The Massachusetts

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.



CENTINEL

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1786. [125. per ann.]

NUMBER 3, of Vol. VI. Price Two Pence.

By Saturday Night's Mail.

By the arrival of the British packet at New-York, intelligence as late as the 5th of August has been received-parts of which are as follow.

LONDON, July 13.

HIS Majesty's order, that the domesticks of foreign Ministers, are insuture to be amenable to the laws of this country, is an act of jultice. It being a practice oflate years, for (winellers and others, to get their names enrolled as belonging to the fuit of a foreign Ambalfadour, so order to protect them from arreas, and other processes at law.

(2) Latters received in the town from Bruffells, affure, that the horizon in that capital feems rather cloudy. The Emperour has conceived new ideas of Administration, which he means to call into execution, as foon as they have acquired their necessary maturity. It is probable that the Duke de Saxe Teschen will preside in the imperial councils, he being appointed to examine the rights of a fovereign on the property of his vassals. By this means, many of the imperial subjects in the Netherlands, williofe a considerable portion of their incomes, as a great number of estates have been alienated from the sovereign and

ducal dignity (ince the reign of Philip II.

(3) Extrast of a letter from Paris, July 3.

The Duke de Coigny, in the King's name, and by his order, has caused to be published, at the head of Artois' regiment, which gave great farisfaction to his Majesty at his passage through Caen, in his way to Cherbourg, his royal pardon to all those who have deserted from it since the last amnesty; so that the motto composed by flattery for Louis XIV. in 1685, is here literally applied to Louis XVI. Liberaturas itinerum Socia.
When the Comte de Vandovre presented the keys of the city to his Majesty, these words, signicative of the affections of the Normans of Caen, were perfectly legible, Cordibus apertis, inutiles. Extrall of a letter from Lifbon, May 31.

(4) Extratt of a letter from Lippon, was jo vereign was embalmed and shewn to the publick, decorated with the infignia of the feveral orders of knighthood, of which he was a companion. All the officers of the housbold were allowed to kils the hand of the deceafed.

"On the 27th, the body was laid on a bed of state, with an alter at the head, and the Royal crown at the feet.

" On the 28th, the parish priests and the monks

were admitted to pray for the foul of the deceafed.

'In the evening, at the hour fixed for the burial, the hereditary Prince of Brazil, and the Infant Don Juan, in deep mourning, attended the corple to the gate of the Palace, and did not re tire until the procession was out of fight, which was in the following manner:

"The chief Huissier of the Court, with all his officers on horseback.

"2. The Judges of the Police of the Court,

and Koyal Houshold.

"3. The ritled Noblesse, and great Officers of the King's Houshold, two and two, with long cloaks, followed by their fervants carrying flam beaus.

4. The body in a hearfe, preceded by the Priests of the partriarchel church.—The pall sup-ported by the officers of the King's peculiar houshold, and guarded by halherdiers.

"5. Two mourning coaches with Ecclefialticks.

"6. The procession was closed by the Duke de Foens at the head of the cavalry.

"The infantry lined the streets with their arms reversed, and followed the procession to the church, where the body was deposited in a vault with the usual ceremonies. Two regiments of infantry fired a general falvo, which was answered by the cannon of the fortress and hipping.

(5) A new copper coinage, for the life of Man, has lately bean illued from the Mint; the first fince that illand became an appendage to the Crown of Great-Britain. On the dexter fide of the penny, is the head of his present Majesty: In the circle, "Georgius III. Dri Gratio, 1786." ihe finister fide, the three legs of a Man, and

the motto "Quocunque jeceris stabit." The impression on the half pence is the same, and both

pieces are milled.

(6) Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 13.

The crimes of Fitzgerald comprehended more mischiess than what concerned himself or his affassins: Being posselled of a handsome estate of about 6000 acres, mostly inclosed with double stone-walls; he invited about 300 settlers from the North, to come and form villages upon it, which, on due encouragement, the poor people complied with. It was from among these emigrants he had picked out his min sters of murder, and the whole colony because accordingly objects of general vengeance; for, on the massacre of Mr. M'Donnell and his triends, the whole body of the country came down, and not only de-froyed and pillaged the house and property of Fitzgerald, but the same spirit of vengeance purfued his infant colony, plundered all they were possessed of, destroyed their houses, and drove where, from the odium of their connection, they were treated like enemies, and many a woman and child left to experience all the direful horrours of perfecution and want.

