throne is calculated by right-confiels. Right-saufacts exalted a nation." If the advocates for realthying the public debt have never read that book, I will recommend to their attention an old maxim which I have their in the new ... Honesty is the best policy." I wil blought an honeit man, and an therefore utterly against tinking the public debt and ruining public ereditore.

ANOUN REPUBLICAN.

The SPIRIT of the TIMES. Addreiling the People of Mallachufetts.

Sees to a penetic who given in their knowledge—Traff therefore that Lent separate to you wha Lam, and that you will brak. Hand what Live Your philosophers will tend there is a well and deve to private in every living thing;—and doe town own tood fente tell you have been that we high thing, who he constained to private the wind thing, who he constained in it; it is at liberty 8-38th a fight a man I, and the people of Mailachafens will find me benevolens to them.

If a and the people of Mallachulem with find me benevolem to them.

I find icto he ageneral enquiry wherefore were the late rifact, of the people is floor parts of rhis commonwealth, what inflicienced them that so rife and appole government. What the propose were represented by the commonwealth, what inflicienced them that so rife and appole government. What the propie were the common the common that the propiety and a general andwer, that the people were history and do this ro manifelf the runeaffeed, don't facisify the minds in the later time, went though all their ranks—coverfed with almost every one, and spectrated in the face refres, went though all their ranks—coverfed with almost every one, and spectrated in the face refres, when the targeting enquiries of the people, 23 die often the ranks of the refresh to their foots, between the minds of the intragents as they were precided to me at I penetrated into them. In the general funded white wherefore the consideration of the propiets of the people of the took the fillest time in the profoundall flactic of the night in-leading of an and photy spages the castle and since the proper of the allemby the taid to get reduced episons. I shall make the profoundation of the proper of the allemby the taid to get reduced episons of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the allembar and the proper of the proper of the allembar and the proper of the p

then is what they wone and the him in case of the him in case in a case of the him in case in a case of the him in case of the i newayked a per last, who was hard by him, the case of his riding. The last show farmical himself, a deep point is not made a love farmed from governors, and to bers, and appeared a love farmed of his constitutions, and of points, and adequate the appeared and fragment, and intrive, and contractes, and interest and contractes, and interest and the contraction of his last state of the la

the much. and the continue ower for much, and the face to anniv and the topy for such, and the pred men polaries of anniv and the topy for such, and the great men polaries of anniv and the topy for such and you would have done and topy in the monitor. The most predict of the predict of the face of the predict of the face of the

I have to'd you on what motives they went---your painduiged, I may tell you their sime when they were thus afpefit the public to know. I am, with teatrespect, the ferwant to the public, the intelligent spirit that once dwelt

The SPERIT of the TIMES,

From the Connecticut Courant, The Eftablifhment of the Worflip of the DEL-TY, effential to National Happinels. Piujque boni mores,

Quam bone leges, valenti TACITUS, BY AN AMERICAN.

LETTER V.

DEAR SIE, HAVE confidered the inffirmtion of public worthin only as it respects the prosperity and happiness of a people in their secular and civil in-terests, and as it is the support of order and governiment. Every rational mind must see the nevermient. Every rational mind must be the ne-cellity of it, to their good endy. The influence this influction has on our future happinels, I shall not in this place condider, or dwell on the additi-onal force which the argument derives from this quarter. I beg leave to mention an argument of the greatest possible weight on this subject. The truth of it is established by incontestable and infallible authority, and confirmed by the experi-eace of every age and nation; which is, that the Supreme Governor of the world deals with nations according to public laws which he hath e-flablished. It is in this world that nations are pumified or rewarded. They feel the effects of his supreme justice or goodness according to their publick characters. The reason of this economy s, because nations, as such, have no future state : the prefear, is therefore to them, the only time of trial and of retribution. They are rewarded or punished, built up or thrown down, bonoured or deftroyed, in this world, by that Being, whose providence is pational and universal.

Give me leave to refer you to a fingle paffage in revelation which effablishes this truth, in which the Most High declares that his smiles or his frowns are on the nations according as they do or do not obey his laws. Jer. xviii. chap, "At what inftant I shall speak, concerning a nation and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, to pull down and to deftroy its If that nation against whom I have pronounced, turn from their evils, I will repent of the evil which I thought to do unto them. And at what inftant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to build and to plant it: If it do evil in my light, that it obey not my voice, then will I repent of the good, wherewith I faid I would benefit

This, I conceive, is the general and supreme rule of gozernmen, which the Most High main-tains among the nations; not confined in its operation to the nation of the Jews, but applied to all mations and allages. A retroject on the history of the world demonstrates, that the dis-pensisions of Heaven towards nations have been invariably according to this rule, down the ftream of time from the foundation of the affyrian emelevation of that of these united Republics.

