The Massachusetts

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.



CENTINEL.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1787.

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Of the INDIAN WAR in Georgia.

A U G U S T A, [Georgia] Sept. 22.

TUESDAY last was the day on which the attendance of the General Assembly of this State was required by his Honour the Governour's Proclamation. Yesterday some members met, and recommended to the Honourable the Executive Council, to proclaim the State to be in alarm:—also to send for ablent members.

We have it from the most unquestionable au-

We have it from the most unquestionable authority, that on the latter part of last week, Lieut. Col. Barber, of Col. Freeman's battalion, went out upon the line up the Appalachi, with a small reconnoitering party of eight; and that a little above the Big Shoals, they were first discovered by a party of Indians, who had time to divide and lay down on either side of an old trail, and fired on the party as they were going to pass. That Col. Barber was wounded in both hands, his bridle reins shot in two, and his horse wounded; himfelf was thrown, with three men who were mortally wounded. In this fituation they retreated, without being pursued. Gen. Clarke, upon being informed, ordered some men to be collected, and immediately marched to that quarter, and it is hoped, will at least be able to discover the force of the Indians at present on our borders. Col. Barber thinks the party of Indians who attacked him, consisted of about 40.

S A V A N N A H, October 4.
Copy of a letter from Gen. Clarke to his Honour the Governour Long-Creek, Sept. 24, 1787.

YOUR favour of the 19th inft. I have received, and am informed, that the arms and ammunition mentioned have arrived at Washington.

mentioned have arrived at Washington.

I had certain information that a man was killed on the 14th near Greensborough, by a party of 6 or 7 Indians; and that on the 16th, Col. Barber with a small party, was waylaid by 50 or 60 Indians and wounded, and three of his party killed. This, and the information contained in Mr. Barnard's last letter, and a variety of other accounts equally alarming, determined me to raise what men I could in the course of 24 hours, and marched with them to protect the frontiers; in which space of time I collected 160 men, chiesty volunteers, and proceeded to the place where Col. Barber had been attacked; there I found the bodies of the three men mentioned above, mangled in a ber had been attacked; there I found the bodies of the three men mentioned above, mangled in a hocking manner, and after I had buried them, proceeded on the trail of the murderers as far as the fouth fork of the Oakmulgee, where, finding I had no chance of overtaking them, I left it, and went up the faid river, until I met with a fresh trail of Indians coming towards the frontier settlements; I immediately turned and followed this trail until the morning of the 24th, between the trail until the morning of the 21st, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I came up with them. They had just crossed a branch called Jack's Creek, through a thick cane-brake; and were encamped and cooking on an eminence. My force then consisted of 130 men, 30 having been fent back, on account of their horses tired and lost. I drew up my men in three divisions the right commanded my men in three divisions, the right commanded by Col. Freeman, the left by Major Clarke, and the middle by myself. Col. Freeman and Major Clarke were ordered to surround and charge the Indians, which they did with fuch dexterity and spirit, that they immediately drove them from their encampment back into the cane-brake, where, finding it impossible for them to escape, they obstinately returned our fire until half past four o'clock, when they ceased, except now and then a floor. then a shot.

During the latter part of the action, they feized During the latter part of the action, they feized every opportunity of escaping by small parties, leaving the rest to shift for themselves. About sunset, I thought it most adviseable to draw off, as the men had suffered for want of provisions nearly two days, and for want of water during the action, but more particularly to take care of the wounded, which a mounted to 11, and 6 killed. From every circumstance I am certain there were not less than 25 Indians killed, and am induced to suppose they 25 Indians killed, and am induced to suppose that could I have staid all night, I must have found 40 or 50 dead of their wounds by the morning:—In thort, they were totally deseated, with the loss of their provisions, cloathing, &c. confitting of the following particulars:—Two guns, 32 brass kettles, and 87 large packs, containing blankets, match coats, boots, mocasoons, tomahawks, pipes,

upwards of 100 halters and bridles, &c. from all which I judge their number was fully equal to ours. Col. Freeman and Major Clarke distinguished themselves, and, from the spirit and bravery with which the whole of my little party acted during the action, I do not believe that had we met them in the open woods we should have been presented for minutes in giving them a total more than five minutes in giving them a total

while I was on this excursion, two skirmishes happened near Greensborough, in one of which one man was wounded, and in the other fix standard by only two men,

one man was wounded, and in the other fix Itana
of arms were loft, being guarded by only two men,
while the relt of the party were gathering fodder.
Should there not be a House made, I flatter myself you will afford the back country all the support
in your power. Indeed I cannot proceed much
farther without your assistance; the general scarcity of provisions in this part of the State, points out
the necessity of supplies from below; indeed men
cannot be drawn out without it; the delays that the necessity of supplies from below; indeed men cannot be drawn out without it; the delays that this would occasion would be fatal to the frontiers. Had I not fallen in with that chosen party of Indians, every circumstance bespeaks their design to distress the back settlers, and I think that Allen's mills, or lower, would by this time have become a frontier settlement; and I am convinced that if the back settlers once break, they will not stop with us.

I have now to beg your attention to the unfortunate wounded, who are at Read's Fort; a doctor, some wine, tea, coffee, and sugar, are indispensa-

If hall expect an answer to this as soon as possible; and should wish to be informed of the probability of a House being made, if that event should not already have taken place. I think that the necessity of activity on, and attention to our frontiers, will prevent my attendance, should the House convene.

