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From the Political Journal, printed at Bruffels.

FRANKFOR'T, (Germany) December 11.

To prevent the errors of inattentive Journalists, who are either ignorant or little skilled in these matters, we here present our readers with an exact calculation of the population and extent of the different kingdoms and states of Europe, by an eminent German author. It is to be remembered that the German mile is to the French league in the proportion of 15 to 25, that is to say, three German miles are equal to sive French leagues, or fifteen English miles.

The German empire extends from 20d. 5m. to 36d. 40m. well longitude, and from 43d. 12m. to 55d. north longitude, contains 12,000 square miles, and 26,000,000 inhabitants.

II. Denmark from 24d. 20m. to 30d. 40m. longitude, and from 54d. 20m. to 25d. 40m. latitude; Norway, from 58d. to 71d. north latitude; Iceland, from 63d. to 71d. north latitude, contain 11,400 square miles, and 2,200,000 inhabitants.

111. Sweden from 29d. to 49d. longitude, and from 55d. to 70d. latitude, contains 13,057

fquare miles, and 3,000,000 inhabitants.

IV. Russian empire in Europe, from 40d, to 80d, longitude, and from 44d, 40m, to 70d, latitude, according to its ancient limits towards the East, contains 63,000, and according to its modern limits on the same side, 74,636 square miles, and 20,000,000 inhabitants.

V. Poland and Lithuania, from 33d. to 51d. longitude, and from 47d. to 57d. latitude, contain

10,050 square miles, and 8,500,000 inhabitants.
VI. Prussia, from 52d. to 56d. north latitude, contains 1,384 square miles, and 1,500,000 inhabitants.

VII. Portugal, from 8d. 40m. to 42d. longitude, and from 37d. to 42d. north latitude, contains 1,711 fquare miles, and 2,230,000 inhabi-VIII. Spain, from 8d. to 21d. longitude, and

from 36d. to 44d. north latitude, contains 9,278 square miles, and 10,500,000 inhabitants.

IX. France, from 12d. to 31d. longitude, and from 42d. to 51d. latitude, contains 10,200 square

miles, and 25,300,000 inhabitants.

X. Great-Britain and Ireland, from 7d. to 20d. longitude, and from 50d. to 62d. latitude, contain 6,308 square miles, and 11,800,000 inhabi-

XI. United Netherlands, from 40d. 48m. to 25d. well longitude, and from 51d. 20m. to 53d. 30m. north latitude, contain 625 square miles, and

2,500,000 inhabitants. XII. Swiss Canton Swifs Cantons, from 23d. 40m. to 28d. 10m. longitude, and from 45d. 45m. to 47d. 30m. latitude, contains 995 square miles, and 2,000,000

inhabitants. XIII. Italy, from 37d. to 46d. 30m. latitude, and from 23d. 30m. to 36d. 30m. west longitude, contains 5,625 square miles, and 16,250,000 in-

habitants.

XIV. Turkish Empire in Europe, from 34d. to 50d. longitude, and from 34d. to 49d. latitude, contains 11,410 square miles, and 8,000,000 in-

XV. Hungary, Styria, Transylvania, between the 44th and 50th degree of north latitude, con-tain 5,757 square miles, and 5,170,000 inhabi-

Gallicia and Lodomerie contain 1,280 fquare miles, and 2,800,000 inhabitants.

Extent in Square Geographical Miles. 163.041 Square miles, according to a moderate

| omputation. | |
|------------------------|---------|
| According to Busching, | 170,000 |
| Ditto Templeman, | 171,831 |
| Ditto Kitschin, | 150,140 |
| Ditto Bergman, | 181,632 |
| Ditto Crome, | 174,090 |
| DODTEL ACTION | 11,-3- |

POPULATION.

147,750,000 Souls.

According to Busching,
Ditto to the highest estimation,
150 140,000,000 150,000,000 Ditto Crome, 146,362,500 906 individuals on a mile square, 824

According to Busching, Ditto to the highest estimation, 962 Ditto Crome,

LONDON,
March 29. A letter from Italy fays, "the
inhabitants of Rimini have lived in the fields during the months of January and February, notwith-standing the inclemency of the season, the earth having been in constant motion, and the houses which appeared belt able to relit the shocks, having successively given way to their violence. The great church of St. Francis, the sumpsuous montiment of the munificence of the Court of Malat-teffe, is entirely overthrown; the famous Arch of Augustus, which seemed of strength sufficient to defy the effects of time for ages to come, is split in the middle; and Trajan's bridge has suffered considerable damage. The custom-house is wholly in rulns, and more than 40 persons have lost their lives from the fall of buildings in the city and its environs."

March 30. The Emperour of Germany has lately followed the example of his humane brother-in-law, the most Christian King, and forbidden the arresting of his subjects for debt. Of what does the boasted of liberty of England consist? and what would be the face of half our British senators, were they not protected by the privilege of Par-

A letter from Cadiz, dated December 29, fays, "The 23d and 24th inft. we experienced such a florm, or rather hurricane here, as has not been seen a long time; the fea broke in over almost half Cadiz, and in the (treets it may be faid to rain falt water, from the (pray: Since this we have receiv-ed the most melancholy accounts of the number of vessels call away. The captain of the Bay has had advice of upwards of 80 vessels and barks being lost advice of upwards of 80 vellels and banks being loft from hence to Cape Trefulgar, among which I am forry to inform you, by papers drove on shore, that the Bilboa Packet, James Waye, jun. master, from Galipoli to Bruges, with oil, is totally lost, and all on board perished. Nothing can be more distressing than to see the number of dead bodies and prices of wreeks continually week. pieces of wrecks continually washing on shore. I assure you I never saw such a terrible and awful fight; the sea ran mountains high, threatening Cadiz to be swallowed up every moment, which will certainly be the case, sooner or later. I was on the cathedral, which is not twenty yards from the sea, and it was with difficulty I could stand, the lea, and it was with difficulty I could fland, the spray continually passing over me. We have had no news as yet from the coast of San Lucar, which, as it is worse than off Cape Trefulgar, we expect to be very bad. There are missing out of this port, and Port St. Mary, 18 sishing boats, with upwards of 300 people on board, all supposed to have perished."

