

BOSTON, September 9.
Proceedings of the MOB at Worcester.
We are happy in having it in our power of presenting to the public, an exact and accurate account of the whole transaction which we have in letters from a respectable gentleman there, to his correspondent in this town.

THURSDAY EVENING,
KNOWING you would be anxious to hear of the transactions here, I will now endeavour to give you the particulars. A Captain Wheeler, of Hubbardston, appears to be the commander of the mob, though he will not own it; one Benjamin Convers, is his Lieutenant: The other principal officers are, a Capt. Hazletine, of Hardwick, and a Captain Smith. Early in the morning I went among them, to get acquainted with their commanders, and see what was going on: I went through the ranks, and think there were not more than one hundred under arms, and about as many with sticks, who were assembled on the Court-house hill. The Court came out of Mr. Allen's, proceeded to the Court-house, and went through the body, who opened to the right and left, without molestation, until they arrived at the foot of the Court-house steps, where four or five men were placed with arms, and a man before them with a drawn sword. The Sheriff was ordered by Judge Ward to open the Court-house; but was opposed; however, Mr. Bridge (Crier of the court) got through them, and opened the door. Judge Ward followed close on to the Sheriff; the centurions drew back, and presented their fixed bayonets at the breast and sides of Judge Ward; the undaunted courage which the Judge here discovered, was to the admiration of every one present; he turned to the commanding officer, Wheeler, and asked who commanded these people; and on Wheeler's not answering, he repeated it again; at last Wheeler answered, but did not own the command. He told them he would speak to the grievances they complained of, in their paper they sent to the Court. A Capt. Smith told him, that what he had to say, he must reduce to writing, but this he would not do; but if they would take away their bayonets, and let him stand on some eminence, where he might be seen and heard by all the people, he would speak, and not otherwise; that he did not value their bayonets; that they might plunge them into his heart, and stamping, told them, he was determined to do his duty; and that when opposed to it, his life was but of little consequence. Some of the officers desired Judge Ward to step back, three or four steps, and the guard pressed upon him so, that his clothes were dented in by their bayonets, but he would not, nor did he move one single inch. Finally the guns were ordered up, and then the Judge got upon the steps, and told them that it was not in the power of the Court to adjourn without day; that it was contrary to the law, and that the safety of the people depended on their closely adhering to the laws. He answered all the reports he had heard, and proved the fallacy of them. He spoke near two hours; during his speech, he was repeatedly asked to adjourn the Court without day, as in Hampshire county; but he would give no answers to any question, unless the interrogators would tell him their names. Capt. Smith said, that they were determined not to leave the ground until they had satisfaction; Judge Baker then told them, the Court must take their measures, and they might take their own. Judge Ward, turning

to Wheeler, told him that he had better take his men away; that they were waging war, which was treason; and that the consequence would be (here he made a short pause, and then added in a strong voice) the Gallows. Soon after he moved to go off, and Convers ordered the men under arms to open to the right and left, and the Court went to the United States Arms Tavern, where they opened the Court and adjourned until to-morrow ten o'clock. The mobility sent several committees to the Court: this afternoon, to treat with them; and the Court agreed that no civil action should be tried only when both parties agreed; the other actions, excepting criminal ones, should be continued to December term. The officers were all satisfied with this, but when they made report to their men, they would not agree to it; so that the matter rests for to-night, they guarding the Court-house all night.

WEDNESDAY NOON.
I have only time to tell you, that this morning, a party from Holden and Ward came in to the assistance of the mob; when they got embodied, they consisted of about 170 men armed; and about the same number with sticks. The Court finding, after sending to the several regiments, that they could place no dependence upon support from the militia, adjourned the Court of Common Pleas without day; the mob desired to have it in writing, which was complied with—This not proving satisfactory, the Court of Sessions was likewise adjourned *fine die*, and the malcontents have retired to their several homes.

PITTSBURGH, August 19.
Extract of a letter from an officer stationed at the Miami, to a gentleman at Muskogee.