" If any person concerned in the Castlebar murders, could be called infane, it certainly was Brecknock. He was, through life, called a fingular man; and furely it is a thin partition which divides fingularity from lunary. When in Dub-lin, three years fince, he boafted of being in the fecret of the Jewish Cabala, and possessing not only a knowledge of all languages, but the gift of immortality. He had himself bled on every immortality. He had himself bled on every good Friday, and atterwards (wallowed his blood. What can this be called but madnes? If an additional horrour could be added to Fiz-gerald's feelings, it must be the exerutiating fensation, that after murdering the objects of his ire, he brought such a number of his stiends to the

gallows. "So forcible has been the impression of Fitz-gerald's execution, in the adjoining town of Tu-am, that pallengers may now pass free, and neither their carriages cut, nor their perions endan-

(7) The following instance of justice in a Sovereign, happened at Florence, in 1697.—Cosmo the Second, Great Duke of Tuscany, had two fons, Alexander and Gaston: Alexander was mild, generous, and humane; but his brother was of the most obstinate and cruel disposition, which his illustrious parents mourned in secret, but knew not how to reclaim. One day, Prince Gaston invited Alexander to ride out with him towards Sionna, about fifteen miles from Florence, to which he confented. At the entrance of a wood, Gaston dismissed the attendants, pre-tending that the dust raised by their horses incommuded him, as the wind blew frong at his back. When the brothers were left by themselves, the barbarous Galtonrode close to Alexander, and after reproaching him with the affection which the great Duke and Duchess bore him, whilst himself was treated with negled, drew a poignard and stabbed Alexander to the heart. The body being found, was brought fe-cretly to the palace, and laid under a canopy of The circumstances of this horrid murder were discovered by a friar, who saw, but could not prevent it, from a clump of trees. The Great Dake then took Prince Gaston, who was ignorant either that the body was found, or his crime known, into the apartment, and drawing aside a curtain, presented him with his murdered brother's corpse. Wretch, said the Duke, dost thou know that bady? It is thy brother's; and thou art the Cain, whose envy and malice have sain my Abel 1 Is it not so? Villain 1 Speak—own thy detestable guilt, for though all men were filent, the very stones would rise in judgment, and proclaim thy soul fratricide: There lies, continued the Duke, my worthy, my amia-ble fon-mortally stabbed by thy accurred hand! The miserable Gillon trembled-turned pale, and dropping on his knees, belought his father to forgive the elf-stree his passion. So then, answered the Dake, was arr really thy brother's murderer! I am, replied Gulton, -- hut pallion

was alone the unhappy caule. Implore not me, faid the Duke-I have no pardon for thee; but fpend the few hours thou halt to five, in asking forgiveness of an off inded Deity, his mercy can consist with the justice due to so vile a deed. So faying, the Doke departed, and a guard was let over the wretched Gafton, for two days; at the expiration of which, someofficers of the police, with the executioner, entered the Prince's appartments, and produced a death warrant, in the following words, written by the Duke's own hand; "Seeing the Almighty God has fet over this State of which we are commanded to be the father and guardian, it believes us to punith wickedness and vice, with as impartial a hand as we should reward piety and virtue. These are strictly to enjoin you Pascal Leont, our Provost crimnal, and your assistants, that you execute the penalty of murder on Gaston de Medicis, once Prince of Tuscany, by strangling him with a nap-kin, on or before the hour of eleven in the forenoon on Thursday next, for which this shall be a sufficient warrant. (figned) COSMO."

(8) A negociation is now going on by means of Sir Robert Ainslie, the British Ambassadour at Constantinople, for reviving the Asiatick Trade over land through Egypt and Tuckey, and it is thought it will be broughtto a speedy conclusione (2) Letters from Paris mention, that the un-

fortunate Madame de la Motte was exceedingly ill in the prison of the Saleptriese, in consequence of a mortification having taken place upon her back from the executioner's having branded her on the vertabræ inflead of fixing the hot iron up-on her shoulders according to her sentence.

CENTINE L.

The plan lately reported in the Legislature of the State of New-Hampshire for raising the revenue in articles of produce, &c. we doubt not might be pursued in this Commonwealth-with advantage. Of this we are certain - that our opinion thereon, squares with that of the celebrated Piefi-dent Stiles-Who in his Election Sermon, his furished the following Observations on the subjest .- As our Legistature are this day to convene in this town, we thought it not unfeafonable to infert them.

Extratt from President STELBS's Elettion Sermoni

BUT I pals on to consider another subject in which the welfare of a community is deeply concerned, I mean the publick REVENUBE. National character and national faith depend on thefe. Every people, every large community is able to furnish a revenue adequate to the exigencies of government. But this is a most difficult subject; and what the happiest method of rail-ing it, is uncertain. One thing is certain, that ing it, is uncertain. One thing is certain, that however in most kingdoms and empires the people are taxed at the will of the prince, yet in America the people tax themselves, and therefore
cannot tax themselves beyond their abilities. But whether the power of taxing be in an absolute monarchy, a power independent of the people, or in a body elected by the people, one great errour has, I apprehend, entered into the lystem of Revenue and Finance in almost all nations, viza restricting the collection to money. Two or three millions can more easily be raised in produce, than one million in money. This conected and deposited in (tores and magazines, woold, by bills drawn upon those stores, answer all the ex-penditures of war and peace. In one country it has been tried with success for ages, I mean in China, the wisest empire the sun hathever shined And here, if I recollect aright, not a tenta of the Imperial revenus hath been colleded in money. In rice, wheat and millet only are collected 40 millions of facks, of one hundred and twenty pounds each; equal to 80 million buffiels; in raw and wrought filk one million pounds. in raw and wrought lik one million counds. The rest is taken in last, wines, cotton, and other fruits of labour and industry at a certain ratio res cent. and deposited in stores over all the empire. The perishable commodities are immediately fold, and the Mandarins and Army are paid by-bills on these magazines. In no part of the world are the inhabitants less oppressed than there..."

