

SALEM GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, August 8, 1782.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL HALL, NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

An ORDINANCE for the better Distribution of Prizes in certain cases.

BE it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that so much of the Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance, ascertaining what captures on water shall be lawful," as ordains, that upon the capture of a vessel commissioned as a man of war or a privateer, by any of the vessels of war of the United States of America, the whole of the property condemned shall be adjudged to the captors, be & the same is hereby repealed, and that in all such cases of capture, the whole of the property condemned shall be adjudged to the use of the captors, if the vessel taken shall be of equal or superior force to the vessel making the capture; if otherwise, one half only shall be adjudged to the captors, and the other half to the use of the United States, and shall, after condemnation, be so appropriated; unless the United States in Congress assembled, in reward of distinguished valour and exertion, shall otherwise specially direct.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the resolution of the 15th day of November, 1776, giving to the commanders, officers and men of ships or vessels of war, a bounty for every cannon and for every man belonging to British ships or vessels of war captured by them, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1782, and in the seventh year of our independence.

JOHN HANSON, President.

Attest: CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, June 28, 1782.

ON the report of a Committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Izard and Mr. Madison, to whom was referred the letter of the 21st of May, from Major-General Greene:

Resolved, That the Secretary at War inform Major-General Greene, that the United States in Congress assembled approve of his conduct in rejecting the overtures for a cessation of hostilities made to him by Lieutenant-General Leslie, commanding the British troops in Charlestown; and that he assure him Congress will use their endeavours to enable him effectually to oppose the enemy.

CHARLES THOMSON Secretary.

Extract of a letter from an officer in South-Carolina, dated May 13, to a gentleman in this city.

"Enclosed you have a copy of the proclamation issued by the Governor of Georgia, offering free pardon to those of our deluded fellow citizens now in the British lines, with a few exceptions. Since this, sundry inhabitants have left Savannah; amongst them are Sir Patrick Houston, Mr. William Houston (late from England) Major Douglass, and others of less note, although they are expressly excepted in the said proclamation.

"Desertion yet prevails amongst the Hessians to a very great degree: in order to encourage and facilitate it, the Governor hath issued another proclamation, which is hourly expected to be received, offering to every deserter 200 acres of land, one mile tow and two breeding swine: this hath so effectually answered the purpose, that they come off in great numbers. It is conjectured by many, they will very shortly evacuate that post, many Negroes (the property of Sir James Wright and James Butler) having been seen removing by water to Augulino, and other circumstances which seem to corroborate and fix this idea beyond a doubt."

Extract of a letter, dated Head-Quarters, South-Carolina, May 19, 1782.

"The State of Georgia has passed a bill, confiscating more than 300 estates: the first sale of which is to commence in June; the terms 7 years credit; a mortgage of the land for landed property, and personal security for personal property and the interest. They have also granted General Greene 5000, and General Wayne 4000 guineas in land, &c."

On Sunday the 1st instant, a party of the refugee horse-thieves, in the neighbourhood of Fish Kill, in the most barbarous and cruel manner, murdered a Woman, whom they suspected had given information of their being out from New-York, on the horse-stealing business. The method these savage monsters adopted to deprive this helpless female of life, for

her fidelity to her neighbours, casts the darkest shade on human nature, and places man in a more inferior station than the most ferocious tyger of the wilderness.

Another party of the same infernals, about the middle of last week, perpetrated a similar deed on an industrious farmer, near Crosspond, State of New-York. He had all day been plowing in his field, but had returned to his house, and was partaking of some humble fare which his faithful wife had prepared. In this happy interval of domestic peace and enjoyment, the murderers appeared at his door; he attempted to escape by running towards an opposite door, but they ordered him to surrender, or they would fire at him; and in the confidence that they would not offer him any violence, he returned, but, shocking to relate, was instantly shot by one of the villains, who supposing him not to be dead, dragged him with the assistance of the others out of the house, and battered his head to pieces with the butts of their muskets.

Let it be remembered that these horrid enormities have been committed by people, who have come out from the enemies lines, since the commencement of Sir Guy Carleton's conciliatory administration.

Compare dates, and it will also be found, that at the very time General Leslie proposed to General Greene a cessation of hostilities, an attempt was made by General Clark to surprise General Wayne.

From the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Boston, 2d of August, 1782.

