

convinced that the present disturban-
from British emissaries, residing among
very high in far our overthrow and
from the machinations of wicked and
enemies, who seek their own emolu-
the destruction of their country; an
combination of both. But though many
citizens are deceived by them, and
into a dangerous mistake, yet we trust
will, on reflection, spurn from their
each base and infamous men; and that
discrimination will be made between
are, and those who are not, for the
government no less necessary to the
than to the security of the lives, liber-
ties of the people.

Citizens, we now intrust you, by the
of friendship and affection—by the
which holds us in one society—
of our brethren then to obtain our
by the tender regard we feel for
spring, claiming freedom from our
their inheritance by the grant of hea-
your endeavours that redress of
be sought for in a constitutional and
only. And that we pledge our-
our exertions with you, in order
to obtain redress for any such as do

from the Connecticut Courant.
The Establishment of the Worship of the DEI
essential to National Happiness.

bona fide moris,
bona fide leges, valent.
BY AN AMERICAN.
LETTER III.

is warmed with lively gratitude
author of my existence, that it hath
to give me existence, in this en-
period of the world, and in this part
of it, than in another; where the events of an
have been crowded into a few years; and
and happiness put into our hands
from the rest of the human race.
I may look down the dif-
time, and see myriads of future gen-
or miserable according to our im-
present opportunities.

are now erecting an august edifice
of religion; may every material be useful or
in this house, family government
be maintained securely and flourish only on
the basis of the Deity, forms wanting.

No advantages which religion de-
sires to diffuse through the world, are
to propose, a general and equi-
beneficial plan, for the support of the public
religion, of all denominations, with-
out the aid of the States of Germany and
the United Netherlands, it is said; support
to be given in this mode. Their clergy
to be supported from the public treasury. Let
a small poll tax be added to a tax of a spec-
tacle of one pound, and levied on all the sub-
jective, and collected with the public taxes,
and paid to the public teachers of religion of
all denominations, in a proportion to the
number of polls or families, belonging to each,
or according to their estates.

As I conceive, would arise to
the community, as well as evils prevented,
by the support of a public institution
would be happily born. If it is necessary
to contribute towards its support.
And that some of the flaws there are per-
fectly good would be equitable and ex-
peditious. And some of the flaws there are per-
fectly good would be equitable and ex-
peditious. And some of the flaws there are per-
fectly good would be equitable and ex-
peditious.

from the distance of 20 or 50 miles
from the place of worship, yet ought I to pay to the
support of an institution which secures my pro-
perties, by diffusing among my fellow citi-
zens a sense of moral obligation, on the same
principle which I contribute to the support of
civil institutions, because both are necessary to
the happiness of society of which I am

the edior of the founder of new delusions and
their weak or mercenary abettors—it would
prevent separations except upon the purest prin-
ciple; the powerful motive of saving a penny
or two in the pound, would cease to operate, be-
cause their tax would continue till the same go
where they will. Thus the interest and happi-
ness of the people would be greatly advanced.

It was a remark, made by our illustrious chief
at the close of the late war, "that a retrospect of
the fortunes through which we had passed, from
the commencement to the conclusion of the war,
was sufficient to convince infidelity itself, of the
existence of a Supreme governing providence."
What returns more acceptable than those of gra-
titude, can we render to God, who hath given us
birth and existence, as a nation, and that by pro-
viding for the public worship of him, who hath
said of nations as well as of individuals, "they
who honour me, I will honour."

The assembly of Maryland have given a most
worthy example, and done themselves lasting
honour, by their resolutions on this subject.
You have seen them; but suffer me to repeat
them, and close this letter.