My good Friend,
Our situation is so remote from the inhabited world, that we are totally destitute of materials to fill up a letter; my present is only a letter of friendship, together with an account of an adventure that happened to me a few days ago. One morning very early I left the garrison with my furl and a couple of fishing lines, one of which was exceedingly strong. I proceeded near twenty miles on the north side of the Ohio river, amusing myself killing squirrels, a few pigeons, and admiring the works of nature: about sun down I arrived on the margin of the river, and observing an eddy a little below me, which, by its depth and promising appearance, invited me to throw in my lines; being there for some time without success, I resolved to prepare my bed for the night, which consisted of pea-vine and large oak leaves; I also built me a small fire, calculated to keep off the muskitoes, who are generally very troublesome in the evening, and to light my pipe, for you know I am very fond of smoking; all this being done, I concluded that I would tie my lines just above my ankle, and indulge myself on one of the best beds that could be procured in my neighbourhood. Previous to the making my bed, I examined the ground, and found that near the edge of the bank was the smoothest place; I was at the same time a little apprehensive of my choice, for the bank was near twenty feet perpendicular, and was of opinion, that if I should by accident fall down it, it certainly would awake me; but you know, my friend, that we soldiers don't mind tribes. I fell asleep, and had not laid there above two hours, before I received a violent pull, which brought me

on my bottom very soon, as you may suppose, but before I had time to get upon my legs, I was down the bank, and would have been dragged into the river, if, by good fortune, I had not been stopped by two middling large rocks, lying about six inches from each other, my lines passing between the two rocks, brought my pistols plumb against them, which broke and disjuncted all the bones in my body, but secured my life. You may judge, my friend, of my situation, not a foul to help me in my distress; however, I mustered sufficient courage to remain in my position, indeed I could not help myself, for my leg projecting to the other side of the rocks, rendered me unable to extricate myself. I suffered a most excruciating pain the whole night, winking all the time my lines in the possession of the merchant from whom I bought them in Philadelphia; at last, about four o'clock in the morning, finding no resistance on the morning of my leg, I drew it gently, and flew ready to pull the lines, which I did with expedition; then finding myself disengaged, I took the line in my hand, and a half an hour of extreme labour, I brought on shore a catfish measuring twelve feet long, his eyes were two feet apart, and I judge his mouth must have been thirteen inches in diameter; his size was monstrous, and surpassed every thing I ever beheld of: it is true I had often heard of the catfish of the Ohio, but never of the dimensions that this was. My curiosity led me to open him, and to my great astonishment found the thigh and leg of a man, which at the first sight appeared to me to resemble that of an officer, the leg had a box on it: also found one side of a regimental blue coat with buff lapels; this surprised me most, for I knew that the officers of the American army had no such coats: all these circumstances, raised my curiosity and induced me to make farther search. I made a second incision into his belly, and there found a square canteen covered with leather, which I broke open, and found two bottles full of liquor, one of sherry wine, and the other of excellent spirits, with a number of other things; you may better conceive my feelings when you consider the circumstances relative to this scene, than I can express them. I could mention a number of other things, but as the story carries already a complexion of improbabilities, I will stop here, and believe me, that in my opinion, the greatest misfortune a man can experience on this river is to fall from a steep bank into the hands of such an unmerciful creature, and I hope, my friend, that this will be a sufficient caution to all those who are fond of fishing, and I sincerely wish that it may never be your lot.

To be Sold or Exchanged for
FLAX-SEED,
A large quantity of
Coarse SALT,
At the Store of SOLOMON ALLEN,
opposite the Meeting-House, in Northampton, on the best terms.
Sept. 13, 1786.

W^hile the subscribers being appointed Commissioners of the Hon. Superior Court, Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the list of the several creditors to the estate of JOHN BAGLEY, late of W^hiteburgh, in said county, deceased, said estate being represented in solvency by the executor: We therefore give public notice, that we shall attend the business of our commission at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Joshua Thayer, in W^hiteburgh, on the first Thursdays in November and December next, at nine o'clock A.M. No accounts allowed unless properly vouched.
ASA LUDDEN, Commissioner.
N. CLEVELAND, jun. do.
EPHRAIM FISHER do.
W^hiteburgh, August 27, 1786.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1786.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.
The Speedy Packet, Capt. D'Auvergne, arrived here the beginning of this week. This vessel has brought papers to the 5th of August, which contain nothing material except the following:

ROYAL ASSASSINATION.
The following are the authentic particulars of the extraordinary attempt of Margaret Nicholson on the life of King George the Third, on the 2d of August. From a London paper of August 5.