To the Printer of the BOSTON EVENING POST.

S I R,

A Letter from his Excellency the President of Congress, of the first of March last, to the Governor of this Commonwealth, concerning me, having been unfairly published in the Continental Journal of last Thursday, manifestly with a base and wicked design and under injunction of the printer to conceal the name of the person that conveyed it to the press; I request the favor that you will republish the said letter, together with the doings of the General Court upon the same.

The Committee of the two Houses, upon whose report the General Court grounded their resolves, were the Hon. Mr. Niles and the Hon. Mr. Baker, of the Senate, the Hon. Major-General Ward, Col. Thomas and Hugh Orr, Esq; of the House of Representatives.

The doings of the Legislature upon this business is not yet complete, the Governor having returned the act unsigned, offering for reason, that he had not time sufficient to give it due consideration before the rising of the General Court: and for which reason, an authenticated copy cannot, at present, be laid before the public.

In what manner this letter from Congress, together with the unfinished documents concerning it, were (in the absence of his Honour the President and the confidential Clerk of the Senate) surreptitiously obtained from the sacred deposit of State papers, and published, while the business upon which the letter was written, remains pending in the General Court, is not for me to make inquiry: It will probably be investigated by authority:—The insult is not to me, but to the government.

J. TEMPLE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 28, 1782.

The Committee of the two Houses to whom was referred the consideration of the memorial of John Temple, Esq; dated 31st of May, 1782, have attended that service, and after the most critical examination of the views and designs of the said John Temple in going to Great-Britain, and his conduct while there, are of opinion from the testimonials he has produced, that his views, designs and conduct aforesaid, were friendly to the rights and independence of the American States. And that the sacrifices made by the said John Temple for, and the services he has rendered to his country, entitle him to the esteem and friendship of his fellow citizens.

Resolved by the two Houses, that the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby directed to deliver up to the said John Temple, Esq; the bond now in his possession signed by the said John Temple as principal, and the Honourable James Bowdoin and John Pitts, Esq's. as sureties, conditioned for the friendly behaviour of the said John Temple. And, that his Excellency the Governor is hereby re-

quested to transmit a copy of this to his Excellency the President of Congress.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, August 5.

Messrs. EDES,

IN Saturday's paper of last week we have a performance signed J. TEMPLE, wherein he complains, that a letter from the President of Congress to the Governor, was surreptitiously taken from the files of the General Court, and published in the Boston Journal of last week—You will please to let the public know, that the aforesaid letter hath been read no less than nine times to a full and open gallery, and many copies thereof were circulated into the country—and it being a public paper, and many days in the Secretary's office, any subject of the State was entitled to a copy of it.

But your customers would be glad to know, whether the British Ministry hath sent any one to America to take care of Senate files.

To the Honourable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Falmouth, in the county of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of July, Anno Domini 1782,

Humbly sheweth,

AMOS BUXTON, junior, of Danvers, in the county of Essex, yeoman, that he is interred in the following lands and tenements, viz. of an house, barn, and about twenty-eight acres of land adjoining thereto, in said Danvers, bounded easterly on Daniel Prince's land, northerly on Gilbert Tapley's land, westerly on Peter Buxton's land, southerly on land of Samuel Flint's heirs:—of another parcel of about thirteen acres of land of another, bounded easterly on Ebenezer Goodale's land, northerly on said Goodale, westerly on land of William Flint and on the heirs of Samuel Flint, southerly on land of Nathan Smith's heirs:—of another parcel of about three acres of land in said Danvers, bounded easterly on James Smith's land, northerly on said Smith, westerly on Whiteridge's land, southerly on the road leading to Andover:—of another parcel of about two acres of land in Middleton, in said county, bounded easterly on Ipswich river, westerly on common land, northerly on Walter Smith's land, southerly on Ezra Upton's land:—of another parcel of about two acres of land in said Middleton, bounded easterly on Ipswich river, westerly on Hutchinson's heirs' land, northerly on Ezra Upton's land, southerly on Smith's heirs' land:—of another parcel of about ten acres of wood land, situate in Andover, in said county, bounded easterly on Nathaniel Berry's land, northerly on Samuel Peabody's land, westerly on the same land partly; and partly on Joseph Hutchinson's land, southerly on Thomas Varnum's land:—of another parcel of about one acre of land in Danvers aforesaid, bounded westerly on Ipswich river, and adjoining to land of Daniel Putnam.