Since as a people we have experienced most figurally, the interpolitions of providence, as our present tranquility, foreregaty and mosposition amounce to all the world, and to the conviction of infidelity ifelf; what returns does Almighty of infidelity ifelf; what returns does Almighty and infidelity ifelf; who holds the hal--God, the arbiter of nations, who holds the hal-ance of empire, expect from us but a fuitable acthe wedgement, and that by the maintenance of that inflitution as the medium by which our gra-titude must be expressed? Shall we revert to ignorance, to vice and barbarifm in proportion to our obligations to be an enlightened & virtuous people! Forbid it Heaven! and ye civil fathers of our dear country! Let perfect freedom in religious sentiments be given, but maintain the publick worthip of the DETTY.

... . I am. &c.

B O S T O N, September 26.
Of the infurrection in New-Hamphire, which took place the last week, we have the following account—written by a gentleman who happened to be prefent

pened to be prejent.

In the beginning of the year 1785, the complaints of the minappy people, who had contracted debts during the time of the too great
plenty of money, induced the Legillature to pair an act, making every species of property a tend-er, at an appraised value. It was soon, however, er, at an appraised value. It was foon, however found from experience, that this answered no o ther purpose but to prevent a demand on the part of the creditors, and a neglect on the part of the debtors to discharge their just debtos. The scar-city of money still remained a complaint for as far as goods and real property were subblituted as a medium incommerce, fo farfpecie, of course, ceafed to circulate; and credit being thus injured, the money-holders turned their keys on ther cash which might otherwise have been loaned to

the needy. In August, a convention of committees from a bout thirty towns alienbled and agreed upon, & preferred to the General Court, a long petition, letting forth their grievances on account of the fcarcity of money, and praying for an emifion of paper bills of credit; in which there is no fin-

gle trace of an idea of Bedemption, or say attempt to give the currency a foundation the whole feems predicated on a supposition the General Court, by a mere act of legals by words and figns could impress an intu by obrds and figns could imprefs an intinal value on paper; which is as fully abfurdati we be to luppole, that the Legillatire had the per of Midas, and could, from a fingle touch, thomes and fitcks into gold; their great his was, however, to have this paper a tender for debis and raxes; and no plan is hinted, by which the people are to get this money out of the use fury: but it rather ferms that they expedied in General Court to Opportion it among the re-General Court to opportion it among the per

at large.

The Legislature formed a plan for the emission of twenty thousand pounds, to be let out at for per cent, and land security redeemable at a ful eriod, carrying an interest at he per cent: to be a tender in taxes for the internal fuppor the State, and for fees and falaries of the office of the government. This plan was lent; as eas as the fourteenth of September, to the few towns, to collect their minds upon the follow.

On the 20th inflant, at four o'clock in the a

ternoon, about 400 men on horfe back and m termon, about 400 men on horse-back and a foot, entered the town of Exeter, where the Ec-neral Court were fitting; about fifty of them, perhaps more, were armed with multest, and a others with bindgeons; their principal leads appeared to be Mode French, a Farmer, of Ham flead, aided by one Coffin, a major in the milir and two or three others: they affected militar parade, and had a drum: after they had balted while, they fent a paper into the house of Repa fentatives, who were convened in the meet house, demanding an answer to their former p rtinon without delay; It was dated on Exert PLAN, and figued Mofes French, moderator. The house appointed a committee of three

to be joined by a committee from the fenance take the matter into confideration. This me the fenate unanimoully nonconcurred .- When upon a conference took place in the meeting house, between the two branches of the seque-ture. The Prefident (General Sullivan) being ex officio, a fenator, opened the matter, by p-ving publicly, in the hearing of the people, at as many of the mob as choic to attend, therefons on which the fenate nonconcurr'd the vo of the house. He first confidered the petitio which the fenate nonconcurr'd the voand thewed with great firing to of reasoning, as very coolly, the extreme folly, as well as the very great injustice of the prayer of their former per tion. And also observed, that eyen if the mefure was just and reasonable, the general out ought not to pay attention to it, merely from hand the voice of thirty towns only, out of two hun red in favour of it. He concluded by faying the red in favour of it. He concluded by faying the fif the vote of the whole flate was for the mediure, yet the Legislature ought not to comply wis it, while they were furfounded by an atometione. To do, it, would be to betray the rights of the people, which they had allengaged folerantly to dupport, and that mo confideration of period danger should ever compel him to so fagrants violation of the constitutional rights of the people who had placed him in the chair of govern