10

Mr. Rossatt. Some late fertobier shaving endeavouredto routeth referement of the people of this country again fi the on this Continent; - prihaps the following ob-

fore good. Yours. TRILANTHEOP.

IN Europe, the importance of preventing I em granion is fully underflood; and in moli

To mice arisite and manuta@urers from Mitaio is a high raime and mildemeannur: And according to Chambers, in the fame country, attibcers miron, feel, brals, or other meral, or wool, going out of the kingdom into any foreign fonedibree monitis, and fixed any fum notex ceeding one builded pounds. And those wh goabroad, and donor return on warninggiven holding Linds by detecn or devile from receiv ing any legaty, &c. and are deepled aliens. is the Came in teveral other flates of Europe. Ed ward the third, who chablished the woollen mamufacture in England, effetted it by enticingiome weavers from Flanders. Such was the origin of that trade which forms the bafe c I Englishopulence and commerce to thisday. May not lone of the emigrants from Europe, effablish manufacsures bere, which in time will prove equally leathe fourteenth, in revoking the edict of Nama, and the confequent emigration from France of nufacturers, emparted var-ous arts to Germany, Holland, and England, whereof France had had an a most entire monopoly. Among these we may enumerate the manufacture of paper, lik, looking glasses, &c. &c. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain, tendesgreatly totheimpowereihment of that country, and to the abridge-Atenotihefeand numerous other inflaoces which might be adduced, sufficient to prove how far Tage policy requires Americato hold outevery pollibleencouragement rofober.indultiousper fons to migrate here, with their acquirerments, their property and their families? What then that we tay of those who are incellantly heaping four-illy and abuse on them? Thounswer is obwoos. They mustbe either igoorant, illiberal ifh or party purpose to answer by such a vile our prifor contempt: It the latter, ourhatred.

" When caps amongil a crowdare thrown, te Each man is jure to take his own.

WHEN ignorance (preads her wings over EXCELLENT SENTIMENTS. thing great and virtuous, in no more—fuch a peo-plebecome the proper subjects for the afpiring and ambitious to sytanize over, and rule with a rod of iron. Do we with our children, wife,free andhappy? Lat us leave them the best means of

Christiaoity, (the professed religion of thefe (tares) flands in no oced of recommendation-i has its own commendation in the breaft of all who have afforded it the least impartial attention Thedelien and effett of it is to fotten the pathoo and regulare the rempers of mankind-to prompt every good affreton and disposition to raife cherish the seeds of universal love and compassion -its precents revive a (pirit of virige, and give newforce to the powers of reales and to the eftorts of andullry in the commoncoodu& of life.

By this are found most forcible applications to the hopes and fears of mankind, inducing to virruous manners, drawn from the fourcent a future stare of retribution, and the comingal prefence and agency of the Derry. As religion inculcates good order and government, it is the firengthand lory of a people; the fpring of every thing good and pleafant ; -- st extends its happy influence inflates and nations ; - the more extensively its influence is d ffofed, the more fecurefball webe from the confulionsofarrarchy, and the invalious of syraony ; -it is the fure and necellary guard tion.

offocial happiness, of inviolated property, of civil therey and civil government.

National virtues are detived from religious principles; thefe fpread themfelves in countlef hream through the community; hence goed na-ture, good manners, civility; chaltiny, modelly, temperance, indultry, mercy, benevolence, pub-lick (pirit, order and (ubjection, to civil govern-

The deeper the principles of religion are fixed in the human breeft, the greater the feafe of the obligation to fibriety, honefly, and every focial andmoral virtue : Hence, religionis necellar y re give life and efficacy to the arm andmanufac tures : to trade, commerce and avrisphore: to open the fprings from whence private happinels and national greaters flow.

It is the influence of seligion, and of Chrislianity above all other systems, which has raised the civilized nations of the eatth from darkeefs to tight, from biutes to men. In the favage tribe our weffern bemifphere, we have a picture of what our painted acceptors in Europe were, before they were illustinated with the rays of divine knowledge; and without this blefted aid, tech fould we have been atthis day ; like them (htlignorant,

of the various fkill, To turn the furrow, or to guide the tool Mechanick; onbebeav'n eooducted prog Of narigation bold, that featlefs braves The busning line, or dates the wingsy pole, Morber fevere of infinite delights.

defendthenew works THOMPSON

By last Night's Mails.

Further intelligence extracted from the papers received in the Packet from England.

LONDON, August1-5.

