will declare the State in alarm, when martial law will in some measure take place. Much confusion and destruction of property may be expected.

HALIFAX, November 15.

Monday morning his Royal Highness Prince William Henry sailed from this port in the Pagalus Frigate—on which occasion he was saluted by the cannon on Citadel hill. He is gone to England,

WORCESTER, third Week in November.

On Thursday last week as Mr. Abiel Chase, of Sutton, was working on a scaffold, at a house in this town, some of the boards were blown off by the violence of the wind, and forced against him, which precipitated his fall to the ground, and occasioned his death in a few moments.

Boston, November 26.

On Thursday the House of Representatives chose, by ballot, *John Read*, Esq. and Dr. *Daniel Cony*, with such as the Hon. Senate should join, a Committee to make sale of the Eastern lands. A correspondent, who knows the importance of the object, hopes the sale of these lands will be speedily effected, as thereby a great part of our State debt might be cancelled, the interest on which daily accumulating, threatens us with disagreeable consequences.

His Excellency the Governor, a few days since issued an order on the mint for 500 dollars, in the new Cents—which are now in circulation.

The General Court have directed the managers of the North-Mills Lottery, to draw the same by the 20th day of February next:—If not drawn at that time, the money paid for the tickets is to be returned.

Friday last the two Houses of Assembly having nearly completed their Business, a Committee of both

No Longer ago than the month of November 1785, France entered into a treaty of alliance with the Dutch, obliging herself to support them. The following are two articles of the treaty:—

III. The high-contrasting powers will always act in concert to preserve peace and which ever is threatened to be attacked the other shall endeavour by its good offices, to prevent hostilities, and bring about a reconciliation.

IV. But if this interposition should not have its proper effect, they engage mutually to assist each other by sea or land. His most Christian Majesty engages, in such case, to furnish the States with 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, 12 ships of the line, and 6 frigates. Should France be attacked, the States agree to assist her with 6 ships of the line, and 3 frigates; and shall either furnish 5000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, or allow a sum of money, to be stipulated in a separate article.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to his friend in Virginia, dated October 18th.

"We have a good prospect of seeing 8 or 9 millions of federal lands, for sinking the domestic debt—and now it seems quite probable that thecession of Virginia alone will extinguish the whole of that debt great as it is—being thirty millions of dollars."

The State of Georgia is now engaged in a War with the Indians; and; the assumed State of Kentucky, &c. are making great preparations to attack the Spaniards in the Mississippi, which will probably involve the United States in a War with Spain.

John Shehan was executed for Burglary Thursday last.

D. COLEMAN'S MARINE LIST.

Capt. Lewis, who arrived here on Tuesday in 36 days from Lisbon, on the 12th instant spoke the ship *Louisa*. Nathaniel Cutting, commander, in long, 61 W. Lat. 40: 30. N.—All Well.—Bound to Cowes.

Schooner *Polly*, Coleman, in 4 days from Halifax. Capt. Coleman informs, that the ships and troops stationed and garrisoned at Halifax, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, in case of emergency.

'Tis reported that the Ship *Rambler*, of Beverly, and a Schooner belonging to Marblehead were seized at Capo-Francois, for making false Entries.

The *Washington*, Adams, bound from Boston to France, is arrived at Cork, after being obliged to throw the greatest part of her cargo overboard, in a violent storm, which lasted three days.

On Wednesday last, departed this life, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with patience and resignation, Mr. JOHN GREEN, aged 55, formerly a respectable Printer in this town. As lengthy characters or news paper encomiums cannot promote the happiness of the deceased, nor give any information to his surviving friends, it is sufficient to say in a few

Saturday Night a Schooner arrived here in 4 days from Halifax.—We have been favour'd with a paper of Munday last, from which we have taken the following:

HALIFAX, November 20.

Yesterday evening arrived here the *Lord Hyde* Packet, in 29 days from England, the papers received, are as late as the 4th of last October: from which the following interesting Advices are extracted, viz.