Iam, Sir, with the utmost respect, your Honour's most obedient, and very humble servant,

E. CI.ARKE, Brigadier General.

The Hon. GEORGE MATTHEWS, Efq. Governour of Georgia.

MISCELLANY.

From the PENNSYLVANIA HERALD.

A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS it hath been represented unto us that many evil disposed men, enemies to our person and authority, have, after great deli-beration, devised, and do with strong reason and persuasion, recommend unto the people of these states a certain plan or frame of government, evidently calculated to subvert the ancient principles of our administration, and to introduce the odious doctrines of national power, honour and respecta-bility : AND WHEREAS it is the interest and duty of all our true and faithful subjects and friends to oppose, counteract, and defeat this dangerous and oppole, counteract, and defeat this dangerous and diabolical innovation upon the anarchy of our dominion, THEREFORE we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our dearly beloved coulins Jack Straw, Daniel Shays, and John Franklin, to illue this our wagrans proclamation, requiring and commanding all and every of our subjects and friends aforesaid, and more especially such of them as are judges, counfellors, accomptants, constables and pub-lick officers of every denomination, to be zealous and vigilant in their efforts to undermine and deand vigilant in their entors to under mine and defroy the baneful fystem which has been projected as aforefaid. And in our great anxiety for the preservation of those rights and privileges which have ever been held sacred by the freest of all common wealths, a mob—we earnestly recommend common wealths, a mob—we earneftly recommend to as many of our learned subjects as have acquired the art or mystery of writing, the necessary task of depreciating, traducing and defaming: For, as the filly prejudice with which men regard a virtuous character is apt to make them value the action for the sake of the agent, it will be in vain to attempt the destruction of this iniquitous work, until it is proved, at least, that the authors were fools and dotards, who doid not understand, or knaves and traitors who would not promote the welfare of their traitors who would not promote, the welfare of their country. Having then, neither spared age sor its wifdom, or patriotifm sor its worth, it is our will and pleasure, that our most clamorous subjects do proceed, in the next place, to the natural resources of our domination, and oppose to the inglorious dic-tates of truth and reason, the inexbaustible artillery of impudent assertion and daring fallhood. Let

it be remembered, that few men comprehend the free remaindered, that he had confirmed free feeded of government, and that, defitute of judgment, the people are only to be influenced by their passions. Hence arises the expediency of reforting to found instead of sense; and of bewildering the imagination with visionary terrours, instead of infireting the understanding with rational disqui-sition, or candid interpretation. It is well known to most of our faithful subjects, that in former times a text of scripture, dexterously quoted, has inflamed the minds of mankind to the most frantick enthusiasm; and our affectionate and illustritick enthulialm; and our affectionate and fillutrious fervant, Lord George Gerdon, has lately demonfirated, that the fialking borje of religion may yet
be exercised with excellent advantage in the cause
of tumult and sedition. We do therefore, above
all, recommend to our well disposed and industriaour adherents, the selection of such phrases and
fentences as have hitherto excited popular admiration; and that, without regard to the natural correspondence of saying and effects, the deligation respondence of causes and effects, the destruction of the rights and liberties of the nation be infered, from the means which are employed to fecure and preferve them. Thus it may be argued, that because no power is given by the projected plan to controul the freedom of the press, therefore the projected plan is calculated to destroy the freedom of the press; Because the federal representation of of the prese: Because the federal representation of of the press: Because the sederal representation of the people will possess the power to declare in what civil cases the trial shall be by jury, therefore the trial by jury is abolished in all civil cases: Recause the power of raising troops for the national protection and desence is delegated to the Congress of the United States, therefore the people, and Congress who are a part of the people, will be butchered and enslaved by a standing army: Because the several state governments are, from time cause the several state governments are, from time to time, and at all times, to elect and appoint persons to fill the offices of the sederal government, therefore the several state governments must be eventually annihilated—with many other similar proposisions as fairly and as conclusively deduced from their respective premises.

With these instructions, and confiding in the zeal, faith, and perseverance of our liege subjects, and of all men who know how to eslimate the bleffings of anarchy and licentiousness, and who wifely prefer their own temporary interests, to the permanent welfare of the publick, we earnestly commend you to the countenance and support of the great father of all sedition, whose triumph over harmony and peace has established an everlasting kingdom.

Dona at our Cabin at Tioca, on the 5th day of November, (being the anniversary of the fatal discovery of the glorious gun-powder plot) annoque domini, 1787.

Test:

MAT. TYLER.

JACK CADE.

For the C E N T I N E L.

Mr. Russell,

Please to insert the following, and oblige a Customer.

HE Chaplain to the States-General of Holland, some years fince, thought proper in his pretended prayers, to treat upon the political subjects of their deliberations, and under the pretext of imploring the wisdom of heaven for the members of government, forced them to follow his bers of government, forced them to follow his own, or to make the members whom he inspired adopt his passions.—The prudent Republick did not hesitate to dimis so adroit an officer, and established a law which subsists at present—That the President of the assembly should read the form of prayers, which should always lay upon the table. This prayer is less raisonnee and less eloquent; but it is not the worse for that, and the State has sound the advantage of it."

Quere, Would it not be proper for our Government to adopt a form of prayer for their Chaplain, to adhere to, as in this case he might be more of the Divine, and less of the Politician; and would consequently better perform the duties of his office.

LEGISLATOR.

