These observations are Cricily just, wherethere is a conditional mode for the redrist of give-adjourned, in order to confide the fubject of the according two to all the Court's meeting; was to have been at a time-less inconvenient than the present of the members to attend. It also been present the present of the present gether on a fill earlier day; and accordingly, you now fland convened, gentlemen, by procla-mation, in confequence of the unanimous advice of the Council.

The occasion of it, as mentioned in the proclamation, are the tumutls and diforders, which have lately taken plot in feveral counties within this Common weslett, and the confequent obstructing of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sellions of the Peace in those counties .particular facts will be communicated to you by official letter from each of the counties, excepting Hampfhire; from which no fuch letter has been yet received. The High Sheriff of it, however, has given me a verbal account of them, as relative to that county. In this buliners, gentlemen I will give you a

fhort fketch of the tranfactions of the Governor and Comicil, and of the Governor and another advernor and confeil, and of the Governor and another adviling body, ipscially called for the purpole; and then make a few observations that may appear to refull from the commotions which have pappened.

t is, however, to be previously observed, that fells, however, one preyounly observed, trust in all cales, where the detriment of anolyance of the Commonwealth is attempted or enterprifed, the Governor, az orfitto, by the condition is authorited, and it is thereby made his duty, to call forth the inhabitance in marrial array; and by force of arms to relift and repel, all and in a hoftite manner, attempt or enterprise fuch

detriment or annoyance.
In confequence of that authority, and with the advice of the Council, orders were iffued to the Major-General of each of those counties, viz. Worcester, Berkstnre, Middlefex and Bristol, to Worester, Berkinne, Middletx and Brittol, to hold in readiness such a number of militia as the Sheriff, upon previous consultation with them, should judge needful: Who, as a part of the ross com travers, were to march at the call of the Sheriff, to a fifth him in the discharge of his duty: A letter of instructions having been sent to each of them on the singlets. At the same time, a proclamation, occasioned by the stopping of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Hampfhire, was iffued by the like advice; requiring all officers, civil and military, and most earnefly calling upon the good people of this Commonwealth for their aid and exertions, to prevent and suppress all such violent and treaprevent and imperiod and violent and Cea-lonable proceedings. And the Attorney-Gene-ral was directed to professite and bring to con-digm punifilment, the ringleaders and abettors of fuch afroctions violations of law and government.

Those orders, together with the Proclamation, it was hoped, would have prevented furthawless able for them to consider, whether it be not the proceedings in the county of Worcelles. Just, unhappily they did not.—An account of those proceedings being transmitted to me, in. there exists of the Council by the Honourable Artemas Ward, Efg.; the first Justice of the Court of Coragon Pleas for that country, to communicated and whether; in connection with it; the Laws to a number of gentlemen of public character, and Constitution do not assort size for the Common forms. Common Pleas for that county, I communicated it to a number of gentlemen of public character, whom I convened for that purpole viz, such of the Conneil as were in Boston, the Senators and Repreferitatives of that rown, the Judges of the Supreme Fudicial Court, and the Attorney General: To whom I allo communicated the transcriptions of the Governor and Council, in confequence of the proceedings in the county of framputre—I then requelted their advice, what further measures were necessary to be taken, in support of the Judicial Courts, that were the following week to sit in three of those rounties. Their yours upon the occasion, will show their opinion and advice: to which the measures that were middled week accommendation. were purfued were conformable. To those yours, to the proceedings of the Council, and to votes, to the processing of the relate to the treat letters and papers that relate to the transactions of the infurgents in the feveral counties, you will please to be referred for fuller in-

mation.
What led the unwarrantable and lawless pro what led the unwarrante and rates pin-ceedings of those infurgents, will, be a necessary subject for ferious inquiry. The investigating the true causes of those proceedings may point out the proper remedy of them in future. But what-ever may be the cause, it is impossible the-found amount to a sufficient and justifiable reason anouse amount to a tuticent and juilinable resion for them. Every complaint, or grievance, that can be offered as a reason to palliate them, is from the nature of the confirmion, redrelling by the General Court, the only Body, within whose department it is, to redress public griev-ances. The application, thereof, to all other bodies, and other modes of redress are anticonstitutional, and of very dangerous tendency, even when attempted in a peaceable manner; but when alternoted in a peaceable manner; but and so effential to the happines of the people, much more so, when attempted by acts of viotation when attempted by acts of viotation with the content of the laws, lene, for preventing the execution of the laws, and the due administration of justice.

and the due administration of justice.

who have the power to rearring annuary nepera-on the people for political entifience.

