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The Massachusetts Gazette.

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For the Massachusetts Gazette.

To the FRIENDS of GOVERNMENT throughout the Commonwealth; particularly those of the THREE WESTERN COUNTIES.

GENTLEMEN,

THE regard and affection which you have shewn to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth, intitle you both to the warmest 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 falldoom of abandoned, flagitious men, to obey the government was dangerous, 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 as wicked and absurd a rebellion as ever disgraced the history of man.— And may heaven give you the pleasure of seeing your exertions followed with such 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 crisis;—yet you may reasonably hope that it is not removed to a very great distance.— Perhaps the time may be nearer than you suspect, when your most sanguine wishes will be 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 vengeance on those who have opposed their treason and madness. Now, as these threatenings 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 own reflections upon the subject; and trusts, you will accept this expression of his good will with candour. The counsel he offers can do you no harm, although it may not be salutary.

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 fears were confirmed by facts.

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 noble and exalted 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 faithful to the laws and constitution of this republick. Therefore they cannot attempt any innovation in it; without, in the first place, incurring the infamy and guilt of perjury; and in the second place, of exposing themselves to the forfeiture of all obedience from their constituents.

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 innocently and laudably have recourse. By this dutiful method of application you may express your desires for whatever measures, to be put in execution, which you may judge necessary for the good of the community, and your own protection 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 free 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 confusion and anarchy. In this mode of address to the supreme authority (which I hope however their wisdom and prudence for the publick good will render needless) you may expect to be joined by the most illustrious characters in the state; and your and their requests, if necessary for the publick, and decently framed on your part, will you may depend on it, be supported and countenanced by the wisest and best members of both branches of the legislature. Such addresses would answer the valuable purposes; they would clog and check, if they finally hinder, measures, bad in

themselves, from having the sanction of laws; and at the worst, they would give you time to prepare against extremes. Be therefore cautious of harbouring of jealousies 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 conduct unfriendly to the interests of the community. To suspect men to be dishonest, is the way to tempt them to knavery; but to treat them as men of honour and principle, may be a means of exciting in them an ambition to deserve and support that character;—neither would the latter line of conduct preclude you from all that caution and circumspection which you may judge necessary, in order to preserve your freedom and property. I cannot but think that a majority of the towns in this commonwealth have 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 so freely on this point. I distrust neither your prudence, nor your good sense; but because an unguarded, though a well meant zeal, exhibited by intemperate expressions of jealousy, may be extremely detrimental to us at this juncture of affairs; and possibly the abuses some of you have suffered may provoke you to it: since oppression makes even a wise man mad.

By 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 happily and fully blended, will secure you the important objects in the end, which you have been all along striving to obtain, i. e. to prevent the ruin of your country, and to preserve the freedom and fortunes of 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 fortify it by a tender act; that they will annihilate the domestic debt of the state, or reduce it to its current value; that they will recall the army from the westward, and grant pardon and indemnity to the rebels; and lastly, that they will issue out mandates to the people at large, to revise and alter the constitution. These conjectures have been publickly thrown out. For my own part, I repeat it again, I consider them as idle and visionary; yet, as they have afflicted the minds of some of the society, I would beg your patience, while I offer a few 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 forbear the experiment. The aversion which all the friends to government, as well as that of many of the malcontents, 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 have had ample demonstration a few years past. Though it might stop actions for the present, yet the day of payment would come at the last, and then what afforded them a temporary reprieve, would accelerate their ruin in the end. And, considering the glaring iniquity of it, the tendency that it would have to all sorts of business—the confusion and distress, which it would occasion, both to rich and poor, we cannot think that a majority of the General Court will ever suffer it to exist.

There are, I conceive, less ground to fear that any attempts to annihilate the domestic debt of the state, or reduce it to its nominal value can ever be successful. Such a measure would expose those who engaged in it, not only to great infamy, but to infinite danger. How many interests would they sacrifice! How many individuals would they soule to resentment, respectable both for understanding and property! How many widows and orphans would they plunge into ruin and despair! In one word, the resentment 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 ease; 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.

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

security or followed with peace or order, I know of no honest man who would make any objection. For it is an expence 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 citizens to insult, robbery and murder, certainly it will not take place. (To be concluded in our next.)

The SPEECH of an honourable gentleman in the house of representatives, on Tuesday last, on the question—Whether it is necessary to send a body of troops into the western counties, &c.

MR. SPEAKER,

I 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 gentlemen who have spoken before me, have given a very minute statement of facts, and made such observations as almost wholly renders my exertions at this time unnecessary; however, I would beg to be heard with candour and attention, while I make a few observations on a question which, I really think, must determine the fate of the nation.