Among the Societies on the Continent little known, but of increasing reputation, is the Economical Society at Madrid. The Spanish nation is emerging from its indolence; they are becoming good chymilts, good philosophers, good physicians, and good patriots. This truly patriotick institution proposes for the first distribution of the prizes in 1787, on the day of St. Isidore, to reward with a prize of 2,250 rials (a rial at Madrid is equal in value to about 6d. sterling), the best memoir on the fullowing question: "What is the true spirit the following queltion: "What is the true ipine of a legislation favourable to agriculture, industry, arts, and the commerce of a great kingdom?" The author is expected to apply his opinion to the different possessions of Spain, considered with relation to their different climates, productions, and the mannets of their inhabitants. admitted among the candidates; and differtations may be written either in Spanish, French, English, Portuguele, or Latin.

April 2. The ARTS now being of prime con-fideration in a view to mere Trade, Thinks, in com-

mercial treaties and regulations, be confidered accordingly:

e export trade of our engravings to France far The export trade of our engravings to France is exceeds the trade at home. The trade at home is chiefly in low priced prints, little ovals, and furniture decorations. Of the more coftly productions, the French exceed, by three to one, the buyers in England. In Paris alone, to Sir R. Strange's laft print from Vandyke, the subscriptions there exceeded ours, as seventeen to three. The calculation in all undertakingsis on the foreign fale, being thrice above our own.

Spain is also beginning to deal largely in this commodity, which adverting to the flate of the art in this country, is, indeed, " a commodity of good name."—A late order from Madrid to Mellirs. Boy-

Portugal, by the uncorrected errour of fume religious persuasion, probibits all importations of engravings. An errour of this fort is not now likegravings. An errour of this fort is not now likely to mislead even Lisbon long—that port will soon be opened to the prevailing powers of the British

The Bailli de Suffrein has conceived a project worthy of his great foul, as well as of the power which he represents. Lately, in quality of Am-bassador from Malta, he assembled all the foreign ministers to find out means for repressing the Barbary powers, which have now rifen to fo great a height. His scheme is either for the maritime Rates of Europe to enter into an agreement not to furnish them with any more naval Rores, or to form a league in order to put an end to the piracies, or at least to lessen them. As soon as the ministers with whom he has conferred, shall have received their answers from their respective courts, we shall know whether the proposals and plan are capable

of being put in execution.

The celebrated General Lloyd lately evinced, by a number of examples, which occurred in the course of the last war, that the sword was to a soldier almost useless, and ought to be laid aside. He proposed that three fourths of our infantry should be armed with a mustet and a short lance to fix on it, inftead of the bayonet now in use. The other fourth-part were to be armed with a pike twelve feet long, a good sabre, and a pair of pistols, which they were to carry in their belt. Why thefe arms were not adopted by the officers who had the direction of our tactics, we cannot fay, but it is certain one of the greatest monarchs in Europe directed this new mode of defence to be practifed by all the infantry in his armies.

The dormant title of Duke of Clarence is to be revived in the person of his Majesty's fourth son, Prince Edward, now on his travels abroad.

Anecdote of a diffinguished Lord Chief Justice.
This celebrated Judge, being on the Midland circuit, a Mr. Shirley, of the county of Leicester, was brought before him, charged with having com-mitted a rape on the body of one of lis tenant's daughters.—The judge was remarkable for posses. ling an uncommon share of delicacy, and therefore on the day preceeding that of the intended trial, ordered the Crier of the Court to give publick notice, that it would come on the next morning at feven o'clock, thereby trufting that the female fex would absent themselves on such an occasion,—in-flead of which, the Ladies came pouring in numbers into the Court, and filled the gallery by fix o'clock. At length the Judge having heard all that the witnesses had to say in support of the charge, defired that the prisoner would enter upon his defence. Mr. Shirley, therefore, informed the Court, that as he was one evening walking over his grounds, he cfpied his profecutive carrying away a bundle of faggots from a pile that belonged to him, and observing sine was a handsome girl, he jocosely told her, if ever he caught her repeating the transgression, he would assuredly repay himself in a way most agreeable to his wishes.—Business calling him the next day to town, he was absent about a fortnight, and on his return home, one of his servants defired to know whether he had given permission to a young woman to carry away faggots from such a pile, for that she had done it every evening since his departure.—It immediately occurred to him that it must be the girl he had seen before, and about the same hour he repaired to the old spot. where he had not waited long before the made her appearance.—To be brief—he jocularly defired the girl to make perfonal restitution, which, without hesitation or reluctance, she complied with. —Mr. Shirley, in fhort, was honourably acquitted;
—Mr. Shirley, in fhort, was honourably acquitted;
but before he departed the Court, the Judge defired
to give him one piece of advice. If, fays his Lordflip, you should ever find a woman stealing your
faggots again, do not threaten her with such a
punishment, for if you do, believe me, that the ladies in the gallery won't leave you a stake in your

From the Contrelient Mayazine, of May 24-AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES, No. X Extrast from the ANARCHIAD, Book 24.

The Speech of HESPER. At the opening of this book, and previous to the great and final conflid, which, by what is legible at the close of the Poem, appears to chablife the Anarch in his dominion of the new world, Hefper, with a folicitude and energy becoming his high flation and the importance of the fubjed, makes his last folcom address to his principal councellors and fages whom he had convened at Philadelphia.