LEGISI. ATOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

D U B L 1 N, August 18.
N Wednesday, the officers of the several corps encamped at Rathmines, gave an Volunteers—among whom were Sir Edward Newenbam, Major Edwards, and Captain Baker. His Excellency Lord Charlemont was invited, but obliged to fend an apology. Col. Tandy was



loyal and patriotick to alls were drank :The volunteers of freland, and may they always prove a terrour to her foes-foreign and domestick.

The Majelly of the People. Cmfar's fate to the first man who proposes a union between this country and Great-Britain.
General Walhington and his fellow-labourer. in the field, who emancipated their country from tee affumed power of a British Parliament

The memory of those heroes who fell in de fence of the liberties of America.

May the fate of America be a leffon to minister: how they fport with the privileges of a free people.

A lock'd jaw with the full use of their reason, to those members of Parliament who prefer the smiles of a Court to the service of the publick.

May Irihmen, like Americans, preferve the

LONDON, August 2. LONDON, August 2.

INFLAM MABLE AIR.

Extrail of a letter from Thomas Baldwin, Efg.

author of a latt ingenious publication, on the tubjet of Balloon, called Airopaldia, to bis

riend in Liverpool.

St. Helen's, 19th July, 1787. " THOUGH you are fituated at the diffance

of only twelve miles from this improving town; which, like your own; owes its origin and prefent flourishing state to the industry of its inhabitants - you by means of the watry element, and the people here by FIRE, from the inexhaustible beds of coal with which this country is almost every where furnished; yet, I am inclined to think, you are wholly uninformed with respect to one of her natural curiofities Tmore remarkable than Cambden's butning well) which this neigh-bourhood at prefent affords, has done for for more than fix months paft, and may probably, for fome years, continue to exhibit: It indeed wants only to be known, in order to excite attention, and engage travellers of every rank, as well foreigners as natives, to take the rout of St. Helen's, flop at the Raven-Inn, and become eye-witnesses of phenomena fo very extraordinary.
"At the diffance of twenty minutes ride, or

walk through the fields along the Sankey Canal, in a pleasant meadow, near a place called Stanley Copper-querks (which are as well worth feeing as thefe at St. Helen's) is a large pond of water, the central furface of which is violently agitated with incessant ebullition, like the famous fountain at Holyworll in Flintshire, that supplies so many mills, and throws out formany tons of water in a minute

Near this pond is a coal-pit-eye, almost fill ed with water, which is equally agitated with the water of the pond; a brook likewife, which runs in meanders through the meadow, has, in many places, the appearance of boiling fprings. All these are in fact, no other than fountains of LIQUID FIRE, iffuing from the bowels of the earth, well known to miners by the mame of fiery

"I have made feveral experiments on different ebullitions, and find that they will, any of them, instantly kindle into a flame, like that of fpirit-lamp; at the approach of a common candle or end of a blazing rope. The illuminations are large, bright, and peculiarly flriking, in a calm cloudy evening.—By means of empty bladders, previously foftened in water, each of which must be tied successively over the end of a tin funnel which being inverted, and its bottom held bepeach the furface of these bubling fprings, I have caught and carried away, for experiments at leifure, make ofe of

"Five or fix balloons, each large enough to float two persons, may there be filled in leis than

' As a ballooniff. I could not help withing for Blanchard or Lunardi, or any one who has a bal-loon ready for filling, which may there be done in

the leaft time, and at the leaft expense.

This inflammable air is of a sweet scent, like that of the small vulcano at Pietra Mula, on the Appennies, which I have more than once describ-

"As the quantity generated is probably en-creasing, you may perhaps hear further on the subject. I remain, Sir, &c.

THOMAS BALDWIN"

MISCELLANY For the CENTINE L. Mr. Russell,

A CERTAIN Dean Tucker, of England, in a English news-paper, some years since, exposes to the ridicale of the world, the caprici-CERTAIN Dean Tucker, of England, in oulness, refilefaness, and inconflancy of the Ameri-

in the chair, when the following, among other I cans, as a nation, flates feveral advantages attendant on a separation from us—and proceeds thus :over them will be much greater than ever it was fince they began to feel their own weight and im The moment a feparation takes effect, inteffine quarrels will begin"- And "it proportion as their factions republican (pirit shall intrigue and cabal, shall folit into parties, divide fubdivide ; in the fame proportion, shall we be called in, to become their general empires and

> Now, Mr. Printer, to balance accounts with the faid Dean, and to flew, if the Americans as a nation, are capricious, they are not the only people I wish you to infert a short chi of the English nation-which must be considered more authentick than the Dean's, as it was wrote by an Englishman, who certainly had a better opportunity of delineating the character of his ow nation, than he of pourtraying one fituated three thousand miles from him.—The character begins thus :--- "The people who inhabit these kingthat one would imagine they were created for the surpose of ridicule. Their minds are in continual spitation, like a fluttlecock toffed to and fro, i to divert the demons of philosophy and folly, An Englishman, without the intervention of any rifible motive, is, by turns, merry and penfive sperficial and profound, generous and illiberal, all and circumfped, courageous and fearful no fixed principle of action, no certain plan of conduct, no effectual rudder to fleer them through the voyage of life; but to be burried down the rapid tide of each revolving whim, or driven, the sport of every gult of passion that happens to blow. An Englishman will fing at a fueral, and figh at a wedding; he will this hour talk ribaldry with a profittute, and the next immerfe himself in the study of metaphysicks or theol ogy. In favour of one flranger, he will exert all the virtues of hospitality; against another he will exercise all the animosity of the most fordid prejudice : One minute fees him hazarding his all on the fucces of the most extravagant project; ano-ther beholds him hesitating in leading a few gui-neas to his friend on undeniable security. To day, he is afraid of paring his corns; to morrow he feruples not to cut his own throat. At one fea-foo, he will give half his fortune to the poor; at another, he will not bestow the smallest pittance to fave his brother from indigence and diffress He is elated to insolence by the least gleam of succefs ; he is dejected to despondence by the flightest turn of adverse fortune. One hour he doubts the best established truths; the next he swallows the most improbable fiction. His praise and his cenevils equally pernicious : The first is generally raised without foundation, and carried to such ex travagance, as to expote the object to the ridicule f mankind; the latt is often unprovoked, yet fually inflamed to all the race of the most malle nant perfecution. He will extol above Alexander the great, a perty officer who robs a hen-rooft and damn to infamy, a General for not perform ing impossibilities. The same man whom he yes terday flattered with the most fulfome adulation