A LETTER from the Hague mentions, that the partiotick part y in Holland highly disapprove of the conduct of the confliguents of the Burghers of Urrecettr, in transmitting their Mani-festo to the Court of Versailles, as shey think it may penhaps induce his Mott Christian Majesty to break his promife of not interfering in the domeltick affairs of the provinces, thus unneceffa rily to call his attention to the measures taken by a body of Burghers against their Regency. They add that though the objects are importantio them felves, as nothing lels is at take than Liberty, the perfons concerned are of no fmall confideratio in the eyes of a Monarch, who shough realous for the interests of the publick, can only be un profitably embarraffed by the diffentions pre-

vailing in a fingle to wn.
(11) The efficus of the Spanifit frigate, Sant. Maria, while inthe Straits of Magellan, had fewhom they describe of a percelul disposition They are copper coloured, and have whitish hair They are not of a gigamick flatute as was fup poled, but they are compulent, and generally a hour lix leet high, and waseflimated on an averiage of about lix hundred of them affembled .-The Spaniards meafured one who was feven feet one inch, and remarked others who were from three to four inches taller.

(12) A large 1hp is biting out at Deptford. with all possible expedition, for a voyage round the world, on particular discoveries : The officers and eamen are picked perfons, and the most expert navigators that can be got, and fit to endure hardfhips. For their encouragement they are to receive double pay on their teturn to England; and every attention will be paid to fuch a laudable undertaking.

(13) By private laters from Amfterdam, datid July 19, we learn, that the library of the ceje-brated Gronovius, for which the Empress of Russa had offered 30,000 florins, was larely fold by auction at Leyden, and produced soon floring only. A circumftante not capelled by his ezecutors.

(14) Ships were al most the fole manufacture of the New England provinces, and they coll them very little more than the labour. The materia als were lo eafy to be had, and, et fo low a rate. that their profits were immenfe. They now pur-chale of d British built register thips at a price much above the very best of their em n construc-

(15) A lingolar inflance ol modern foorpade ifm Thurfday evening last, asMr. W. Richards fon, was going to his lodgings at Hampstead, a-bout time o'clock in the evening, between the two and three mile flone, two fellows jumped out from the bedge, and with the spoke of a coach wheel in each of their hands, Ropped him and demanded tome tobacco; on which he replied, " I never use any ;" then they swore a dreadful outh. they must have two-pence; to which he again te pied, " Den't hart me, and you fhall have your demand," andgave them the two-pence accordingly .- They left him inftantly, and resurred back to their lorking place, without any further thfult or injury, to bisut:ar afforifhment.
(16) It is not possible to fet the charader of

bisKoyal Fighnels the Prince of Wales ona flrong. er point of view, that to mention one inflance, among many, his first attention to julice; that in the apprepriation of the money, which the fall of this horiteaptrofused; the Prince having ordered it to libe applied to the payment of their debts contraded by means of his fluid both to some and ar Newmarker, and has also left a portion of it feite, which he of course incurs, by withdrawing his hories, from the marches to had made (17) Exitall of a letter from Paris, July 27.

"The alexenth cone was, on the 22d inflant; laurched as Cherbourg, and the twelfth, it thought, will he ready against the equinox. M. de Caibeaval intends leaving Paris in a sew days to far the forts properly provided with candon, to

" Mr. Le Chevalier de la Percule, who, by a royalorder, to failing round the world, witter, from the iffendof Sr. Catherine, in Brazil, that thecrewof his twofbips are io perfect bealth, 4.d that not one failer had merited a reprimand fince the voyage began.

"I lear n here from the Spanift Secretary,that Tree in never from the opining occurrently, and Don Carlos III, has lately published an edid, in virtue of which no artifan or day-labourer can henceforward be coonceder debt, or the tools or implements necessary for his calling, be ferred for any reason foever. This recent law your to prove the commencement of civilization in Spain, and feem to he drawn of philosophy in a flate hither-to the prey of idle press, and ignorant wonks."

(18) It is now faid, that the Prince of Wales's

income will next winter be increased, fo as to eneble him to live with becoming dignity; but that a minute inveltigation will take place in t. gard to his prefent dehrs, which, it is believed, will caufe lome buttle among cerrain gentlemen of an oppo-

fire fquad.

(19) The idea shrown out infome of the newe papers, of a foreign Prince having offered to repapers, of a foreign Prince par foreign page 18 pairthe foroces of a certain young personages is without foundation ; for though the former had ever fo much the inclination, yet it is well known he has not the means of doing it, as his ownaf-fairs arean thouseasest diforder, and fince the late addition to his fortune, a larger fum has been appropriated every year towards the difebarge of

propriates every year towards the onestarge or his own numerous debts.

(20) The famous horfe, Rockingham, that coff the Prince of Walos 2000 guineas, was hought yefterday at Tatterfal's for Sooguineas, by an

(21) Yellerday Mr. Adams, the American Plenin otentiary, took leave of his Majelly, on his depa ture for the court of Madrid, on private

(22) The American Congress have fent over by the last New York mail, a very large patket of letters and papers to hir. Adams, the American Ambalfador, among which is a manifello, which has been delivered by Mr. Adams to the Secretaries of fare, no be by them laid before the Perior Council, complaining of the unjuftifiable proceedings of the English menor war stationed in the West-Indies and America, who, not content with the feizure of veffels going into thefe harbours without the proper paffroris, make capcolour and presence of ilicit trade. One inflance is particularly mentioned; it is of a vef-fel freers San Pierro, the French colony, bound to Bollon, which was feized at more than a league diltance from the coaft, and carried mro Halifax herbour, where the had been condemnett, and vellet and cargo fold. The Amhatlador har, it is faid, hinted, that if the aggrieved persone are not made amends fom this application, the French Court will take itup, as there was French property on board,

' ROYAL ASSASSINATION. The following are the authentick particulars of the extraordinary accompt of Alagares Nicholfoncen the life of King Grover the third, on the adoif Augul. From a Lordonpaper of Au-

YOL. VI.