VE fires of nations, call'd in high debate, A houndless fway on one broad base to reas My voice pateroal claims your liftening ear;

O'er the wide clime my fotlering cares extend,

Your guardian genius and your deathlefs friend.

When splendid victory on her trophy'd car, Swept from these shores the last remains of war, Bade each glad flate, that boalts Columbia's name, To blifs unbounded ftretch their ardent eyes, And wealth and empire from their labour rife, My raptur'd fons beheld the difcord ceafe. And footh'd their forrows in the fongs of peace.

Shall thefe bright fcenes, with happieft omensborn, Fade like the fleeting visions of the morn? Shall this fair fabrick from its bale be hurl'd And whelm in dust the glories of the world Will ve, who faw the heavens tempestuous lower, Who felt the arm of irritated power, Whose fouls diftending with the walting flood, Prepar'd the firm foundations, built in blood, By difcord feiz'd, will ye defert the plan ? Th' unfinish'd Babel of the blifs of n

On fearth the field of death, where heroes, loft In graves obscure, can tell what freedom cost.

Tho' conquest smil'd; there slain amid the croud, And plung'd promifeuous with no winding fhroud, No friendly hand their gory wounds to lave, The thousands moulder in a common grave. Not so thy fon, oh Laurens ! gasping lies, Too daring youth, war's latest facrifice : His fnow-white bosom heaves with writhing pain, The purple drops his fnow-white bofom flain; His cheek of rofe is wan, a deadly hue Sits on his face, that chills with lucid dew. -There Warren, glorious with expiring breath,
A comely corfe, that fmiles in ghafily death: See Mercer bleed-and o'er you wintry wall. Mid heaps of flain, fee great Montgomery fall !

Behold those veterans worn with want and care, Their finews fliffen'd, filver'd o'er their hair, Weak in their theps of age, they move forlorn, Their toils forgotten by the fons of fcorn ; This hateful truth ftill aggravates their pain, Go then, ye remnants of inglorious wars, Difown your marks of merit, hide your fears, Of luft, of power, of titled pride accuf'd, Steal to your graves diffionour'd and abul'd.

For fee proud Faction waves her flaming brand, And discord riots o'er the ungrateful land ; o, to the north a wild adventurous crew In defnerate mobs the favage flate renew Each felon chief his maddening thousands draws, And claims hold licence from the bond of laws ; In other States the choien fires of fhame. Stamp their vile knaveries with a legal name ; In honour's feat the fons of meannels fwarm, And fenates bafe the work of mobs perform, To wealth, to power the focs of union rife While fors deride you and while friends despife.

Stand forth, ye traitors, at your country's bar, Inglorious authors of intelline war ; What countless mischiefe from their labours rife Pens dipt in gall and lips inspired with lies ! Ye fires of ruin, prime detefted caufe Of bankrupt faith, annihilated laws. Of felfilh fyltems, jealous, local fehemes, And union'd empire lolt in empty dreams, our names expanding with your growing crime Shall float difuniful down the flream of time. Each future age applaud th' avenging fong, And outrag'd nature vindicate the wrong. Yes there are men, who, touch'd with heavenly fire,

Beyond the confines of these climes aspire, Beyond the praises of a transient age, To live immortal in the patriot page; Who greatly dare, though warring worlds oppose, To pour just vengeance on their country's foes.

And lo ! th' etherial worlds affert your cause, Celeftial aid the voice of virtue draws; The curtains blue of you expansion rend,

From opening fkies heroick thades defeend. See, rob'd in light, the forms of heaven appear, The warriour spirits of your friends are near; Each on his fleed of fire, (his quiver flor'd With hafts of vengeance) gra b his flaming fword, The burning blade wares high, and, dipt in blood, Hurls plagues and death on difcord's faithlefs brood.

Yet what the hope? the dreams of Congress fade, The federal union finks in endless shade, Each feeble call, that warns the realms around, Seems the faint echo of a dying found, Each requilition wafts in fleeting air, And not one flate regards the powerless prayer.

Ve wanton States, by heaven's best bleffings curit Long on the lap of foftening luxury nurft, What fickle frenzy raves, what vilions frange? Inspire your bosoms with the luft of change? And frames the wish to fly from fancy'd And yield your freedom to a monarch's will ?

Go, view the lands to lawlefs power a prev. Where tyrants govern with unbounded fway ; Where tyrants govern with unbounded tway:
See the long pomp in gorgeous flate difplay'd,
The tinfel'd guards, the Iquadron'd borfe parade;
See heralds gay with emblems on their velt,
In tiffed robes tall beauteous pages dreft; In tillued robes tall beauteous pages drell;
Where moves the pageant, throng unnumber dilaves
Lords, Dukes and Princes, titulary knaves,
Confufful filme, the purple gemmid with flars,
Sceptres and globes and crowns and ruby d cars, On gilded orbs the thundering chariots roll'd, Steeds fnorting fire, and champing bitts of gold, Prance to the trumpet's voice—while each assumes A loftier gait, and lifts his neck of plumes. High on the moving throne, and near the van, The twrant rides, the chosen scourge of man; Clarions and flutes and drums his way prepare, And thouting millions rend the confcious air ; Millions whose confeles toils the pomp fullain, Whose hour of thopid for repays an age of pain-

From years of darkness springs the regal line, Hereditary kings by right divine;
'Tis their's to riot on all nature's fpoils, For them with pangs unbleft the peafant toils, For them the earth prolific teems with grain, Their's, the dread labours of the devious main, Annual for them the wafted land renews
The gifts oppreffive and extorted dues,
For them, when flaughter fpreads the gory plains, The life blood gulles from a thousand veins, While the dull herd, of earth-born pomp afraid, Adore the power that coward meannels made. Let Poland tell what woe returning fprings, Where right elective yields the crown to kings ! War guides the choice—each candidate abhorr'd Founds his firm title on the walking fword, Wades to the throne amid the fanguine flood, And dips his purple in a nation's blood.