defamed as the most perfidious rafcal. The Englishmen value themselves much upon their conflitution, and are very clamorous about he words liberty and property ; yet, in fact, the only liberty they enjoy is to get drunk whenever they please, to revile the government, and quar rel with one another. With respect to their pro rel win one another. With respect to their pro-perty, they are the tamest animals in the world, and, if properly managed, undergo, without wincing, such impositions, as no other natios in the world would bear. In this particular, they may be compared to an afs, that will crouch under he most unconscionable burthen, provided you ferarch his ears, and allow him to bray as much a he pleases. They are so tracticable, that they have suffered their pockets to be drained, their veins to be emptied, and their credit to be cracked by th most bungling administrations, to gratify the ava-rice, pride, and ambition, of the most fordid and contemptible fovereigns, that ever fate upon throne. Aw AMERICAN.

he will to morrow revile with the most bitter a

buse; and, at the turning of a straw, take into his bosom the very person whom he has formerly

For the CENTINEL Mr. RUSSELL,

DON'T trouble the publick much with what I have to fay-Therefore may be indulged in requesting fome of your ingenious correpondents to inform me whether the lately published letter of the Hon. Mr. G. to the Legislature, was efficial or efficients. Yours, in hafte, THOMAS A KEMPIS.

By last Thursday Evening's Mails.

CHARLESTON, (St. C.) Sept. 27.
SATURDAY night the Jewish Synagogue was
broke open and one of the factoring taken in the fad ; two others made their efcape. The villians failed in their diabolical intent, the filver having been, as ufual, removed, except a filver spice box, which is yet miffing. The Five Books of Moses, which contain the Laws and Commandments of Almighty God, were wantonly thrown about the floor. The Elders of that Society have appointed Wednelday next a day of Fast and Thanksgiving, for what has and has not been

PHILADELPHIA, Oftober 27 Thursday morning, a poor woman, in Grown-street, near Rice-street, put an end to her existence by hanging herfels with a rope, at her own dwelling, and in the prefence of two of her fmall children, who feeing their mother about the horrid act, began to cry: This brought in one of the neighbours, who, inflead of cutting the rope and relieving the woman, ran off for the coroner, and in the mean time the miferable wretch perifhed-It it faid that matrimonial infelicity was the cause of this carastrophe. Many ignorant people have an idea that the coroner only has a right to interfere in the cafes of dead or dying bodies, and thus for want of timely affiftance Many lives have been loft.
NORTHAMPTON, Odober 31.

We hear, that laft week one Hills of Eafl-Hartford. a young man, who with others had been building and loading a velfel, in executing which he met with much difficulty, and who had grown very pen-five, left his bed very early on Monday morning. and fometime after was found dead in the barn, having hung himfelf. A paper which be left directed to his brother, contained thefe words - Promife no more than you can pay-giving directions, relative to the business in which he had been engaged, and bidding him adieu. The jury's verdict was wilful murd

BOSTON, Saturday, November 10. FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Prefident SULLIVAN, by his Proclamation of the 1st. inst. has required the attendance, of the General Court of New-Hampshire, on the 5th of next month, at Portimouth—to consider on bufinels of the highest importance—the appointment Says a correspondent-

No religious telt is ever to be required of any officer or fervant of the United States. The people may employ any wife and good citizen in the execution of the various duties of the government. In Italy, Spain and Portugal, no protestant can hold a publick truft. In England every prefbyterian, and other person not of their established church, is incapable of holding an office. No fuch impious deprivation of the rights of men can take place under the new federal conflication. The convention has the honour of propoling the fieft publick all, by which any nation has ever divefted infelf of a power, every exercise of which is a trespass on the Majefly of

The old federal confliration contained many of the fame things, which from errout or difingenuouf-nels are urged against the new one. Neuher of them have a bill of rights, nor does either notice the liberty of the prefs, because they are already provided for by the flate conflications; and relating only to personal rights, they could not be mentioned in a

ontrall among fovereign flates. The people will remain, under the propoled conflitution, the fountain of power and publick ho-nour. The Prefident, the Senate, and House of Representatives, will be the channels through which the stream will flow but it will flow from the people, and from them only. Every office, religious, civil and military, will be either their immediate gifs, or it will come from them through the hands of their fervants. And this, will be firmly guaranteed to them under the state constitutions which they respectively approve ; for THEY cannot be royal forms, cannot be ariftocratical, but muft be epublican.

Nothing can be more plain to the eye of reaformer with the transfer of the series of the series of the series of the people is amply provided for in the Federal Confliction, from the reflaints imposed on the Prefident—those imposed on the Senate—and from the nature of the House of Representatives—and that of the fecurity for national fafety and happinels, from every part of the Federal Government.