And the said Amos Buxton, jun. is seized in fee simple of three eighths parts and of one half of one eighth part, and also of three sevenths of one eighth part, being fifty-five one hundred and twelfth parts of said land and tenements, in common and undivided with others unknown: wherefore the petitioner prays that his part may be set off from the rest in due form of law. AMOS BUXTON, jun.

CUMBERLAND, ff. In Supreme Judicial Court at Falmouth, July, 1782.

Ordered, that the petitioner notify the tenants in common of the estate of which partition is prayed for, by having this petition, or the substance thereof, with this order thereon, published in Willis's Boston Independent Chronicle and the Salem Gazette, three several weeks before the last Tuesday in August next, that they may appear, and shew cause (if any they have) at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Boston, on the said last Tuesday of August, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

Auss. CHARLES CUSHING, Clerk.

WHEREAS Remember, the wife of me the subscriber, has eloped from my board and bed, and has proved false thereto; this is to forbid all persons from trussing her on my account. And I hereby give notice that I will not pay any debts the may contract.

his
Philip + Messer's
Mark.
New-Brad, July 31, 1782.

The publication of the proceedings of the late Commencement were so protracted in Boston as rendered it impossible for them to be published here till last week; and then we were so crowded with European matters as made it expedient to postpone the insertion till this week.

BOSTON, July 23.

ON Wednesday the 17th instant, a public Commencement was, for the second time since the year 1773, celebrated in the University of Cambridge, with its ancient splendor.

The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Council and Senate, accompanied by the Consul, the Vice-Consul, and the principal naval and military Officers of his Most Christian Majesty residing here, were escorted from his Excellency's seat by the high Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, above thirty Continental and Militia Officers, and a number of other respectable gentlemen. At the boundary of the county of Middlesex, they were received by the Sheriff of that county, and a number of gentlemen from Cambridge. When his Excellency and his escort alighted at the steps of Harvard, they were received by the Fellows of the Corporation, the Professors, Tutors and Librarian, and conducted to the philosophy chamber. After the usual business of the morning was finished, the procession to the meeting-house was formed in the following order:

The Candidates for Degrees.

The Military Gentlemen who escorted his Excellency.

The President and Fellows.

The Professors, Librarian and Tutors.

The Sheriffs of Middlesex and Suffolk.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other Gentlemen of the Board of Overseers, with the Consul and other Gentlemen of France, the Reverend Clergy, &c.

While the company were coming in and taking their seats, an Anthem was sung by the Collegiate band of Musicians.

The President having opened the solemnity with prayer, delivered a very elegant Latin Oration, in which he treated upon the progress of the arts and sciences in the world in former ages, the decline of letters among the Greeks and Romans and the revival of learning in Europe—Its progress and improvements in America—the founding of this University and its advancement to its present state by the munificence of the Commonwealth, and of individuals in their private capacity, was touched upon; and its principal benefactors were spoken of with respect and gratitude, and held up to view, as worthy the imitation of all whose ability will allow them in the same manner to contribute to the advancement of religion and science; and the friendship of all ranks of men was warmly requested. The fathers of the Commonwealth were particularly addressed, as the patrons of the University, upon whose interest and favour its happiness and usefulness greatly depend. The President expressed his warmest wishes for the establishment of the Independence of America and the security of all its rights; and engaged to do every thing in his power to secure these invaluable blessings, by endeavouring to train up the youth of the University to the love and practice of religion, and striving to inspire them with the true spirit of freedom and a regard to the liberties of mankind; and he expressed his earnest desires for the return of peace to these United States, upon the principles of plenary liberty and independence. He then affectionately addressed the gentlemen of the Clergy as brethren, and those who are greatly interested in the welfare and happiness of the University, and expressed his full confidence in their endeavours to promote its prosperity. And after addressing the whole assembly, and bespeaking their attention to the youth who were about to perform in public, he concluded by expressing his most fervent wishes that the University might increase in its usefulness, and be a rich blessing to the land in all future generations.

Then followed the Exercises of Candidates for a first Degree.