HIS majesty was stepping out of his post-chaise at the garden entrance of St. James's, near Marlborough-Wall, when the attack was made upon his life. The woman by whom the desperate attempt was made, had been observed waiting the King's arrival for some time; and on seeing the appearance of the carriage, took her station between two gentlemen, who were unknown to her, and with whom she entered into a light conversation. On the carriage approaching she begged, with some earnestness, that they would not impede her in an attempt to deliver a memorial to his majesty. As the door of the carriage was opened, and the King was in the act of alighting, she started forward and held a paper towards his majesty, which he received with gracious condescension. At the same instant, a knife which he held in her hand, and which was concealed under the memorial, was directed against the breast of the King; the stroke was happily avoided by his Majesty's bowing as he took the paper; she made a second stroke, but the attendant yeoman, seeing her drift, rushed forward and caught her arm; at the same instant Tophin, the King's footman, seized the knife. The foreigner, with amazing temper and fortitude, exclaimed that instant, "I have received no injury! Do not hurt the woman; the poor creature appears insane!"

His majesty, when he entered the royal apartments, opened the paper, in which appeared written, "To the King's most excellent majesty, the usual heads to the petitions, but nothing more."
Upon the woman's being secured, Mr. Pitt, Lord Carmarthen, Lord Sidney, Earl of Salisbury, the master of the rolls, and the attorney-general, were convened in the council chamber, where they proceeded to examine her. Her name is Margaret Nicholson, and she appears to have lived formerly in Lord Coventry's family, as an attendant to some of his lordship's daughters, but since that time she has exalted as sempstress, in the ordinary and manna branches.
About six years ago she lived with Miss Price of Argyle-Buildings, whose service she quitted on a pretence that she had been left a capital fortune. She afterwards lived with Mr. Watson in New-Bond-street, whom she frequently pressed to present petitions in her behalf to his majesty; (saying continually, she had a large claim against government. For the last three years of her life, she lodged at the house of Mr. Fitt, a stationer, at the corner of Mary-le-Bone lane, near Portman-square.)

She did not appear in the least embarrassed before the council, answered some questions with confidence, and others incoherently. Her object, she said, was to obtain the prayer of her petition by terrifying the King, which she fancied she might do, if she could but see the King. Upon its being observed, that the paper she presented contained no writing, she replied, the King knew what she wanted, as she had often presented petitions; which papers, it seems, on enquiry, appeared to have been delivered; but they, as she said, were disregarded at the time.

At intervals she talked of a "claim on government" "law suit" "just cause," and such like sentences; and in answer to some of the interrogatories the council proposed, she said she thought the motives of her conduct before that she had had a right to question her; but that there she should say nothing. After these declarations, she sometimes remained silent for a time, and would not reply.

In order that every possible research should be made, Lord Sydney sent to several of the West-

minster magistrates, among whom were, Messieurs Addison, Reid, Hyde and Bound. Some of these gentlemen, with proper assistants, proceeded to the woman's apartments; but nothing more could be traced than scraps of papers, in which the names of Lord Mansfield and other persons of consequence appeared, with some faint writings, mentioning effects, and what she denominated "classics," a term she did not seem to understand; all of which denoted a disordered state of mind.

A physician experienced in cases of insanity, belonging to Bethlehem hospital, attended to give his opinion. The woman answered some of his enquiries collectedly; but the major part he confuted, as occasioned him to pronounce her "deranged in her faculties."

After she had been questioned by the physician, she appeared much convulsed, and seemed as if she was making an effort to weep, saying, at the same time, "tears would give her relief!"
Mr. Pitt, the person at whose house she resided, being examined before the council, deposed, that she always appeared a harmless character, and that although she as frequently seemed in a state of absence, he never observed greater proofs of insanity in her, than frequent moving her lips as if talking, and appeared agitated, although in no conversation with any person.

During the examination the King took his departure for Windsor; but to clear up the general anxiety this alarming attempt had occasioned, when he came from St. James's to his carriage, his face was clothed in the most comforting smiles; he had to shew his unconcern, less attendants than is the usual practice, and after turning over some papers with indifference, conversed with a gentleman who saluted him, and took his leave with the usual composure.

After the examination was concluded, a state of the particulars were sent off to Windsor; and at half past eight last night the woman was committed, by order of the privy council to the custody of one of the King's messengers, who lodged her at his house in Falk-lane-street.
For this happy escape of our much loved sovereign, all descriptions of the people must offer up their ardent congratulations and sincere prayers.