ment.
As foon as this speech was made, the mob best to arms, and surrounded the meeting-house, where the President, the Senate and the House remained; those of the mob who had muskess were ordered to charge with balls, which command the inflantly obeyed. The house proceeded to business a country of the management at the door. Centinely were placed at each late. were placed at each door with fixed, bayonts, and the whole Legislature were prifoners. After fun-fet the president attempted to come out, but was prevented by a firm column. He refoned very coolly with them on the impropriet and faral tendency of their conduct, and allure them that the force of the flate would support the government : which they took leave to with as much confidence as he afferted it. with as much conductive as he attertion, And all remained, till the evening was quite dark; the minds of the foher part of the people began to rife at the indignity; while the mob clamdured, fome 'paper money,' fome an equal 'diffusions of property,' fome the 'ambilitation of debts, fome 'releafe of all taxes,' and all clamoured and the conductive of t gainst law and government. A drum was not heard at a distance, and a number of men huzze ing for government. The mob appeared frighted, and fome of them began to tun; the Prefe dent told them he would prevent bloodined and walked through them, and the General Court followed.

On this, the infurgents returned to another part of the town, and the legislature, who had throughout the whole, and with the most inimirable firmness and magnanimity, reasilumed their buliness, and requested the President to call forth the power of the state to quell the rebellion. At eleven in the evening he issued his orders, and by funrife thenext morning the militia were marching in, well armed, with military munck and other incidents to military movements. The

Major and Brigadier Generals of all the State, exrepring one whose great remoteness from the collect) was to the following purport, that the Behold! Ye who believe not that the pation feened of action prevented him, afterabled early legislature hold in utter abhorrence and deterfafor external gaudiness will prove our ruin—and and education, emulous to fave a government for which they had done and fuffered for much. appeared either on foot or horfe in order, and en-thulialm, quite inexpressible by words, appeared thinfalm, quite mexpremote by words, appetrough the whole. About ten o'clock, Prefident, attended by the general officers follows. Prefident, attended by the general officers tollow-de by feveral companies, advanced towards the infurgents, who were drawn up at a tavern in the entrepart of the town. There was no conflict; the mob fled, and nothing was to be done that to enter part of the town. There was no conflict; turn out of any fimilar emergency; final laifs be the mob flod, and nothing was to be done flut to allowed pay therefor—That legislature will pack up the prifoners. A number fled and made as they ever have done, enquire for and redrefs a fland at a bridge. General Cilly foon came up with them, rushed in and feized their leaders. General Cilly foon came up One of whom ordered them to fire; but government appeared with fuch force that they dared ment appeared with the property of them were made princers, and are now in july to be tried for high treation — the reft are fied to their lurking planted for the princers. neason :--- the rest are fled to their lurking pla-ces from whence they must be dragged to an ignominious death, unless the clemency of govern-ment shall pity and fave them. By this time there an two thouland men in arms, about dred of them were horfe; all ready to preferve legal government, and the due execution of the laws. The fentiment was conftantly recebed. How can we live without government, and thall we give ourfelves up to a mob illature appeared magnanimous the day before, ATTE COVERNMENT, THE PROPER'S GOVERN-MENT, now shone with unequalled folendour and

NEW-HAMPSHIRE GENERAL ORDERS,

Given at Durham, the 27th day of September, 1785, and in the eleventh year of American

Independence.
OL Benjamin Stone, of the 20th regiment;
major James Cochran of the 11th regiment; ptain James Cochran, of the 11th regiment; utenant Afa Robinson, of the same regiment; ptain John M'Keen and lieutenant Thomas M' Clary, both of the eighth regiment; and captain Eli Dow, lieutenant Clough, and enfign Thomas En Dow, licutenant Clough, and enfign Thomas Cotton, of the feventh regiment will confider themselves in arrest, for filtring up and exciting the diazens of this state to levy war against the fame, and to overtum the confliction and government thereof, and for aiding, abetting and fulfilling a number of infurgents, in a most during and inductions manner, to insult the legislative asshority of the state, and with an armed force, or forement the house where the two branches of to furround the house where the two branches of the legislature were assembled, and to imprison their, and menace them with death if they refued to comply with fuch terms as the infurgents thought proper to offer.

The above named officers are to delift from a

ny further command in their respective corps, un-til discharged by a court-martial.

A general court-marrial, whereof major general Cilly is prefident, will fit at Exeter on Thurfday the twenty-first day of November next, for fe officers, and fuch others as may

runder arreft at that time.