The question before us is—Whether it is necessary to send a body of troops into the western counties, to protect the loyal inhabitants, who have not howed themselves at the feet 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 rigorous measures?

It is a fact well known, and not to controverted, that they began their hostile invasions several months before government unshathed the sword against them, and not till after they had granted an indiscriminate pardon, upon the mild condition alone, that they would come in and take the oath required, and remain good subjects for the future. But how did they behave in consequence of this?—They spurned at the idea of pardon, and have frequently asserted, that they will not comply, unless government would pay them for the time they had lost, and make concessions, and acknowledge, not only the unjustness, but the wrongs 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 sacred compact which binds us together as a people, should we commit, should we tamely submit to their proposals! 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 be 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 obstinate resentment, the more they 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 system, (says a venerable old patriot, here present, who has just enforced his arguments with the greatest degree of propriety and eloquence) is, TAKE CARE! and the first word of command, SUPPORT AND PROTECT YOUR CONSTITUTION! Some have endeavoured, by the greatest warmth, to point out the speedy necessity of adopting conciliatory measures, as the likeliest means to establish that permanency in government so much wanted, and so much desired by every friend to peace and good orders, while others have ransacked the whole divine revelation for arguments to support these vain pretensions—for I should suppose it to be out of order to recur to revelation for arguments in this publick political exigency.

Some are for deprecating the measures, adopted under the last administration, for the protection of the laws, and the due and regular administration of justice; and are endeavouring, by every insidious art that can favour 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 conduct—invariably adhering to those principles which was the first cause of opposition to those hostile invaders, and by every exertion to render them respectable and coercive. There cannot be found a more equitable model of justice and humanity than the history of the last year, which will furnish a title, in the history of America, that will prove the attachment and admiration of future ages;

P O E T R Y.

The EVENING CHOICE.

ESCAP'D from all the cares of life,
From worldly bustling, duns, and strife,
When Sol is throuded in the West,
And busy 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 whatever I read or think;
And thus the evening hours I'd spend
Between *Amanda* and my friend.
Now chatting—now upon Parnassus—
Now truly pitying human asses—
Now feeling for another's grief—
Now wishing to afford relief—
Now thinking on my native home—
Now blaming fate that made me roam—
Now laughing—musing—joking—smiling—
The fleeting time and world beguiling.
Thus let me pass the winter o'er,
Nor think of partial fortune more,
Thus let true happiness conspire
To quell each worthless, mean desire—
I see it plain, the rich have care,
Then why should I, though poor, despair?

Memorandum, from *Chastellux's Travels in N. America.*

THE 22d day commenced, like every other day in America, by a great breakfast. As the dinners are very late at the minister's, a few loins of veal, some legs of mutton, and other trifles of that kind, are always introduced among the tea-cups, and are sure of meeting a hearty welcome. After this slight repast, 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 is the daughter of Mr. Franklin. Simple in her manners, like her respectable father, she possesses his benevolence. She conducted us into a room filled with work, lately finished by the ladies of Philadelphia. This work consisted neither of embroidered tambour waistcoats, nor net-work edging, nor of gold and silver brocade—*It was a quantity of shirts for the soldiers of Pennsylvania.*

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 two thousand two hundred.

L O N D O N, March 30.

Extra 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 successor has entirely altered the state of things; nay, if he goes on with the same steady 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 ourselves.

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

"An address of thanks to the king has been voted by the committees for granting them provincial assemblies, for the new law adopted in favour of the corn trade, and for the plan concerning the Corvees.

"Before the assembly will determine 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 be laid 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 eloquence 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 will not be far short of 25 millions of livres; about one million and ten thousand pounds sterling."

The second meeting of the Notables, held at Versailles on the 25th ult. was like to have been the last, or at least to have occasioned a great chafin between this and the third. On the preceding night the clerk of 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 merciful flames. This was about 5 o'clock in the morning, when monsieur de Calonne was called up to view the havoc, 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.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

The society instituted for the extension of political inquires, have acquired honour by the attempt, and it is to be hoped for the honour of America, that perseverance and vigilant attention to "matters as they rise" will crown their labour with success, and transmit their names with increasing reputation to the latest posterity. Such an institution is most certainly alluded to, in the following passage, in monsieur Polier de St. Germain, "which we present to the reflection of that venerable body, as a production opposite in some measure to their views."

