# The Massachusetts Gazette.

(VOL. VI.)

FRIDAY, May ... 1787: (NUMB. 327.)

Printed and published, every Tuesday and Friday, by SALUEL HALL, in State-Street, BOSTON.

L.L. Persons indebted to, or Mr. BENJAMIN DOLBEARE, late of Boston, deceased, are defired to make immediate settlement JOHN DOLBEARE, Executor. Boston, 27th April, 1787. (f3)

Nathan Frazier & Son B F. C have to inform their Customers, and the Publick, that they have imported in the vel-fels just arrived from LONDON,

An Assortment of Goods,

Consisting of all the NECESSARY Articles, In the piece-goods way, usually imported at this season of the year; particularly a further assurance of Black LASTINGS and SATTINETS,

Low-priced Irish LINENS, &c. &c. All which they are determined to fell, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rate for Cash.

They give ready money for Pot and Pearl thes. April 30th, 1787.

WANTED-Three Hundred

# Walnut handspike Rafters,

Six feet long, and four inches square at the but, for which the READY MONEY will be paid, if

del vered within fifteen days.
Call at Store No. 3, Long Wharf. Beflon, May 1, 1787.

### Cod Lines and Hooks.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD. Ry William Gray, jun.

At his Store in SALEM, by Wholesale or Retail,

Cod Lines, Cod Hooks, Sail Twine, Seine Twine, Marline, Bridport Sail Cloth;

All which he will warrant of an excellent quality.

### Samuel Parkman

Has Imported in the Mary, Capt. BARNARD, and Neptune, Capt. Scott, from LONDON, A Fresh

## Affortment of Prime Goods,

Suitable for the Season,

Which he will fell by wholesale at a very small rofit.

Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes.



For LONDON,

THE Ship MARY, T.

BARNARD, Commander Will THE Ship MARY, T.
BARNARD, Commander, will
fail on or about the 20th of May.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, or at DAVID SEARS's Store, in State-

Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes at faid Store.

Boston, April 26, 1787.

#### From the Connecticut Magazine, April 26.

The following pieces are taken from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, a work never yet published. We exped that these, and some other extracts which we hope to make from the same work, will be very acceptable to our readers.

Passage of the Patowmac through the Blue Ridge.

JAMES and PATOWMAC rivers penetrate through all the ridges of mountains eastward of the Alleganey—that are broken by no water-curie. It is in fact the spine of the country be-

tween the Atlantic on one fide, and the Missippi and St. Laurence on the other. The passage of the Patownae through the blue rulge is perhaps one of the most supendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain an liundre miles to feek the foot of the mountain an lundre miles to feek a vent. On your left approaches the Patowmae, in quest of a passage also. In the a ment of their junction they rush together agains the mountain, reed it assumed a passage of this scene hurries our terries into the opinion that this earth has been created in time, that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards; that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rise, they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disrupture and avulsion from their beds, by the most powerful agents of from their beds, by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression. But the distant finishing which nature bas given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the fore ground. It is as placid and delightful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven afunder, the prefents to your eye, thro' the cleft, a small eatch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite diflance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the tumult and riot roaring around, to pass thro' the breach and participate of the calm below.

Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and

that way too the road happens actually to lead.
You crofs the Patowmac above the junction, pass
along its fide through the base of the mountain along its fide through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipies hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Frederick town and the fine country round that. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantick. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the carth itself to its centre.

shaken the earth itself to its centre.

Falling Spring.

THE only remarkable cascade in this country is that of the Falling Spring in Augusta. Jackson's river, riling in the warm spring mountains, about twenty miles south-west of the warm spring, and slowing into that talley. About three quarters of a mile from its source, it falls over a rock and set into the valley, by the state of the stat rock 200 feet into the valley below. The sheet of water is broken in its breadth, by the rock, in between the sheet and the rock, at the bottom, you may walk across dry. This cataract will bear no comparison with that of Niagara, as to the quantity of water compoling it; the sheet being only 12 or 15 feet wide above, and fomewhat more spread below; but it is half as high again, the latter being only 156 feet, according to the menfuration made by order of M. Vaudrenil, Governour of Canada, and 130 according to a more recent account.

Blowing Cave.

T the Panther gap, in the ridge which divides the waters of the Cow and the Calf pafture, is what is called the Blowing Cave. It is in the fide of a hill, is of about 100 feet diameter, and emits conflantly a current of air of such force, as to keep the weeds prostrate to the distance of twenty yards hefore it. This current is strongest in dry, frolly weather, and in long spells of rain weakest.