From the Connecticut Courant.
The Establishment of the Worship of the DEITY, essential to National Happiness.
Plusque boni mores, Quam bona leges, valent. TACITUS.
BY AN AMERICAN.
LETTER IV.

DEAR SIR,
TO effect the salutary end proposed in these remarks, I submit the following plan to consideration.
Let the Assembly fix the annual salaries of the ministers of religion, somewhat in the following proportion:
To every minister who has a congregation of not less than 200 families or polls } 500
a salary of } per annum.
To every minister who has not }
less than 120 families or polls }
To every minister who has not }
less than 60 families or polls }
The salary should be sufficient for a decent and honorable support. Those whose congregations are more numerous, would be entitled to somewhat of a larger allowance; their parishioners, CATERIS PARIBUS, paying more, and their labours and vocations greater and more frequent than the pastors of smaller societies. Those religious societies in any town or parish, which fall short of sixty families or polls, by joining with some neighbouring society of the same denomination and having a minister of their own to officiate among them in rotation, would be entitled to a salary for their teachers; the societies collectively containing not less than sixty families.

Let the number of the ministers of religion of all denominations in a town be ascertained; and likewise the sum requisite for their support; those who are settled, not to have their salaries

lessened; but if there should be any, who by the proposed liquidation would not be entitled to a sum from the public, equal to their present salary, their congregation to make up to them the deficiency.

Let societies be authorized to draw for their proportion, from the time of their settlement of a minister;—vacant congregations also to draw for all occasional or probationary supplies, in the same proportion, according to the time in which they are thus supplied.

If in the settlement of a minister, the congregation choose to add to the aforesaid annual grant for his encouragement and support they would have full power so to do.
The tax for the support of the public worship of the Deity, being annual and general would, I conceive prove a powerful stimulant to order and peace,—and to a suitable zeal in the settlement of religious teachers—it would prevent dissipation on the principle of saving a trifling sum, at the expense of those who do their proportion in this way.—It would save much precious time, as well as expense of committees to make contracts with ministers with regard to support.

The sum being involved in the public tax and collected with it, would make but one tax for the support of government and of religion, and consequently lessen the number and expense of public collectors; there would be the nature of the expense of gatherers of rates—it would have a mighty tendency to stop the mouths of those mercenary souls who would rejoice to have it always in their power to prevent the settlement of public worship and order in their respective societies.—Assemblies would be less frequently called off from the weighty affairs of government to compose parish contentions, fix parish lines and meeting-houses—our towns not broken down and crumbled any more into little parishes, where people are unable to support a minister, or to be subsist—a support being less precarious, men of abilities and influence, as well as of virtue, would be encouraged to engage in this calling, they would devote themselves with less interruption to the work of the ministry, not being obliged to spend that time in the field to get their bread, which they owe to their studies.
The support of a public institution, from which the blessings of civil and social life are derived, would be equally borne by the community, as it would be, since all reap benefit from it, and without it, in the opinion of men of enlightened minds, whose opinion the experience of all ages confirms, a nation, most speedily rush into barbarous ignorance, anarchy and ruin.

When ignorance spreads her wings over a people, their glory is departed, every thing great and virtuous, is no more—such a people become the proper subjects for the aspiring and ambitious to tyrannize over, and rule with a rod of iron. Do we with our children, wife, free and happy? Let us leave them the best means of instructions.
Christianity (the professed religion of these times) needs not any farther pen to recommend it—it has its own commendation in the breast of all who have afforded it the least impartial attention. The design and effect of it is to soften the passions and regulate the tempers of mankind—to prompt every good affection and disposition—to raise and cherish the seeds of universal love and compassion—its precepts revive a spirit of virtue, and give new force to the powers of reason and to the efforts of industry in the common conduct of life.

By this are found most forcible applications to the hopes and fears of mankind, inducing to virtuous manners, drawn from the source of a future state of retribution, and the continual presence and agency of the Deity. As religion inculcates good order and government, it is the strength and glory of a people; the spring of every thing good and pleasant; it extends its happy influence into private families; it is the stability of towns, states and nations;—the more extensively its influence is diffused, the more secure shall we be from the confusions of anarchy and the invasions of tyranny;—it is the sure and necessary guard of social happiness, of unviolated property, of civil liberty, and civil government.
National virtues are derived from religious principles; these spread themselves in countless