There is no spirit of arrogance in the New Fe-

deral Conflitation. It addresses us with becoming modelly, admitting that it may contain erroders, Let us, fellow citizens, give it a trial; and where experience has taught its millakes, THE FEQ.

PLE WHOM IT PRESERVES ARSOLUTE.

Val. VIII.

extreme. If then, only the possibility of a transfer of fome of our franchises, will be the effect of adopt-

ing it -can the enlightened citizens of America they with an introduction of that baneful progeny of hell, anarchy and mifrule-

Whose crimson faces gleam with clotted blood; Around whose heads serpentine elf-locks play; Whose tatter'd raiments rotten skins betray-

And brandift'd flames their trembling hands obey A correspondent asks, are the gentlemen who flitution, Superiour to Washington or Franklin either in abilities or patriotifm - men whole names, boro on the wings of fame, are known through out the world—and whose merit is universally ac knowledged-Indeed the good and the great of ricks on their characters-a French philosopher speaking of our illustrious Fabius, enragtur-ed bids us to "Begin with the infant in the cra-dle: Let the first word be listed Washington!" While the names of the diffenters scarce are heard without the limits of the respective States they be-

A correspondent observes, that if a late member of the Federal Convention had poffessed the fent to the Conflitution agreed upon by that body, perty in the Continental funds for those upo State eliablishment, and consequently softered him-felf to be swayed by PRIVATE INTEREST. How far his objections, under those circumflances, ough to influence the great body of the people, is left to them to judge; efectially when many of his objections are founded upon falle principles, and the others been thoroughly diffusfied by that refpectable body, and unaniwerable reatons affigued for their admission in the flate they are.

We hear that on Thursday, the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to consider the expediency of continuing the Tender Act, reported, an Act to continue the fame in force fix months after January next. On the question, whether the same shall pass to be engrolled, the year and nays were required, and the numbers were,

Year, 111-Nays, 67. Yesterday the Hon. House of Representatives concurred with the Hon. Senate in the appointment of Elijah Hont, Eig. Collector of Excile, &c. for the County of Hampshire, and Jeremiah Hill, Eig. Collector of Excise, &c. for the County of York.

The Hon. Senate appointed and fent down for concurrence, as Collectors of Excise, &c. William Drew, Efq. for Plymouth County - Samuel Fales, Efq. for Briftol - Caleb Amidown, Efq. for Worcester - and Joseph North, Efq. for Lincoln, West-District—the House not concurring with forPlymouth-Apolos Leonard, Efq. for Briftol George Bruce, Efg. for Worcetter, and David Excise officers for those counties are not yet chosen

Yesterday a number of new petitions from fe veral towns in the county of Effex, in favour of a Bridge being crefted over Beverly ferry, were read in the House of Representatives, and ten o'clock this day is affigned for their confideration.

From the reports in circulation a few days fince, we have been in anxious expectation of obtaining fome authentick advices respecting a WAR is Holland-But, notwithstanding every enquiryand a close perusal of all the papers from the foothward, we cannot learn, that the troubles in that quarter of the globe, wear any other than the

The time of fervice of the federal troops in the wellern country, expiring in the course of the pre-fent year. Cougres resolved on the 3d ult. that it was fill expedient to flation a corps of 700 troops on the frontiers, and in order to fave the expense of new levies, it was resolved likewise, to retain as many of the troops now there as thall voluntarily re-engage. Seven hundred non-com-missioned officers and privates are required to be raifed in the following proportions, viz .- Connecticut, 165, New-York, 165, New-Jerley, 110, Pennfylvania 260. The organization to be according to the prefent establishment, and the pay and allowance the fame as directed by a refolve of Congress, of April 12, 1785.

A correspondent has noticed the late information

violation of law and religion in the metropolis, must have a powerful tendency to profit ate all law and virtue.—If the barber's those are the places of refort on Sunday mornings, what mental preparation is likely to be made for the right improve-ment of the faced day? Are not many fo long under the comb, that they do not find time to attend publick wo fhip in the 'forenoon? This time is not merely foll, but fpent too often in foolish and profane convertation. When the 'forenoon is thus fpent, what religious improvement can be expect ed in the afternoon? Will not the vain mind whole thoughts are fpent on trifling fubjects in the morning, naturally waste the whole day in the like idle more feriously calls for reformation, and for the attention of the fathers of the town? - How ther while fuch a moral peflilence prevails? The guardians of liberty must be guardians of virtue-Freedom will not long refide among an irreligious people-therefore every political principle unites its energy with moral fentiments.

To the address of Mr. Swan to the Charlestown Artillery, as mentioned in our laft, Capt. Phipp returned the following answer:

"SIR,
"GRATITUDE is due to the gentlemen who prefent this flandard : And in company I return them my unfeigned thanks Whenever it is displayed, I hope that we shal conduct as becomes soldiers and sons of liberty." At a meeting of the Marine Society, held in this town, the 6th infl. agreeably to their act of incorporation, the following officers were chosen incorporation, the following officers were choice for the year infuing-Captain Mungo Mackey, Matter; Captain William Debbii, Deputy-Maiter; Captain Nathaniel? atten, Treafurer; Captain Hizzkiah Welch, Clerk; Captain James Peinee, Captain Simon Ellies, jun. and Captain Edward Davis, Wardens. Captain Mungo Mackey, Captains Edward Teler, and Samuel Dunn, were ap pointed a committee to receive and digest any com-munications that might be made them, respecting the variation of the compais, foundings, course and distance of any head-lands, shoals, reels or fands, on this coalt, or any particular observation promotive of nautical knowledge, in order to their

being made of publick utility.

