

SC#New 30. 2

Mr. Joseph Andrews

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LONDON, November 27.

THE present commotions in Holland being the topics of general conversation, and of the utmost importance to this country, the following short review of the rise and progress of their causes may not be impertinent at the present crisis:

The States-General quarrelled with the Prince of Orange from a suspicion that he did not wield, either with promptitude or vigour, the force of state on occasion of the late war with England.— This revived, in all its malignant fury, the old animosities between the Louvelin faction and the friends and adherents of the Stadtholder. Under accumulated misfortunes and distress, the States, like a private family in similar circumstances, became peevish towards each other, and votes were passed, subversive of those rights which were velted in the Representative of the family of Orange, by the convention guaranteed by Prussia and England, and other powers, in 1747.

The command of the forces belongg to Holland was committed to a General, a subject and native of France, the fomentor of jealousies and opposition against the Prince of Orange; and the Duke of Brunwick, the relation of the Prince, and of the Royal families who have so concerned themselves in the preservation of his constitutional authority, was dismissed. The troops under the command of the Comte de Maillebois have been encreased, and magazines constructed for expediting the operations of war.

The Stadtholder, who retains the command of the forces of certain other States, has retired with a strong military force to the province of Guelderland, which is zealously attached to his cause, and which scatters a communication with the Prussian dominions, on which it borders, in Westphalia, and from whence he expects aid in case of extremity.

A third party, who may be termed the Volunteers of the United Provinces, have trained themselves up in military exercises, and supported by contributions from the people, provided arms and military stores. Disappointment and mortification have bred anger in the Provinces, and revived the bitterness of faction: a martial spirit has gone forth among the common people. The matters in dispute have been agitated in numberless productions of the press, which, as usual, have contributed to widen the breach that forms their subject.

From this paper war the parties concerned seem ready to appeal, as it odiously happens, to the sword; for all the assertions, which the wishes and hopes and artifices of some of our countrymen, from time to time, propagate, in publick prints and otherwise, concerning an amicable settlement of differences, are overpowered and borne down by those repeated assurances, which press upon our attention from every quarter, that a close and rapid correspondence is carried on between the Stadtholder and the Courts of London and Berlin; and between the States-General and those of Holland on the one part, and with the Courts of Vienna and Paris on the other.

If it be possible to point out any instance, in any age or country, where such appearances were followed by peace, without the intervention of war, is it not to be expected that the first example of this kind will be exhibited by the Dutch?

Nov. 28. Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, Mr. Aylett, late an attorney at law in the Haymarket, paid his respects to the publick in Palace-Yard, Westminster;—to fulfill the wishes of his auditory, Lord Mansfield, and the other Judges of the Court of King's Bench, recommended to him the use of a stage called the pillory; and in order to his shewing himself to the best advantage, they likewise thought it expedient for him to put his hands and head through certain little apertures, by which his features might be more accurately delineated by the surrounding spectators.

Dec. 9. Letters from Paris confirm the death, amidst the most agonizing tortures, of the Marquis de Tourzel, who had the misfortune to be thrown off and dragged a considerable way by his horse, during a royal hunt at Fontainebleau. The King could not refrain from tears at receiving the melancholy news of that nobleman's lamentable end, and was pleased to confer, immediately, on the Marquis's eldest son, the place of Lord Steward of the

Household. The deceased was the man whom the Queen of France so highly commended, by saying of him, "He was perhaps the only man who even at court could not make himself a single enemy."

Extrad of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 3.

"The States of this province, in consequence of the actual suspension of the privileges hitherto belonging to the Prince of Orange in his capacity of Captain-General, have made a military promotion amongst the officers who are in the pay of the provinces of Holland and West Friesland.

"The detachment of Horse Guards appointed to attend in the court-yard of the States during the sessions, appeared on duty this day, for the first time, with the new colours given them by their Noble and High Mightinesses, trumpets, and especially kettle drums, most superbly adorned, bearing no other coat of arms than the single feutcheon of the said States."

Almost all the European kingdoms were once governed by Parliaments, yet the name alone is all that remains of that kind of government, except in England and Ireland. If it be enquired how this form of government became almost universally abolished? It will be found that ignorance or corruption raised contests between the States, which, by weakening them, rendered them an easy prey to tyranny.