The following officers are appointed members and are requested to attend the trial, at ten of the

clack in the forenoon :

Col. Amos Cogfwell, Col. Mofes Leavet, Col. Michael M. Lines Hill, Col. John Calef, Col. Michael M. Clary, Liteut. Col. James Hacket, Lieut Col. E. Giddinge, Lieut. Col. Journal Carm, Lieut. Col. W. Brewiter, Lieut. Col. Joseph March, Major Jonathan Cals, Capt. George Hart, Capt. Tho-

may Shannon.

Col. Jonathan Rawfon is appointed Judge-ad-focate, and is requested to attend the court-mar-

J. SULLIVAN, Captain General.

NEW-LONDON, Oftober 6. Last Thursday came on before the Hon. Supe-or Court fitting here, the trial of Hannah Ocuifh, a mulatto girl, about 12 years of age, was indicted for the murder of Eunice Bolles, a child of Mr. James Bolles, of this town, as menoned in our paper of the 28th of July last then, after a fair and impartial examination of dences, and an ample and candid discussi on of facts by the council, for and against the prioner, which took up the day, the jury with-free, and by their verdict returned into court he morning following, found the criminal guil-

BOSTON, October 9.
The Committee of both branches of the legif-ure, railed to confider that part of his Excelmery's speech, and the papers accompanying the mery's speech, and the papers accompanying the mery's speech, and the papers accompanying the find ylate, arrived at Bofton, the Brig Marv, mery speech place in feveral counties in this flate, a find ylate, arrived at Bofton, the Brig Marv, find ylate, and the paper gives the following account of the specie which this veffel carried one, which we doubt not if adopted by the which we doubt not, if adopted by the and, which we doubt not, it applies by and leaflature, will give efficacy, permanency and dignity to the conflitution and laws of the com-

ion the proceedings of a number of perfore, in stopping the courts of justice in several counties in this Commonwealth—That they highly approve of the conduct of the Supreme Executive in ordering our the militia, &c. for the fup-port of conflitutional government. That those who obey the orders of the commander is chief, be allowed a compensation therefor, out of the public treasury, and those who shall hereaster as they ever have done, enquire for and redrefs any real grievances which the people may la-bour under—That the Treasurer be directed to make out a frarement of the traces a field differ 1782, the fams which have been paid thereon, the balancedue, and by whom, in order to be laid before the people—That an enquiry be made into the falpries and emoluments of the feweral officers of foverment, and if found expedient, that deductions be made therein—That Congrets be requested to postpone the time for the payment of shape are of the late requisition which is to be made in facilities.—That the current copper coin be regulated.—That a plan be devided for conting gold, silvet and copper, and for supplying the Treasury with specie.—That an infilitution be established as a substitute for the court of common pleas—That an at the passes make our a flatement of the taxes offelled Co. court of common pleas That an act be paffed making real and personal estate a tender in the payeth of debys—That a bounty be given to encourage the raifing of theep, and hemp.—The Committee alide reported the expediency of fuf-pending for a limited time the writ of habeas coupus—a revition of the militia law,—and the corpus - a reviton of the milita ray, - and the enacting a law military. - The greater part of the above report has been adopted by both branches almost unanimously - the remainder is now under confideration.

The Court of Schions and Court of Common

Pleas for the Counties of Barnstable and Nantucket, went through their bufiness laft week with-out the least moleftation.

. WORCESTER, October 12. We hear from Lancaster, that at a meeting of that town on the ad inst. their delegate to convention laid before the town for its confideration the petition agreed on by that body, which was then examined article by article. On reading then examined article by article. On reasing the 2d article, the delegate was alked what Convention intended by 'a portable representation of property,' and receiving no very fatisfactory answer, they passed the article with an exception that no paper money be made. On the 4th arti-cle the delegate was called to inform what officer of government was there alluded to ; the de-legate informed it was the Attorney General the town were of opinion that the office of At-torney-General should be expressly named, which would more probably cause an explanation of a matter not accurately understood, and perhaps heal a fore in the political body that otherwise might remain sestering for a long time. The last magn-remain lettering for a long time. The laft clause in the 8th article, which Jays, "the grant of the supplementary fund we conceive inconfilt-ent with republican principles and very grierous to this people," the town would not adopt. The 11th article, respecting registering deeds in the feveral townsin the country, was dilapproved by a great majority. The 13th and laft article, viz. the feheme for revising and amending the confitution is it was termed, was unanisouply rejected. The thum having thus arowed the confitution, were inclined to inftruct their Reprefentative rather than perition the General Court through the infrumentality of Convention; and accordingly directed their Clerk to forward the doings of the town to Capt. Carter, their Repre-

duning of the town to the state of the infertative, by the earlieft opportunity, as the infertations of his conflictents.