1. A salutatory oration in Latin, by Mr. Samuel Quincy.

2. A forensic disputation in English on the following question. Whether a man whose mind has been improved by useful literature has more private happiness, than he would have had without this improvement? Held in the affirmative by Mr. Seth Hastings; in the negative by Mr. Joseph Bartlett.

3. A syllogistic disputation in Latin on the following thesis. *Intellectus nativi inter homines differentia a corporum humanorum partium conformatione diversimodum oritur.* Held by Mr. Artemas Baker; opposed by Messrs. J. J. Tucker, Larkin Thorndike, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jonathan Remington, William Reed, and Samuel Payson.

4. An oration in the Greek language, by Mr. Timothy Lindall Jennison.

5. A dialogue in English, in which Mr. Edward Gray expatiated upon the learning of the ancients, and Mr. William Dandridge Peck upon modern

learning and improvements; who, after a comparative view, decided in favour of modern.

6. A syllogistic disputation in Latin upon the following thesis. *Inequalis mercedum et penarum divisio hac vita Dei providentia facta, statum distributionis futurum ruinciat.* Held by Mr. Benjamin Parker; opposed by Messrs. Reuben Hayes, Moses Haven, Daniel Gould, Joseph Estabrook & Theophilus Capen.

7. A forensic disputation in English on the following question. Whether the Citizens of a Commonwealth ought to enjoy the free liberty both of speaking and publishing their sentiments upon the measures of government in that Commonwealth? Held in the affirmative by Mr. John Welles; in the negative by Mr. Samuel Kendall.

8. A dissertation in Latin on astronomy and the advantages of accurate astronomical observations to geography and navigation, by Mr. Nathaniel Rogers.

9. A dialogue in English, in which Mr. Chandler Robbins took a view of the struggles of the Swiss Cantons and of the United States of Holland for liberty. Mr. Richard Codman treated upon the present contest of the United States of America with Great-Britain, and shewed the superior importance of our cause to that of the Swiss Cantons or of the United States of Holland, on account of the present number of our inhabitants, our great extent of territory, and the prodigious population that must take place, and the great influence our cause will have upon the liberties of mankind in present and future generations. He touched upon the great characters which have appeared in this struggle for liberty, both in the civil and military departments, and introduced with high applause our generous and magnanimous Ally, the King of France, for strenuously asserting and defending our liberties, and of consequence the liberties of mankind.

10. A syllogistic disputation in Latin on the following thesis. *Iusti et iniusti prima ideae menti humane, ab aeternum perceptione simplici oriuntur.* Held by Mr. Henry Wight; opposed by Mr. Nathaniel Bridge, Mr. Ebenezer Bowman, Mr. Jonathan Bird, Mr. Abraham Biglow, Mr. Benjamin Bartlett and Mr. Samuel Balch.

11. An oration in English by Mr. John Dawson, in which he treated upon the great and important events that have taken place among the nations of Europe as well as in the United States of America since the declaration of our Independence and in consequence of it. He considered the influence our Independence will have in promoting the interests of literature among us, as true liberty is always favourable to the exertions of the human mind, and there is so great a scope for the exercise of genius in Commonwealths. The munificent benefactors of the University were commemorated; and the future greatness of the Society was predicted from the foundations that have already been laid, and from those we have the greatest reason to think will be laid by the bounty of other friends, to promote every kind of useful learning, should we maintain Independence.—Such being the happy consequences which we have reason to expect from the establishment of American Independence; he concluded the oration with a warm address to all, never to think of giving up the present contest till this important point shall be fully gained.

The exercises of the morning being ended, the procession returned, in order, to the public hall, where an entertainment was provided.

After a very agreeable repast, the assembly was again formed in the meeting-house to attend the remaining exercises of this joyous day: Where their first entertainment was an English oration by Mr. Sylvanus Bourn.

After which the President, in the usual manner, admitted the following young gentlemen to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Artemas Baker, Samuel Balch, Joseph Bartlett, Benjamin Bartlett, Samuel Bass, Abraham Biglow, Jonathan Bird, Ebenezer Bowman, Nathaniel Bridge, Theophilus Capen, Richard Codman, John Dawson, Joseph Estabrook, Daniel Gould, Edward Gray, Seth Hastings, Moses Haven, Reuben Hayes, Timothy L. Jennison, Samuel Kendall, Benjamin Parker, Samuel Payson, William Dandridge Peck, Samuel Quincy, William Reed, Jonathan Remington, John Van Rensselaer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Chandler Robins, Nathaniel Rogers, Larkin Thorndike, J. J. Tucker, Charles Warren, John Welles, Henry Wight.