That General Gaudi of the Prussian Army with his Division has attacked and taken Nieuwenhuys with 800 Prisoners, 10 pieces of Cannon, and 65 Officers.—That Orders have been issued by the King of France, recalling all Officers in the French Service at present resident in England, to join their respective Corps, which Order was communicated to them on Wednesday, through the medium of His Most Christian Majesty's Charge des Affaires: That Lord Amherst, says an Evening Paper, should a War take place, will be appointed Commander in Chief of the Army. That Orders have been issued for Camp Equipage for 6000 Men, which will be sent to Germany, in Conformity to our present Treaty with Prussia, in case of a War with France, twenty Sail of Ships of the Line are to be furnished on the same Conditions, and those will be very soon ready for sea.—That the Number of Men impressed on the River since the first issuing of Press Warrants, is upwards of 2000.—That Orders are given, to add one Battalion to the 42d Regt. and two to the 60th, which latter will then, as before the Peace, consist of 4 Battalions. The men are to be raised on the risk and expence of the Officers, most of whom are already appointed.—That the French are out of all Patience with their new Ministers, for suffering the King of Prussia to advance unmolested into Holland, which they assert might have been prevented by assembling the so much talked of Camp at Givet, which has never yet been formed; Orders are however, now issued for the March of a large Body of Troops, which has long been in readiness.—That several Sail of large Transports, with various Stores on Board, fell down the River, in order to proceed to Portsmouth, from whence they are to be conveyed by two Frigates to the West-Indies.—That press Warrants was sent off last week to Ireland, and Houses of Rendezvous and Tenders are now stationed at Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork and Kinsale.—That it is said the French have artfully availed themselves of the Insurrection in Holland, to possess themselves of the Cape of Good Hope: England, therefore, has reason to be alarmed at a rival Nation thus securing to herself a Key to the Eastern Ocean. Trincomalee is also an Object of Dispute.—That War is declared between Russia and the Turks.—It is also said, that a War has broke out between England and France.—His Majesty was pleased to appoint Commodore Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Real Admiral of the white Squadron.

Last Saturday, just before sunset, a Son of Mr. Hurley, at the fourth part of the Town, about nine years old, was accidentally run over by a Trucks, and had its Brains crush'd out instantaneously.

—Messieurs Printers.—MY AUNT HANNAH an old Lady near Bunker's Hill, wishes to know, who has the most cunning, artful, designing and wicked tricks; whether a Horse-Jockey or a Land-Jockey?—And, as both are extraordinary characters,

Friday last the two Houses of Assembly having nearly completed their Business, a Committee of both Houses were appointed to wait on the Governour to request a Recess; which on Saturday his Excellency was pleased to grant, to the Third Wednesday in February next, after giving his Assent to sundry Acts, the Heads of which are as follow, viz.

An act, in addition to an act, entitled, "An act declaring and confirming the citizenship of John Gardiner, Esq. barrister at law; Margaret Gardiner, his wife; Ann Gardiner, John Siveffer John Gardiner, and William Gardiner, their children," passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

An act for naturalizing Bartholomew de Gregoire, Maria Theresa de Gregoire, his wife, and their children.

An act for enabling proprietors of private ways and bridges to repair them in equal proportion.

An act for incorporating a number of the inhabitants of the town of Worcester in the county of Worcester, into a separate Parish.

An act for the further regulating the office of barrelled Beef and Pork.

An act in addition to an act intitled, "An act to raise a publick revenue by excise."

An act for establishing publick lights on the north end of Plumb Island, in Ipswich Bay, in the county of Essex.

An act to unite the first and second precincts in the town of Lominster, in the county of Worcester, into one parish.

An act to enable Jedothan Richardson to turn the water in Richardson's River, so called, in Woburn, in the county of Middlesex.

An act to annex a gore of land to the town of Long-Meadow.

An act for naturalizing Alexander Moore and others herein named.

An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over the river, between Salem and Beverly, and for supporting the same.

An act for the relief of poor prisoners who are committed by execution for debt.

An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of The Society for propagating the gospel among the Indians and others, in North-America.

An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters and all other shell fish laying within the harbours, rivers, and bays, within the limits of the towns of Sandwich, in the county of Barnstable, and Wareham, in the county of Plymouth; and the towns of Dartmouth and Westport, in the county of Bristol.

An act making provision for the building and maintaining Light Houses on the Sea Coast of this Commonwealth, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to licence the sale of real estate, by married women, in certain cases, and for other purposes in the act mentioned.