Amongst the anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, which his friend Mr. Boswell has thought proper to omit, is the following, on the authority of which, however, our readers may depend. The Doctor and Mr. Boswell dining one day at Lady Macleod's, the former was helped to some green peas, which were esteemed a rarity for the season; having eaten what were first laid on his plate, Lady Macleod offered to help him a second time.—"Pshaw! Madam," said the Doctor, "surely they are only food for hogs."—"Tis for that very reason I help you, Sir," replied her Ladyship.

P A R I S, November 17.

So eager was the Court to leave the residence of Fontainebleau, grown very irksome by the badness of the weather, that our Sovereigns returned to Versailles a day sooner than was expected. The only promotion that took place during the recess, is, that of four commodores, namely, Messrs. Cillard de Souville, Dr la Perouse, Comte Le Begue, and Marquis De Gassellet. It is still publicly asserted, that the Commandership in Chief, in our establishments beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and in the East-Indies, is reserved in petto for the valiant Marquis de la Fayette.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

An act for appointing Deputies from this State, to a Convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia in May next, for the purpose of reviving the federal constitution.

WHEREAS in the formation of the federal compact, which frames the bond of union of the American states, it was not possible, in the infant state of our republics, to devise a system which in the course of time and experience would not manifest imperfections that it would be necessary to reform: And whereas the limited powers which, by the articles of confederation, are velted in the Congress of the United States have been found far inadequate to the enlarged purposes which they were intended to produce: And whereas Congress hath, by repeated and most urgent representations, endeavoured to awaken this and the other states of the union to a sense of the truly critical and alarming situation into which they must be unavoidably call, unless measures are forthwith taken to enlarge the powers of Congress, that they may thereby be enabled to avert the dangers which threaten our existence as a free and independent people: And whereas this state hath been ever desirous to act upon the enlarged system of the general good of the United States, without bounding its views to the narrow and selfish object of partial convenience, and has been at all times ready to make every concession to the safety and happiness of the whole, which justice and sound policy could vindicate:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina, and by the authority of the same, That five Commissioners be appointed by the joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who, or

any three of them, are hereby authorized, as Deputies from this state, to meet at Philadelphia on the first day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such Deputies as may be appointed by the other states, for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our Federal Union, and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect, and that they report (such an act to the General Assembly of this state, as, when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same.

And be it further enacted, That in case of the death or resignation of any of the said Deputies, or of their declining their appointments, his Excellency the Governour, for the time being, is hereby authorized to supply such vacancies; and the Governour is required to transmit forthwith a copy of this act to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Executives of each of the states in the Union.

[His Excellency Richard Caswell, Esq. Alexander Martin, William R. Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esquires, were elected for the purposes mentioned in the above act.]

The following character of the present King of Prussia was given some years since by Doctor Moore, who made the tour of Europe, as preceptor to the Duke of Hamilton.

THE Hereditary Prince of Prussia lives in a small house in the town of Potsdam.—His appointments do not admit of that degree of magnificence, which might be expected in the heir of the crown; but he displays a spirit of hospitality far more obliging than magnificent, and doubly meritorious, considering the very moderate revenue allowed him. We generally sup there two or three times a week.

The Prince is not often of the King's parties, nor is it imagined that he enjoys a great share of his uncle's favour. In what degree he possesses the talents of a general is not known, as he was too young to have any command during the late war. But he certainly has a very just understanding, which has been improved by study. He has taken some pains to acquire the English language, to which he was induced by an admiration of several English authors, whose works he had read in French and German. He is now able to read English with tolerable facility, and has been of late studying Shakespear, having actually read two or three of his plays.

I took the liberty to observe, that as Shakespear's genius had traced every labyrinth, and penetrated into every recess of the human heart, his sentiments could not fail to please his royal highness; but as his language was uncommonly bold and figurative, and full of allusions to national customs, and the manners of our island two centuries ago, the English themselves, who had not made a particular study of his works, did not always comprehend their full energy. I added, that to transfuse the soul of Shakespear into a translation was impossible; and to taste all his beauties in the original, required such a knowledge of the English manners and language as few foreigners, after a long residence in the capital, could attain.

The Prince said he was aware of all this; yet he was determined to struggle hard for some acquaintance with an author so much admired by the English nation; that though he should never be able to taste all its excellencies, he was convinced he should understand enough to recompense him for his trouble; and that he had already studied some detached parts, which he thought superior to any thing he had ever met with in the works of any other poet.