Regular informations and expirations of air by ca-Regular inspirations and expirations of air by caverns and fillures have been probably enough accounted for, by supposing them combined with in-termitting sountains; as they must of course in-hale air while their reservoirs are emptying them-selves, and again emit it while they are filling. But a constant is ue of air, only varying in its force as the weather is dryer or damper, will require a new

The Natural Bridge:
HE Natural Bridge, the most sublime of Na-I ture's works, though not comprehended un-der the prefent head, mult not be pretermitted. It is on the afcent of a hill, which feems to have been cloven thro' its length by some great convulsion. The sissue, just at the bridge, is, by some admeasurements, 270 seet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 seet wide at the bottom, and 90 seet at the top; this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its lieight from the water. Its breadth in vie middle, is bright from the water. at the ends, and the trickness of the fummit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hill on both sides, is one solid rock of limestone. The arch approaches the semi-elliptical form; but the larger axis of the ellipsis, which would be the chord of the arch, is many times longer than the terresses. than the traverse.

ger than the traverse.

Though the sides of this bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet sew men have resolution enough to walk to them and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall the season of sectors to the parapet and on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet and peep over it. Looking down from this height about a minute, gave me a violent head-ach. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime to be felt beyond what they are here: so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and spring-ing as it were up to heaven, the rapture of the spectator is really indiscribable! The affure conspectator is really indiscribable! The fifure continuing narrow, deep, and straight, for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, opens a fhort but very pleasing view of the north mountain on one side and Blue Ridge on the other, at the distance each of them of about sive miles. This bridge is in the country of Rockbridge, to which it has given name, and affords a publick and commoditions passage over a valley, which cannot be modious passage over a valley, which cannot crossed essewhere for a considerable distance. T (tream passing under it is called Cedar Creek. is a water of James river, and sufficient in the driest seasons to turn a grist mill, though its sountain is not more than two miles above.

The Mammoth, or Big Buffalo.

UR quadrupeds have been molly described by Linnæus and Mons. de Busson. Of these the Mammoth, or Rig Busson, as called by the Indians, must certainly have been the largest. Their tradition is that he was carnivorous, and this exists in the northern parts of America. A delegation of warriours from the Delaware tribe having visited the Governour of Virginia, during the present revolution, on matters of business, after these had been discussed and settled in council, the these had been discussed and settled in council, the Governour asked them some questions relative to their country, and among others, what they knew or had heard of the animal whose bones were found at the Saltlicks, on the Ohio. The chief speaker immediately put himself into an attitude of oratory, and with a pomp, suited to what he conceived the elevation of the subject, informed him that it was a tradition banded down from their fathers, 'That in ancient times a herd of these tree mendous animals came to the big bone licks, and began an universal destruction of the bear, deer, elks, buffaloes, and other animals which had been created for the Indians: that the Great Man above, looking down and feeing this, was so en-traged, that he seized his lightening, descended on earth, seated himself on a neighbouring mountain, on a rock of which his feat and the print of his feet are fill to be feen, and hurled his bolts among them till the whole were flaughtered, excap't the big bull, who prefenting his forehead to
the fhafts, shook them off as they fell: but miffing one at length, it wounded him in the side;
whereon, springing round, he bounded over the
Ohio, over the Wabache, the Illenois, and snally over the great lakes, where he is living at this

It is well known that on the Ohio, and in many parts of America farther north, tulks, grinders, and Reletons of unparralleled magnitude are found in great numbers, some lying on the surface of the tion of the duration of animal bones left exposed to earth, and some a little below it. A Mr. Stanley, the open air, as these are in many instances. Betaken prisoner by the Indians, sear the mouth of the Taniffee, relates, that after being transferred through feveral tribes, from one to mother, he was at length carried over the mountains weft of the Missouri, to a river which runs westwardly; that these bones abounded there; and that the natives described to him the animal to which they belonged as fill exifting in the northern parts of their country ; from which description he judged it to be an Bones of the fame kind have been lately found, fome feet below the furface of the earth, in falines opened on the North Holston, a branch of the Taniffee, about the latitude of 36d. 30m. North. From the accounts published in Eu I suppose it to be decided that these are of the same kind with those found in Siberia. Inflances are mentioned of like animal remains found in the more fouthern climates of both hemispheres; but they are either fo loofely mentioned as to leave a doubt of the fact, or fo inaccurately deferibed as not to authorise the classing of them with the great northey bones, or fo rare as to found a suspicion that they have been carried thither from more northern regions. So that on the whole there feems to be no certain velliges of the existence of this animal further South than the falines last mentioned. It is remarkable that the tulks and fkeletons have been afcribed by the naturalists of Europe to the elephant, while the grinders have been given to the hippoporamus, or river horfe. Yet it is acknow-ledged that the tulks and skeletons are much larger than those of the elephant, and the grinders many times greater than those of the hippopotathefe grinders are found, there also we find the tufks and fkeleton ; but no fkeleton of the hippopotamus, nor grinders of the elephant. It will not be faid that the hippopotamus and elephant came always to the fame fpot, the former to deposite his grinders, and the latter his tulks and fkeleton. For what became of the parts not deposited there? We must agree then that these remains belong to each other, that they are of one and the fame an imal, that this was not a hippopotamus, because the hippopotamus, had no tusks nor such a frame, and because the grinders differ in their fize, as well as in the number and form of their points. was not an elephant I think afcertained by proofs equally decifive. I will not avail myfelf of the authority of the celebrated anatomift \*, who, from an examination of the form and ftructure of the tulks, has declared they were effentially different from those of the elephant ; because ano ther anatomist +, equally celebrated, has declared, on a like examination, that they are precifely the fame. 1. The fkeleton of the Mammoth (for fo the incognitum has been called) befpeaks an animal of five or fix times the cubick volume of the elephant, as Monf. de Buffon has admitted. 2. The grinders are five times as large, are fquare, and the blunt points : whereas those of the elephant are broad and thin, and their grinding furface flat e. I have never heard an inflance, and fuonose there has been none, of the grinders of an elephant being found in America. From the known temperature and conflitution of the elephant, he could never have existed in those regions where the re-mains of the Mammoth have been found. The elephant is a native only of the torrid zone and its vicinities. If with the affiftance of warm apartments and warm cloathing, he has been preferred in life in the temperate climates of Europe, it has only been for a finall portion of what would have been his natural period, and no inflance of his multiplication in them has ever been known. But no bones of the mammoth, as I have before ob ferved, have been ever found farther fouth than the Glines of the Holdon, and they have been found as far north as the Arctick circle .- Those therefore who are of opinion that the elephant and mammoth are the fame, must believe, t. That the elephant known to us can exist and multiply in the frozen zone ; or, 2. That an internal fire may once have warmed those regions, and since abandoned them, of which however the globe exhibits no unequivocal indications; or, 3. That the obliquity of the ecliptick, when these elephants lived, was so great as to include within the tropicks all those re gious in which the bones are found ; the tropicks being, as is before observed, the natural limits of habitation for the elephant. But if it be admitted that this obliquity has really decreased, and we adopt the highest rate of decrease yet pretended, that is, of one minute in a century, to trasfer the northern tropiek to the arctick circle, would carry the existence of these supposed elephants 250,000 years back; a period far beyond our concep-