Behold, where Venice rears her fea-girt towers, O'er the vile croud proud oligarchy lowers; While each Ariflocrate affects a throne, Beneath a thousand kings the poor plebeians groan.

Nor less abhor'd the certain woe that waits The giddy rage of democratick states ; Whole pop'lar breath, high-blown in reftlefs tide, No laws can temper and no reason guide; An equal (way their mind indiguant spurns, To wanton change the blis of freedom turns, Led by wild demagogues, the factious croud, Mean, fierce, imperious, infolent and loud, Nor fame nor wealth nor power nor fyftem draws, They fee no object and perceive no caufe, But feel by turns, in one difafterous hour, Th' extremes of licence and th' extremes of power.

What madness prompts, or what ill-omen'd fates, Your realm to parcel into Letty states? Shall lordly Hudson part contending powers? And broad Potowmac lave two hostile shores? Mult Allegany's facred fummits bear The impious bulwarks of perpetual war?
His hundred ftreams receive your heroes flain? And bear your fors inglorious to the main?
Will flates ecment by feebler bonds ally d?
Or join more closely as they more divide?
Will this vain chemic bid reftlefs factions ceafe? Check foreign wars or fix internal peace? Call publick credit from her grave to rife? Or gain in grandeur what they lofe in fize? In this weak realm can countlefs kingdoms flart Strong with new force in each divided part While empire's head, diffected into four, Gains life by feverance of diminish'd power? when the philosophick hand divides The full-grown polypus in genial tides, Each fever'd part, inform'd with latent life, Acquires new vigour from the friendly knife, peopled fands the puny infects creep, Till the next wave absorbs them in the deep,

What then remains? must pilgrim Freedom By From these lov'd regions to her native sky?
When the fair fugitive the orient chac'd, She fixt her feat beyond the watry wafte; Her docile sons (enough of power refign'd, And natural rights in social leagues combin'd) In virtue firm, tho' jealous in her cause, Gave Conster force and correy to laws. From ancient habit local powers obey, Yet feel no reverence for one general fway, For breach of faith no keen compulsion feel, And find no interest in the federal weal. Mult rule your flater and flyike your foes with dread, The finance regulate, the trade controul, Live thro' the empire and accord the whole.

Ere death invades and night's deep curtain falls, Thro' ruin'd realms the voice of Union calls; Loud as the trump of heaven thro' darkness roars, When gyral gusts entomb Caribbean towers, When pature trembles thro' the deeps convalit, On you fie calls! attend the warning cry,
"YE LIVE UNITED, OR DIVIDED DIE."

PHILADELPHIA, May 19. Can any thing, fays a correspondent, more feel-ingly demonstrate the necessity of vesting in Congrefs the powers requilite to maintain the national fovereignty, than her prefent incapacity either to demand or to purchase the freedom of her citizens who languish in Algiers? This is not a subject which can be perplexed by narrow systems of local politicks, but every man, who knows the value of liberty, and who, in his own, or in the person of fome relation or friend, is exposed to the chance of lamenting its lofs, will fourn at the paltry con-liderations of private interest, difregard the partial views of a particular diffrict, and foaring beyond vecomes the man.

Various opinions are propagated respecting the probable result of the federal convention; but, whatever means are pursued in the convention of the propagate o

probable result of the federal convention; but, whatever means are partied, it feems to be unanimoully agreed, that a strong and efficient executive power must be forewhere established. How widely different would have been the character of the tion, if in Congress had resided a power to control the felfish interests of a fingle flate, and to compel the facrifice of partial views, in order to promote the common weal. The depravity of in-dividuals, not checked by physical obligation, will indeed taint the complexion of fociety; and if those vices that corrupt the heart, did not extinguish the virtues of citizens, even Rome, which is now no more, would ftill have exitted. In con fidering, then, what form of government is beft calculated to promote the principles of univerfal julice, probity and honour (which, after all, muit be the fource of national thrength as well as hap-pine(s) fatal experience will introct us that little can be left to the voluntary disposition of the peo-Whether the thattered fabrick of the original conflitution is to be repaired and enlarged, or a new and flately building erected upon the old foundation ;-whether, we the one hand, the walt continent is to be diffributed into diffinet republicks, or, on the other, the majetty of a world centered in an individual, are questions that respect for there are immutable laws in civil focieties, independent of times, places and circumstances : and let theorits establish what principles they please in the three forts of government we are acquainted with, by making virtue the fpring of the re-publican, honour the fource of the monarchical, and fear the basis of the despotick,—if these do not lead the people of each government into vir-tuous manners, the whole is nothing but a politi-

cal romance.

A bill is now depending in the British Parliament, entitled, "An act for the better preventing vexticus finits being brought for the recovery of debts contragled in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United State; ""the effect of which is to render the confication of property, by any of the United State; a fulfillient has to nection brought in Great-British, or in the British coloniest available the former owners of facts towards. colonies; against the former owners of such property, for debts which had been contracted in America auterior to the respective acts of confiscation. It is faid that Sir James Wright and Mr. Joseph Galloway, who have had the address to obtain from America, amounting to double the fum they ever were worth, have likewife had fufficient influence to introduce this meafure.