His Royal Highness attends to military business with as much assiduity as most officers of the same rank in the army; for, in the Prussian service, no degree of eminence in the article of birth can excuse a remission in the duties of that profession. He is much esteemed by the army, and considered as an exceeding good officer.

To the frankness of a soldier, he joins the integrity of a German; and is beloved by the publick in general, on account of his good nature, affability and humane turn of mind.



LONDON, November 10.

The late King of Prussia was one of the most illustrious members of the society of *Free and Accepted Masons*. He was taught at an early period of life to think the institution had a great tendency to promote charity, good fellowship, harmony, and brotherly love; and he resolved to become a Free-Mason, as soon as a favourable occasion should offer; but he was obliged to wait a long time for it; for his father had conceived so unconquerable an aversion to Free-Masons, that he would not have hesitated to have put any one to death whom he should discover to have been instrumental in initiating the Prince Royal into the mysteries of the craft; and such was the temper of the King, that he very probably would have been so enraged against his eldest son for entering into a society which he abhorred, that he would have disinherited him. However, both the Prince and the Baron de Bielfeldt resolved to run all risks; and it was determined by the latter, who was one of his Royal Highness's gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and some other officers of his household, that at all events they would make him a Mason. They thought the fair of Brunswick would afford a favourable opportunity for putting their scheme in execution, as there were always a great concourse of people in that town during the fair, and that a Lodge might therefore be easily held there without giving people any reason to suspect the nature of the meeting. The Baron and his friends accordingly provided themselves with all the apparatus necessary for holding a Lodge; and having put them up in trunks, placed them in a waggon, which they attended in disguise. But an unlucky affair had like to have brought on a discovery, from which all the parties concerned might have apprehended the most fatal consequences. The officers of the customs, placed at the gates of Brunswick, examined the waggon, as it was passing into the town, and finding a number of large candlesticks, and other things used in the Lodges of Free-Masons, could not conceive for what purpose they were intended, and were going to seize them and the drivers, when one of the latter, with some presence of mind, said they were poor harmless jugglers, who were going to exhibit numberless curious tricks at the fair; and that the contents of the trunks in the waggon were the ornaments of their little stage, and the implements necessary for displaying their dexterity. This tale had the desired effect, the pretended jugglers were suffered to pass; and the Prince Royal arriving soon afterwards *incog.* was admitted in one night, *Speciali Gratia*, to all the degrees of Masonry. The secret was very well kept by all the parties during the life of the Prince's father; for his Highness had the chance of a crown to lose, and the other persons had lives to forfeit by the disclosure. They were therefore all deeply interested in observing a scrupulous silence on the subject. The Free-Masons of the dominions of Prussia felt the benefit of having a Brother in the person of the Prince, who, when he came to the crown, declared himself their protector; and ever after continued his favour to them during the whole course of his reign, while their brethren were persecuted by the King of Naples and the Elector Palatine; the former of whom imprisoned them, while the latter forbade

them to hold Lodges under the most severe penalties; and ordered all his officers, civil and military, who were Free-Masons, under pain of being dismissed or cashiered, to deliver up to persons appointed to receive them the certificate of their admission into that society; and to give security that they would never attend any Lodge in future:

J A M A I C A.

KINGSTON, Dec. 30. Monday last, a seaman belonging to the Charlotte, Capt. Moore, lying in this harbour, was shot dead by a Spaniard in Matthew's-lane. The circumstances that led to this unhappy disaster, are as follow: A number of Spaniards spending the day at the house of one John Battayas, a Frenchman, in the abovementioned lane, had erected an ensign-staff without the door, on which was displayed the colours of Spain over those of Great-Britain; this so enraged the deceased, who was coming down the lane, that without any ceremony he forcibly hauled them down: when one of the Spaniards (not yet taken) immediately rose from the table, and seizing a loaded pistol, lodged its contents in the unfortunate seaman's bowels; who, staggering a few paces, fell down dead. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, who brought in their verdict, *wilful murder*.