\* Hunter.

+ D'Aubenton.

fides, though these regions would then be suppo within the tropicks, yet their winters would have been too fevere for the fenfibility of the elephant. They would have had too but one day and one night cofon to suppose the nature of the elephant fitted.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. In SENATE, FA May, 1787.

A SERATE, 18 May, 1787.

RDERED, That Samuel Adams, and Cotton Tufit, Equires, with fuch as the Honourable Honfe may join, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governour, with the following Answer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening Sent down for concurrence of the fellion. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, iun. Prefident.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, May 2, 1787. Read and concurred, and Mr. Breck, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Killiam, are injured.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

IAMES BOWDOIN, Efg. Governous of the Commonwealth of Maffachuletts. May it please your Excellency,

T H E General Court have attended to your Excellency's speech at the opening of the present sellion, and beg leave to affire you, that your calling the General Court together, at a period as early as possible, after the decease of The Ivers. Efg. the late Treasurer, has met their entire approbation, and chearfully do we join in the tribute, which your Excellency has fo justly paid to the memory of the deceafed.

Your Excellency has led us to take a retrofpect of the late measures of government, respecting the rebellion ; and while it is with regret that we contemplate the necessity of those measures, and the expense to our constituents thereby incurred, we are happy to find that the fuccels of them has fo far corresponded with the purposes for which they were intended. With pleasure we accept your Excellency's congratulations on this fuccefs; and cannot but flatter ourfelves, that by a continuation of those measures, the wished for bleffings of peace, order and tranquillity will be fully reflored to those counties, in which alarming commotions had arifen

Our recommendations of the measures which have been adopted, and co-operation with your Excellency in carrying them into effect, have proceeded from a clear conviction of their necessity

The confidence we have placed in your Excelency, the approbation we have heretofore expresfed of the part you have acted, of the wifdom and firmness which have been so fully manifested in the execution of the measures of government on this great occasion, as well as of your administration in general, have been no other than the dictate of eal fentiment.

The manner in which your Excellency has thus The manner in which your Excertency has town far palled through the leveral grades of political life, and during a period the most interesting to America, must naturally, upon review, afford latisfaction. We are pleased to find your Excellency possessing this fatisfaction, and we doubt not, it will remain to you a fource of real enjoyment.

Having been long versant in publick affairs, and

having had to large a share in the honours of your country, how much foever your Excellency may have of a wish for retirement, considering the eri tical fituation our affairs are still in, with the hopes which might be entertained from a person of your Excellency's experience, abilities and pecahar qualifications, joined with your exemplary your Excellency we trult will excuse us, if in such a wish we eannot so readily concur.

Your wishes, so strongly expressed for our wel-

fare and happinels, we gratefully accept; may your Excellency with health and tranquillity receive and enjoy those marks of esteem and benevolent affection from a grateful people, which are the proper

reward of diffinguished merit.

With real ardour we readily join with your Excellency in the further wish, " That the people of this Commonwealth may have just ideas of liberty and not lofe it in licentioutinels, and its natural con-fequent, despoisin: That they may revere the con-fitution of their own framing, and govern their conduct by the principles of it."