Last Tuefday evening, as Mr. Nathaniel Cunningham of Little Cambridge, (butcher) was returning home from this town, he was flopt on the ifthmus by foorflighwaymen, who commanded him to deliver his money; at the fame time, two of them prefented and inapped loaded piffols at his breaft; while a third flood over him with a drawn knife, threatening him with immediate death if he 'refused to comply-after a short paule, Mr. Conningham delivered them his money; they ther abused him, and ordered him to go about his busi-ness, and immediately sled towards the town ; bus Mr. Cunningham meeting with timely affiliance they were closely pursued, and two of them were taken at the entrance of the town, and committed

to goal the same evening.
The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth have been pleased to grant a further reprieve of fourteen days to IOHN SHEAN, who was to have

been executed on Thursday, for burglary. The Hartwell English East-India ship, which was loft off Bonavilla, part of whole crew arrived here fome months fince, had not fo valuable a cargo as was mentioned-the dollars on board did not amount to more than 80,000l. fferling. The whole lofs the East-India company will fastain wil be 80,000l, the fhip's value 25,000l, the private trade 25,000l. - Total lofs 130,000l.

QUERY .- Have not gentlemen groffly deceived themselves, in suggesting that the invalids are not fit to do duty on Castle-Island; as it appears their principal objection is, that none of that class and confequently will be a diffeonour to the State. I confefs! never had an idea, that a man's bleeding in defence of his injured country, was a proof of hi difloyalty. What the gentlemen have now in view, is obvious to the meaneft capacity ; bu what they made a criterion in their former folici tations for a certain man, I am at a loss; unless it was his poverty; and if that is fill an effentia qualification, there are a number of invalids, who re most certainly accomplished men in that ret pest, and should their mental, or military abili-ties, or accomplishments, be called in question, i might convince the ignorant, and confound the defigning .- But as the matter is before the Hon Legislature, I am confident no imposition wil take place, should it be attempted by men of note. A SOLDIER.

MARRIED - Wednesday evening last, the relative to the Eurors working at their trade on Rev. Osives Evenary, to the amiable Miss the Lord's day—He observes, that such an open Lucy Hill, both of this town.

MARRIED] -At Salem, Mr. SAMUEL GRAY, Merchant, to Mil's NANCY ORNE, of that town. Died en Tueiday laft, after a long confinement, Captain ISAAC CARNEAU, aged 58.
On the 7th inft. died, Mr. Sternen Wales, of this town, suboje funeral swill be on Munday next, at

which his relations and friends will please to assend. Publich's' bints are two occult .- The . Ship News' from Z. appears pointlefs.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTERED fince our laft. from Ship Grand Dutchels of Tufcany, Port, St. Ubes Sloop Lydia, Lovis, Sr. Peters Schooper Maria, Thompson, South-Carolina CLEARED. NONE.

SALES of HOUSE-FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY next. At TEN in the Morning,
Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE,
At the House of Mr. John Amory, jun.

A VARIETY of genteel House-Furni-ture, confissing of Mahogony Dining and Card Tables, leather-bottom Chairs, a pair of near oval Looking-Glasses, Feather-Beds, Field heat oval Louriaing Grants, reasonable, Scotch Bedfleds and Curtains, canvas's Carpet, Scotch Carpeting, a variety of Glass and China Ware, Table-Linen, Sheeting, Kitchen-Furniture, &c.

On THURSDAY next, 15th inft. At half past nine o'clock, Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE At the House of the late Isaac SMITH, E.fo. eafed, near Concert-Hall

THE HOUSE-FURNITURE of the faid deceased, viz. Mahogony Dining Ta-ble, Tea Tables, and Card-Table, leather-bottom Parlour Chairs, Chamber green and yellow-bottom Chairs, all of Mahogony frames, Sconts and Pier Looking-Glaffes, by the pair and otherwife, Mahogony Bureaus, a good Spinet, green worfled, Damaik, Harrateen and Chintz Bed-Currains with four-post Bedsteads, a number of very good Feather-Beds, an elegant Dask and Book-Case, Wilton Carpets and Stair Carpeting, all kinds of Kitchen-Furniture, in brafs, copper, iron and tinchina, glass and crockery Ware, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, at PUBLICK VENDUE. (By permission of the Supreme Judicial Court)
On MONDAY next, At 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Newell's Tavern, A HOUSE LOT in Charlestown, fituate on the Main-Street, oppofite town, intuate on the Main-Street, oppointed
Mr. John Larkin's, being 31 feet front, with
YARD and GARDEN, and a good WELL of
Water; being the effate of Capt. JOHN LEPPINGTON, deceafed.

NATHANIEL AUSTIN. For LONDON.

THE Brigt. Nathaniel, THE Brigt. Nath.
WILLIAM DOWNE,
will fail in all the month of De WILLIAM DOWNE, Matter. For Freight or Paffage, apply to ALEXANDER MOORB, at Mr. David Granns's Store; or to the Captain on board, at Governour Hancock's Nevember 10, 1787

A Horfe. A HANDSOME. ferviceable HORSE,

either for faddle or chaife, to be SOLD. inquire of the Printer. Nev. 10, 1787.