And conferred the Degree of Master of Arts on the following Gentlemen, viz.

Mr. Joshua Thomas and Mr. Paul Whitney, who were admitted to their first Degree, A. D. 1772; Mr. Daniel Parker admitted to his first Degree, A. D. 1773; Mr. Samuel Jennison, A. D. 1774; Mr. Ebenezer Hubbard, A. D. 1777; Mr. Ebenezer Crosby, who for some time was a Student in the University.

In course. Mr. Isaac Babson, Mr. Sylvanus Bourn,

* Messrs. Samuel Bass and Charles Warren were prevented performing any parts by bodily indisposition. Mr. John Van Rensselaer was necessarily absent.

Mr. Oliver Everett, Mr. Eliza Fish, Mr. Daniel Friend, Mr. John Hale, Mr. Jonas Hartwell, Mr. Benjamin Mason, Mr. Thomas Roby, Mr. Charles Storer, Mr. Levi Williams.

Masters admitted ad eundem from Yale College. Mr. Joseph Barker, Mr. Adoniram Judson.

The business of the day being finished, Mr. Benjamin Mason addressed the Assembly in a valedictory oration; and the President closed the solemnity with prayer.

The dignity and propriety with which the Rev. President conducted the business of the day; the various evidences of genius, learning and opacity for usefulness exhibited by the young gentlemen, now going forth into the world, could not fail of giving high pleasure to a very numerous and respectable assembly: the political observations, in particular, discovered a knowledge of laws and government, and a spirit of liberty in the young gentlemen, that promise an accession to the heroes and patriots who have already distinguished themselves in struggling for the freedom and happiness of America, and are a pleasing presage, that, under such instructors as the present, the future sons of Harvard will be the friends and patrons of liberty and the rights of mankind.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

JULY 4, 1782.

THE Directors of the Bank, having declared a dividend of four and a half per cent. upon the capital stock for the half year, ending the first instant; the said dividend will be paid at the bank to the stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the tenth instant.

[The Printers on the continent are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers.]

To be SOLD, by Wholesale,
By JOHN NORRIS,

A few doors above the Court-House, in Salem,
An Assortment of

English and India Goods,

Cutlery and hard Ware, best London Tin Plates in boxes, Nails of all sorts; green, black and coloured Beaver Hats, English Loaf Sugar, Green Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Three neat sets of Iron Work; all complete, for three grist mills.

To be SOLD,
By JOHN TURNER,

A Large HOUSE, with a yard, in which is a good Well of Water, and a Garden adjoining, consisting of about 60 Poles of Land, pleasantly situated at the South end of Turner's Lane (so called) in the Easterly part of the town. The Flats, which lay before the Garden, extending to low-water mark, are to be sold with the premises, which are well situated for a man of business.

Also to be sold by said Turner, about 70 Poles of Land, bounded, Easterly, by the land abovementioned; Southerly, on the harbour; and, Westerly, on Hardy's Lane (so called). The Flats, lying before it, are also to be sold with it, as far as low-water mark: Salem, June 26, 1782.

THE subscribers, appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq; Judge of Probate for the county of Essex, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Mr. THOMAS MASON, jun. late of Salem, in said county, merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months are allowed the said creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts; and that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the last Thursday of of this and the following months, from four to six o'clock, P. M. at Capt. William Goodhue's tavern. Salem, July 24, 1782.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN GARDNER, jun.
JONATHAN INGERSOLL.

The House-Lot

BELONGING to the subscriber, situate at the corner nearly opposite the West side of the Court-House, measuring 75 feet on the main street, and about 30 on the street leading to Marblehead, consisting of about 8 poles, more or less, according to the deed, is to be SOLD within 14 days.—Any person desirous of purchasing it at private sale, may make an offer in writing, sealed up; and if the sum is acceptable, the pay will be made easy;—one hundred pounds to be paid on the delivery of the deed, and proper security given for the remainder. Salem, July 24, 1782. DAVID BRITTON.

RAGS.

CASH given for RAGS of all kinds, woolen, excepted, by Mr. ARTHUR JEFFERS, near the Court-House, Salem.