In Actibus, Jan. 18, 1785:
RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this
house, that the happiness of the people, and the
good order and preservation of civil government,
depend upon morality, religion and piety; and
that these cannot be generally diffused through a
community but by the public worship of Al-
mighty God.
Resolved, That it is highly necessary and the
indispensable duty of the legislature of the state,
to discourage vice and immorality, to enact a
law for the support and encouragement of the
christian religion, as the best means of manifest-
ing our gratitude to God for his past mercies and
deliverances, and procuring his blessing and fa-
vour upon all our future endeavours for the hon-
our, prosperity and happiness of this country.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house,
agreeably to the constitution and form of govern-
ment, that it is proper for the General Assembly to
lay a general and equal tax on all the citizens of
this state of all denominations of christians (as
far as their present circumstances will permit)
for the support of the ministers of the Gospel of
all societies of christians within this state, with-
out any preference or discrimination.
By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clerk.
Tam, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.
Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, July 11, to a
gentleman in this city.
"We have no news in this quarter, except
that of Peace being made by the American Am-
bassador, with the Emperor of Morocco; and it
is reported, that he has given them an exclusive
trade to and from M.— The above account I
read in a letter from a respectable friend in Gib-
raltar, to the British consul here."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.
Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, August 19.
"It would seem that the passion of love, and
dark a child) it is not violent among the savages
of North America as amongst men in a civilized
state of society. The reason may be, 1st. The
necessity of constant attention to procure
food; for love, says Aristotle, is the offspring of
an idle brain. 2dly. The mode of life, hard,
coarse, rough, so that the nerves are less fine,
elastic and sensible. 3dly. The idea of contempt
by others affixed to him who has suffered by the
infidelity of a woman, is arbitrary and unreason-
able, and may not be known in the more natural
state of man. 4thly. The laws and customs
amongst them are not confined to the marriage
of one woman only, nor so rigidly prohibiting
marriage, so that the affections are not so much
engaged to one object.

However, after all, the fact may be disputed.
An instance has been related to us by a trader,
and we have seen the squaw in Pittsburgh, whose
husband was so passionately enamoured of her,
that sitting one day opposite to her in his wig-
wam, gazing on her supposed beauty, he suddenly
flashed up, and seizing her by the nose with his
teeth, while the without opposition or remon-
strance, permitted it, bit it off. On her desiring
afterwards to know the cause of this treatment,
he told her that he thought her so beautiful that
he was apprehensive some other might also love
her; but that now, though he could still love her
as much as before, yet others might not. At
the same time acknowledging that he never had
the least cause of jealousy from any part of her
behaviour.

"An instance happened about two weeks ago
of the height of this passion, where it is supposed
there was some reason. An Indian, well known
in this town to the traders, was jealous of his wife,
and declared to his tribe, that he could not sup-

port life, and accordingly on the western bank of
the Alleghany, in the bottom opposite the town
of Pittsburgh, shot himself dead. This must
evidence great strength and love, which, as Shake-
speare says,
"See Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt."
For according to Butler in his Hudibras,
"He that hangs or beats on his brains,
"The Devil's in him if he feigns."
"In thorns as all the other passions are equal-
ly strong in a savage, or more so than with us,
not yet those of love and jealousy alike? We
could wish to see some philosopher take up the
subject."

ALBANY, September 7.
We learn from Schohar, that the Rev. Mr.
Sommer, Lutheran minister, in the 77th year of
his age, received his death in a miraculous man-
ner, after he had been totally deprived of sight
17 years. On getting awake in the morning,
and perceiving some glimmer of light through
the window shutters, he desired his wife to open
them, in order to convince himself, by trying
this renewed sense, when, at the same instant,
rushing towards the window, now opening, he
which stands opposite his dwelling-house. This
spread admiration and joy through the house and
neighbourhood. He was able to name those who
came to participate of his joy; and the Sabbath
following, to the astonishment of the congrega-
tion, went without his usual guide to church, and
praised, with heartfelt gratitude, the Creator,
who alone is able to do such wonderful works.

BOSTON, September 14.
Particulars of the Proceedings at Concord.
On Monday last about 100 men, with arms,
of various sorts, assembled at Concord, under the
direction of one Shattuck, of Groton, and one
Smith, of Shirley. They made with poles and
boards pickets, under which they slept. On
Tuesday they took possession of the grounds op-
posite the Court-house, and kept a number of
guards marching backward and forward, from
line they formed to the Court-house, to prevent
any persons, other than their own friends and
comrades, approaching it. A few who by mis-
take infringed on the ground thus set apart, were
treated with great harshness, and there were fe-
veral instances of thrusts of bayonets being wan-
tonly made at men and horses, when on their
way to quit the town, what they required exclusi-
vely to occupy. They had procured several bar-
rels of iron, which were on tap at convenient
places near them, and several loads of hay for
the accommodation of their parties at a distance,
expeditious in their aid. About two o'clock in
the afternoon, a man acting as a sentinel, with
two drums and fife, went some distance, and in
about half an hour returned as the head of about
90 men, from the counties of Hampshire and
Worcester, under the leading of one Wheeler,
of Hubbardston, and Converse of Hardwick, who
joined the others, which had since Monday in-
ensibly increased to about 200. A convention from
about 26 towns, in consequence of a circular let-
ter from Concord, were sitting in the meeting-
house, and a communication was opened be-
tween them and the armed body, who first com-
municated their resolutions to the convention,
with respect to public business, and from them
intelligence was conveyed to the court.