The injuries which old KORBMACHER of Spring garden has lately received near the New-Market, under the idea the was a witch, has opened the door in all companies for superflitious conversation to the publick view; and, as in a mirror, we be-

There is fearcely an old withered woman, with a wrinkled face, a fierce and terrifick eye-brow, with a wart, mole, or any thing elfe remarkable about her, wandering the ftreets like Korbmacher, but is in imminent danger of the corps of witch-

We could with, remarks our correspondent, to release mankind from the many impositions and delutions which interfere with their peace and happiness; and banish, from this place at least, (the vulgar impressions and fears of spirits and witches, which more or less have afflicted every country, and produced the greatest mischiefs and croelty to

be found in the page of history.

Before the memorable revolution in England, witches were hanged in whole dozens at every fessions; and even fince, one of our fitter states harboured the fame unworthy prejudices, and al-most every poor woman unqualified for work and fervice (especially if a Quaker) was configned to punishment immediately, like an arrant criminal and malefactor.

nd maletactor.

"Some only for not being drown'd—

"Others for fetting above ground

"Whole days and nights upon their breeches,

"And feeling pain, were hang'd for witches.

Government were obliged to interpole and ex-plode the barbarous practices. In proportion af-terwards, as men became civilized and enlightened, thefe abfurd tenets were furrendered or abandonedand lodged in the shades and dungeons of original ignorance and barbarity!

We are very fure the Great Author of Heaven
and Earth and Preferver of this universe, does not

cave us in uncertainties and perplexities to be under the lawlefs domination of Endor, and the guardians of evil deities and malenalent (nicits)

Neither feripture nor reason affert that Satan and his infernal myrmidons can play hide and feek, and do as they please here on earth. So far otherwise, the holy records acquaint us, that the Prince of Darkness, "the power of the air," is chained down with the damned in hell; and to believe in his power on this fubject, is the highest blasphemy against Heaven itself!—Where are we taught to againt Heaven itlell I—Where are we taught to believe the Devil is permitted to run up and down amount himfelf in feducing and deluding the ig-norant part of the creation, and pellering people walking the firects at noon day—killing pigs and cattle or making them milcarry-entering into eats-and making noifes and playing monkey-

tricks in church-yards or empty houses?

These are merely the pitiable phantoms of empty skulls, and the growth of no generous or gentle foil-they are the ravings of warm and unreflezin-ed imaginations, tempted into boundless regions of ignorance and conjecture, nurfed up by melanchalv enthufisflick old men and wor crazy young ones, whose heads are giddy and intoxicated, and prepared for the marvellous flories long before; or elfe they are the tricks and juggles of conjurers, or of men worfe than conjure and of a more bufy, wicked invention, to cheat and deceive the credulous and unwary, in order to and deceive the creations and business and business and paye the way for abfolute fraud and imposition. In one word, it is well observed, the heathen poets first invented these stories, and the heathen priefls ftole them from them, as badgers dig holes for themselves and afterwards are Jounked out of

them by the foxes.

Extract of altite from a gentleman in Newport, RhodeIsland, to his friend in this city.

"Your observations on the flate of our govern-

ment is truly just, and all the hopes I have are, that they will conduct in fuch a way that the other flates, for their own fafety, will be obliged to take the government from us, and divide it.

"We have for the two laft weeks been hard at work, with intent, if possible, to make a change of men and measures, but I am very forry to fay it was without effect.

" The last year's transactions are so agreeable to the people in the country, that they have carried all before them, fo that the fame people are in again; and the paper money, which is eight for one, will continue a tender until both publick and private debts are paid, then it will run out as the old Continental money did.

" Such is our fituation, that I wish myfelf out of the government, and any where would be agreeable, so as I might with my stock and little property be safe from villains; for I do assure you very oneafy.

" Our election is now over, and I must do the

and conjecture. Another Fairy land is presented I fettled in convertions, in the eveniors, without I fleps are feafoughly taken to prevent them. Early confulting the Members from Providence, and this confuting the Members from Providence, and this town. In floot, they have put out every honest man that was in office; the Judges of the S. C. are villains of the first shamp; and so they are down to the lowest office."

down to the lowest office."

On Tuesday last a ship belonging to Mr. Clifford, a merchant of this city, was feized by the Naval Officer for having a considerable quantity of porter and other articles on board not duly entered. This

cizure is valued at 2500l CONNECTICUT

LITCHFIELD, May 21. Last Thursday evening arrived in this town from Hartford, Col. Samuel Canfield, and Urish Tracy, Efg. with orders from Canheld, and Urnah Tracy, Eld, with orders from the General Affembly to repair to the town of Sha-ron, and put a flop to the infurrection that appear-ed to be raifing in that town. The fame evening they fet off, accompanied by the Sheriff and one of his Deputies, and arrived at Sharon about daybreak ; and foon arrefted five persons, who were bresk; and foon arrelled Bre perions, who were fupposed to be the principal actors and abectors in the infurrection, viz. Dr. John Hurbut, Dr. Jonah Barns, William Mitchel, (who was fiid to act as their Captain) Hezekiah Frifbit, and John Lord; all of whom (excepting Barns, who was permitted to remain on account of illness) were conducted to, and fafely lodged in our jail, on Sa-turday laft, in order for examination.—It is hoped this early and spirited exertion of our Assembly will prevent any further diffurbance in that town. Much praife is due to the gentlemen employed on this occasion, for their prudence, humanity, and judicious proceedings.

B O S T O N, May 29. A writer in a late Philadelphia paper fays,— We are told that in a late conversation between Mr. Webster and Dr. Ewing, the Doctor afferted that the Eattern legislatures and people are rafcals." Some days have paffed fince this charge was brought against the Doctor; and as he has no thought proper to deny it, it is taken for granted it is true pardon me, it is not true that the eastearn people are rafeals, but that the Doctor faid they were fo.—What will the people of Botton fay when they are informed that the Provoit of the University of Pennsylvania calls them rascals? What, Reverend Sir, is Mr. Hancock a rascal? Is Mr. Bowdoin a rascal? Is General Sullivan a rafeal? Is General Lincoln a rafeal? and the reft rateal; as General Luncoin a rateal; and the rest of the long catalogue of worthis is the New-England states, are they all, all rateal; I tean't be so. Doftor thou reasoned ill. And if thou art not already grown callous by long practice in the infamous trade of lying and defamation, thou must blush as being detected in publishing so gross A gentleman who arrived in town last Friday

from Orange, in the county of Hampshire, informs us, that the following letter was received by the " Hin/dale, May 21, 1787, 12 o'clock.