Perfuaded we are, that under the direction and influence of thole principles, " the Commonwealth will rife fuperiour to its prefent embarraffments: and evince to the world, that a republican government, founded, like ours, on the principles of equal liberty, may not only long fublift, but effectually answer the falutary purposes for which government For the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

OME of your correspondents, previously to the ingeniously displayed their talents, in describin the qualifications requifite for those important officers. To what purpole, is by this time pretty well known. That the good people of this Commonwealth may now have fome directory in the choice of their Representatives, for the year enmy mind, I shall freely give them.

In the first place, then, generally, I would of ferve, That the persons chosen as Representatives should, in their distinguishing features, their principal qualifications, as nearly as may be, refemble those suvourite new charotters, of which a majority of the Senate may probably confift. The propriet of the Senate may probably consist. The propriety of this, I prefume, every one, at first view, mult immediately fee. A good degree of similarity in the two branches of the legislature must be highly necessary to a concurrence in measures for promoting But to descend to a few particulars; and here

first, acgatively; The proposed Representative must acither have kearing nor great abilities. These, to many persons, who would willingly take an active part in publick matters, are not a little difguifful; and never will the smaller fort of folks be able to carry their schemes of policy into effect, while men of powers and accomplishments stand in

In the next place, to come to the politive part -The proposed Representative must have, and must not hesitate to express, a total distrissaction with the measures which have of late been taken to

with the mediures which have of late been taken to reliner order and jeace,

-a. He must have a tolerable opinion of his own fulficiency; inducing hint to perfame upon model-ling and conducting one affairs much better than those who have gone before him. And thin opi-nion he mult not keep to himfelf.

5. He cought to polifie hat a famil flare of pro-perty. And in each his circumlisances are a hinte-latively and comparison of the conduction of the late of the conduction of the conduction of the con-trained and conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the con-trained and conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the con-trained and conduction of the conduction of

will then be the more likely to exert himfelf in fayour of others in the fame fituation.

4. Inflead of a rigid regard to honefty and good faith, which are now almost out of repute, the pro-posed Representative must be ready to adopt some ngenious expedients, which will at least have a ingchous expecients, which will be ten have a pleaning appearance. Among these, the principal, perhaps, may be, a paper medium,—altering the appropriation of the publick revenue,—altering the liquidation of publick feeducities; leading to a total annihilation of those troublesome engage-

5. And to add no more, the Reprefentative in-tended, must make high pretensions of zeal for the publick interest; while he has artifice enough to

profiles interest; while ne has artinee enough to keep his own finister views thoroughly concealed. My readers, I persuade myself, can be at no loss as to the important purposes which a Gene-ral Couts, made up of such characters as I have ray court, mane up or such characters as I have deferibed, will be likely to answer. Our affairs are in a flate of great embarrassment. These men will probably help us out. It is the opinion of many, that in order to our being well extricated from our difficulties, a thorough change in our modes of government; a revolution, putting an end to the abuse of liberty; producing submission to law and justice by absolute power, must be ef-fected; for my own part, I know of no men fo likely to be inftrumental of bringing on this revolution, as those who are qualified agreeably the above description. UNIFORMIS.

Feb. 24. A letter from Cadiz, received by a merchant in the city, has the following article "We have at length concluded a treaty with the Dev of Algiers, that fuch of the American flips that are loaded with wheat and flour only, for any of our ports, shall pass unmolested by his armed veffels, excepting only in fearthing whether they are bound to any ports of Portugal; and that if any one is taken before it is known by the officers of his cruifers, it shall be restored; but the Dev would not agree that they flould have the liberty of returning home without being molefted, fo that I am afraid this treaty will be but of little use to us, who are in great want of those articles ; however, our Governour has orders from Court, that if the Americans will venture to bring wheat and flour, they shall in return have a convoy to fee them out of the reach of the pirates."

Feb. 27. An account from Bruffels mentions, that the Pope's Nuneio has received orders to quit the capital in 24 hours, and the Emperour's dominions in three weeks, on account of his having prefumed to establish a Bull, in defiance of that Monarch's authority.

N.E.W.YORK, April 28. On Wednelday arrived in this city, His Excel-lency John Hancock, Eftq. and his Ludy, together with Mrs. Juffy (late Mrs. Hayley) on their way to Philadelphia.

Extra8 of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euflatia, dated Jan. 20th, 1787, to a mechant in this city, "Pray, when you write to me, give me a reason why your planters do not breed mules for exportation; as I am consident it would aniwer much better in their favour, than fending us a parcel of old horfes, which oftentimes are not worth the trouble nor expense of exportation, being not fit for the mills ; the major part of the planters of these islands, from experience, would rather give 8 or 10 joes for a good mule, than they would one third of the same for a horse, unless it be for

" A cargo of good mules would be worth, at prefent, 10 joes per head, and I am certain, there is not any cargo of horfes brought to these parts, would fetch half the sum."