On Monday proming laft, this sown was wifeted on monday profitting an, may was was about by feveral men from Uxbridge, who, it is faid, came with a view to level the gool and release the prisoners: their number we were told was about thirty; but they had not all arrived before they were overtaken by about fifty gentlemen from the same town, who having heard of their abfurd plan the evening before, immediately turned out to oppose them. It appears that the people who to oppose them; it appears that the people who had undernook his rath design, had previously-applied for assistance in several parts of the county, but it is supposed their measure did not not could meet with approbation; on finding such a respectable number of their townsmen ready to oppose them, and none to assist them, they immediately at off on their return to their mes, and were foon after followed by their op-

from Bolton, viz. 46,123 dollars, 1229 joes, 809 crowns, 2087 guineas, 110 half guineas, 85 pif-toles, 264 do. in filver, 1 moidore, 556 ounces of

ronder not, faying, Where can our cash be gone? - when in one thip, two hundred thouand pounds flerling was remitted for British gewgaws !

NORTHAMPTON, Oftoher 18. Dr. Ladd, of Charlefton, (S. C.) has larely given a most convincing proof of Christian philanbropy and benerolence, by notifying, in the public papers, the really poor of that city, who may at any time fland in need of medical affiftpublic ance, that he is ready to slift them with pre-feriptions, advice, and in particular cases, with medicines, gratis. Add to this, he has fet apart two hours every day for the purpose of adminis-tering to the wretched and needy those comforts which they could not, but for humanity like this, to readily obrain.

at reality obtain.

A Finished phia paper of Sept. 30, mentions,
That "On Monday left, a communication took
place of the different officers and reprefentatives
of the prefective lodges under the government of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, in order to confider the propriety of renouncing their sub-mission, in future, to the Masonic power and authority of Great-Britain, and declaring them-felves independent of any foreign jurifdiction shatever. And it was refolved, that the grand lodge is, and ought to be perfectly independent free of any fuch foreign jurifdiction. This merfure is not without its precedent

in the anuals of majoury, -Such has been the conduct of other lodges limitar-circumftanced with ourfelves, and feems to arife from the pro-vidential older and disposition of human events. For although majority disavows any manner of connection with politics or faction, and it is right it should be so, yet considering a separation right is flould be fo, yet confidering a feparation has taken place hetween Grean Brissia and America, it would be as improper and abfurd that we should again yield an obedience, to her wild, extravigant claims of power, as that the lodges of this independent country. Should be fubrodinate to foreign jurisdictions in any part of the world. Notwithstanding our masonic dependence on Great-Britain is now no more, yet those fine span cords of love and sympathy, by which the fine from the state of the state of the state of the state of the world. We will see induce us to cultivate the most fociable will ever induce us to cultivate the most fociable. will ever induce us to cultivate the most fociable and friendly intercourse. The means of this cultivation and improvement will probably be the frequent fubject of our best and most ferious disquisitions. We shall endeavour to hold forth every engaging allurement that the members of the British grand lodge may approach and apply their elegant and wonder working figures to finills the heauties of fo well ordered a name in this new empire, and make this favourite land, what we really with, the diftinguished refidence, the

A Dublin paper of July 30 has the following paragraph:—Last Saturday a duel was fought at the Dunghills by two gentlemen Tinkers : when the ftrictest punctillies of honour and bravery were literally observed. Their pistols were loaded with potaroes; their feconds were a cober and a bellows maker, who performed the tender offices of friendship in the politest manner. The piffols not answering the withes of the combatants, they proceeded to the more effectual method of ng, at which they belaboured the fides of each other to well, that after a hearty drubbing on both fides, they retired with mutual fatisfac-

Congress, upon a confideration that Major-General John Sullivan was exposed to great and extraordinary expenses in the service, Resolved, on the 31st of August, that the flate of New-Hampfhire be recommended to pay him 4,300 dollars, and charge the fame to the United States.

Breck, Shephard, and Clarke,

HEREBY inform their Customers and eithers, that they have just received a fresh supply of G O O D S,

And now have on hand a general Affortment, which they purpose to fell on the most reasonable terms for ready pay in Cash, Grain, Pork, Porath, Salts, Flax-Seed, &c. &c. Northampton, October 16, 1786.

FOR SALE, At the Printing-Office in Northamptor The First, Second, and Third Part of Webster's Institute.

Watt's Pfalms - Primers -- Blanks of most kinds, and a few copies of Col. Humphreys' Poem. Cash or any of the above Books, given for Rage and old Fish Net.