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For the Massachusetts Gazette.

To the FRIFNDS of GOVERNMENT throughout the Commisonwealth; particularly those of the THREE WESTERN COUNTIES.

GENTLEMEN,

THE regard and affection which you have flewed to the laws and confitution of this commonwealth, intitle you both to the warment gratitude of every friend of American liberty, and to a place in the brightest page of the history of your country. You have defended the rights of property, and the dignity of the magistrate, at a time when, through the influence of popular clamour, and through the influence of popular clamour, and through the influence of adapterous, and to submit to law, criminal. Though your endeavours have as yet been crowned with only partial success, yet they have not been lost: they have given a check to a waicked and abstird a rebillion as ever disgraced the bistory of man—And may heaven give you the pleasure of seeing your exertions sollowed with success, that the remaining footsteps of sedition and treason may be totally erased, and peace and good order established throughout this land. This happy prospect, however, I must own, appears suspended by some recent events, not proper to specify at this crifu;—yet you may reasonably hope that it is not removed to a very great distance:—Perhaps the time may be nearer than you suspended, when your most sanguine wishes will be granted.

But in the mean time you may be apprehensive for

you sufficely, when you most rangement granted.

But in the mean time you may be apprehensive for your country—for your friends and families. The late elections have introduced new men; and perhaps you fear new measures. And that, more especially, since the enemies of government have promised themselves, not only exemption from punishment, but vertgeance on those who have opposed their treason and madness. Now, as these threatnings have been and publick, no wonder you are anxious for

retrigeance on those who have opposed their treason and madness. Now, as these threatnings have been open and publick, no wonder you are anxious for the event.

The author of this address sympathises with you as to your situation. He wishes to lay before you his nown restections upon the subject; and trusts, you will accept this expression of his good will with candour. The course be offers can do you no harm, although it may not be salvary.

There are three things which will take up your attention at this period. First, the conduct you ought to observe towards those who are, or may be, elected into the legislature. Secondly, what apprehensions are entertained of their future conduct, and how far they are well grounded. And, thirdly, the measures which wisdom and prudence would point out to you, even if all our sears were confirmed by sasts.

In respect to the first of these inquiries, certainly wisdom and prudence point out to you to submit to the powers which exist; and that you observe all due decorum and reverence to their official characters. Whatever opinion you may form of the past personal, moral or political conduct of a few individuals among them; yet, while they preserve the form and spirit of the constitution, they are entitled to your obedience; nor can you withdraw it from them without exposing yourselves to severe censure and punishment; and at the same time, forfeiting the nobleand exasted character for fortitude, prudence and constancy, which you have so justly acquired during the late commotions.

No men can be admitted to a seat in the legislature until they have taken a solemn oath to be true and

No men can be admitted to a feat in the legislature natil-they have taken a solemn oath to be true and faithful to the laws and constitution of this republick. Therefore they cannot attempt any imposation in it; without, in the first place, incurring the injumy and guilt of perjumy; and an the second place, of exposing themselves to the forseiture of all obedience from their expositions.

guilt of perjury; and in the second place, of expoling themselves to the forfeiture of all obedience from their confidents.

Should any measures be introduced which you may suppose have the tendency before named, there are legal and peaceable methods to which you may both monocently and laudably have recourse. By this dutiful method of application you may express your defires for whatever measures to be put in execution, which you may judge-necessary for the good of the odmunity, and your own protedion and convenience; and at the same time express your dislike of those which you conceive detrimental to the common utility. This is a right enjoyed under all stee governments, and had it been pursued by those deluded people, who the last year had recourse to arms, we should not have been in this state of consusion and anarchy. In this mode of address to the supreme authority (which I hope however their wildom and Providence for the publick good will render needles), you may expect to be joined by the most illustrians characters in the state; and your and their requests, if necessary for the publick, and decently stamed on your powers. Such addresses would answer the valuable purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they, would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they would clog and check, it is valuable, purposes; they would clog and check purposes.

themselves, from having the sancti n of laws? and at the worst, they would give you time? Trepare against extremes. Be therefore cautious of bachouring of jealouses and suspicions of those who may soon be invested with the powers of legislation —it will be time enough to indulge them when we see them actually pursuing a line of concluct univiendly to the interest of the community. To suspect men to be discovered, is the way so tempt them to knavery; but to treat them as men of bomour and principle, may be a means of exciting in them an ambition to deserve and susport that character;—neither would the latter line of conduct preclude you from all that caution and circumspection which you may judge necessary. I cannot but think that a majority of the towns in this commonwealth bave or will chuse members to represent them, who will not suffer either the forms or the spirit of the constitution to be violated. Pardon me that I have thus far spoken to freely on this point. I distrust neither your prudence, nor your good soile; but because an unguarded, though a well meant zeal, exhibited by intemperate expessions of jealousy, may be extremely detrimental to us at this juncture of assains; and possibly the abuses some of you have suffered may provoke you to it: since oppression makes even a wife man mad.