Buft 5. riot at the garden entrance of 5t. James's, near Marlhorough-Walt, when the attack was made upon his life. The woman by whom the delperate attempt was made, had been obierved waiting the King's attivalfor fometime. As the door of the carriage was opened, and the king in the act of lighting, the flarred forward and held a paper towards his Maj fly, which be fame initiant, a knife which the held in her hand. and which was concealed under the memorial, was directed against the breast of the king; the Acoke was happily avoided by his Majefty's bowing as he took the paper; the mide a fecond thoke, but she attendant yeoman, freing her derfe-rufhed forward and caught her arm; at the fame tiuse, Toplin, the King's footman, feized the knife. The Sovereign, with amazing temper and fortitude, exclaimed that instant "I have received no injury! Do not hurt the woman the poor creature appearsinfane!" The paper the delivered contained nothingmore than the words. " To the Kine's moft excellent Majefty.

Onesamission, fhe faid her name was Mar gares Archotton, and upon being atked, where the had lived, fhebegan to exhibit flrong marks of infanity; answering, that she had been all abroad fines this matter of the Crown broke out; and upon affine for so explanation of thefe words, the went on and wild and incoherent way of talking; fuch as. That the wanted nothing but hereight and pro-Perty-the Cown washer right, that the had great property, &c. &c. that the had prefented a peti-tion ten days sko, (which upon looking back into the papers, wasfound troe; but it was found to be such stuff and ponsense, that no notice was takenofit ;) that if the had not her tight, Eng. land would be in blood for a thouland generation Upon beingqueltioned asto her wants; The faid, Die would ans wer nooe but a judge; her right was a mystery, &c .- Upon the whole it Gemt, however ferious and alarming her conduct hath been, that fhe is certainly tasable-She is committed to the care and cullody of one of the king's mellengers, and is aged 36 years .- The influment the flruck at the king with, was a much worn lecond-hand defert-knife.

PHILA DELPHIA, Sept. 16. (23) The expenses of our government befor the war, amounted, it is faid, to 15,000!. They now amount to upwards of 40 0001. a year. It used to be faid that" the trapping of a monarchy would support a republick;" but from the above account it feemsasif thetrappingsofour republick would support a monarchy.

N E W-Y O R K, September 21.
(24) Extrail from the Landon PRICE CUR-RENT dated Alguft 4, 1786.
After American Pearl, from 11. 81. to 11. 141.

-Pot. from 181, to 11, 64, 6d. Pieces of Eight, Pillar large, 50. 1 \$ per ounice. Ditto [mall, 50. 1 \$. -Mexico, large, 51. 1 ...

_____ Ditto new, 54, 03 BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

(as) Extra80f a letter from one of the Members o the Cammercial Convention for this State, to be friend in thistown. " State of Maryland, Sept. 15. 1786.

" VE met feveral gentlemen on the road re turning home, one of whom, a delegate from New-Jerfey, made us acquainted with all the proceedings of the gentlemen at Annapolis—the purport of their report to the feverallegiflatures, is, that the committions produced by the delegates, who met at Annapolis, were inadequate to the great national objects in view ;-that the fub jeft merred powers more extensive ;-and tha itis specillary a new Convention should be held in Philadelphia, on the fecond Tuefday of May mext, whole bufinefs it fhouldbe, fully to invefli gare the powers which Corgress oow bave, and to propole fuch additional on es, as well com mercial as others, as would clearly effab ift that body, on a fonting the most permanent :-tha waen thefe great Battonal points were fettled,

they thou'd be fairly flared to Congrest, and if the fown of Roxbilly, confinmicated by Thomas approved of by them, be recommended to the faveral States, for their ratitication, which being obtained, flould behinding on all ; -thele were their fentiments, and accordingly, on the 14th inftithe yananimoufly agreed to recommend them."

(26) The leading particulars of the late infor-rection in the state of New-Hampshire, areas