WAS left on board the Brigt. POLLY and NANCY, a Box of GLASS.
The owner may have it by proving the property
and paying charges, by applying to
P. FLETCHER.

Boffen, Nov. 10, 1787.

Chimney Sweepers, take Notice! A NY persons disposed to engage to fweep Chimnies in the town, may call up-on the Selectmen, and make their proposals, who on the Selectmen, and insect them for the pur-pole; any one prefuming to act in the business without such licence, is liable by law to a profecu-tion. Bafen, Nevember 8, 1767.

WANTED, Negro Man, to ferve in a A Negro Ivian, to family, Such an one, well recommended, family, Such an one, well recommended. will hear of a place, by inquiring of the Printer-New. 10, 1787.

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

CRUELTY to ANIMALS exposed. Occafioned by a real circumflance.
PALE and wrinkled wretch I faw one day,
Whom pale difeafe had wither'd haltaway, And yet the fad remaining half feem'd curft With all the mis'ries that befel the first; While death impatient to unite the two, Pursu'd him hard and kept him in his view.

This half-dead wretch with pain and palfy stook, Beneath his arm a captive kitten took, Close to his savage side she fondly clung, And unsuspicious kinkly purr'd and sung; While he with smiles conceal'd his black intent, And gently frok'd her all the way he went.

Without the town, besmear'd with filth and blood, And foul with stench, a common butch'ry stood; Where sheep by scores unpitied fell a prey, And lordly oxen, groan'd their lives away;
Where village dogs, with half the dogs in town,
Contention held, and quarrell'd for a bone.

The crippled wretch, to these unpleasing bounds, His cat convey'd, a victim to the hounds, To see her living mangled limb from limb, Tho' scare alive himself, was joy to him: So close and slow he crept along the ground, As if the earth was bird-lim'd all around; And every step so feethy took in leave And every step so feely took its leave,
As if the next would step into the grave;
While every worm impatient for its prey,
Cried, stop him! stop him! stop him! all the way.

Yet not one foft relenting thought arofe To bid him spare, but on the murd'rer goes, Down to the dogs the haples victim threw, And clapt his trembling hands to set them to; Dogs will be dogs, and act as nature taught Murder with them is merit, not a fault.

A stick I had, tall, knotted, stout and straight, Which many a mile had born my weary weight, Been the companion of my trav'ling cares, And stood my friend in many strange careers, With which full many a pow'rful stroke I dealt, 'Till ev'ry dog the crab-tree vengeance felt, And feeling Red - Fpr dogs like wifer men, Sleep most securely in an unbroke skin.

Poor puss escap'd-while Moloch, God of blood, Like some out-schem'd malicious devil stood, Or he who feels a night-mare on his break,
And wanting pow's to move and breath to speak,
Remains in mys'ries 'till the witchcrasts break.

But fate, which foon or late, all wrongs redrefs, Down from the greatest mischief to the less, On Moloch's felf the same diversion tried, The dogs fell soul upon him, and he died.

MISCELLANY.

GINSANG.

A LATE Bennington paper has an extract of a letter dated Sept. 15, 1787, which as it repetts a valuable article of American exports are think it of importance to communicate to our readers—it mentions, " That complaints have lately prevailed of ginlang arriving at the East-In-dies in a ruined state. This evil if not remedied may lajure America in this important article of remitance. As I entertain a high esteem for your respectable state, I will offer my advice, the result of experience, in order to render this produce not only profitable, but lucrative to Vermont. Should the matter be neglected, and the article continue to be badly cured, it will meet the condemnation of the Chinese mandarins.

" The merchants in many instances advertise, that they want to purchase ginlang, but it must look of a yellow colour. This is a mistake, as it may look yellow and yet be very poor. "The question is, when it should be collected,

and how it should be collected.
"It ought to be collected in the driest days of October, and Mould have no connexion with the

heat of the fun or fire, or be washed. _ "Ginfang is an aromatick and its virtues are easily evaporated, after it comes out of the ground, if improperly ufed. I have feen the Indians laugh at the folly of the white people, when they have feen them in the brooks washing their ginsang. The reason why they wash it is to make it look of a yellow colour, but the virtues of the root so a yellow colon, but me water that it may be tall-ed many rods diffant. After washing the root, people generally expose it to the sun or fire, which scalds the skin, and when it seels dry it is packed up; but the watery particles left within, foon occafion it to sweat, mould and spoil.

"The root immediately after it comes out of

the ground should be spread on boards, under a shelter where the wind can blow sreely, and when dry the dust can be brushed off. When one barrel is put up so, it will fetch more than fifty barrels the other way."

To our FAIR READERS.

FEW days since, at the city sessions, of Philadelphia, a woman who had been indicted for some violence offered to the person of the un-happy creature that was lately attacked by a mob under the imputation of being a witch; maintained the justice of that opinion, and infinuated her belief that her only child fickened and died, under the malignant influence of a charm. Upon which the malignant influence of a charm. Upon which the prefiding Justice made the following observation—" What! that a poor wretch whose forrows and infirmities have sunk her eyes into her head, and whose features are streaked with the wrinkles of extreme old age, should therefore become the object of terrour, and be endowed with the powers of witchcraft—it is an idle and absurd superstition? If, however, some damsels that I have seen, animated with the bloom of youth; and feen, animated with the bloom of youth; and equipped with all the grace of beauty, if such women were indicted for the offence, the charge might receive some countenance, for they are indeed calculated to charm and bewitch us. But age and infirmity, though they deferve our compafion, have nothing in them that can alarm or fascinate our nature."