Ry this respectful line of conduct towards those in

By this respectful line of conduct towards those in ny this respectful line of conduct towards those in power, you cannot but gain the approbation of all wise and honest men. Your moderation and firmness happilyand fully blended, will secure you the important objects in the end, which you have been all along friving to obatain, i.e. to prevent the ruin of your country, and to preserve the freedom and fortunes of its inhabitants.

its inhabitants.

In the next place, let us take a view of the apprehensions formed of the future conduct of those who may be chosen into office. These may be classed under these particulars: That they will emit paper money, and fartify it by a tender all: that they will annihilate the domestick debt of the state, or reduce it to its current value: that they will recall the army from the westward, and grant pardow and indemnity to the rebuls; and sall; that they will issue out mandates to the people at large, to revise and after the consideration. These conjectures have been publickly thrown out. For my own part, I repeat it again, I consider them as sale and automary: repeat it again, I confider them as ide and wifenary; yet, as they have disjuicted the land wifenary; yet, as they have disjuicted the land wifenary; yet, as they have disjuicted the land wifenary; yet for they have disjuicted the land wifenary; yet as they have disjuicted they have reasons to prove how improbable it is, that any such measures will be adopted.

reasons to prove how improbable it is, that any such measures will be adopted.

And first, respecting paper money or bills of credit, and laws, whereby they are appointed a legal tender for debt, I cannot conceive that we have much to fear. The confusion, and the contention introduced by it, into a neighbouring state, must be a warning and example to all in authority, that they forear the experiment. The aversion which all the friends to government, as well as that of many of the mal-contents, have for the measure, would render it very improbable. The creditors in general, from motives of interest, would reprobate the plan; and debtors, if they consider matters coolly and calmly, would not find their account by it; for if it could not be received it would not answer their turn. And how far it would be from that, we base had ample demonstration a few years pass. Though it might stop actions for the present, yet the day of payment would come at the last, and then what assorded them a temporary reprieve, would accepterate their ruin in the end. And, considering the glating iniquity of it, the tendency that it would have tooslopial business—the consustion and distress, which it would occasion, both to rich and poor, we cannot think that a majority of the General Court will ever suffer is to exist.

There are, I conceive, less ground to fear that any attempts to annibiliate the domestick acts of the slate, or

the General Court will ever fuffer is to exist.

There are, I conceive, less ground to fear that any attempts to amibilate the domestick debt of the flate, or reduce it to its nominal value can ever be fuccessful. Such a measure would expess those who engaged in it, not only to great infamy, but to infinite danger. How many interests would they scarifice! How many individuals would they touse to-resentment, respectable both for understanding and property! How many widows and orphans would they plunge shot ruin and despair! In one word, the retentment of every honest man in the land would be enkindled at such arbitrary act of power, which broke the mouths of law and justice, and would overwhelm in its effects, all the security for the rights of property, of every name and nature whatever. For if one species of property may be destroyed, another may with the same enesy and by the same rule, and with the same measure of equity, that those who have entrusted their fortunes in the publick funds, have them taken away. I say, the very same power may strip the freeholders of their houses and lands, and turn them naked into the streets.

freets.
Possibly, indeed, they may be more likely to recall the army from the western counties, and have the friends of government to much exposed; but yet there are so many difficulties in this measure, that I starce think it will be effected. Indeed if it could be done with

fecurity or followed with peace or order, I know of no honest man who would make any objection. For it is an expense which the commonwealth, under its present embarrassments, is ill able to support. But if it appears from all circumstances, that in so doing they would expose good and loyal cirizens to insult, robbery and murder, certainly it will not take place.

§Ja be concluded in our next.)

The SPEECH of an honourable gentleman in the bouse of representatives, on Tuesday loss, on the question— Whether it is necessary to send a body of troops into the western counties, Ec.

Mr. SPEAKER

MIT. SPEAKER,

BEG the house may be called to order for a moment. I do not rise supposing to throw any new light on the subject, as the several worthy gentlement who have spoken before me, have given a very minute statement of sacts, and made such observations as almost wholly renders my exertions at this time unnecessary; however, I would beg to be heard with candourand attention, while I make a sew observations on a question which, I really think, must determine the sate of the nation. the fate of the nation.

the face of the nation.

The question before us is—Whether it is necessary to fend a body of troops into the western counties, to protest the loyal inhabitants, who have not howed themselves at the seet of Baal, against the depredations of abandoned, lawless men, after the discharge of the troops now in the field, whose times are near expiring? and whether it is necessary to hold out the olive-branch of peace, and grant an act of pardon and indemnity to all who have been concerned in the late rebellion, before we proceed to such rigourous measures?

late rebellion, measures?