A few hours after the murder, upwards of one hundred of the deceased's comrades, armed with cutlasses, pistols, &c. assembled in the lane, and immediately proceeded to pull down the house, destroying the furniture, wearing apparel, &c. and liberating upwards of twenty negroes confined for exportation. After this they searched the different houses in the neighbourhood, threatening destruction to every Spaniard they should meet. Information being sent to the guard-house, Capt. Bartlet, with a party of men, immediately went in pursuit, and at the hazard of their lives rescued a Spaniard whom they had pinned, and were conveying to Spring Path, for the purpose of executing him on the gibbet there erected. In doing this a blow was aimed at Capt. Bartlet with a cutlass, which he luckily received on his sword, else the consequences might have been fatal. Upwards of 30 of the seamen were apprehended, and lodged for that night in the cage; two of whom were committed the next morning to jail, as was Battayas, the master of the house where the murder was committed. The damage sustained by destroying the house, furniture, &c. is computed at 3000l. A bag, containing 1800 dollars, being taken from one of the drawers.

From the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Thomas Grover, and Lieut. Eliza Pondell—to Capt. Harvey, a member of the General Court, from Montague.

Shrewsbury, Dec. 2, 1786.

To Captain HARVEY.

S I R,

THE seeds of war are now sown; two of our men are now bleeding, who were wounded by the light-horse that came from Boston and Roxbury. I request you to let this letter be read, and for you and every man to supply men and provisions, and relieve us with a reinforcement. We are determined here to carry our point. Our case is your's; do not give yourselves rest and let us die here, for we are all brethren. Four of our men are taken prisoners and carried to Boston. We must be relieved, or you know the event. Take my meaning, for I am in haste. Sir, I remain your humble servant,

THOMAS GROVER,

ELISHA PONDELL.

Per order, DANIEL SHAYS, Captain.

Extra from a Tour through Great-Britain, vol. 3, page 151, &c.

"THIS is an healthy country (Yorkshire) however, and the inhabitants live to a great age: a father and son giving evidence at the assizes at York, it appeared the first was 140, and the son 100 years old.

"But let me stop in this place, to take notice of one of the greatest rarities that England ever produced; I mean Henry Jenkins, whose remarkable great age deserves our particular notice: He was born in the year 1500, and died in 1670, being then 169 years of age. There are no registers of so long a date, and therefore his age must be guessed at by other circumstances, either from his own account, or the probable evidence of others; which are these:

First, Being demanded by a gentlewoman, who was curious to know, as exactly as possible, how old he was, what kings he remembered; he answered, after a little pause, "that he thought himself about 162 or 163 years old; and that he could remember *Plowden* (meaning *Flodden*) *Field* fought against the *Scots*, in *Henry VIII's* reign." She then asked him, was the King himself there? He replied "no; he was in *France*, and the Earl of *Surry* was General." She asked him how old he was then: he said "about twelve years old." That battle was fought September 9, 1513, King Henry being then at *Tournay*.

"*Secondly*, There were four or five of the same parish, at that time 100 years old, or very near it, who all declared, that they never knew him any other than an elderly man; and that he told them he was butler to the Lord Concorde. The last of that name died without issue, *A. D.* 1557; and he remembered the abbat of *fountains*, before the dissolution in King Henry VIII's time.

"*Thirdly*, He went often to the assizes on foot, and was used as a witness in other courts, whose records speak largely of his age. In the chancery he was sworn to the remembrance of above 140 years; and as much, often, at *York* assizes. In the King's remembrance office, in the *exchequer*, a record saith, "that *Henry Jenkins*, labourer, aged 157 years, deposed, as a witness, in 1665, and, to confirm his age, divers antient men, who were witnesses, swore that he was a very old man when they first knew him."

"He was, for the last century of his life, a fisherman, and used to wade and swim in the rivers even after he was an hundred years old, and lived upon very coarse diet. In some of his last years, being unable to work at his trade, he went a begging to gentlemen's houses, who used to relieve him cheerfully, as a great curiosity. And his great age was the more to be credited, because he could neither write nor read: and so what he reported was from strength of memory. Two years before his death he was able to bind sheaves after the reapers, and had his sight and hearing to the last."

Bon Mot.—The leader of the band at Drury-lane having taken great pains, to little purpose, in teaching Mr. Kemble the air of Richard Cœur de Lion, at last, out of all patience, exclaimed "Sir, you murder the time!" "Well," replies Kemble, "that's better than to be eternally beating it, as you do."

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John Codman, jun.

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Also, a quantity of MAHOGANY in the Log, Plank and Board.

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JOHN CODMAN, jun.

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

JOHN KNEELAND, jun. (surviving Partner.)