follow .- That og the 10th inft. at 4 o'clock, P

M. about 400 men on horfeback and on foot, enreted thetown of Exeter, where the General Court of that thate were fitting; about filey of them, or nechant more were atmed with mulkets and the others with bindgeons; their principal leader ap-peared to be one Mofes French, a farmer of Ham-Head, aided by one Collin, a Major n thenili tia, and two or three others: They affected mi lirary parade, and had a drum : After they had holted a while, they fent a paperinto the House of Representatives, who were corvered in the former petition, praying for an emillion of paper money, without delay; it was dated on Exceet That not with Randing the Prefident of the flate, (General Sullivan) who afted as a Sepator, e officio endeavoused to convince them ob of the urireasonableness of their demands, and painted to tacm the danger they expoted themfelves to in thus unlawfully affembling, they furrounded the house in which the Court were fitting, and with loaded muskers in theirhands, affettedro holdshem prisoners.—That the Court, however, went on withtheir ufual bufinefs; but that when the President attempted to come ou, he waspre their polition unplit was quine dark, when thea arm of a drum at a fmall diftance affrighte their, and they began to feater; -the Pretident and Court then passed thro' them. Soon after the Legiflature refumed their bulinels, and requelled the Prefident to call forth the powers of the flare toquell therebeilion. At cieven inthe evening, he iffined bis orders, and by funtife the next morning the militia were marching in, well armed with military mulick, and other locidents to military movements. The Major and Brigadier Gaperale of all the flare, excepting one whole great remotenals from the fcene of action prevented him, allembled early in the motning, the gentlemen of the tieft rankand education en fave a government for which they had done an fuffered fo gruch, appeared either on foot or horfe in order, and enthuliafm, quite inexpression hie by words, appeared through the whole. A bont tene clock, the Prefident, attended by the General officers, followed by feveral compani advanced towards the infurgents, who weredrawn up at a tavero, in the outer part of the town: There was no conflict; the mobified, and nothing wae to be donebut ropickup the piifoners. number fled and made a ftand at a bridge. General Cily foon carne up with them, rufned in and feizedtheir leaders. Oasof whom ordered sbem to fire, butgovernment appeared with fuch lorce that they dared sotto obey. About forty of them were made prifoners, and are now it

haved throughout the whole affair, with the utmoll firmnels and magnatimity. (27) Thepcoplein this State do notgiveioto the truth of the affertion madeon the face of the Rogue-Ifland Bills, which fay " they ARE equal to the nominal value, they express, in Sitter in State-Street, a Sixty Shillings Bill of that mo

gaol to be tried for high treaton. By this time there were more than 2000 men in arms, about 300 of them were horse; all ready to make any

refque to prefer velegal government, and the doe execution of the laws .- His Excellency the Pre-

fident, and the Honograble the Legislature be-

ney fo dfor no more than 15/64 (28) On Saturday morning laft, the new raifed company of Cadets, went through the exercifer, and performed a number of military evolutions, on the common, in this town .- W are told that this companyintend honouting the 17th of Oftober with their first publick appear-

(20) The novelty of the occurrence of late years, in this town, on Saturday laft, drew a ierge concourse of specialors, to observe the launching of a new stip at Clark's step-yard— which was accomplished without the least acci-

(50) A very (epuble andaffeftionate letter from

Clarke, Elg bas been received by the gentlemen cular Address In this letter the patriotick infellow citizens of this town, that they will on all oceasions, jointheir brethren of this Commonwealth, in a legal and conferentional manner, to redrefs the real grievances of any of their fellowcitizens -- at the fame time they bear a publicio tellimony, against the difordarly proceedings addopted by someast emblics of men, by appearing in arms to flop the courts of jufticernf everalcour ties of the Commonwealth .- After thewing the peroiciouscool equences attending (uchillegalcooduct as the last mentioned-giving it as their opinion, that a greatpart of the difficulties that feem to pervade the minds of the people, acifes designing, ambitlousand unprincipled men, who withtoraile themfelveson theruins of the con-Risurion; andfromite deligniof openand fecree enemies to the freedom and happiness of the United States-they conclude, with faying, " thin rown has borne a large thate in the burdens, the loiles and expenses of the late war : Many of ur have loft a confiderable part of our property - many of our respectable sellow-citizens have fallen lacrifices to the luft of derigation-and we all have the United States. We are, therefore, unwilling to part with our freedom. purchafed at fo great expense of blood and treasure, lought in some meafure with our kindred blood, and for which many of us that fur vive have fought, lavigued and bled. You may then be affured we will join you in a redrefs of griavances, to supporting with firmsels handing down to pofterity, facred and unimpaited, the freedom we have to dearly purchated

(31) Capr. Callahan, in the Neptone, and Capr. Barnard, in the Maro, belonging to this port, tatled from Gravefeed, England, on the 3th of Au-The Favourite, Caps. Kettleworth, arrived ae Liverpool, from this port, the 19th July, Do.]

ENTRIES (ince our lalt. Ship Merchant, Burrell, Bug Hope, Burroughs, Lifbor: Bug Hope, Burrought,
Sloop Friendship, Snow,
C L E A R A N C E S. Whalings Whaling.

Whaling. **

THIS DAY,
Will be fold, by PUBLICK VENDUE, on tha premifes,

THE following trafts of Land, being part of the ellate of Abiel Raddock, Efq; decealed, viz .- Threelors of land in Lynn-flreer, each40 feet front, 1 ta rear .- Alfo, A lotwirle a celtar thereon, in the fame (treet .- A tor of land in Ship-Areer, and a Brick Dwelling in good icpair, in North-fireer. For further particulars, ingoire of EDWARD PROCTOR, or JOHN BALLARD, attornies to Dr. STORY.

Next FRIDAY, at X. o'clock, Will be fold by PUBLICK VENDUE, at the House of the late Deacen Joneshan B.own, near Charles-River Brioge,

FEATHER-Beds, Bedfleads, Bedings. Tables, Chairs, Looking, Glasses, tome Place, Knehen Furniture, Sc. Sc.