It is a fact well known, and not to controverted, that they began their helifie invafions feveral months before government unfhashed the fword againft them, and not till after they had granted an indifferiminate pardon, upon the mild condition alone, that they would come in and take the oath required, and remain good fubjects for the future. But how did they behave in confequence of this?—They fourned at the idea of pardon, and have frequently afferted, that they will not comply, unlefs government would pay them for the time they had loft and make concessions and acknowledge, not only fine unjust they had adopted againft them, but that their determined the state of the sta they had adopted againft them, but that their demands, however wrong the means might be which they had adopted to acquire them, were juft, as be-

they had adopted against them, but that their demands, however wrong the means might be which they had adopted to acquire them, were just, as became a free and independent people.

What injury, what violation of the facred compact which binds us together as a people, should we commit, should we? tamely submit to their proposals I Some, here present, have argued, that before we proceed upon warlike measures, it is necessary to extend a pardon to them, offering them mercy, should they incline to accept it, by a certain period to be prescribed.—I would ask those gentlemen who are of that opinion, whether there is any more probability of their accepting a pardon now, should it he extended to them, than they were when it was offered them the last year? and whether they are now any more convinced of the turpitude of their conduct than they were when they experienced the lenity and forbearance of government, under the last administration. For it is generally found to be a truth, that the longer they continue in oblimate resentment, the more shey become hardened in it. I am for adopting every measure which is calculated to restore peace and tranquillity to this distracted commonwealth.

"The first motion in the political fistem, (says a venerable old patriot, here present, who has just enforced his arguments with the greatest degree of propriety and eloquence) is, TARE CARE! and the first word of command, Support AND PROTECT YOUR CONSTITUTION! Somehave endeavoured, by the greatest warmth, to point out the specific means to estabilit that permanency in government so much wanted, and somuch desired by every friend to peace and good ordens, while others have ransacked the whole divine revelations—of I should suppose it to be out of order to revelation for arguments to support these vain pretentions—for I should suppose it to be out of order to revelation for arguments in this publick political exigency.

Some are for deprecating the measures, adopted under the last adimnistration, for the procedion of the laws, and the du

Some are for deprecating the measures, adopted under the last adimnistration, for the protection of the laws, and the due and regular administration of justice; and are endeavouring, by every insidious art that can savour their design, to render them wrong, and suspected, and thereby cause an entire abolition of them. This I believe to be wholly wrong. I am for pursuing the same line of condust—invariably adhering to those principles which was the first cause of opposition to those holtile invaders, and by every exertion to render them respectiable and coersive. There cannot be sound a more equitable model of justice and humanity than the history of the last year, which will furnish a tele, in the history of America, that will prove the astensishment and admiration of suture ages;



#33 by purion, the fame line or consists, we main quickly elabilities durable monument of our future greateds; and which ought, in commemoration of its fingular merit, be transmitted in LETTERS OF GOLD, and holged among the latting archives of

American liberty.

However, I am far from faying, that the menforce adopted under the laft administration were all free from the jult libration of centure. Two measures which were taken, I believe to be wholly incompatible with the interest it was intended to promote. The irveral afthof grace, which was fent out under the laft administration, feat to be founded on the principles. almidation, from to be funded on the principles of moderation, which we have the principles of moderation, which we have the principles of the matterly, that where we are principles of the matterly, that where we are the principles of the matterly of the principles of the matterly of the m deal it out to one and another as they think proper.

—I do not imman to refled upon the worthy gentlemen
intruded with that important committion, for I believe
them poffield of as much firmand, and unterprise
as any non whetever—I is etablishing a bad precedent,
which, in my options, if internate and anishe much use
of, will flushly grow into an arithoency—the most detablishe government, in the world. I am for dealing
it out ourtices, and have the inspection of matters
which an early occurrent the internal color of our country.

But to return.

It is faid, by fome, should we fend out an armed Botto extent.

The control of the co was made a derihon oh, and their roro-caracte imputes to fear and timidity.—They not only executed their folly and madnefs upon the courts of common pleas and general feffions of the peace, which had exifted from time immemorial; but, with the molt abandoned impetuofity, appeared in open arms to flop the as a grievance.—They have hitherto appeared to be hurried on by a blind impulle, rather indicating prin-ciples of indicriminate refeatment and diabolical re-venge, than that of redrelling those grievances under which the whole community unavoidably labour. It has been afferted in this house, that there was

nothing to fear from them; that they would gladly embrace any offers that would be made them, and reembrace any offers that would be made them, and re-turn to their duty and allegiance—Have notal if-the members from the county of Berkhire, except out, declured in the most positive and perhing remm the notal and armod force be kept up! the member from Tyringhain fears to be of the opinion of feveral better gentlemes, that a force is abdolutely wavegilary; and that for himidal and his conditionant bey did not ap-prehend any danger—Give me leave to sik the worthy gentlemes, whether the now which he has the honour gendenan, whether the room which be has the honour to represent, arrord out a fingle man in the fingaper of government during the prefing exegencies of the last of government during the prefing exegencies of the last of hear arms, dail on or spring government, and were made princetes in the country of Hampshire in astempting to join slayly, by the friends of government the properties of to make choice of so respectable a man, as it seems they have, to represent them—however, mistaken po-licy, if such it may be called, will often turn to the infinite advantage of these who adopted it; and this fingle instance shows a fingular display of the interpo-fittion of Providence in directing their choice in such fitton of Providence in directing their choire in fach
4 manner, as may finally be a means of elabilishing
peace and good order, and an unfaded luftre to the
dignity of government, and our excellent conflictation.
But even admitting their good disposition to embrace
an act of mercy, come in and return to their duty and an act of mercy, come in and return to their duty and allegiance, this would not throughen the arguments made use of by their advocates. For it is a fast well known that they have hitherto flattered themselves that this prefent General Court would grant all they ever alked for, and even much more; that this present