If it prefent, or loany future time, thereflibuld be any real grievances fubbling, they ought to be, and there is a moral certainty they will be, redrefled: For no tax or butthen of any kind, can be laid upon the people, that does not equal-ly affect the persons who lay them; and if through inadvertence; miftake, or any other cause, their acts are productive of any grievous or unfainta-ty effect, they themselves multicel it; and therefore will be prompted, not only from a principle of duty to their conflituents, but from their own

of duty to their conflituents, but from their own feelings, to repeal or alter the objections act.

Hence appears the excellency of our conflitution of government, which, in this way, feeffectually fecura the people of the Commonwealth from every frecies of oppreffice and grievance.

To an inattention to this capital and effertial irrumflance, it must be owing that formany of the good people of those countries have been unbapaily and incastingly induced to functor or not good people of those counies have been unbap-pily and incationly induced to Support, or not oppose, the destructive measures, which artful and wicked men have, for some time past, been pursuing; and which withindesarigable industry, they are still pursuing. Some of the fruits of shote measures have already appeared, by their obstructing the Courts of Julice in several coun-ties; by their liberating the prisoners from the good of one of them; and by their endeavouring to destroy all considerer in oversements and or gaut or one or tarm; and by their cadeavouring to definy all confidence in government; and THAT fecurity to life, liberty and property, which re-falls and can refult, only from the firm union of the whole; and from the application, if necessar-ry, of the throught of the whole to the protection and preferration of any of its parts; and for the obtaining of which, this people have expended to much of their wealth, and, what is more valuable, fo much of their blood.

If THAT fecurity, confirmed by the conflictution

and which is the great object of it, was worth ob-taining at fo much expense, it must be worth preferring; butthe preferrationosis must depend on the people themselves.

If in any county upon any emergency—fuch an one as bath lately happened, relative to the courts of Juffice—the militia, confidered as the or appearing, join the infurgents, the laws camor in dependence to the late infurred tions—the executed, nor juffice administred, in such country, even by recurring to other countries for nor that effective part of it, the homourable in alliance a for obtaining of which there could not be fulficient time. The good people of such country must in that case he liable to, and he in danger of, all the evils, that may arrie from a such country must in that case he liable to, and he in a this buff season of the season or profit artistics. If this be the unhappy case of the season of the sea

of the aforementioned counties, it is not advice-able for them to confider, whether it be not the

and Confitution do not afford fach a remedy? emergencies, the quickeft in operation, and the In fact, if the good people of the Common, most the most effectual would be, to incure from the perwardth, when called upon by the civil authority, and effectively by the Supreme Magnitrate, would aduly exert themselves, the remedy against such exits would be complete; but without fach exits of the Common factors with the plan of the Confitution, which has provided no other-refource, would be instituted; and prove more important, as by letters that just receive the of the Country of Manufale that the plan of the Country of Manufale that the contribution and the High-Sherit. idea of non-exertion, the provision made by the Constitution is a nullity, so far as it respects the means of fecuring the public peace, and the due execution of the laws: and the people will de-ceive themfelves, if they expect any benefit from it in that regard, independent of their own exer-

tions.

But jealoufy, or fomething worfe, may fuggelt, that fuch obedience to the calls of the Su-preme Magiltrate may involve the Commonwealth in difficulties; and publishy fubical it to his arbi-

in difficulties; and polithly tubject it to his arbi-trary fway, or even to his caprice.

Jealoufly, or rather circumspection, to a cer-train degree is a political wirne; but carried to excess, defeats its own views and may deprive the Commonwealth of every benefit, expected to be derived from such a magistrate; especially in matters, that concern its internal peace.