The State of Virginia have Resolved to choose Delegates to meet in Convention at Richmond on the first Monday in June next, to discuss the Proceedings of the late Federal Convention.

the deceased, nor give any satisfaction to his surviving friends, it is sufficient to say in a few words, that he was esteemed as an affectionate husband, a kind friend, and an honest man.—His remains are to be entombed this afternoon, at half past Three o'clock, from his house in Newbury Street, where his friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

On Saturday morning last died here, universally lamented, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. SARAH RUSSELL, the amiable and virtuous consort of THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq. of this town.—Her Funeral will be on Wednesday next, at half past Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, which her Friends and Acquaintance are requested to attend.

Not content with possessing the graces of person, from her earliest years, she cultivated the more solid advantages of the mind, and her natural good sense received new strength and embellishments from a polite and judicious education—Her temper and manners were placid and agreeable, and she appeared to delight in no thing more than in contributing to the happiness of every one around her. Deeply impressed with a sense of religion, she manifested her reverence for it in every part of her conduct—it regulated her behaviour in life—it adorned the conspicuous station which she filled, and afforded her calmness and support in her last moments.—Her friends bitterly lament her loss, for she constituted a great part of their happiness; they remember her as affectionate to her husband, kind and tender to her children, dutiful to her parents, and attentive to all her relatives. The charms of wealth and an elevated station drew her not aside from her duty; they only gave her greater opportunity of manifesting her respect to it;—cheerfully she resigned them all, and welcomed the hour which introduced her to a more complete and a more refined state of existence.

"Smitten friends,
Are Angels sent on errands full of love:
For us they languish, and for us they die:
And shall they languish, shall they die in vain?"

Jockey?—And, as both are extraordinary characters, which is most injurious to the PUBLICK?

Milton-Hill, Nov (87.) JERUSA —

NAVAL-OFFICE, Port of BOSTON.

ENTERED IN, since our last.

Ship Sally. Hopkins,	Bordeaux
Ship Nancy, Cook.	Ireland
Galliot James & George, Clarke,	Antigua
Brig —. Tappan.	West-Indies
Brig Hannah, Lewis,	Lisbon
Brig Joseph, Dismore,	Malaga
Brig William, Horton.	N. Carolina
Schooner Polly, Coleman,	Halifax
Schooner Eliza, Burton,	Port Roseway
Schooner Cohasset, Webber,	Lisbon
Schooner Sally, Wardell,	St. Peters
Sloop Betsey, Huntress,	Portsmouth
Sloop Betsey, Mathew	Philadelphia

C L E A R E D O U T

Ship Fair Lady, Atkins,	S. Carolina
Ship Speedwell, Legg,	Grenada
Brig Expedition, Cole,	Philadelphia
Schooner Betsey, Gale,	Nova-Scotia
Schooner Nabby, Loring,	Philadelphia
Schooner Jesse, Davis,	Virginia

BURIED in the TOWN of BOSTON since our last.

FOUR Whites. NO Black.
BAPTIZED in the several CHURCHES, SIX.

HIGH WATER at BOSTON, for the present WEEK:

Monday, 12 min. after 12	Friday, 55 min. after 3
Tuesday, 3 min. after 1	Saturday, 48 m. after 4
Wednesday, 4 m. aft. 2	Sunday, 39 min. after 5
Thursday, 0 min. aft. 3	Full Moon 24 D. 12h. morn

To-morrow,

At TEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At Russell & Clap's

Auction Room, Court-Street,

A variety of English Goods, viz.

L Utefrings—Sattins—Modes—Silk Serges
—fine Sarfnets,—yellow Flannels—Duroys—Sewing Silks—Twist—Buttons, &c.

AT TWELVE o'Clock will be Sold,

Chairs, Tables, Feather Beds,
a Jack, and some other House-Furniture,

Poets Corner.



On the Abuse of C A R D S.

SWEET are the joys that flow from moderate use,
But pleasure grows distasteful in abuse :
Where cards amuse, and not distract the thought,
An evening may be pass'd without a fault ;
But, when the mind is once by play engross'd,
Virtue is hazarded, and peace is lost.
What though the gambler glitters to the eyes,
The wretch is but a mo'ner in disguise !
Who like the spider, watching to devour,
Spreads his fell net on ev'ry gaudy flower,
To catch the playful fly—a fatal snare !
Then strips his plumes—and leaves the carcass bare—
How smiles the common enemy to find
Fiends, like himself, to ruin half mankind !
Once let the breast this fatal passion seize,
And avarice succeeds by slow degrees ;
At her approaches, honesty withdraws,
No more the judgment yields to reason's laws,
A thousand cares the tortur'd soul molest,
Nature no longer tastes her wonted rest ;
So much the love of gold employs the mind,
It leaves no trace of former wealth behind ;
The heart that once could feel a social pain,
Is lost to ev'ry pleasure now, but gain.
The cheated dupe, instructed by his wound,
Learns to dispense the mischiefs he has found,
Creeps, like a wretch, neglected to his grave,
And, as he liv'd a fool, he dies a knave.