se has practice, the face fixed could, we that of every second of the product of the could be second or the could and the latter price of the court for proceedies, to end of the price of the court for proceedies, the different third rather by date the Fanch proceed and report and indicatinistic reverge, and fresh fit and report for the fit of America Blore price the fit of th

once breach of poice round, in-left the found pote content without for which, a very content, and feed to the content of the c fure-Mercy has been my great delight; it has been extended to them; what has been the confequence? they have affembled in arms and bid defiance to the

point of government.

During the lift inter, a period big with the fate of our facilitat confluxion, set attended a finally of our facilitat confluxion, set attended a finally of the confluxion, a lift for fine of the brack (and from every quarter. After set, but confirmed to brack (and from every quarter. After set, but control period of the brack (and from every quarter. After set, but control period of the brack (and from every quarter.) and the period of the brack (and the brack (and the brack (and the brack)) and a number of the first of our fathful control period (and the brack (and the brack)) and a number of the first of our fathful control period (and the brack) and the brack (and the brack (and the brack)). But lapping who have a boundary of unferral abelia. But lapping who have the work of secreted is an interest-mental of the secretary of the s immediately raifed for their defence and salety. No only this, but a petition from a number of inhabitant tellify their danger; and that they are obliged to qui their habitations, and repair within the goards for facty, during the might. Painting themelves like faveges, they now take the woods, and are continually inages, they now take the words, and are containing the property of the proper figalifed their abfolute necessity of willdrawing from this house, should this question terminate in the ne-gative, in order to secure their wives, their children and property, against the expiration of the time for which the troops now in the field are engaged; who, on the troops being dictarged, will be exploded to every kind of danger, infalt and plander, from those abundoned lawlers men.

every kind of datager, findin and plantier, from this property of the property of the property of the property and I as hold to far, fluid and that question be earlied, we cannot be and a conditational to seek long-time of the property of

may 1 of all net be Co wanton at to follow the page of the control of the control

Avertisement of the expelled return of the COMET of 1532 and 1061 in the year 1788.

By the reverend Nevri Mellelyne, D. D. F. R. s. and

By the treeted 'world-plaje, so to t. t. a so the form of the form

elements of christ evides, to be one and the fame a but, in the few first conclusion, you from the first product of the first product o

the expected time of the eart perihelium to be April 27th, 1 h. omin. in the year 75th, which appeared The periodick times of the count, which appeared years alternately, doctor Halley (suppole), that his robir(quent period would be of 76 years, and that it would return in the year y5f y but upon confidence its near approach to Jupiter, in its defect towards to fine the found, that the the ion, in the summer or 1018, he found, that the action of jupiter upon the comet was, for fereral months together, equal to one-fitteth part of the fun upon it, tending to increase the inclination of the orbit to the plane of the celiptick, and lengthen the periodick time. Accordingly, the inclination of the orbit was found, by the oblevations made in the following the country of the control of the contro orbit was found, by the observations made in the fol-owing year; 1682, to be 22 min. greater than in the year 1607. The effect of the augmentation of the pe-siodick time could not be feen till the next return, which he (uppered would be protracted by Jupiter's action to the latter end of the year 1738, or the beginning of 1759. M. Clairaut, previous to its re-turn, took the pains to calculate the actions both of Jupiter and Saturn on it during the whole periods from 1607 to 1628, and from 1682 to 1759, and thene predicted its return to its perioditum by the middle of April. It came about the middle of March, only a month fooner, which was a fufficient approximation to the truth in 6 delicate a matter, and did honour to this great mathematician, and his labori-

The comet in question is, also, from the position

on activation.

on activation of the policy is pain, from the policy of its critic, likely to be much district banky play offer critic, likely to be much district banky play parts and staten, particularly in its aftern from the policy of th kaven that they have hitherto datered tensificary in the profession of the condition of the

before the 54th of Aprill, 41by. But of this we find by better informed since the end of this year, from the antients to the prize question proposed by the the antients to the prize question proposed by the distribution of the prize that the proposed to the prize that the pri

for this purpose.

In order to a fift aftronomers in looking out for this In order to a fith alternature in looking out for this course, I have been given in inhilations that all growns. I have been given in the indications and grown the fitted in the fitted mined by doctor Halley from Hevelius's observations in 1661, only allowing for the precession of the equi-noxer. The elements made use of were as follow:

Time of perihelium January 1, 1789, at noon.
Perihelium diffance 0,448(1). Perinelium dinance 0,44331.
Place of afcending node as 24 deg. 13 min.
Inclination of orbit to the ecliptick 32 deg. 36 min.
Perihelium forwarder in orbit than the afcending node 33 deg. 28 min. Its motion is direct.