If it should so far operate as to destroy the pub

lic confidence in him, very little benefit could be expected from his administration, especially in all important cases, where that confidence might be

neceffary.
Such a confidence in Government is, in my efeven timation, so necessary to its beneficial operation; but and so essential to the happiness of the people,

In regard to the constitution--ample In regard to the conflictation—ample powen all of which are necessary for the peace, tenny and welfare of the Commonwealth, are velledy it in the Governor; but the good effects, the might reful from the exercise of the most in portant of them, then, the percent of the most in portant of the mystuff be through the mediume.

If, for inftance by virtue of those powers. thould, upon any emergency, call upon the paper ple for their aid, it is by the confliction ma their duty to give it : And their refuling or ner feeting to give it, might operate to the great de-triment of the Commonwealth, or of the Com-ty, from which the aid was demanded. But in ty, from which the aid was demanded. But is real detriment could accrue to either, from their eric of that power, if he had fulficient different to direct it. But admitting that through indi-cretion or mittake, he should make an unnexis-ry call, which is by no means probable, the il effects of it would amount only to an inconven-ence: The chance of which must be riked, in the than have of the recognification of the ther than hazard the peace and lafety of the Comonwealth.

If these observations be just, it is, on the on

hand, the duty of the Governor to call upon the people for their aid, when emergencies or the public fafety, concerning which he is conflicted the fafety, concerning which he is conflicted the fafety, concerning which he is conflicted to the fafety of the other fafety. hand, it is the duty of the People, and it may be effected to their own peace and fafety to gire the

demanded aid.

If thefe, and other reciprocal duties be pun-tually difeharged, the Confliction will asfur-the great and good purpoles, for which it en grade; and which it is, in that cafe, well calculted to answer.
Whether these duties have been faithfully di

charged on the part of the prefent Governor, is not for me to determine; but had the governor people of fome of the counties above mentioned discharged the duty incumbent on them-the discharged the duty incumbent on them-the duty they owe to themselves, and to the State I large, in reference to the late infurrections-the

convened: And teaming be doubted, that you will take the most vigorous measures, effectually to vindicate the infulfied dignity of government; enforce obedience to the laws; and fecure the good people of the Commonwealth against all for turninfractions upon their peace; and in particular to the peace of the commonwealth against all for turninfractions upon their peace; and in particular to the peace of the commonwealth against all for the common teams. lar, against every outrage upon their Courts of

Among those measures, as respecting found Among thole meatures, as respecting inflat emergencies, the quickell in operation, and de mpst effectual would be, to insure from the peo-ple a ready and spirited observance, of the falls and orders of government; and in such mea-dures—measures vigorous and effectual—yea-may be affared, Gentlemen, of my hearty co-

of the County of Hampshire, there were great appearances of an intended attempt to obline the fitting of the Supreme Judicial Court in the

Those letters, dated the 25thinflant at Spins field where that Court was to fit the next day, will, with the other letters and papers be laid be fore you by the Secretary.

Another important bufinels, Gentlemen, which

requires your speedy attention, in the requisition of Congress for the services of the necessity but this, with other matters, necessary for your consideration, will be communicated by me-

JAMES BOWDOIN Council-Chamber, Sept. 28, 1786.

For the HAMPSHILE GAZETIE

Fram a Priend (to the Moh, but addressed) to all Par From a Priend (to the Moh, but addressed to the Moh, but addressed to the Moh, but addressed to the Moh and old man, but not in my detage. There field through four ware, but here in those as them: I have never been exact with being environly to my country let lived pecasially with my neithboars in whit and not row, neither joining in any noch nor any mob medling with mit have else end awourde to wight natures well, and short my fell by realise. Have the event awourde to wight matters well, and short my fell by tealon. I have been cool, but form in the end of my country, cheefully paid my care, and I faint if fell with a translation of my country, cheefully paid my care, and I faint if fell with a typical is fail in no affect in the Com amoureable, ridding of the common care with critical or mixtury; nor have I any further concern with residual contraction. of the minn (by raying my just about and behavior iconference) or include the row of the conference of

heefe.