The CURSE of AVARICE.

WHAT man in his wits had not rather be poor,
Than for lucre his freedom to give ;
Ever busy the means of his life to secure,
And so ever neglecting to live.
Environ'd from morning to night in a crowd,
Not a moment unburied or alone ;
Constrain'd to be oblig'd, though never so proud,
And at every one's call but his own.
Still repining, and longing for quiet each hour,
Yet audiously flying it still ;
With the means of enjoying his wish in his power,
But curs'd in his wanting the will.
For a year must be pass'd, or a day must be come,
Before he has leisure to rest ;
He must add to his store, this or that pretty sum,
And then will have time to be blest.

mocks : These being, in the judgment of the Marine Society, the places most exposed and most likely to answer the ends for which they are intended. The Humane Society have ordered poles to be erected on them, to point out where said houses stand, in them they have caused to be deposited the necessary means of kindling and preserving a fire, and some other means suitable for the comfort and relief of the shipwrecked mariner.

Could they suppose that any person would be so lost to every sense of humanity and gratitude, as to take away any of these necessaries and refreshments, they might think it needful to inform the publick that they shall take effectual means to detect and to punish, with the utmost severity of law, the person or persons who may commit any robbery upon these houses; but they cannot think that any one who has the smallest trace of sensibility, or of justice, would deprive the poor, helpless, and distressed mariner of any thing which may be necessary to his comfort or ease, in circumstances of extreme calamity.

The several Printers in this and the neighbouring States and in those ports whose vessels frequent the harbour of Boston, are desired to insert this article of intelligence in their papers, in order that seamen in general may be acquainted with the means devised by the society for their relief and assistance, and may be led accordingly to make use of them, in case of necessity.

LONDON, August 10.

At Maidstone, a whimsical *Jeu d'Esprit* was some little time ago played off, by some person whose aim seem'd to be the annoyance of the inhabitants.—He advertised for a quantity of dogs & cats, having, as he averr'd, a contract, for supplying the colony of Botany Bay with those animals, for the destruction of vermin. The advertisement was put in the Kentish gazette, and they were desired to be brought by a certain day to the Star inn. The consequence was, that the town was on the day appointed, and has been ever since, swarming with these animals.

The following singular and providential escape deserves to be recorded.—During one of

some spots proclaim their original state; the head, face, and breast, with belly, legs, arms, and thighs, are almost wholly white; the axillæ party coloured, the skin of these parts, as far as white, being covered with white hair; where dark, with black. Her face and breast as often as the passions anger, shame, &c. have been immediately observed to glow with blushes, as also when, in pursuance of her business, she has been exposed to the action of the fire some freckles have made their appearance.

The comical Revenge.—One Perrot, a noted fighting man, having received an insult from a barber, like the Jews of old, has vow'd revenge upon the whole fraternity, which he executes in the following humorous manner: Going into a barber's shop he sits down, and, as is customary, without verbal request, on Sunday morning and the preceding evening is shaved in his turn; after this, going out without paying, he is generally stopped by the Tonfor, who claims a penny for his labour in taking off his beard, which the other refuses, appealing to the company whether he request-ed any such operation? telling the Barber withal, that he may put it on again if he pleases; and to the question on the supposition that if he did not ask to be shaved, for what reason he sat down in the shop? he generally answers, to rest himself. If this is not admitted as valid, he then proposes fifty cuffs as the *dernier resort*, in which he generally gives what is called satisfaction to the injured party.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, November 7.

When the illustrious Washington, was called on by the Convention to ratify the Constitution as its President—holding the pen, after a short pause, he pronounced these words, too remarkable to be forgotten or unknown—"Should the states reject this excellent Constitution, the probability is an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace—the next will be drawn in blood!"—*Great Heaven, avert the direful catastrophe! But may the rising glories of his country gild his*

But his gains, more bewitching the more they increase,

Only swell the desire of his eye :
Such a wretch let mine enemy live, if he please,
Let not even mine enemy die.