The last observation made by Hevelius on the comet, The lad deliveration, made by Herelius on the const-ling, was then includes from the case Max 1991, for the last many constraints of the last many ladies and pool deletops; as which time it appeared that and Inail wise is, though all thindershy violes. For the last many last many last many last many last many last possible the disasters of the appeared or jet justice, the last many last many last many last many last many last the surface of the appeared where the many last many last in a last many last last many last many last many last many last many last last many last many last many last many last many last many last last many last many last many last many last many last many last last many last last many last ma

 Since this was written, I received the unwelcome news, in a letter from M. Meckain, of the Royal Acadamy of Sciences at Paris, that the Academy has not received fastifallers and process concerning the dightwhence of the come between 133a and 1561, and 1562 and the approaching veturn, and that the prize is referred to be adjudged of Eafler, 1724, and that it will be 6000 livres. N. M.

BLANKS, Of various KINDS, Allen's Printing-Once, Ann-Street.

PORT-ROSEWAY, April 10. PORT-ROSEWAY, april to. We hear from New York, that the fertiment of branimity is daily increasing. The citizens of the land the rebellious states are sake to the dangers both of anarchy, and its consequent desportion. Such confilate rebellious flates are waske to the dangers both of anarchy, and its confequent defporifa. Such confidence feems to be placed in their polls of patriots and politicians, about to be allembled in convention at Philadelphia, that every hope of thirt being once more united to the mother country most new dis, and their independence and union be considered as infleed their independence and union be considered as infleed.

NEW-YORK, Tune o. M. E. W. Y. O. R. K., Yane y. Trackly create plan the transars, capit flat on the body of Andrea Gribodi, accessed by right, who may not cate the control of the body of Andrea Gribodi, accessed by right, who may not exist all women, as he find not leaf findly before. He had these the pains, with an armonic of the body of the control of the body o that he was prompted on the properturies of that work shollows of a guilty concliners. Insurant scientification of the shollows of a guilty concliners. Insurant scientification of the works ago field from the fact of Frankylvanity, and the scientification of the configurests of the profile properturing and finemat to be under the greatest properturing the scient of the scientification of the configurests of the profile. Because of the scientification of t

TheUniversity of Rogue Island have, it is faid, late-The University of Rogue Island have, it is faid, late-ly conferred the honour of I. L. D., Obefor of Musker, Swivel, and Cannon Liw) upon his excllen-cy major-general Shays: and that a Diploma upon parchment, will be forwarded to the general as soon as the Governour can acquire HARD MONEY (by loan, or otherwise) fufficient to pay the postage to Vermont.

Vermont.
A letter from Vermont mentions, that general A letter from Vermont mentions, that genera-Shays grievoully complains of having been very great-by plundered during hit late perceptuation 1 and that too, as he suppose, by some presented friends and well-withers to his intended terform of government; self-wither to his interior of interior of assurances of the contract of the c

BOSTON, June 15.

BOSTON, June 15.
The author of one of Covoletters that, that the whys is power in Regular des Bays tortes, and term out of power are adays whigh a contrast power and an enemy to free government —By a want is under food a needing to arbitrary powerment, and a financia of fine to a free government,—By a want is under food an enterior power and the power of the fine of the food of the desired first from the relate, of from the licentioning of the power of the first of the desired first from the relate, of from the distribution of the contrast was a first of the power from the first of the distribution of the food of the first of the firs reprefentatives but the tory who is the friend of popular licentiousness is an enemy to all law, and of popular licenticulines is an enemy to all law, and therefore an enemy to fiberty. However, much he may despite the royal tory, he is his saws brother.— They both delight atkle in disorder—they both be-lieve in the infaltibility of the itol whom they worther —for the one supposes that the people, as the other does that a king, can do no derroy. Both their deli-tions led all like to the fine tend, vizz,—to flavery—po-It is remarkable, that the events and tories of the

It is remarkable, that the evegls and tories of the years 1774, 1773, and 1775, have their exalt econterparts at this time. Model-librat in Collins and Chinos are the part of loway, Skinner and Delancey, have each their coun terparts in Shays, Day and Wheeler—they are al alike the enemies of a free government.

In America. Any on the prefert difficult and alarming thate of publick the above person, dead affairs, it becomes us to look back and inquire what the for the concerned.

fleps were taken with the royal tories, in the beginning at the war.—The fame sleps must be raken with the prefent breed of tories in America. Let us feparate out felves from them—let us confider them as the oneoutfelves from them—let or confider [Jern 12 the en-mies of our country—let the friends of liberty, and government unite, and beer down all opposition to the wife and proper measures that are usering to ex-tricate us from our present disculties, and to etablish

order among us.

By accounts from the fouthward we are informed. color smoog as.