The armed body were impatient at the
long time taken by the Justices in deliberating
what conduct to pursue, sent a detachment
formed by part of the Hampshire and Worcester
insurgents, on horse-back, and part by their own
footmen, who marched to and fro by the tavern
where the Justices were assembled, and finally
halled and faced about to the house in a menac-
ing manner. The Justices sent them word, that
neither Court would be attempted to be opened,
as an armed force rendered it impossible, and the
party marched off to the main body. Afterwards
they came back to demand it in writing, under
the hands of the Courts who referred them to
their Clerk, who declined doing any thing in the
matter, as he was a recording officer, and had
no orders therefore from the Court. The Justices
in the mean while having departed, the insur-
gents made violent complaints on being disap-
pointed in their last object, and dispersed late on
Tuesday night.

The body was computed at about 300, and
contained about 50 lads from 16 to 20 years of
age, and exceeding some of the lads, and about 8
or ten of the party of Worcester and Hampshire,
who were of tolerable appearance, were the most
despicable wretches that could be collected in the
Commonwealth. The liquor circulated very
briskly, and it was supplied (and charitable
enough too) that by five o'clock, three quarters
of the whole were inebriated, and not only then,
but when they were sober, the major part seemed
to be very indifferent as to their errand, and re-
ady to quit it if desired—they were kept together

by about six men, viz. Shattuck, Smith, White-
ley, Gale, Morris and Converse, and could they
have been arrested, beyond a doubt the party
could have cheerfully retired in peace to their
own homes. They had very few cartridge boxes,
about half the guns furnished with bayonets,
about 220 guns, and the other arms were swords,
clubs, &c. Almost all the muskets were re-
ndered useless by the rain, and the men by New-
England rum, so that probably, if occasion re-
quired, not above 30 or 40 men would have been
practiced capable of opposing any governmental
measures.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the great-
est veracity at Concord, dated
"Tuesday 6 o'clock, P. M.
"I arrived in Concord about ten o'clock this
morning, and found about 70 men, assembled at
the Court-house, under arms, and it was very
risky, suppose a number had taken shelter in the
neighbouring houses; was informed that a large
and very respectable body, consisting of commin-
ees from about 26 or 27 towns in this county,
had assembled at Brown's tavern, in Concord,
and then adjourned to the meeting-house, where
they chose a committee to confer with the insur-
gents, to know of them their complaints and
what they then wanted. The committee met
them, and they immediately presented them
with a paper, a copy of which is as follows:
"To the honourable JUSTICES of the Court of
General Sessions of the Peace and of the
Common Pleas, for the county of Middle-
sex, &c.
"The voice of the people of this county is,
that the Court of General Sessions, of which
the Court of Common Pleas, shall
not enter this Court-house, until such time
as the people shall have redress of a number of
grievances they labour under at present, which
will be set forth in a petition or remonstrance
to the next General Court.
"J. SHATTUCK.
"Concord, Sept. 11, 1786."

This was about 12 or 1 o'clock at noon, and
seems to be written previous to the committee's
meeting them; and afterwards, viz. about half
after 3 o'clock P. M. Job Shattuck expressed
himself in the following manner, and signed it
on the back of the above mentioned paper.
"Half past 3 o'clock.
"Since writing the within it is agreed, that
if the Court of Sessions may open, and adjourn
on the last Tuesday of November next without
going to the Court-house."
"JOB SHATTUCK"
"The number of insurgents have been increas-
ing the whole day. About three o'clock a com-
pany from Worcester, of about 60 men, on horse-
back, chief of them armed, drums beating, &c.
marched with solemn pace by Jones's tavern,
where the Court were at dinner, in order to join
the mob on the green before the Court-house;
but the commander of the company from Wor-
cester county hearing one Nathan Smith, of
Shirley (a person out-lawed, who seemed a lead-
ing man of the Middlesex insurgents) declare aloud,
that every person who did not follow his drum,
and join the Regulators in two hours, should be
driven out of town at the point of the bayonet,
and be hung by the neck; the Court, or who else,
which he did with high oaths and imprecations,
and however should be left, would be the mo-
mentans of God's sparing mercy, &c. &c. upon
which the Worcester leader stooped, and told
Smith, that he would never join him until he
recalled them away, &c. which he afterwards
did, and united force. At this time are about
50 or 60 strong. Have just marched over to
New Bedford to the Court, and returned to
the green again."