George Richard's

EVENING School is now opened : The hours of avendance, are from 6 to 9. P. M. and the price will be very moderate. Sept. 27, 1786.

To be SOLD. A Genteel HOUSE, three School-Street. Inquire of the Printer. Sept. 27, 1786.

A YOUNG Woman, of reputable character, would be glad to yo into a fa-YOUNG Woman, of reputable nily, as a Wet Nurfe. Inquite of the Printer. Sept. 27, 1786.

Castalian Fount.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

An ADDRESS to the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the AMERICAN ARMY.

[By DAVID HUMPHREYS, Colonel in the fervice of the United States, and Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency General WASHINGTON.]

ND fee far fouth where yonder hearle appears,
An army mourning, and a land in tears!
There LAURENS passing to an early tomb,
Looks like a flower just with ring in its bloom.
Thy father's pride, the glory of our host!
Thy country's forrow, late thy country's boast! O Laurens, gen'rous youth! twice hadft thou bled, Could not the ball with devious aim have fped? And must thy friends, now peace appears so near, Weep the third stroke that cute a life so dear, That blots the prospect of our rising morn, And leaves thy country, as thy fire forlorn? Companions lov'd! long as the life blood flows, Or vital warmth in this fond bosom glows, While there I cherish your remembrance dear, Oft will I drop the tributary toar.

But what avails to trace the fate of war Thro' fields of blood, and point each glorious fcar; Why should the strain your former woes recall The tears that wept a friend or brother's fall, When by your side sirst in th' advent rous strife, He dauntless rush'd, too prodigal of life! Enough of merit has each honour'd name, To thine untarnish'd on the rolls of tame, To stand th' example of each distant age, And add new lustre to th' historick page. For foon their deeds illustrious shall be shown In breathing bronze, or animated flone, Or where the canvels starting into life, Revives the glories of the crim on strife. Ye fons of genius who the pencil hold?
Whose matter streke beyond description bold,
Of other years and climes the history trace, Can ye for this negled your kindred race? Columbia calls-her parent voice demands More grateful off rings from your filial bands.

And foon fome bard shall tempt the untry'd themes,

Sing how we dar'd, in fortune's worst extremes; What cruel wrongs the indignant patriot bore, What various ills your feeling boloms tore, What boding horrors gloom'd the dark'ning hour, WhenBritithLegions arm'd with death like pow'r, Bade desolation mark their crimson'd way, And lur'd the favage to his destin'd prey; When herce Germania her battalions pour'd And rapine's fons with wasting fire and sword, Spread death around-where'er your eyes ye tutn'd,

Fled were the pealants-and the village burn'd-How did your hearts for others full rings melt?
What tort'ring panes your bleeding country felt?
What! when you flad before superiour force,
Each fuccour loft, and periffi'd each resource;
When nature sainting from the want of food,
On the pure from your flaces were added. On the pure fnow your steps were mark'd in blood!

When thro' your tatter'd garbs you met the wind! Despair before and ruin frown'd behind! When naught was feen around, but profpects drear, Th' infulting foe hung dreadful in your rear;
And boaltful ween'd that day to close the scene,
And quench your name, as tho' it ne'er had been.

Why Britain! rage thine infolence and fcorn? Why burst thy vengeance on the wretch forlorn? The cheerless captive to flow death confignid, Chill'd with keen frost, in prison glooms confin'd; Of hops berett, by thy vile minions curs'd, With hunger samish'd, and consum'd with thirst, Without one friend,-when death's last horrour flung, (tongue! Roll'd the will eye, and gnaw'd the anguish'd

Why Britain! in thine arrogance and pride, Didst thou Heav'n's violated laws deride, Mock human mis'ry with contemptuous ineers, And fill thy cup of guilt with orphan's tears! The widows wailing, and the wretch's groan, Rife in remembrance in th' eternal throne, While the red flame thro' the broad concave driv'n,

Galls down the vingeance of infulted Heav'n.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE of HANDEL. HIS celebrated composer, tho' of a very robust and uncouth external appearance, yet had fuch a remarkable irritability of nerves that he could not bear to hear the tuning of instru-ments, and therefore this was done before Handel arrived.—A musical wag who knew how to ex-tract some mirth from his iracibility of temper, stole into the orchestra on a night when the late Prince of Wales was to be present at the performance of a new oratorio, and untuned all the instruments, some half a note, others a whole note lower than the organ—As food as the prince arrived, Handal gave the fignal of beginning con spirito; but such was the horrid discord, that the enraged musician started up from his sear, and having overturned a double basa which stood in his way he feized a kettle-drum, which he threw with such violence at the head of the leader of the band, that he loft his bottomed wig by the effort -without waiting to replace it, he advanced bare-headed to the front of the orchestra, breathing vengeance, but fo much choaked with passion, utte ance was denied him. In this ridiculous at-titude be stood staring and stamping for some minutes amidit a convultion of laughter, nor could he be prevailed on to returne his feat, until the Prince went personally to appeale his wrath, which he with great difficulty accomplished.