The ecount former, the colorest we are informed,

By ecount former to engage to a regarded to the colorest colorest control to the colorest colorest

grace and propriety, the captain made a speech, which was no less legarn, than pertinent. Then his generability by the state of the sta in arms."

After which, he refigned the (word to mr. James

After which, he refigned the (word to mr. Junes Gardeet, the inceceding captain, that capt. Vofe, It is no more than just to remark, that capt. Vofe, It is no more than just to remark, have rubbles of a noble produced by the company of the condideed with no left honour to bimelf, than advantage to the company. We doubt not, that in future life, he will wear a merited badge of martial justy. Yelferday much their appearance, completely uni-

formed, the Republican Volunteer company, under the command of capt. Joseph Bartlett.—A detach-ed party proceeded from Fancuil-Hall to the house of ed party preceded from Fañeuil-Hall to the houfe of his excellency the governour, who pretented them with an elegant flandard; after receiving it they again joined the company, and proceeded to the Common, planted the company, and proceeded to the Common, honour, and gained the apphule of a numerous cond-nours, and gained the apphule of a numerous cond-of speciators. Between the hours of two and three they marched into State-Pieret, where they performed they marched into State-Pieret, where they performed the different mancaurers with exacting, and the day
was concluded in a fatisfactory manner to themfelves
and the inhabitants.
Wednefday last, both houles of the legislature assem-

Wedneday laft, both houter of the regulature aucm-bled in convention for the purpose of qualifying the gentlemen elected councillors to advise the governour in the executive part of government, for the ensuing year, when the hon. Nathan Cushing, Jonathan Green-leat, Edward Cutts, James Sullivan, and Israel Hutchleal, Edward Cutts, James Sullivan, and Ifrael Hurch-infon, efquires, took and fubferibed the oath and de-clarations required by the conditution, to qualify them to exercise the important truft. On Wednekday evening laft, the house of represent-atives passed as vote to concur with the hon. Senate in-

a retolution to request his excellency the governour to raile a force not exceeding 800, not less than 500 men, raife a force not exceeding leo, not left han goo men, to be flationed in the countie of Hamphire, and Berkhire for g months, unleft floorer diskurged by the governour, with the advice and confirst of council. They, likewife refolered, that a full parden be grained to all councered in the refolition, except the following perions, viz. Daniel shays, Luke Pay, and William Smith, other county of Impalere, Elip Farlon.

Denkam, and Editha Materiage, of the county of Terchire, of the County of Rechiric.

of Berkflire.

The hon, house of representatives, yefterday, passed a refolve for removing the feat of government from this town; and have made choice of two members from each county to fix on fome place in this com-monwealth fuitable for the reception of the honoura.

ble legislature.

Disp]—On the 12th of February, in the 76th year of his age, the celebrated Father Belenvich, the great-eft mathematician of Italy, and one of the best in Europe. MARINE LIST

NAVAL-OFFICE, Port of Boston, June 14. Sloop Lucy, Reley, Connectic Schooner Enterprife, Smith, Aux-Ca Brig Placaix, Perkins, Port-au Prie Ship Pair Slave, Dumora, N. B. Thefin Fair Slave entered 12,000 dollars. Connecticut Aux-Cayes Port-au Prince For Schooner Bride, Annapolis

IF Henry Arabsmith, alias Henry Smith, be If Henry Arabhatits, alias Henry Omith, be living, and willed in Ruffell and Chip. in Court-Breet, Rollon, he may here of fornething very greatly to this advantage. He ferred his time with a captain of the court o

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OETRY. The EVENING CHOICE

The EVENING CHOICE

SCAPD from all the cares of life,
From worldly but ling, duns, and strife,
When Sol is shrouded in the West,
And bufy labour laid at rest;
Let me with peaceful mind retire,
Serenely to the sparkling fire;
And as it pleases while it burns,
My genius shall awake by turns.
To this retreat, dear fortune, send
Amanda, and a book, and friend,
A sheet of paper, pen and ink,
To note whate'er I read or think;
And thus the ev'ning hours I'd spend
Between Amanda and my friend.
Now chatting—now upon Parnassus—
Now feling itying human asses—
Now wishing to afford relief—
Now wishing to afford relief—
Now haming fate that made me roam—
Now laughing—musing—joking—smiling—
Thus let me pase the winter o'er,
Nor think of partial fortune more,
Thus let true bappiness conspire
To quell each worthless, mean desre— Thus let !rue bappinesi conspire
To quell each worthlese, mean debre-I see it plain, the rich have care, Then why should I, though poor, despair?

Memorandam, from Chaftellux's Travels in N. America.