Another account, received from a person who
was present, says, "About 5 o'clock on Mon-
day, a party of rioters from Groton, Pepperell
and Townsend, took possession of the Court-
house, where they remained till Tuesday at 1
o'clock, when they were joined by a number of
men from Worcester county, on horse, who as-
serted that no Court should be opened there, and
no action entered by the Clerk. The company
from Worcester, were commanded by Whiteley,
Robinson, Shattuck and a Nathan Smith, from
Shirley. After the conjunction of both parties,
they paraded around Concord common and
through the streets for the purpose of intimidating
the friends to government. Smith, before the
arrival of the Worcester party, beat round for
volunteers, crying with an audible voice, "All
who are friends to their country, and enemies
to tyranny, are desired to follow me; those who
do not, may stand two hours longer the monu-
ment of God's sparing mercy, but if they shall
desire that time disperse, shall be put to
death." Their main object is the total subver-
sion of the constitution, and the equal distribu-
tion of all property. The Justices of the Court
of Common Pleas, conducted themselves with
firmness, but did not attempt to open the court.

Tag riots are the most despicable set of rascals
that ever disgraced any country. So well dis-
ciplined men, can from Taunton, who left that
place last Tuesday afternoon, we learn, that on
Monday morning, General Cobb, Col. Haikel,
with a party of men, took possession of the Court-
house in that town, in order to protect the Jus-
tices of the Court, which were by law to sit there
that day, from insult.—That the courts were
opened in the usual manner.—That they sat a-
bout half an hour, and then adjourned without
doing—that the militia under arms amounted to
300, with one field-piece—that the mob, consist-
ing chiefly of young men, boys, &c. 400 in num-
ber—that the courts were not influenced in their
adjustments, by any of the threats of the insur-
gents, but (merely from a desire of preventing
any coercive measures, until the complaints of
the people are inquired into, by proper authori-
ty)—and that they had not dispersed when he
came away.

SEPTEMBER 19.
Extract of a letter from a merchant in Sweden,
to his friend in Boston, dated July 12, 1786.
"I am sorry to inform you, that some late
impolitic regulations, adopted by our govern-
ment, against your flag, may tend to operate
against the extension of our future connections,
regulations made at the request of a certain am-
bitious European power, which deprived you of
the valuable privilege you have had, since the
conclusion of the war, of entering your products
in your own bottoms for home consumption or
exportation; as the markets may dictate. All
goods entered here now, by your shippings are
subject to an additional duty of forty per cent.
which amounts to a total prohibition, as no com-
modity can bear it."
"You have, however, free access to our Porto
France, Marstrand, from whence goods can be
sterwards carried, in Swedish bottoms to any
part in the kingdom, at three and half or four
per cent. extra charges. If I may presume to
advise, the wisdom of your government has been,
and still is, deficient in political representation
at foreign courts, whose dispositions to cramp
your trade are not equal to—of this, the regu-
lations mentioned above are decisive instances."
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the west-
ern region to his friend in this town, dated
August 8, 1786, on the Ohio river.
"Had I time and leisure, I would detail to
you the country I have passed through, which, I
assure you, is more than commonly fine, for from
nature, 'tis most extravagantly so. I have seen
300 miles down the Ohio, and up the Muffling-
ton, with a party of Delaware Indians, and have
seen such fragrant air, with a few select friends,
would constitute a perfect paradise. The air and
climate are remarkably fine. In all last winter,
the mercury was never below 14°, though with
us, if you recollect, it was 14 below the cypher;
and since I have been here, I have never found
it higher than 80°, and 'tis generally 65 in the
shade, at two o'clock. My health is perfectly
established, which I should attribute to fatigue
or exercise, did I not see the people of this coun-
try, who are the most indolent in the world, en-
joying very great health; men, women and
children, and of the latter every little low but
you come across is full enough for swarming."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-
land, Casto Bay, dated Sept. 7, 1786.
"This day the great question, respect-
ing a separate government, was agitated in
the Convention for the purpose of consid-
ering the grievances subsisting in the
three Eastern counties.—It was voted,
that the grievances were such as could not
be removed in their present connection
with Massachusetts.—and upon a close
of the debates, which took place upon a
report of their committee for draughting
a petition to the General Court, for their
consent to our separation, there appeared
to be eighteen in favour of it, and five a-
gainst it. One of them voted neither way.
The five who opposed it were the
Portland members.
"This convention was composed of
delegates from twenty-two towns, viz.
from the county of York, 2; Cumber-
land 8; Lincoln 11.
"The petition is to be laid before the
town, with an address from the Con-
vention, which a committee is appointed to
prepare. The Convention stands adjourned
till to-morrow."
It is asserted that several hundred Brit-
ish troops have lately marched from Mon-
treal and St. John's, for the purpose of