A NECDOTE of Dr. Johnson.
N eminent butcher, equally as meagre in his N emineur os he was in his understanding, one day in a bookfeller's shop where Doctor Johnson a volume of poems; and by way person as he was in his understanding, being fon was, took up a volume of poems; and by way of shewing his taste, repeated with great assectation,

the following line:
Who rules o'er freemen, should himself be free. "There is poetry for you, Doctor, what do you think of that?" "Rank nonsente, sir," says the other, "it is an affertion without a proof; and vou might with as much propriety (ay, "Who flays fat oxen, thould himfelf be fat."

The WEEKLY MONITOR. No. 187.

The CHURCH YARD.

WHAT a multitude ofbeings, noble creatures are here reduced to duft! God has broken his own best workmanship to pieces, and demolished by thou-fands the finest earthly structures of his own building. Death has entered in, and reigned over this town for many years-it has its commission from God, and it

Has devoured multitudes of men
Go to the Church yard, then, O finful and thoughlefs mortal; go learn from every tombstone, and every
irifing hillock, that "The wages of sin is death." Learn in science among the dead, that lesson which infinitely concerns all the living; nor let thy heart be ever at rest, until thou are acquainted with Jesus, " who is the refurredion and the life."

John and Thomas Read R ESPECTFULLY inform the Publick that they have for sale, at their Grocery-Store & Wine-Cellar,

At the head of ROYAL-EXCHANGE-LANE, in STATE-STREET,

A few Quarter-chefts of excellent

HYSON TEA,

Gun-powder, Souchong, and Bohea ditto, with a general affortment of GROCERIES, Alfo, Sterling Madeira, Old Sherry, WINES. Lifbon Cacavilla, warranted PURE, Claret, Malaga

Old Spirits, Brandy, West-India Rum, Porter, &c.—which they will sell, by wholesole or retail, at very small profits.

Cash given for empty bottles.

Oct. 17.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of SAMUEL PAINE, & Co. of Richmond and Fredericksburg, in Virginia, was some time since dissolved by mutual agreement: All those who have any accounts open with them are desired to bring them in to JACKSON & HIGGINSON, as the affairs of said company are now closing.

Boston, 3d. November, 1787:

A Middle-aged WOMAN, wishes to go into a samily, to take care of children. She can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. Nov.3, Hyson and Bohea Teas.

Tohe had at the STORE of STEPHEN BRUCE,

No. 28, STATE-STREET, A Small quantity of fresh Hyfon and Bohea TEAS, of a superiour ty.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1787. Quality.

Broadcloths.

BEST fuperfine Black, Blue, Light-Stone, London-Brown, and Bottle-Green BROADCLOTHS, to be SOLD, by

Azor G. Archbald,

At his shop in Union-Street. Nov, 7, 1787.

A Convenient Dwelling House to be let in Cornhill.—Inquire of JONA-THAN AMORY, at his Store in State-Street, or at No. 10, in Cornhill. Boffon, Now. 7, 1787.

Boston Butchery.

ANY merchant wanting Beef or Pork, may have it at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate—Any drivers bringing down Cattle or Hogs, may have them killed and marketed, or barreled and stored, on the lowest terms, by their humble servant, ROBERT HEWES, at his Butchery in Pleasant-Street, South-End.

At his Shop near Liberty Pole, may be had, Best of Watch Candles, made with Englith ruthes, best Rozin, Hard Soap, Poland Starch, Hair Powder, Gluc, Neatssoot Oil, &c.

October 30, 1787.



N Y Person inclining to charter or freight a SCHOONER, of about fifty-A N Y Person inclining to charter or freight a SCHOONER, of about sifty-five tons burthen, for any of the

fouthern States, may be accom-modated on very reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber on board said

Schooner, now lying in Oliver's Dock.

JOHN BUTLER. Boston, OR. 31, 1787.

Luke Baker

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Publick, and his Customers in particular, That he has REMOVED from BOSTON to ROXBURY, (on Jamaica-Plain, four miles from Boston) where he is now opening a large and fresh Affortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he receives directly from the Manufacturers, and is determined to fell, either by WHOLE-SALE OF RETAIL, at least 5 per cent. lower than when in Bolton.—Those that please to favour him with their Custom will receive every attention, and the least savour thankfully acknowledged.

be LET

Convenient, well-finished, A DWELLING-HOUSE, three rooms on a floor, with good accommodations, near the bottom of Sudbury Street, belonging to the estate of JAMES GARDNER, deceased. Inquire of TI-MOTHY NEWELL.

A Large, commodious House, (at a reasonable rent) three rooms on a stoor, three stories high, pleasantly situated in Oliver's-Dock square. Inquire of JOHN MAGNER.

Just OPENED, and for SALE, At No. 40, STATE-STREET, A Variety of seasonable Goods, Confishing of

Broadcloths, Coatings, Corduroys, Vel-Checks, Bedticks, &c.

Flax-Seed, Pot and Pearl Ashes, received as payment.

Oct 17, 1787. 6t.

A L M A N A C K.

Novem. | Hi. Wa.| Or.&f. | Remarks.

11 49 7 5 5 23d pall Trinity.
11 2 33 7 6 5 23d pall Trinity.
1 17 7 7 5 8 Apogee.
2 1 7 8 5 C. C. P. Springfield. 10 Sat. 11 Sun. 12 Mon. 13 Tuel.

Publified by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-Houfe, Bolton.