THE 22d day commenced, like every other day in America, by a great breakfalt. As the dinners are very litte at the minifter's, a few loms of veal, some legs of mutton, and other trifles of that kind, are always introduced among the tea-cups, and are fure of meeting a hearty welcome. After this flight repail, which only lasted an hour and a half, we went to visit the ladies, agreeable to the Philadelphia custom, where the morning is the most proper hour for paying visits. We began with mrs. Bache; she merited all the anxiety we had to see her, for she emited all the anxiety we had to see her, for she is the daughter of mr. Franklin. Simple in her manners, sike her respectable father, the possesses the conducted us into a room filled with work, lately shilled by the ladies of Philadelphia. This work conditted neither of embruidered tambour waitlcoats, nor net-work edging, nor of gold and sliver brocade—It was a quantity of shirt, for the soldiers of Penassevania.

The ladies housest the lians from the internal continues. Memorandum, from Chastellux's Travels in N. America.

vania.

The ladies bought the linen from their own private purses, and took a pleasure in cutting them out, and sewing them themselves. On each shirt was the name of the married or unmarried lady who made it, and they amounted to true thousands true bundred.

L O N D O N, March 3d.

Extrail of a letter from an English gentleman at Paris,

dated March 8.,

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Paris, dated March 8.,

"Laugh as much as you may at the French, you might have been right during the reign of Lewis XV, but it appears to me that his fucceffor has entirely altered the that of things; nay, if he goes on with the fame steadiness and indefatigable application as he set out with, for the welfare of his people, we have not a minute to lose in order to take care of our selves.

"Every thing here with us is quite al' Anglasse now; as it is perhaps too much with us a la Francaise; to prove my allertion, I need only give you an account of what passed last Monday at the meeting of Notables—Vote 1!!—The first time this has ever been made use of in France 1

"An address of thanks to the king has been voted by the committees for granting them provincial assembles, for the new-law adopted in savour of the cornitade, and for the plan concerning the Corvees.

"Befor the assembly will determize upon the land tax, they require to be acquainted with the state and the amount of the deficiency, and the sums that are to be levied by the tax, to attain that end, they insist, that all the last estimates of monies received and expended shall belaid before them. This demand is neither granted nor refused.

"Forty two persons spoke against the comptroller general; two prelates, celebrated for the brilliancy of their talents, were obliged to strike to the matchless cloquence and the splendid abilities of M, de Calonne.

"On a future day this minister intends to propose some plans of economy in the king's household, which

eloquence and the splendid abilities of M. de Calonne.

"On a future day this minister intends to propose fome plans of economy in the king's household, which will not be far short of a5 millions of livres; about one million and ten thousand pounds sterling."

The second meeting of the Notables, held at Verfailles on the 25th ult. was like to have been the last, or at least to have occasioned a great chassin between this and the third. On the preceding night the clerkof the treasury office, had, through excess of fatigue, sunk into an imprudent sleep, during which, their papers took fire, and the whole of the comptroller's plans became the instant prey of the merciles slames. This was about 50 clock in the morning, when monsieur de Calonne was called up to view the havock, and repair the evil as well as he could. Luckily the minister had preserved some minutes, which enabled him to recollect what he had to say and do, and the business went on as if nothing had happened.

PHILA DELPHIA, June 4.

The fociety infituted for the extention of political inquires, have acquired horsour by the attempt, and it is to be hoped for the hobour of America, that perfeverance and vigilant attention to "natheres as they rife" will crown their labour with fucces, and Landmit their names with increasing reputation to the latelt polterity. Such an institution is most certainly alluded to, in the following passage, in monsteur Polier de St. Germain, "which we present to the resection of that venerable body, as a production opposite in some ineasure to their view.—

To all former exertions for the conversation and disflusion of moral principles, there appears one effort yet to be united. Why is there not a society composed, on a general scale, of all men whose hearts are interssled in the publick scalicity, and who are prepared to explore, preserve and inspire those correct and delicate manners transmitted to us from antecedent ages? It is under the influence of such manners, we relist science, and the elegancies of life; no wonder, therefore, that we daily hear plaintive alarms for their decay. But the serious object of surprise to me is, that this general cry produces no better effect than dissondency and lamentation. It is matter of some association, elucidate and govern publick manners; in an age, too, abounding—in learning and philosopheis, who boast of the expassion of their ideas,—in writers treating on every other subject, proud to instruct the ignorant, and who glory in the contemplation of pleasing, or improving their superiours; in an age also, where every subject of refearch or intricacy is discussed, and all disconnected disquisitions reduced to system; in an age too, teeming with new projects—new councils, admonitions, essentially and observations;—it is, I think, surprising that this current, which has insensibly led the age into the field of inquiryand speculation, has not borne with its tide a single pen to arrange a fehmen for the regulation and advancement of our morals 4.

**Trans

York.

† The author's idea of a Icheme of morals. is a fyftem not for a particular country or empire, but for all mankind.

Cheap for Cash, At the STORE of

JACKSON and HIGGINSON,

No. 40, on the Long WHARF,

An Affortment of

FUSTIANS and JEANS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Where, also, may be bad,

Brandy, West-India wurn, Cossee, Raisins,

1RISH LINENS, &c.

On the mottreatonable Terms, by Wholesale.