LINES,
Written on a parte of Glass, in a window which
looked into a burying ground,

R ESOLVE me this, ye happy dead, Who've laid fome hundred years in bed, From every perfecution free, That in this wretched life we fee-Would you resume a second birth, And chuse, once more, to' live on earth !

Some years afterwards the following Lines were written by a gentleman underneath the above, in the name of Bedel, whose remains lay in the same

burying ground:
HUS (pake great Bedel from his tomb: Mortal, I would not change my doom, To live in fuch a restles state, To be unfortunately great;
Te flatter fools, and spurn at knaves, And Thine amidft a race of flaves. No, let my dusty reliques rest, Until I rise among the blest.

WHEN Lieutenant Obrien (who was after-wards called fky-rocketJack) was blown up at Spithead, in the Edgar he was faved on the carriage of a gun, and when brought to the admiral, all black and wer, he faid with pleafantry, "I hope, fir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, for I came out of the thip in fo great a hur-ry, that I had not time to thift my felf."

** To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED, for a good FARM,



Convenient A Convenient and well-finished Brick Dwelling-House, with a Shop, Yard, Barn, &c. situated by the Boston Stone. For terms, inquire of THOMAS STICKNEY.

September 19, 1786.

For SALE, At No. 33, CORNHILL, a little above the MARKET,

RUSSIA and Raven's Duck, Russia Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, and a general assortment DRY GOODS, by wholefals and retail, as cheap as at any Store or Shop in Boston. Sept. 20, 1786.

Requests Employ.

Man that has been bred up in the English and West-India Goods Way, would be glad of employ, in this or any other town upon the Continent, or would go abroad to attend a store or shop, upon moderate terms; for nis steadiness and honessy can be well recompended. Inquire of the printer.

Fifty Guineas Reward, For the apprehending of JAMES SPENCER,
Mafter of the Sloop Lively.

HE Sloop Lively, Capt. James

Spencer, was chartered by Nichelas Cruger, of New-York, on a voyage from New-York to St. Croix, and back to New-York; and was dispatched from St. Croix for New-York on of 57 hogheads of Sugar, and 33 hogheads of Rum, on account of, and configured to, Nicholas Cruger, of New-York. Intead of proceeding as directed, the faid James Spencer carried the Sloop and cargo into Petersburgh, Virginia, valued himself on Mr. William Douglass, who sold the cargo by order of Spencer, and procured him another cargo of 60 hogflieads of tobacco, and paid him the balance in cash; and, on the 17th July last, cleared from Notfolk in Virginia for l'Orient, with 60 hogsbeads tobacco, 378 raw hides, and 2000 bricks, but it is probable he will go to some other port. JAMES SPENCER is about 5 seet 4 inches high, thin visage, somewhat pock-marked, swarthy complexion, and a smile or rather grin on his countenance, stoops a little; he had his wife on board when he lest New-York. The Sloop is small, American built, registered 30 tons, by which she appears to belong to Darius Sandsord, of the state of Massachusetts-He cleared out from Norfor in the naute of John Russell, master, and said his vessel was owned in Carolina. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehending and securing the said JAMES SPENCER, so that he may be brought to justice .- And it is presumed every merchant having the power, will exert himfelf to bring fo notorious a rateal as JAMES SPENCER to condign punishment.

NICHOLAS CRUGER.

New York, August 28, 1786.
Note. The faidJames Spencer stands indebted on a bottomry bond on the sloop, to John Delafield of this city for I 14l. who requells the per-fon or perfons, who may apprehend James Spen-cer, will, also detain the sloop, and give notice as above.

The Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS will be paid to any person, for apprehending the above mentioned JAMES SPENCER, by GIBBS and BLAGGE.

Boston, Sept. 22, 1786.

To be fold, for Credit, Merchandize or State Securities.

THE ship I HOMAS, burthen two hundred and twenty tons, new sheathed, caulked and graved, and in every respect complete for sea, with all her tackling, apparel, &c. as the now lies at Tilefton's wharf, fouth-end.

For further particulars, inquire of Price & Moore, Brokers,

STATE-STREET.

For LONDUN, HE Ship LIVE-OAK,
EDWARD SOHIBR, Mafter,
will positively sail in all September next; three sourths of her

cargo engaged. For freight or pallage, apply to Price and Moore,

STATE-STREET.

Boston, August 25, 1786.

THIS is to nouty the Members of the Society of the CINCINNATI of this Commonwealth, that a Meeting of the faid Society is to be held at the Bunch of Grapes, in Boston, on Wednesday the 11th of Ochober next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the request of the Officers of the Society .- As business of importance will come before them, it is defired there may be a general and punctual arrendance.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Sec'ry.

Cerement deserve HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of the SUN, &c. in BOSTON. Lat. 42° 25'. N. Septem. H.W. | Or. &f Remarks.

27 Wed. | 3 6 6 6 6 6 | 28 Thur. | 3 50 6 8 6 | 29 Frida. | 4 35 6 10 6 | Moon Apogee.

BURIEDin this town last week 10. BAPTISED 5.

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-House, Bolton.