The Sloop Experiment, commanded by Capt. Stewart Dean, arrived at this port on Sunday latt, Stewart Dean, arrived at this port on Sunday lait, from Canton, in China, after a paffage of four months and twelve days. This vellel failed from hence on the 18th of December, 1785, and was the feeond adventure from the United States of America to fo diffant a port. It was matter of furprize to the natives, and Europeans in that quarter, to fee fo fmall a veffel arrive from a clime fo remote from China ; and must have given them an exalted conception of the enterprizing spirit of the and fafe return of Capt. Dean has taught us, that fancy oft times paints danger in much higher co-lours than is found really to exift, and that by maintaining a spirit of enterprize, diligence and action a curfory view, are deemed fraught with dangers .- Capt. Dean brought home all the hands he took out with him, having had no fickness on board. LIST of SHIPS lying an Wampooe, at Captain

Dean's departure. American Ships .- Ship Empress of China, Capt. Greene, New-York; ship Canton, Truxton, Phi-ladelphia; ship Hope, M'Gee, New-York; ship Grand Turk, West, Salem.

Twenty-four thips belonging to the English twenty-tour inips belonging to the English Edit India Company.—One from Switzerhald.—Two from Denmark.—One from France.—Five belonging to the different ports of the country, Bombay, Bengal, &c. under English Colours.

The greatest harmony pervaded the whole fleet of the different nations and languages, all being willing and ready to affift one another on every oc-

PHILADELPHIA, April 25. Letters from Captain Truxton, received by Captain Dean from China, advise that several European Captains and Supercargoes have been carried off by a violent fever which is peculiar to that climate; few Americans have escaped it. crews of all the thips from America have been fick, but have happily recovered, except one man, who died on board the Canton.

Capt. Truxton was nearly ready and intended to fail on the 15th of December. His thip was in complete order and his crew in good health and fpirits; fo that his arrival in this port may be shortly expected, as well as that of Captain Green, in the Empress of China, who was to have failed about the fame period. All the American veffels have met with a very favourable reception from the Chi-nele, and it is hoped their voyages will prove profperous and fuccefsful.

WORCESTER, May 1. On Tuefday last week the Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town, agreeably to ad-journment: This Court is now holding—three perfons are indicted for Treason, viz. Henry Ga Princeton-Silas Livermore, of Paxton, and Jacob Chamberlain, of Dudley; their trials are now in

A large number have applied, and are fill applying to the Commissioners, who are authorised to pardon persons of certain descriptions, concerned

ROSTON, May 4. His Excellency the Governour, by request of the General Court, has been pleafed to iffue a BRIEF,

most earnessly recommending it to the good people throughout this Commonwealth, to exercise their Christian benevolence, by contributing to the relief of the unfortunate fufferers in the late destructive fire in this town.

It is expected (fays the Baltimore Journal of

the 24th ult.) that the Honourable Congress of the United States will speedily remove from New-

York to Philadelphia.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at North-hampton, within and for the county of Hampfire, on the 9th ult. the persons bereafter named Friday) were fentenced as follows.

Joseph Jones, for an affault made by firing a pittol at a Deputy-Sheriff in the execution of his office, with an intent to kill and murder him, to fet one hour on the gallows with a rope about his neck, and to recognize in the fum of 80l. with fuf-ficient furety, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of two years. Silas Han ilton, Efq. of Whitingham, in the flate of Ver-mont, to fland one hour in the pillory, and be publickly whipped on the naked back twenty stripes, for exciting and stirring up sedition and insurrection in this commonwealth. Abel Patridge to pay a fine of seol, to the use of the common to pay a fine of 1001, to the life of the common-wealth, and to recognize in the fum of 3001 with fufficient furety to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of the years, for a like crime. John Sewarme to pay a fine of 301 and re-cognize in the fum of 1001, with fufficient furety to keep the peace, &c. for the term of three years, for a like crime. Abner Fowler to pay a fine of col. to fuffer twelve months imprifon cognize with fufficient furety to keep the peace, &c. for the term of five years, for a like crime. Thomas Killam to pay a fine of zol. and recognize in the fum of 50l. with furety to keep the peace, &c. for three years, for a like crime. Samuel Rofe to fland one hour in the pillors, and be publickly whipped on the naked back twenty ftripes, for a

We learn, from undoubted authority, that most of the leaders in the rebellion, who fied into Canada, have returned to Vermont, and that, on Wed nelday last about forty of those characters had a meeting at Shafisbury .- That the Sheriff of the selectmen of Bennington, Shaftsbury, and some other gentlemen, made a vifit to the rebel body, and ordered them to difperfe, which they obeyed after appointing another meeting to be held at Breadport, near lake Champlain, on the first day of May, where Shays was to meet them from Ca-

The following letter was written by Eli Parfons, and brought by the person therein mentioned to Keene, where it fell into the hands of a gentleman of this flate; who being affured by Mr. Moore that it was written by Parsons, opened it and sent it to one of the Members of the General Court. The hand writing, befides, is known by feveral gentlemen, now in town, to be Parfons's: fo that there is no doubt of the letter's actually coming from him, although his fignature is not affixed to it.