I think it possible that reasonable complaints may not be dely amended to 3 and I think it equally possible that exemplaints may be made numas (on ably.

I think that widous does not always telled with the great-

th sambers.

I think there is a right way of doing bufinels and a wrong.

I think there is a right way of doing bufinels and a wrong.

I think the cool and dispallionane deliberation on matters,

is the mall lakely method we can take to hit upon the right
method and around the wrong.

I think it would be a point of thit widlom for there who
me ignotes of the true fatter of public ref. int, to the k time
and paint properly to fattors themselves before they pass a

-lancar apont them.

are ignoranc of the true flats of public affairs, to take since and pass property to assure themselves before they pass a plajarest apon them. The before they pass a plajarest apon them. The pass are particularly the flats of the public affairs, a specially pin a particularly the flats of our public affairs, a specially pin a particularly the flats of our public affairs, a specially pin as the pass and the pass of the pass

of them, and that us is worthy of their training and not the references. I think is mureafonable to blame the legislature for the farriry of money; for it is the merchant who has fent it.

tarter or money; for £'is the men-hade who has fen it. 1500 m of the connecty.

| chief it unreasonable to jay all the filters on the metch| chief it unreasonable to jay all the filters on the metch| san, if it would be fo overfeen as to run into his debt, or
| tants. |
| tank it beff to bear wheat he Gld Republican has to fay
| aglief county convections, before I tell my thought on
| the constructions | the constructi

to helpfa.

I think there will be fo many lies told about the lar eranfsition of the mob at well at militia, that it would be folly
for me to add to the number.

I think however, that that's who have flopped the courts
I think however, that that's who have flopped the courts
of judgetairs of late, have not only invaded the rights of
the legislature, but my right and the rights of their fellow
titizen; and for that lappeal to the Declaration of Rights,
stride rich. micle roth.

I think that the way to obtain redreft of grievances is for

I fund that the way to obtain redrefs of grievances it for hown to make application to the General Cours, and as-thry are united in the lame inversit with us, they must be willing to do what is in their power to relieve at. And as this has no been done.

wang to no what is in their power to relieve at. And as this has not been done,

I think those who have undersaken to frek rederfs of foresakes by mobbing and stapping course, have begud at the wrong end and taken very wrong steps, --and the their condist not only leads to astarchy but to grangy, and it they loo not bethink themselves and tack about, they will find it in. For.

they doe not behink themfelres and tack about, they will find it for Fer.

I think, for far as my reading and observation serves me, thank in the way in which most of the ancient republication their freedom. It was the properties of their freedom, and the server was no steady and think that spoor from relation, every man of sense and think that it amitten on thanken will not hold at together, rigid government.

I think that properties the sense of the sens

to be kept good. I dink cast and commissioned offsets who have taken the signt another of set taken an adive part in the last south of the signt another of the signt another of the set taken as a divergent in the last south signt take force of an outh and extending the most force of the set e commissioned officers who have taken

Think I have a view to the public good in offering their my thoughts to the public - and to remain the public's hundre ferrant, the

Activity I heard that Col. Outlean, with oc-twen a and 400 men (who flew to arms and in-an enthuliaftic manner in three days) marched hear the banks of the Tenafle, where they were meet by a number of the chiefs who implored passes in a very fubmiffive tone and promising to give up the murderers in fix weeks, who had field to the Chiefstone and the force of the force time. fuch a number of holtages for the performance of their engagements as might be required.

Their terms were agreed to, and the men return-ed well fatished."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3c.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the falls
of Onto, to his friend in this city, dated Au-

An expedition was to have taken place 2-"An expedition was to have taken place against the Indrins with 500 volunteers left mouth, but an order came, contradicting it, 1500 men are now raifed, and will proceed against the Wabish Indians in a few days. General Clarke takes the command."

The manufactory of nails alone, it is fain, it is fain, it is fain, it is fain.

Pennifylvania, will fave this county near too, cool iterling, annually. What cucouragement fhould this afford to our legislatures to proceed in gawonizing and rewarding the manufactured.

of duscountry.