" BROTHER, " I would have you acquaint my family, that I am taken prifoner by Shays's men. They tell me, I must go to Head-Quarters—where that is I know

not. From your Brother, JOSEPH METCALF. " Mr. Savel Metcalf, Orange."

Mr. Metcalf was on his return home from a journey when he was captured.—The night follow-ing which, the house of Medad Pomeroy, Esq. in Warwick, was attacked, and himself made prisoner, by an armed body of infurgents, commanded by one Smith, of New-Salem, late a Licutenant-Co lonel of the militia, who previous to his departure left the following with Mr. Pomproy's lady, viz.

iett the following with Dir. Komproy's lady, vir.

"This are to certify the Commonwealth of Moffachafetts, that the perfous now taken are to be referred
as byfages to fecure the life of Jafon Parmenter and
Henry, M. Cullock, who are condemned to death by faid Henry, 111 Cuttock, who are consumed to death by Jand State, and to affure you, that if the above perform are put to death by faid State, that the perform taken as above faull be put to death, in the Jave manner, as Joon as the news arrives, and that without delay, and therefore pray you not to be deceived, but pray to Jave Isje."

Our informant, who is brother to one of the gentlemen made prifoners, fays further, that on l'uelday laft, they were feen to pals through Brattleborough, Vermont, guarded by fix of the rebels

Extrail of a letter from Samuel Sofford, Efq. to Col. Elifba Porter, High Sheriff of Hampfhire county, dated Bennington, May 21, 1787.

"From certain information I have this day

received, and cannot but believe, the infurgents that Connecticut river, have concerted measures in such majority fo much credit as to fay they have been uniform throughout the fellion; their business was users new confined at Northampton, unless effectual

on Thursday morning, the present week, is the time affigued.—The duty I owe to good order and government, induces me to give you this notice.—

I do not hefitste as to the truth of my information. -You will doubtlefa be on your guard, and take fuch measures as prudence will diétate."

We hear that Mr. Joseph Metcalf, who was cap-

tured by a party of rebeis, as related above, made his escape from them on the road.

It is faid, that Mr. Pomeroy, the other gentleman who was held as a hoftage by the rebels, has been released, from an apprehention of their inability to hold him in defiance of the authority of Vermont, the magiffracy of which flate, we are told, bad if-

the magnitracy of which flate, we are told, had is-fued a warrant for apprehending the culprits, in or-der to liberate Mr. Pomercy. Agreeably to the orders of Major-General Lin-coln, the Bolton Regiment of militia, together with the Independent Cadets, Light Infantry, and Republican Volunteers, were, on Friday laft, muftered in this town, when a critical inspection of arms and equipments was made by their reforctive

MARRIED -At Cane-Ann, on the 20th inflant, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of this town, nerchant, to Mifs BETHIAB PHARCE. DIED]-In London, Dr. Thomas Moffatt, formerly of Newport.

NAVAL-OFFICE, BOSTON, May 23.

ENTERED from Baltimore Schooner William, Armitrong, Schooner William, Armitron Schooner Friendship, Smith, Schooner Jane, Hichborn, Schooner Penelope, Taylor, Schooner Ruth, Field, Baltimore C. Vallaria Any Caves Sloop Franklin, Miles, North-Carolina Sloop Sally, Shapeley, Portfmonth

Ship Neptune, Scott, Brig Katy, Smith, Martinico Brig Augusta, Tilefton, Schooner Fancy, Holland, West-Indies Schooner Jeffe, Davis, Virginia Martinico Sloop Rofanna Hunter Sloop Industry, Oakes, Sloop Winthrop, Hillman, Brig Hope, Burroughs, West-Indies

THIS DAY, 20th May. At NINE in the Morning Will be fold by PUBLICK VENDUE.

At Ruffell and Clap's Audion-Room, Court-Street,

A Variety of GOODS. Among which are,

JEANS, Fuftians, Calicoes, Sattins, Luteffrings, black ell-wide Perfians, Princettas, fewing Silks, Gauzes, Fans, Ribbons, Tapes, Ladies Gloves and Mitts, Scotch Threads, black Shoe-Bindings, Cafes of Knives and Forks, Plated Candleflicks, Tea

Samuel Blagge

Has for SALE, at No. 14, GREENE'S WHARF, Jeans, Silk Handkerchiefs,

Pathionable Chintzes and Calicoes, Brown thread Hofe. Large Spanish Table-Cloths, Scotch Thread, Sewing Silk, Sattins, Irish Linens, Women's Shoes,

Tin-Plates M, MX, W M, Effence of Spruce in Boxes, Bourdeaux Claret in Hoofheads, Alfo, a quantity of choice Newcafile Coals.

Boston, May 29, 1787. To be told by Publick Auction. at the house formerly occupied by Deacon Hill, at the bottom of Summer-firest, near the Rev. Mr. Everett's Meeting-House,

On FRIDAY next, 1st of June,

A Variety of useful, and fome elegant House Furniture,—plate and plated Ware,—Table China and Glass,—Wilton Carpets and painted Canvas Floor Cloths-and

For particulars, inquire at faid house the day hefore the file, or of Melirs. RUSSELL & CLAP. Auctioniers, with whom a lift is left.