St. John's, 25th March, 1787.

THIS is forwarded by Mr. Moore of Keene, in which you may affure yourfelf that we are not in-active in this province—we have many friends who with us fuccels; but our prefent fituation renders us in many inflances very unhappy-we are deftitute of cash, or any other property, except our cloaths, to subsit upon; however, our landlord is very kind, in hopes that our friends will fend us -If any of you could give affiltance, and wait upon us for remittance until we are able to make amends, I shall receive it as a particular favour. It is not long we wish to tarry in this province, for as foon as the fpring opens, we wish immediately to beat the bush, and \*\*\* (I dare not mention it.) I am, gentlemen, your humble fervant. -

To Meffrs. Patr. Shays, Elijah Barnes, Abner Perkins.

A late Virginia paper fays, "our illustrious fel-low-citizen, George Washington, Efq. has confented to ferve on the enfuing federal convention,

The Legislature, on Monday last, passed an Act, repealing such Acts, or parts of Acts, of this Commonwealth, as may be repugnant to the Treaty of Peace between the United States and his Bri tannick Majefty, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress, contained in the Circular Letter inferted in the last page of this day's paper.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford, met at Fa-neuil-Hall, marched to the fouth part of the town, and came into State-ffreet between twelve and one, where they manœuvred, exercifed and fired to great acceptance. At one they began their march to Roxbury, where they dined, and returned into town at funfet.

The General Court baying completed the bufines for which they were convened, were yefter-day adjourned to the Tucfday preceding the laft Wednesday of this month.

The Mail Stages now arrive at the Post-Office in this town three times in each week, viz. Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday evenings. The Mails for the different routs are dispatched very early on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, being closed by the Post-Master at 10 o'clock the pre-

DIED]-At Milton, on Sunday the 22d of April, Mr. Robert Williams, formerly of this

NAVAL-OFFICE, BOSTON, May 3. ENTERED

Guadaloupe Ship 2 Sifters, Valeau, Liverpool Ship Keppell, Young, Schooner Sukey, Downes, Schooner Jeffe, Davis, North-Carolina Alexandria Schooner Jeffe, Davis, Sloop Lively, Kellfa, Sloop Sally, Daggett, Sloop Industry, Oakes, Sloop Huldah, Summers, Lifbon Virginia Bultimore Connecticut for Virginia

Ship Sally, Hopkins, Schooner Sally, Dingley, Schooner Dolphin, Doane, St. Peters Barrington Schooner Polly, Gray, Schooner Lively, Mc'Donald, Sloop Dove, White, Cape Perfue Port. Rofeway Aonapolis Sloop Plutus, Dunham, Sloop 3 Brothers, Jennings, THE Committee upon Agri-

culture are hereby notified, that a Meeting of faid Committee will be held, by adjournment, at the Selectmen's Room, in Faneuil-Hall, on Friday the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM ERVING, Rec. Sec'ry.

Boston, May 3, 1787.

Wanted, ---- A Coachman. He must be a careful driver, understand horfes, and be well recommended for his fobriety, honefty, and good nature. Apply to the Printer.

LOST (fupposed to have been taken through miltake) at the funeral of the late Col. Webb, on Monday last, a handsome green filk UMBRELLA, almost new. The owner requests that it may be left with the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD.

The Ship Union,
N OW lying at the what of
Thomas Ruffell, Eig. in
Bofton. She is a well-built Veffel, 180 tons burthen, about 18 months old, has been only one voyage, may be fitted for fea at a small expense, is fuitable for any voyage, and known to be a good sea-boat. Conditions may be known by applying to faid Mr. Ruffell.

Boston, May 3, 1786.

A very convenient Shop, fituate in Ann-Street, on a corner of Ball's Alley, is to be LET. Inquire of the Printer hereof. LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be fold by S. HALL, opposite the North Side of the State-House, (price, 1s. 6d.)

THE American Museum. OR

Repository of ANCIENT and MODERN FUGITIVE PIECES. PROSE and POETICAL,

For February and March, 1787. N. B. The admirers of American Poetry are

informed, that in the Muleum for March is given entire, the Address to the American Armies, written by the celebrated Col. Humpbreys, late Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Washing-ton. This poem was fold fingly in London for two shillings sterling. ASSIZE of BREAD in Boston, as flated by the

Selectmen, April 30, 1787. A 4d. Loaf, white Bread, must weigh A 4d. Loaf, white Brick Bread, French made,
Biscuits of 3 Coppers price
A 4d. Loaf of brown Bread, 3 quar-

ters Wheat & t quarter Rye, A 4d. Loaf not above half Indian

NEW.YORK, April 25.

The following Circular Letter has been transmitted, by the United States in Congress assembled, to the Governours of the respedive States.

SIR.

OUR fecretary for foreign affairs has transmitted to you copies of a letter to him from our minister at the court of London, of the 4th day of March, 1786, and of the papers mentioned to have been enclosed in it.