To all former exertions for the conversation and diffusion 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 interlined in the publick felicity, 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 relish science, and the elegancies of life; no wonder, therefore, that we daily bear plaintive alarms for their decay. But the serious object of surprize to me is, that this general cry produces no better effect than dispondency and lamentation. It is matter of some astonishment that, to this very day, we are destitute of a sensible and methodical treatise, expressly written to explain, elucidate and govern publick manners; in an age, too, abounding—in learning and philosophers, who boast of the expansion 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 superiors; in an age also, where every object of research or intricacy is discussed; every subject profound and obscure, analyzed, and all disconnected disquisitions reduced to system; in an age too, teeming with new projects—new councils, admonitions, essays and observations;—it is, I think, surprising that this current, which has insensibly led the age into the field of inquiry and speculation, has not borne with its tide a single pen to arrange a scheme for the regulation and advancement of our morals.

Translated by John O'Conner, assisted by John Mary, and printed by Mr. Francis Childs, in New-York.

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

Cheap for Cash,

At the STORE of JACOBSON and HIGGINSON,

No. 40, on the LONG WHARF,

An Assortment of

FUSTIANS and JEANS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Where, also, may be had,

Brandy, West-India Rum, Coffee, Raisins, IRISH LINENS, &c.

On the most reasonable Terms, by Wholesale. N. B. CASH, and a GOOD PRICE, given for Pot and Pearl Ashes, and white-oak Barrel Staves.

C A S 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 sold at Auction,

[By Order of the Court of Common Pleas]

At the House of Miss *Eunice Bradish*, in Cambridge,

ALL the remaining real Estate of *Thomas Ireland*, deceased, insolvent.

(3w) SAMUEL SWAN, jun. Administ.

Charlestown, June 4, 1787.

On Thursday next, the 21st June inst.

WILL BE SOLD,

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

On the Premises,

A HOUSE, BARN and LAND, situate in Back-Street, Charlestown, 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, Innholder in said Charlestown.

ALL Persons who have any demands on the late Company of HINKLEY and KNEELAND, are desired to bring in the same, immediately, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Company, or the Company of PARKMAN and HINKLEY, are requested to pay their dues without delay, in order for a speedy settlement of said Companies' accounts.

(3w) JOHN KNEELAND, jun. surviving Partner.

JUST IMPORTED;

In the DOGGERSBANK, Captain Lemmel Tobey,

From Amsterdam,

And to be sold by

James Huyman,

AT HIS STORE,

On FOSTER'S Wharf,

BOHEA TEA,

In whole, half, and

1-16th Chests,

Gun, in Pipes,

Ditto, in Jugs,

Broad Cloths,

China Tea & Table Sets,

Ditto India Cops and

Saucers,

Ditto elegant Punch-

Bowls,

Ditto Mugs and Plates,

Sole Leather,

Tumblers, and other

Glass Ware,

Looking-Glasses, of all

Sizes,

Nutmegs,

Reels of Yarn,

Junk,

Second-handlings,

Oakum,

Russia Duck,

Downlasses,

Bedticks,

Ticklingburgs,

Polish Linen, in Rolls,

Plaillies,

Sheetings,

Britannias,

Ellopias,

Handkerchiefs,

Old Hock,

G U N - P O W D E R.

AT S O,

An Assortment of

Calicoes and other Goods,

As before advertised.

Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes,

Tobacco and Rice.

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

L A N D L O T T E R Y.

THE Directors of the Massachusetts LAND-LOT-TERY, hereby give publick notice, that the drawing of said Lottery will commence at Boston, on Wednesday, 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 unsold, 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 for the neglect.

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,

JOHN BIRD LARVIS,

JOHN BROOKS,

RUFUS PUTNAM.

F O R S A L E,

THE good Ship SALLY,

as she came from Sea, now laying

at Batchelder's Wharf, near the

Ferry-Ways. The Ship is about 220

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,

June 7, 1787.

CANDIDATES for their second De-

gree, at the next Commencement, are notified,

that it is expected that they give attendance at the Uni-

versity by the 11th of July; and if any should not at-

tend by that time, they will not receive their degree

this year, unless they give sufficient reasons for their

absence.

They who desire admission into the University this

year, are also 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.

W H E N the subscribers, appointed com-

missioners, by the honourable Benjamin

Greenleaf, esquire, judge of probate, &c. for the county

of Essex, to receive and examine the claims of the

creditors to the estate of Joseph Blancy, late of Salem, in

said county, esquire, deceased, represented insolvent;

and six months from the 5th inst. being allowed the

creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts,

do give notice, that we shall meet for the purpose aforesaid,

at the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Robinson,

innholder in Salem, on the first Monday of the next

and the five ensuing months, at three o'clock, after-

noon.

JONATHAN GARDNER,

JOHN APPLETON,

N. GOODALE.

Salem, June 6th, 1787.

G E N T E E L L O D G I N G,

I N a pleasant Part of the Town, near the Market,

may be had for TWENTY-TWO SHILLINGS

per Week, Washing included.

Inquire of the Printers hereof.