It must give every good man pleafure to find that, while our merchants decline, our farmers. that, while our merchants decline, our farmers and manufacturers flourish more than before the war. There is nothing wanting in Penfylvenia to render her the first state in the union, and the happiest community in the world, but the reviv-al of public and private credit, and stability and

equity in our laws.
NEW-YORK, October 2.

'IN E W-Y O R K, Oftober 2.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding at Fort M'Intolh, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Fort Fitt, Sept. 13, 1786.

"Three men from Sandulky fay the Indians are in general disposed for war, and that 700 warnings collected at the Shawone towns, and warnings collected at Thir they were informed. more are expected. That they were info by two white men who had been there, that they had brought in 13 feelps and 4 pritoners; two men and a Mrs. Morr and daughter; the two latter they burned before the men, and told them that was to be their lot in a few days. The a bove perions fay that the Indianare determined to firsk at Capt, Hutchirs, furreyor, and those withbirs; also at a fettlement called Wheeling, about 170 miles from this: But Gen.Clark, we hope, incre this gone into their country with 1500 men, which will cut them out fome other work than the butchering our defencelefainhabi-

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 27. NEWBURY-PORT, Sept. 27.

It gives us pleafure to inform the public that the couris of general felions of the peace and of the common pleas are, to the great joy and fa-fisfaction of this and the neighbouring rowns, fisfaction of this and the neighbouring towns, now peaceably doing bufines here, without the shedding of blood, as was by some expected: The two companies of Artilery, with their field-pieces, were, however, paraded early vefferday morning, and the feveral companies belonging to the train hand and alarm lift, were ready to Join them at a moment's warning had it been necelfarv.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 30. The Courts of Common Pleas, and Sellions, for the County of Effex, began their leftion at Exeter, on Tuesday latt, without interruption Yelterday a petition from the town of Dracus, Middlefex county, was read and committed to a Committee of both Heules of the Legislature, the prayer of which is, that acts may be passed making real and personal property a tender in payment of debts—to annihilate the Courte of Compact Please. of Common Pleas, and to have the business infu-ally done thereby, recognizable before a Justice-of the Peaker—to abridge the falaries of the feve-ral civil officers of government, particularly that of the Chief Migittrate's, which they fuggeff in Pleas, and to have the buliness nsu-

of the Chief Magittrate's, which they suggest, might be good infited of stool,—and to remove the General Courtout of the town of Bolton, &c. On a medion of Mr. Bacon, (member from Stockbridge) in the House of Representatives, yesterday, a committee was also appointed to investigate the several falaries of civil officers of government, and to report the flatement thereof to be laid before the people at large.

blic good in offering infe December fear.

Dec

RICHMOND. September 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at-Exeter, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 24, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Austract of a letter from a gentleman at-Exeter, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 24, 1786.

The rictions spirit has met a fewer check, which will give a deep wound to the knavish from that was likely to happen, between the Frankland people and the upper Cherokes.—Yellerday I heard that Col. Outlean, with between 3 and 400 men (who flew to arms and in the compact of the will now know their own fitness and cach fide will-now know their own fitness.

The riction of the know in the same a fewer check.

The riction of the know is the fitness and cach fide will now know their own fitness and cach fide will-now know their own fitness.

The riction of the know is the fitness and cach fide will-now know their own fitness and cach fide will-now know their own fitness.

The riction of the know is the friend in this town, dated Sept. 24, 1786.

The riction of the know is the fitness and the fitness mong the rioters, and pulling them out as a butch-er would feize theep in a flock, Several other continental officers and foldiers did eminent fervice The rabble were firmed with a panick at the fight of the light-horfe, and the very frame of artillery!

They fled over finness into the woods, and feattered in all directions.

Extract of another letter from the fame gentle-

man, dated September 27, 1786.

My last, from Exeter, gave you an account . South-Haller, Sept. 3, 1786.