We have deliberately and dispassionately examined and confidered the feveral facts and matters urgon the part of America, and we regret that in some of the states too little attention appears to have been paid to the publick faith pledged by that treaty.

Not only the obvious dictates of religion, mora lity and national honour, but also the first principles of good policy, demand a candid and punctual compliance with engagements constitutionally and

fairly made.

Our national constitution having committed to us the management of the national concerns with foreign states and powers, it is onr duty to take care that all the rights which they ought to enjoy within our jurisdiction, by the laws of nations and the faith of treaties, remain inviolate. And it is also our duty to provide that the essential interests and peace of the whole confederacy, be not im-paired or endangered by deviations from the line of publick faith, into which any of its members may from whatever cause be unadvisedly drawn. Let it be remembered that the thirteen inde-

pendent fovereign states have, by express delega-tion of power, formed and vested in us a general though limited sovereignty, for the general and na-tional purposes specified in the confederation. In this fovereignty they cannot severally participate (except by Lair delegates) nor with it have concurrent jurisdiction; for the ninth article of the confederation most expressly conveys to us the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on war and peace, and of entering into treaties and alli-

When therefore a treaty is constitutionally made, ratified and published by us, it immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and superadded to the laws of the land, without the intervention or fiat of (late legislatures. Treaties derive their obli-gation from being compacts between the sovereign of this, and the sovereign of another nation; whereas laws or statutes derive their force from being acts of a legislature competent to the pasting them. Hence it is clear that treaties must be implicitly received and observed by every member of the nation; for as state legislatures are not competent to the making of such compacts or treaties, so neither are they competent, in that capacity, authoritatively to decide on, or ascertain the construction and sense of them. When doubts arise respecting the construction of state laws, it is not unusual nor improper for the state legislatures, explanatory or declaratory acts, to remove those doubts: But the case between laws and compacts or treaties, is in this widely different; for when doubts arife respecting the scrile and meaning of a treaty, they are so far from being cognizable by a flate legislature, that the United States in Congress assembled have no authority to settle and determine them : for as the legislature only, which constitutionally passes a law, has power to revise and amend it; so the sovereigns only, who are parties to a treaty, have power, by mutual consent and posterior articles, to correct or explain it.

In cases between individuals, all doubts respect-

ing the maning of a treaty, like all doubts respect-ing the meaning of a law, are in the first instance mere judicial questions, and are to be heard and decided in the courts of justice having cognizance of the causes in which they arise, and whose duty it is to determine them according to the rules and maxims established by the laws of nations for the interpretation of treaties. From these principles it sollows of necessary consequence, that no individual state has a right hy legislative acts to decide and point out the sense in which their particular citizens and courts shall understand this or that article

of a treaty.

It is evident that a contrary doctrine would not only militate against the common and established maxims and ideas relative to this subject, but would prove no less ludicrous in practice than it is irrational in theory; for in that case the same article of the same treaty might by law be made to mean one thing in New-Hampshire, another thing in New-York, and neither the one nor the other of them in

How far such legislative acts would be valid and obligatory even within the limits of the state paf-

fing them, is a question which we hope never to have occasion to discoss. Certain however it is that such acts cannot bind either of the contracting fovereigns, and confequently cannot be obliga-

tory on their respective nations.

But if treaties, and every article in them, be (as they are and ought to be) binding on the whole nation; if individual states have no right to accept some articles and reject others; and if the im-propriety of state acts to interpret and decide the sense and construction of them, be apparent ; sill more manifest must be the impropriety of state acts to control, delay or modify the operation and execution of these national compacts.

When it is considered, that the several states af-fembled by their delegates in Congress, have express power to form treaties, surely the treaties fo formed are not afterwards to be subject to such alterations as this or that legislature may think expedient to make, and that too without the confent of either of the parties to it,—that is, in the pre-fent case, without the consent of all the United States, who collectively are parties to this treaty on the one fide, and fits Britannick Majefty on the other. Were the legislatures to possess and to exercise such power, we should soon be involved, as a nation, in anarchy and confusion at home, and in disputes which would probably terminate in hos-tilities and war with the nations with whom we may have formed treaties. Inflances would then be frequent of treaties folly executed in one flate, and only partly executed in another; and of the and only partly executed in another; and of the fame article being executed in one manner in one flate, and in a different manner, or not at all, in another state. History surnishes no precedent of such liberties taken with treaties under form of law in any nation.

Contracts between nations, like contracts between individuals, should be faithfully executed, even though the sword in the one case, and the law in the other, did not compel it. Honest nations, like honest men, require no constraint to do justice; and though impunity and the necessity of affairs may fometimes afford temptations to pare down contracts to the measure of convenience, yet it is never done but at the expense of that esteem, and confidence, and credit, which are of infinitely more worth than all the momentary advantages

which such expedients can extort.

But although contracting nations cannot, like individuals, avail themselves of courts of justice to compel performance of contracts; yet an appeal to Heaven and to arms is always in their power, and often in their inclination.