The Sale to begin, if a fairday, at 10 o'Clock,

To the Publifter of the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE. The following, which I met with in a late Philadelphia paper, may, I believe, with some varia-tion, suit the meridian of Boston. Besides the sonfes therein exposed, it furnishes some useful hints for the due adminishration of justice. That they may be attended to, as far as they are applicable to this town, is the sincere wish of A BOSTONIAN.

To the Society instituted for Political Enquiry at the house of his Excellency Dr. FRANKLIN.

A 5 the object of your Enquiries is certainly interesting to every man, and calls for universal information and support, I am induced to

verfal information and support, I am induced to lay before you some hints, which, being matured by your investigation, and sanctioned by your influence, may tend to the removal of an evil that at present contaminates the stream of publick justice. It would appear cruel, perhaps, to expose to the publick eye, the monstrous abuses and oppressions of those retailers of justice, who keep open shops for the disposal of it; but such as doubt, may resort to the records of the justices themselves, to the journals of the prisons, and to the experience of their neighbours. Indeed they are so flagrant, that they have brought the high and honourable office of Justice of the Peace into such discredit and contempt, that good men avoid it, and persons of contempt, that good men avoid it, and persons of property (those only who should execute the charge) disclaim it. A few there are, who see the enormity, and would act as becomes the office; but they, alas! are overpowered by the mean and the interested, and their voices are too weak to effect

Those magistrates of an inserior kind are often they should punish; and too many of them are fo poor, that their dinner depends upon a commit-ment. Instances might be produced of such per-sons, in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, stretching their power to provide materials, making offenders that they may afterwards punish them, leizing goods on the pretence that they were folen, in order to fabricate an illegal charge for the trouble and expence of keeping and storage, and greedily grasping at the little money which,

the trouble and expence of keeping and storage, and greedily grasping at the little money which, 'till the hour of acquital or condemnation, might afford some comfort in a jail to an unfortunate wretch, for the mercenary purpose of securing, at all events, the payment of their secs.

In the civil department, the profitution of their power is equally apparent, and the best customer, without regard to the merits of the case, is sure to be the heaviest in the scale of justice. Strifes are somented, suits are encouraged, and all the process of warrants, judgments and executions strictly pursued, with the sole view of multiplying the perquisites of office.

quilites of office.

Such are the abuses; we must now consider the remedy, and I would propose that the legislature should be called upon to make the sollowing regulations, which might be fo modelled as not to terfere with the mode of electing justices of the peace prescribed by the constitution.

1. That a proper number of magistrates, men of some substance, and of known integrity, should be appointed to the administration of justice; that should be indispensably obliged to attend in

a certain rotation; and that the publick make them an allowance for the time which they bestow

them an allowance for the time which they beltow upon the publick fervice.

II. Two of these gentlemen should be appointed to sit every day; and the clerk, or some proper officer having a list of their names, should summon them with due notice. The same two should not sit any two succeeding days, but one should go off each day, and a new one take the charge in his other who had been on the bench the place, the preceding day remaining to initiate him who thus comes in

III. This rotation of fervice should be carefully and invariably observed; but in case of sickness, or other real and reasonable cause, the person being excused, the clerk alone should take the care of fummoning another, and that other should be always the next upon the lift, without any exception; so there should be no collusion.

IV. AGREEABLY to this method, two impartial and upright magistrates should sit at some appointed place every day, attended by a clerk, and proper officer: before thefe, and thefe only, the common business of the magistracy should be brought, and

but them determined in a furmary way.

This I hope will be thought a plain and eafy method; certainly it would be effectual. Here could be no combination, nor tyranny of a fingle person. The prisons could not be silled with any but those who deserved to be there; nor the pub-

lick robbed, it knows not how, of the service of a multitude of indigent persons; for in the present course of the retailers practice in administring what they presume to miscall justice, the feet are the great object, the office being considered as a trade: for the sake of these, as often as for their debts or of-fences, are persons committed to prison, and a creditor may relent, or a jury may acquit, but alas! this will not discharge them from their setters. The publick hears no more of them; they are dragged back to prison for their fees, and remain there destitute, sick and miserable, 'till death is a mercy.

This is no exaggeration of fact, the prisons shew it at this hour, and it is against this detestable oppression that humanity proposes the present altera-tion.

If you, gentlemen, and those on whom the pub-lick care depends, should think these hints deserve regard, there are but a few things more that I would add to them. I. That no tap or grog-house be allowed in any prison, for it converts punishment to jollity, or introduces debauchery to dispel care. II. That no magnituate should have a tenant lineared within his invision, for all confirmation. cenced within his jurif diction; for all conspiracies cenced within his jurification; for all configuracies are formerlia petty publick-houses; and when the landlord can prevent punishment, fear will seldom take place. III. If to these were added a certain and punctual reward for the discovery, and apprehending robbers, not to go through the hands of interested persons, I think the presentessign would be completed. The profits of the trade of justicing being removed, we should neither have half the rogues for half the candidates.

being removed, we should netter have many rogues, nor half the candidates.

Permit me to conclude by assuring you, gentlemen, that in this, or in any other respect, I shall be happy to promote the utility of your labours.

R. S. S.

A N E C D O T E.

N 1758, while the King of Prussia was besieging Ormutray, the French Ambassadour, alarmed at the probable consequences of that King's success, was desirous of persuading the Empres Queen to think of some terms of accommodation. He ventured to ask her whether, in case of bad fortune, she would wait for her victorious enemy at Vienna?——" No, sir—(faid that Princess) when he advances to Vienna, I will retreat when he advances to Vienna, I will retreat to Presburg."—— "And what, Madam, (replied the Ambassadour) if Viessna should not be able to arrest the conqueror in his progress? you will hardly throw yourself into the arms of the Turk?" "That I will never do (answered the Empress) I will collect my faithful Hungarians, and perhaps I may give battle to the King before Presburg: should I be descated, I will write a letter to him in which I will be him know that ter to him, in which I will let him know that our differences are inexpiable; that therefore I will meet him at a place to be named, in my post-chaise, with a brace of pistols; that we will draw up near to each other, and he shall then perceive, that I have a courage above my fortune, and a resolution superiour to my sex."