DAVID MASH.
DAVID MASH.

of the public proteerdings as far as Monday-mording. In the P. M. of that day, the prifon-cra, eight in number, appeared before the Supe-rior. Court; were arraigned on the information of the Attorney-General, and witnessexamined, who depoted to the identity of the men, and that who deboted to the identity of the men, and that they were of the number of the rioters. The Court were disposed to lenity, and ordered them to recognize in bonds of 100l each, with two furcities, 50l each, to appear at the next Superior Court, at Portmouth, in April, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour. Several attempts have been made to collect a rabble again that all have aroused unselfed half and it is the set. but all have poem made to collect a rabble again, but all have proved inteffectual; and it is the ge-neral opinion, that the force which appeared at Exeter, and the prodent and firm conduct ob-ferred on the occasion, has for the prefent, sup-press the spirit of inforrection. One of the world f them plead'guilty on his knees, with his right and erect, as if on oath—This I was an eye-

We hear that on Thursday evening, last, as a wines to a sentent man are returning to an along he was attacked by four or five ruffians, who perceptionly demanded his money, — har pointent of the returning his weapon of defence with great judgment, he was enabled to fecure his cash, and put the villains to flight. We fince hear that one of the affallants was greatly indepted to the thickness of the significant of the significant was recorded to the significant of the significant was recorded to the thickness of the significant was recorded to the significant withsood the blow of a large hiscory.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 23.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22.
The following account of a truly melancholy. If the which took place at Pawtuser on Wednerfay, laft, six ranning they a gentleman who was prefent.—As a person who was attempting to dicharge a quantity of putted six parameter water from a citlern, in a distill-house, that had been close covered for several years, and torruly excluded from the external are, the sufficient that he fell to the bottom of the citlern, which contained about 9 inches of water in depth. Dr. Zuniel Waterman, and Mr. Zachariah Rhodes, who were near the place, repaired instanty to rescue the unfortunate man, and by the affiliance of a ladder descended to the bottom of the cifern; but, alas! they both inflantaneously fainted, and fell profirate on their faces in the water: In the space of a few minutes a number of persons assembled, and used every possible exertion to assemble of the other than the pace of a few minutes a number of persons assembled, and used every possible exertion to assemble of the surface that the surface is the surface of the In the space of a few minutes a number of per-fons affenbled, and used every possible exertion to afford immediate relief; but the circumstan-ces of the air, connected with other difficulties, prolonged the time to the space of to minutes before they were brought into the open air, before they were brought into the open air, when every medical affiliance was immediately administered. Dr. Waterman expired, after experiencing the most excruciating agonies; Mr. Rhodes and the other person are in a fair way of recovery. Thus in a few moments was configned to the cold embrace of death a young gentleman, in whom every virtue short eminently confpicuous, and in whom his worthy rela-tives fulfain an irreparable lofs.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 29. Extract of a letter from Newport, Sept. 26.

"Our superior court has determined the law be unconstitutional, that has given power to the judges of either court, to determine caufes out trial of a jury, in the case of those who will not take our paper emission equal to gold and filver, and have proceeded accordingly.

NORTHAMPTON, October II. A convention of fell-appointed reprefentatives, mer at Smithfield, in Rhode-Hand, on the 17th hill who after organizing themselves, to express their parriotism and regard for the intergovernment, and received a large.

The Court of Common Pleas and General feveral towns, that their deputies be influetted feveral towns, that their deputies be influetted form a flate trade; that they provide veicels, been held at Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth, on Tuesday next, are by a referve of the mouth, or the mouth, rendering their paper money unftable, they re-commend that the Treasurer be directed to iffue no more interest certificates, receivable for impolt, but that the importers pay the collect-ors in money—This convention also requests the Governor, to call the Assembly together, &c., and in consequence thereof his Excellency ac-cordingly convened that body at Newport on Monday last.

> Withe fablications being appointed Commissioners by the Hos. Judge of Probate for the county of Hamp-thire, to receive and eramine the claims of the circlinors to the classe of ELIZABETH QUEEN, alias WALER, late of Sambelledly, deceased, represented indivent, and to the lift of Detember mere is allowed for ferning fail others; do give notice that we shall armed fail befined to the tail dog vie notice that we shall armed fail befined to the tail before and December near, at the hoofe of Nath Goodman, who in this South-Hadry, from one to five o'clock on eath day.

NATHANIEL WHITE,