PRIZEMONEY,

Of the Squadron under *John Paul Jones Esq*. NOTICE is hereby given to those Officers and Men of Frigates Alliance and Bonhomme Richard, who are entitled to a share in the Prizes taken by the Squadron under the command of John Paul Jones, Esq. that a division has been made of the proceeds of such prizes as were sold in France, and that the shares will be paid to the respective claimants, or their legal representatives, on their producing at this office, sufficient proof that they are the persons, or empowered by the persons actually entitled to the shares they respectively claim.

Benjamin Walker, Commissioner.
Office of Accounts Marine Department,
New-York, Nov. 1, 1787.

The several Printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above for the information of such of their citizens, as may have claims.

Messrs. Printers,

THE Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, actuated by the same disposition to mitigate the miseries, and preserve the lives of their fellow men, which originated their institution, have at a considerable expense erected three small houses for the relief and preservation of ship-wrecked seamen—one on Lovell's island situated on the north-west side, on a rising ground, about sixty rods from the beach or shore: One on the outer beach of Nantasket, and one on Scituate beach, a little to the northward of North-River, on the neck of land which is usually called the Hum-

ane, and her smiling prosperity clear his heart at sinking into the embrace of death!"

NEWBURY FORT, November 14.
By *Capt Young*, lately arrived in this port from Bonivesta, we have received the following Notification, with a desire to make it public, for the benefit of the mercantile part of the community.

NERTRE Prezente anno de 1787.

PERTENDO Contruir hum grande armazem junto apraya no qual Syrofra ruoitet to do asal pa Carga dog Navry, e juntam que laja hum a Lantha grdque posra Condurirod : Sal pabordo des Navroz.
Itha Boa Vista 15 de Ybro. de 1787.
ANICETO ANHNIO.

The Substance of the above is:

" THAT in December next the Governour will build a large store at the landing-place of Bonivesta, for the reception of Salt—and will likewise provide a suitable boat to put the Salt on board any American vessel that may come there for a cargo—This he thinks will not only make the greater dispatch in loading, but materially affect the price in favour of the purchaser of the Salt."

LITCHFIELD, Nov. 5.

On Wednesday last, one David Downes, was accidentally shot, at the house of Mr. Roswell Ransom, in Roxbury; the circumstance of this melancholy affair, as near as we can learn, were—A company of militia being on their way to join a general training at Southbury, halted at the house of Mr. Ransom, one of them taking up another's gun, enquired if it was loaded, and was answered by the owner, who was engaged in discourse with another man, that he believed it was not, upon which he snapped it, it went off, and shattered the head of Mr. Downes in such a shocking manner as to scatter his brains about the room; he expired instantly.—Mr Downes was between forty and forty-three years of age, he has left a widow and six children to lament his loss.—It might be hoped that the number of accidents of this kind would render people cautious!

ane deserves to be retraced.—During one of the late violent thunder storms, a party who were met at the house of a gentleman of the first rank in the county of Limerick, pushed about the bottle with so much celerity, that one of the company, tired with the fatigue of the evening, stole off to bed. His friends soon missed him, determined unanimously, that it was dishonourable for an Irishman to retreat from his bottle, and resolved to bring him back to his duty; for which laudable purpose the whole party ran up to his bed-chamber, dragged him out of bed, wrapped him up in his dressing gown, bore him in triumph to the head of the table, and placed him in the president's chair. At the moment this was done, a violent flash of lightning struck through the roof of the house, perforated the different floors, passed through the centre of the bed which the gentleman had the moment before quitted, to the cellar, where it made a deep hole.

Remarkable alteration in the colour of a Negro Woman, communicated to the Royal Society.—A cook-maid, a native of Virginia, about forty years of age, remarkably healthy, of a strong and robust constitution, had her skin originally as dark as that of the most swarthy African's; but about fifteen years ago, she observed that membrane in the parts next adjoining to the finger nails, to become white. Her mouth soon underwent the same change, and the phenomenon hath since continued gradually to extend itself over the whole body; so that every part of its surface is become more or less the subject of this surprising alteration. In her present state four parts in five of the skin are white, smooth, and transparent, as in a white European, elegantly shewing the ramifications of the subjacent blood vessels: the parts remaining sooty, daily lose their blackness, and in some measure partake of the prevailing colour; so that a very few years will, in all probability, induce a total change. The neck and back, along the course of the vertebrae, maintain their pristine hue the most, and in