reinforcing their posts within the territory
ceded by the treaty of peace to the United
States.
Sept. 23. Accounts from New York,
dated Saturday evening last, report—
"By the Packet which arrived this after-
noon from England, we have accounts,
that a woman, while presenting a petition
to the King, attempted stabbing him.
The dagger went through his clothes, and
slightly entered the skin."
"One of the Ringleaders of the insur-
gents, at Worcester, we are told, is now
sitting on the Grand Jury of Inquest of
that country."

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.
The Rhode-Island papers are full of
advertisements of Justices of the Court,
certifying the lodgment in their hands, of
paper money, for the satisfying of bonds,
mortgages, notes, &c. the holders of
which not chusing to accept this contempti-
ble trash, as payment thereof.—That
"Ridgwain's exalts a people," we be-
lieve is rather doubted in that state.
It is said, that the taxable inhabitants
of the state of Pennsylvania, have increas-
ed one fifth part since the year 1779.
This is discovered by comparing the re-
turns of 1779 and those of 1786.

ANECDOTES.
A Wag the other day, meeting a man
from the county of Hampshire, says to
him, "Well friend, I find your
convention and the d-v-I think alike in
some things."—How so? says the other.
"Why (says he) your convention has
voted, that the Court of General Sessions
of the Peace is a grievance. The d-v-I
thinks so too, because that Court punish-
es thieves, whores, drunkards, liars, break-
ers of the peace, and profane swearers,
who are his favourite children."

At a late trial, a notorious offender be-
ing arraigned at the bar plead guilty of the
indictment, on which the Judge order-
ed the Jury to bring in their verdict, guilty
by confession. The jury withdrew,
and in a few minutes returned, and to the
surprize of the whole court, returned him
not guilty. "Not guilty," exclaimed the
Judge, "what reasons can you give for so
extraordinary a verdict, considering the
prisoners confession?"—Reasons, may it
please your honour," answered the fore-
man, "we have sufficient—we all know
the prisoner to be the greatest liar on earth,
and your Honour knows a liar is never to
be believed."

LOST,
ON the 13th instant, between Capt. Cole's
tavern in Chesterfield and Northampton,
a pair of SADDLE-BAGS, almost new, con-
taining two holland shirts, one pair black
Breeches, one white flit Velt, one pair mixt
cotton Stockings, one pair hemst Stockings,
one pair Shoes, two pair Buckles, one silver and
the other plated, and sundry other articles. Who-
ever has found said Saddle-Bags and articles,
will deliver them to Capt. Cole in Chesterfield,
or Mr. Elisha Lyman in Northampton, shall be
laudably rewarded.
JOHN BAGGS.

Sept. 26, 1786.
FOR SALE,
At the Printing-Office in Northampton,
The First, Second, and Third Part of
Webster's Institute.
A L S O,
Wan's Psalm—Primer—Blanks of most kinds,
and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem.
Call or any of the above Books, given for Bags
and old Fifth Nrs.
••• WAN LEL, as an Apprentice to the
Printing business, a smart active Lad, about 14
years of age.