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SC # New 5 n. 16

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1787.

[12s. per ann.]

NUMBER 16, of VOL. VIII.

Price Two Pence.

Of the INDIAN WAR in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, [Georgia] Sept. 22.
TUESDAY last was the day on which the attendance of the General Assembly of this State was required by his Honour the Governour's Proclamation. Yesterday some members met, and recommended to the Honourable the Executive Council, to proclaim the State to be in alarm:—also to send for absent members.

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

SAVANNAH, October 4.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Clarke to his Honour the Governour.

Long-Creek, Sept. 24, 1787.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

While I was on this excursion, two skirmishes happened near Greensborough, in one of which one man was wounded, and in the other six stand of arms were lost, being guarded by only two men, while the rest of the party were gathering fodder.

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

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

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

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

E. CLARKE, Brigadier-General.

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

MISCELLANY.

From the PENNSYLVANIA HERALD. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto us that many evil disposed men, enemies to our person and authority, have, after great deliberation, devised, and do with strong reason and persuasion, recommend unto the people of these states a certain plan or frame of government, evidently calculated to subvert the ancient principles of our administration, and to introduce the odious doctrines of national power, honour and respectability: AND WHEREAS it is the interest and duty of all our true and faithful subjects and friends to oppose, counteract, and defeat this dangerous and diabolical innovation upon the anarchy of our dominion, THEREFORE we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our dearly beloved cousins Jack Straw, Daniel Shays, and John Franklin, to issue this our *vagrant* proclamation, requiring and commanding all and every of our subjects and friends aforesaid, and more especially such of them as are judges, counsellors, accountants, constables and public officers of every denomination, to be zealous and vigilant in their efforts to undermine and destroy the baneful system which has been projected as aforesaid. And in our great anxiety for the preservation of those rights and privileges which have ever been held sacred by the freest of all commonwealths, a mob—we earnestly recommend to as many of our learned subjects as have acquired the art or mystery of writing, the necessary talk of depreciating, traducing and defaming: For, as the silly prejudice with which men regard a virtuous character is apt to make them value the action for the sake of the agent, it will be in vain to attempt the destruction of this iniquitous work, until it is proved, at least, that the authors were fools and dotards, who did not understand, or knaves and traitors who would not promote, the welfare of their country. Having then, neither spared age for its wisdom, or patriotism for its worth, it is our will and pleasure, that our most clamorous subjects do proceed, in the next place, to the natural resources of our domination, and oppose to the inglorious dictates of truth and reason, the inexhaustible artillery of impudent assertion and daring falsehood. Let

it be remembered, that few men comprehend the science of government, and that, destitute of judgment, the people are only to be influenced by their passions. Hence arises the expediency of resorting to sound instead of sense; and of bewildering the imagination with visionary errors, instead of instructing the understanding with rational disquisition, or candid interpretation. It is well known to most of our faithful subjects, that in former times a text of scripture, dexterously quoted, has inflamed the minds of mankind to the most frantic enthusiasm; and our affectionate and illustrious servant, Lord George Gordon, has lately demonstrated, that the *stalking horse* of religion may yet be exercised with excellent advantage in the cause of tumult and sedition. We do therefore, above all, recommend to our well disposed and industrious adherents, the selection of such *prayers and sentences* as have hitherto excited popular admiration; and that, without regard to the natural correspondence of causes and effects, the destruction of the rights and liberties of the nation be inferred, from the means which are employed to secure and preserve them. Thus it may be argued, that because no power is given by the projected plan to controul the freedom of the press, therefore the projected plan is calculated to destroy the freedom of the press: Because the federal representation of the people will possess the power to declare in what civil cases the trial shall be by jury, therefore the trial by jury is abolished in all civil cases: Because the power of raising troops for the national protection and defence is delegated to the Congress of the United States, therefore the people, and Congress who are a part of the people, will be butchered and enslaved by a standing army: Because the several state governments are, from time to time, and at all times, to elect and appoint persons to fill the offices of the federal government, therefore the several state governments must be eventually annihilated—with many other similar propositions as fairly and as conclusively deduced from their respective premises.

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

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

Taft: MAT. TYLER.

JACK CADE.

For the CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

Pl ease to insert the following, and oblige a Customer.

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

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

LEGISLATOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, August 18.

ON Wednesday, the officers of the several corps encamped at Rathmines, gave an elegant entertainment to a number of Gentlemen Volunteers—among whom were Sir Edward Newenham, Major Edwards, and Captain Baker. His Excellency Lord Charlemont was invited, but obliged to send an apology. Col. Tandy was

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CASTALIAN FOUNT.

CRUELTY to ANIMALS exposed. Occasioned by a real circumstance.

A PALE and wrinkled wretch I saw one day, Whom pale disease had wither'd half away, And yet the sad remaining half seem'd curst With all the mis'ries that beset the frst; While death impatient to unite the two, Pursu'd him hard and kept him in his view.

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

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

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

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

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

Poor puss escap'd—while Moloch, God of blood, Like some out-schem'd malicious devil stood, Compuls'd he seem'd, like one by spells possess'd, Or he wd feel a night-mare on his breast, And wanting pow'r to move and breath to speak, Remains in mis'ries 'till the witchcrafts break.

But fate, which soon or late, all wrongs redress, Down from the greatest quitchief to the less, On Moloch's self the same diversion tried, The dogs fell foul upon him, and he died.

MISCELLANY.

G I N S A N G.

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

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

"The question is, when it should be collected, and how it should be collected.

"It ought to be collected in the driest days of October, and should have no connexion with the heat of the sun or fire, or be washed.