LONDON, March 30.

In April, 1782, a Lascar Indian, engaged as cook on board a vessel bound from England to the coast of Guinea, upon a trading voyage, particularly for slaves. After trading a few weeks upon the coast, the Captain came on board one day, and having an altercation with his Lascarcook, ordered the mate to set him immediately on share with the mate to set him immediately on shore, with his chest and clothes. This cruel sentence was in-stantly executed—the wretched Lascar was hurried the boat, and landed on one of the Plaintain This island was inhabited solely by savages, who were, however, under the government of a negro, who had been a confiderable time in England, and erected a fort there for the purpose of defending his people from the savages of the continent, upon whom he made frequent depredations, by carrying off the people, and felling them into flavery. This Lascar well knew, that death or On the ninth day, the continental favages made a descent upon this island in great numbers, attacked the fort, and having carried it, put the commander to death, with every creature found in his garrison, and all the other in the history and the commander to death, with every creature found in his garrison, and all the other in the first and the content of the commander to death, with every creature found in his garrison, and all the other in the commander to the content of the commander to death, with the content of the commander to death with the content of the conten and all the other inhabitants on theisland able to bear arms. The Lascar, during this confusion, seized a canoe, and trusting himself to the mercy of the sea, departed from the island; and hunger compelling him to land upon the continent, he was there difcovered by a party of thirty savages, who tied his hands behind his back, and marched him 14 miles to one of their villages. Here a consultation was held upon his fate. It was proposed to put him to death; but one of the savages discovering that his hair was like their own, they resolved to sell him for a save. For this purpose he was carried to the coast, and sold to the Captain of a West-India tra-

der, and by him again fold to the Captain of a Liverpool veffel, who brought him back to England, where he is now fuing for justice.

An ingenious correspondent says, that there is as much threadspun in oneday at Holywell, in Flintshire, as will surround the globe at the equator—a pound of cotton being generally spun into the length of 69 miles; but, with particular care, Mr. Atherton's new machines will spin out the pound into the length of 80 miles and upwards. But the ne plus ultra of mechanism is discovered in the filk manusatory of Derby, where one machine, turned ne plus ultra et mechanilm is discovered in the filk manufactory of Derby, where one machine, turned by a fingle water wheel, actuates no less than 97,746 feveral wheels, and employs 3 or 400 overlookers to act in concert with it. It contains 26,586 principal wheels, any one of which may be stopped separately, one regulator governing the whole work. It works 70,728 yards of silk every time, the water wheel goes round, being three time the water wheel goes round, being three times in a minute—218,504,960 yards day and night: a girl eleven years old does the work of 35 persons.

A Philadelphia paper of May 3d, contains the following advertisement.—" May be seen at Mr. William Pinchon's, in second-street, a MALE CHILD, from North-Carolina, of the most extraordinary size ever known of the same age. His body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle size. Nothing in the human shape can exceed him in point of beauty in every respect—he is healthy, amazing strong and active, and has freis healthy, amazing strong and active, and has frequently lifted men who have weighed from 150 to 160 pounds. He is now fix years old, and weights
145 pounds. He has given the greatest fatisfuction
to all who have feen him, and is thought to be the
greatest phenomenon of the present age."

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Vision of Columbus;

A POEM, in nine Books. By JOEL BARLOW, Efq.

Subscribers to the above may receive their Books by applying at the BOSTON BOOK-STORE, No. 59, Cornhill. Boston, May 23.

Boston, May 21, 1787.
THE Fellows of the Massachusetts Me-DICAL SOCIETY are hereby informed, that a Meeting of faid Society will be holden on Wednesday, 6th June, at their Room in Court-Street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The CENSORS will meet on Thursday, 7th of June, for the purpose of examining all such Candidates for the practice of Phylick and Surgery, as shall apply, on or before the Meeting of the Society, to N. W. APPLETON, Recording Sec'ry.

Glass and China Ware

JUST OPENED, And to be fold at Shop No. 21, Next to Messes. Deblois's new Store, in Marl-borough Street—confishing of

GREAT variety of Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Decapters, &c. cut and plain; China of all forts, plain and enamelled, wholesale and retail. A few Crates coarse Ware, Leaden and Wooden Toys, &c.

(t6w) April 23, 1787.

IF any person has found a red Cornelians
SEAL, on which is engraved a Buck's Head
as the Crest of a Family Arms, he will very much
oblige J. DEVERELL by leaving it at his Shop, No. 23, Marlborough-Street, where he will be amply rewarded for his trouble.

A L L Perions who have any demands on the late Company of HINKLEY and KNEELAND, are defired 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 the same than the subscriber of the same than the same pay their dues without delay, in order for a speedy settlement of said Companies' accounts. (ttf)

JOHN KNEELAND, jun. furviving Partner. THE subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Ben jamin Greenleaf, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Essex, commissioners on the estate for the county of Ellex, commiltioners on the chate of Mr. William Bradley, late of Haverhill, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being allowed for the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims, hereby give notice, that they shall attend, for that purpose, at the house of Peter Bradley, innholder, in faid Haverhill, on the last Tuesday of May, current, and on the five sollowing months, from two to fix o'clock, P. M.

JAMES BRICKETT,
PHINEAS CARLETON,
Haverbill, May 10. 1787.