But it is their duty to take care that they never lead their people to make and support such ap-peals, unless the succeity and propriety of their conduct affords them good reason to rely with confidence on the justice and protection of Heaven. Thus much we think it useful to observe in order

to explain the principles on which we have unani-moufly come to the following refolution, viz. "Refolved, That the legislatures of the several

" states cannot of right pass any act or acts for in-" terpreting, explaining or construing a national "treaty, or any part or clause of it; nor for re"fraining, limiting, or in any manner impeding, " retarding or counteracting the operation and " execution of the same; for that on being constitutionally made, ratified and published, they become, in virtue of the confederation, part of " the law of the land, and are not only independ-" ent of the will and power of fuch legislatures,

"but also binding and obligatory on them."
As the treaty of peace, so far as it respects the matters and things provided for in it, is a law to the United States, which cannot by all or any of them be altered or changed, all state acts establishing provisions relative to the same objects which are incompatible with it, must in every point of view be improper; such acts do nevertheless exist; but we do not think it necessary either to enumerate them particularly, or to make them severally the subjects of discussion. It appears to us sufficient to observe and insight that the property outsit to have to observe and insist that the treaty ought to have free course in its operation and execution, and that all obstacles interposed by state acts be re-moved. We mean to act with the most scrupulous regard to justice and candour towards Great-Britain, and with an equal degree of delicacy, moderation and decision towards the states who have given occasion to these discussions.

For these reasons we have in general terms " Refolved, That all fuch acts, or parts of acts, as "may be now existing in any of the states, repug"nant to the treaty of peace, ought to be forth"with repealed; as well to prevent their conti"nuing to be regarded as violations of that treaty, " as to avoid the disagreeable necessity there might " otherwise be of raising and discussing questions " touching their validity and obligation.

Although this resolution applies strictly only to fuch of the states as have passed the exceptionable acts alluded to, yet to obviate all source disputes and questions, as well as to remove those which now exift, we think it best that every state, without exception, should pass a law on the subject. We have therefore " Resolved, that it be recommend-"ed to the feveral states to make such repeal ra-"ther by describing than reciting the said acts; "and for that purpose to pass an act declaring in " general terms that all such acts, and parts of acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannick Majelly, or any article thereof, shall be, and thereby are repealed; and that the courts of law and equity in all cases and questions cognizable by them "respectively, and arising from or touching the faid treaty, shall decide and adjudge according to the true intent and meaning of the same a many thing in the said acts, or parts of acts, to the " contrary thereof notwithltanding."

Such laws would answer every purpose, and be easily formed. The more they were of the like tenor throughout the states, the better; they might

each recite,

Whereas certain laws or statutes made and pass-ed in some of the United States, are regarded and complained of as repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by reason whereof not only the good faith of the United States pledged by that treaty, has been drawn into question, but their effential interests under that treaty greatly affected: And whereas justice to Great-Britain, as well as regard to the houour and interests of the United States, require that the faid treaty be faithfully executed, and that all obstacles thereto, and particularly such as do or may be construed to proceed from the laws of this flate, be effectually removed : Therefore

Be it enacted by enacted by the authority of the same, that such of theactsorpartsofacts of the legislature of this state, as are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannick Majesty, or any article thereof, shall be, and hereby are repealed. And further, that the courts of law and equity within this state, be, and they hereby are directed and required in all causes and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from or touching the said treaty, to decide and adjudge according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the same, any thing in the faid acts, or part of acts, to the contrary thereof in any wife notwithstanding.

Such a general law would, we think, be pre-

ferable to one that should minutely enumerate the acts and clauses intended to be repealed; because omissions might accidentally be made in the enumeration, or questions might arise, and perhaps not be satisfactorily determined, respecting particular acts or clauses, about which contrary opinions may be entertained. By repealing in general terms all acts and clauses repugnant to the treaty, the business will be turned over to its proper department, viz. the judicial; and the courts of law will find no difficulty in deciding whether any particular act or clause is or is not contrary to the treaty. Befides, when it is confidered that the judges in general are men of character and learning, and seel, as well as know the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, there is no reason to doubt that their conduct and judgment relative to these, as well as other judicial matters, will be wife aud

Be pleased, Sir, to lay this letter before the legistature of your state without delay. We flatter ourselves they will concur with us in opinion that candour and justice are as necessary to true policy as they are to found morality, and that the most honourable way of delivering ourselves from the embarrassment of mistakes, is fairly to correct and amend them. It certainly is time that all doubta respecting the publick faith be removed, and that all questions and differences between us and Great-Britain be amicably and finally settled. The states are informed of the reasons why his Britannick Majesty still continues to occupy the frontier posts which by the treaty he agreed to evacuate : and we have the strongest affurances that an exact compliance with the treaty on our part, shall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great-Britain.

It is important that the feveral legislatures should, as soon as possible, take these matters into consideration: and we request the favour of you to transmit to us an authenticated copy of such acts, and proceedings of the legislature of your state, as may take place on the subject and in pursuance of. this letter. By Order of Congress.

(Signed)

Arthur St. Clair, President.