"Ginsang is an aromattick and its virtues are easily evaporated, after it comes out of the ground, if improperly used. I have seen the Indians laugh at the folly of the white people, when they have seen them in the brooks washing their ginsang. The reason why they wash it is to make it look of a yellow colour, but the virtues of the root so strongly impregnate the water that it may be tasted many rods distant. After washing the root, people generally expose it to the sun or fire, which scalds the skin, and when it feels dry it is packed up; but the watery particles left within, soon occasion it to sweat, mould and spoil.

"The root immediately after it comes out of

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

To our FAIR READERS.

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

AN ECDOTE of Dr. JOHNSON.

A N eminent butcher, equally as meagre in his person as he was in his understanding, being one day in a bookseller's shop where Doctor Johnson was, took up a volume of poems; and by way of shewing his taste, repeated with great affectation, the following line:

Who rules o'er freemen, should himself be free.

"There is poetry for you, Doctor, what do you think of that?" "Rank nonsense, sir," says the other, "it is an assertion without a proof; and you might with as much propriety say,

Who stays fat oxen, should himself be fat."

The WEEKLY MONITOR. No. 187.

The CHURCH YARD.

WHAT a multitude of beings, noble creatures are here reduced to dust! God has broken his own best workmanship into pieces, and demolished by thousands the finest earthly structures of his own building. Death has entered in, and reigned over this town for many years—it has its commission from God, and it has devoured multitudes of men.

Go to the Church yard, then, O sinful and thoughtless mortal; go learn from every tombstone, and every rising hillock, that "The wages of sin is death." Learn in silence among the dead, that lesson which infinitely concerns all the living; nor let thy heart be ever at rest, until thou art acquainted with Jesus, "who is the resurrection and the life."

John and Thomas Read

RESPECTFULLY inform the Publick

that they have for sale, at their

Grocery-Store & Wine-Cellar,

At the head of ROYAL-EXCHANGE-LANE, in

STATE STREET,

A few Quarter-chests of excellent

HYSON TEA,

Gun-powder, Souchong, and Bohea ditto, with a

general assortment of

GROCERIES, Also,

Sterling Madeira,

Old Sherry,

Lisbon,

Cacavilla,

Claret, and

Malaga

Old Spirits, Brandy, West-India Rum, Porter,

&c.—which they will sell, by wholesale or retail,

at very small profits.

Cash given for empty bottles. O^r. 17.

WHERETAS the Copartnership

of SAMUEL PAINE, & Co. of Rich-

mond and Fredericksburg, in Virginia, was some

time since dissolved by mutual agreement: All

those who have any accounts open with them are

desired to bring them in to JACKSON & HIG-

GINSON, as the affairs of said company are now

closing. Boston, 3d. November, 1787.

A Middle-aged WOMAN, wishes to go

into a family, to take care of children.—

She can be well recommended. Inquire of the

Printer. Nov. 3.

Hyson and Bohea Teas.

To be had at the STORE of

STEPHEN BRUCE,

No. 28, STATE-STREET,

A Small quantity of fresh Hy-

son and Bohea TEAS, of a superior

Quality. Boston, Nov. 5, 1787.

Broadcloths.

BEST superfine Black, Blue,

Light-Stone, London-Brown, and Bottle-

Green BROADCLOTHS,

to be SOLD, by

Azor G. Archbald,

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

A Convenient Dwelling House

to be let in Cornhill.—Inquire of JONA-

THAN AMORY, at his Store in State-Street,

or at No. 10, in Cornhill. Boston, Nov. 7, 1787.

Boston Butchery.

ANY merchant wanting Beef or Pork,

may have it at the shortest notice, and at the

cheapest rate—Any drivers bringing down Cattle

or Hogs, may have them killed and marketed, or

barreled and stored, on the lowest terms, by their

humble servant, ROBERT HEWES, at his

Butchery in Pleasant-Street, South-End.

At his Shop near Liberty-Pole, may be had,

Best of Watch Candles, made with Eng-

lish rulher, best Rozin, Hard Soap, Poland Starch,

Hair Powder, Gluc, Neatsfoot Oil, &c.

October 30, 1787.

JOHN BUTLER.

Boston, O^r. 31. 1787.

Luke Baker

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Pub-

lick, and his Customers in particular, That

he has REMOVED from BOSTON to ROX-

BURY, (on Jamaica-Plain, four miles from Bos-

ton) where he is now opening a large and fresh

Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he receives directly from the Manufactur-

ers, and is determined to sell, either by WHOLE-

SALE or RETAIL, at least 5 per cent. lower than

when in Bolton.—Those that please to favour him

with their Custom will receive every attention,

and the least favour thankfully acknowledged.

To be LET,

A Convenient, well-finished,

DWELLING-HOUSE, three rooms on a

floor, with good accommodations, near the bottom

of Sudbury-Street, belonging to the estate of

JAMES GARDNER, deceased. Inquire of TI-

MOTHY NEWELL.

A Large, commodious House,

(at a reasonable rent) three rooms on a floor,

three stories high, pleasantly situated in Oliver's-

Dock square. Inquire of JOHN MAGNER.

Just OPENED, and for SALE,

At No. 40, STATE-STREET,

A Variety of seasonable Goods,

Consisting of

Broadcloths, Coatings, Corduroys, Vel-

veretts, Calicoes, painted and check Handkerchiefs,

Checks, Bedticks, &c.

Flax-Seed, Pot and Pearl Ashes, received

as payment. Oct 17, 1787. 6t.

ALMANACK.

Novem. | Hi. Wa. | O. r. & f. | Remarks.

10 Sat. | 11 49 | 7 5 5

11 Sun. | 12 33 | 7 6 5 | 23d past Trinity.

12 Mon. | 1 17 | 7 7 5 | @ Apogee.

13 Tues. | 2 1 | 7 8 5 | C. C. P. Springfield.

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the

State-House, Bolton.