N. B. CASH, and a GOOD PRICE, given for Pot and Pearl After, and white-oak Barrel Staves.

S A H

Given for SALTS and unmerchantable POT-ASH,

By Thomas Perkins,

At his Pearl-Ash Manufactory, opposite the Bottom of Auchmuty's Lane. (3w)

On Thursday the 5th of July next, At Three o'Clock, P.M. Will be fold at Auction,

[By Order of the Court of Common Pleas] the House of Miss Eurice Bradish, in Cambridge, A LL the remaining real Estate of Tho-mas Ireland, deceased, insolvent.

(3w) SAMUEL SWAN, jun. Administ.

(3w) SAMUEL S' Charlestown, June 4, 1787.

On Thursday next, the 21st June inft. By PUBLICK VENDUE,

A HOUSE, BARN and LAND, fituate in Back-Street, Challestown, with a good Well of Water, and a Cellar under the whole House—which is 32 by 36 Feet, and the Land 40 by 150 Feet. The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock.

For further particulars inquire of the Printers, or of Richard Trumbull, Junholder in said Charlestown.

A LL Perfons who have any demands on the late Company of HINKLEY and KNEE-LAND, are delired robring in the fame, immediatly, to the Subfictiber; and all those indebted to faid Company, or the Company of PARKMAN and HINK-LEY, are requested to pay their oldes without delay, in order for a speedy settlement of faid Companies' accounts. Counts. ((ff)

JOHN KNEELAND, jun. surviving Pattner.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Doggersbank, Saptain Lemmel Tebey, From Amsterdam, And to be fold by

James Huyman, AT HIS STORE, Cn FOSTER'S Wharf,

BOHEA TEA, in whole, half, and 1-16th Chelts,
Gin, in Pipes,
Ditto, in Jugs,
Broad Cloths,
China Tea & Table Sets,
Ditto India Cops and Saucers, Saucers,
Ditto elegant PunchBowls,
Ditto Mugs and Plates,
Sole Leather,
Tumblers, and other
Glafs Ware,
Looking-Glaffes, of all
Sizes,

Nutmegs, Reels of Yarn, Junk, Second-handlings, Oakum, Russia Duck, Dou laffes, Bedricks,
Ticklingburgs,
Polish Linen, in Rolls, Platilles, Sheetings, Britannias, Ellopilas, Handkerchiefs, Old Hock,

Sizes, GUN-POWDER.

ALSO, An Affortment of

Callicoes and other Goods,
As before advertifed.
Cash given for Pos and Pearl Ashes,

Tobacco and Rice.

SAID Veffel will fail for Amsterdam by the first of July. For Freight or Passage apply to the above Store, or to the Master on board.

LAND LOTTERY.

The Directors of the Mallachufetts LAND-LOT-TERY, hereby give publick notice, that the drawing of fitid Lottery will commence at Boston, on Wedstesslay, the 20th of June current.

Those who are disposed to become Adventurers, will please to remember, that the Act of the Legislature directs the Managers to return into the Secretary's office, all the Tickets remaining unfold, before they begin to draw the Lottery.

All who have received Tickets to dispose of, will take Care to return them to the Managers, on or before the 18th of June current, as on Failure, they will be answerable surthen neglect.

fore the 18th of June current, as on Failure, they will be answerable for the neglech.

TICKETS may be had of either of the Managers, for any publick securities of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, that are upon interest.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun.
NATHANIEL WELLS,
1.50N SRD JARVIS,
10HN BROOKS,
RUFUS PUTNAM. FOR SALE.



THE good Ship SALLY, as the came from Sea, now laying at Batchelder's Wharf, near the Ferry-Ways. The Ship is about 210 Tons, is well found, and can be put to Sea with very little expense.

Apply to Samuel Batchelder or Elias Hunt, of Newbury-Port.

June 5.

UNIVERSITY IN CAMBRIDGE CANDIDATES for their fecand De-

gree, at the next Commencement, are not-fied, that it is expected that they give attendance at the University by the 11th of July; and if any should not attend by that time, they will not receive their degree this year, unless they give sufficient reasons for their

this year, tunes may be absence.

They who defire admission into the University this absence, are siso notified, that the President and Tutors will attend the business of examination on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of July.

JOSEPH WILLARD, President.

In the fubscribers, appointed commissioners, by the henourable Benjamia Greenleaf, esquire, judge of probate, &c. for the county of Essex, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the essex of probate, and six months from the gift end, being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts, do give notice, that we stall meet for the purpose aforefail, at the dwelling-house of mr. Samuel Robinson, inhiboder in Salem, on the first Monday of the next and the six ensuring months, at three o'clock, afternoon.

JONATHAN GARDNER, JOHN APPLETON, N. GOODALE.

Salem, June 6th, 1787.

GENTEEL LODGING,
IN a pleafant Part of the Town, near the Market,
may be had for TWENTY-TWO SHILLINGS
per Week, Washing included.
Inquire of the Frinters hereof.

Subscriptions, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. for this GAZETTE, are received by the Publishers, at their respective Offices, in State-Street and Ann Street.