

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, February 23, 1787.

WHEREAS the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in several of the counties within this Commonwealth, were prevented from sitting at the terms established by law, for granting licences to innkeepers and retailers of spirituous liquors, for the present year:

Therefore, That in each county within this Commonwealth, where licences have not been granted to innkeepers and retailers of spirituous liquors for the present year, the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, at the next Sessions next to be holden in the said counties, after the passing this resolve, be, and they are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to grant licences to innkeepers and retailers of spirituous liquors, as they might by law have done at the licence term aforesaid, so as the following resolve be strictly adhered to.

And it is further Resolved, That no person shall be licensed by virtue of the foregoing resolve, at any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden as aforesaid, until he shall produce satisfactory evidence to the said Court, that he has been, and is firmly attached to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall take and subscribe the following oath:

I A. B. do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that I will to the utmost of my power, defend the Constitution and Government thereof, against traitorous conspiracies, and all hostile and violent attempts whatsoever.

And no licensed person shall have his licence renewed, unless he shall also produce a certificate from the Collector of Excise of the same county, that he has paid his Excise up to the first day of November last.

And be it further Resolved, That all recognizances that were returnable into any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which has been prevented from sitting as aforesaid, shall have day and be proceeded upon at the next Session of such Court, that shall be held after the passing of this resolve, in the same manner, as they might have been proceeded upon at the term established by law, for that purpose, had the said Court not been then prevented from sitting as aforesaid.

And it is further Resolved, That the Collectors of Excise and Impoit, in the several counties in this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are directed without delay, to collect all the duties and excise that remain due to them respectively, and to prosecute according to law, all persons whatsoever that fall without licence, and all those persons, that do not obtain a renewal of their licence, and who neglect to settle with the Collector.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, February 23, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From the CUMBERLAND GAZETTE.

To the Hon. WILLIAM GORHAM, President.

of the Convention held at Portland January 30, 1787.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of township No. 6 and the committees of townships No. 4 and No. 5, East of Union-River, I was appointed their representative to attend the Convention that was held at Portland in January last, to consider the utility and expediency of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln being erected into a separate state; but from the great distance and difficulty of travelling, I did not arrive until the adjournment had taken place.

I wish notwithstanding to inform you, that the inhabitants of these plantations do not conceive that the grievance set forth in the circular letter of the Convention held here in September last, can be considered otherwise than as common inconveniences, arising from the very nature of government, and operating in a greater or less degree in every state throughout the Union; that from the local situation of those infant plantations a redress (in any degree) of such grievances, real or imaginary, will but little effect them; That by a steady adherence in support of the present government, there is every reason to think that the collective wisdom of the Commonwealth will, in due time, by a proper representation, grant us every relief that our situation demands, consistent with the good of the whole. That although a separation may be necessary as a future period, our safety, protection, and the difficulty in which government is involved at present, ren-

der, in our opinion, such a measure, at this time, premature and inexpedient.

Although the members of the late respectable Convention determined differently from the general sense of the inhabitants of the plantations aforesaid, yet I think proper, as I consider myself authorized and directed, to acquaint you, and wish it may be made known to the public, that they are entirely against being set off as a separate state, lest worse evils befall them.

I am, &c.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Portland, February 7, 1787.

of the CONFESSIO of AARON JEWEL, of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, who served as a Captain under Shays.

I Aaron Jewel, of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, do earnestly pray the good people of the community at large, to attend to this my voluntary acknowledgment, and humble retraction.

I am a man, who has acquired a comfortable living by the mere dint of industry, but have always laboured under the great disadvantage of a state of ignorance, and want of education. My time has chiefly been employed in private domestic affairs, until the late seditious tumults arose in this state and country, in which I was so foolish and precipitant as to take an active part, to my great grief and shame, against the Commonwealth, by which I am deeply sensible that I have given great offence against God and my country, of whom I now implore forgiveness, as far as may be thought consistent with the justice of God, the dignity of law, and the safety of my country.

I now resign myself to the mercy of God and of an injured community. If it be deemed necessary that my life be taken from the face of the world, I will not plead against the execution. But if my life should be spared, for which I earnestly pray, I now declare, it shall be my greatest attention to make some reparation to the good injury with which I am chargeable; and do therefore now give solemn assurance to the public, that it shall be my unremitting study to serve and promote the peace, happiness and honour of this Commonwealth.

I also beg the forgiveness of all whom I have injured; especially those, who by my influence or example, have been seduced into the same snare with myself. I also pray that my past character may be attended to and allowed to plead for me, before sentence is passed against me.

AARON JEWEL.

March 1, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1787.

A letter from a gentleman at Wyoming to his friend in this city, says, "The face of public affairs here is lately much altered; there is now the greatest prospect of this country's unanimity in law and government with the other citizens of this state. The alacrity, prudence, and good conduct of Mr. Pickering have had a considerable share in bringing this about, and he deserves the thanks of every friend of government."

A report is circulating in town, that a party from the settlement of Kentucky has taken possession of Fort St. Vincent's, within the Congressional territory, and seized on a Spanish vessel having on board a considerable sum of money, in the shipping of which, the said Spaniards will not permit their vessels to go down that River, that they will not suffer those of the Spaniards to come up.

WOODBRIDGE, (N. Jersey) January 29.

On Tuesday last passed through this neighbourhood, four persons, including one woman, formerly of Cape May, but lately from the interior parts of Nova Scotia by land. They were mounted on 3 small horses, without saddles, and say they left that province in November last (the navigation being then shut up) with a view of returning to the above-mentioned county, which they left in the month of August last, for the purpose of settling on the banks of the Loyola. More dismal objects I do not remember to have seen in a long time; the fatigue of a journey of 700 miles, at this rigorous season of the year, having almost worn them down to skeletons. They mention a severe frost having happened in Nova Scotia the beginning of last August, which entirely destroyed the Indian corn, potatoes, and other ground provisions. The Refugees have petitioned the Government for another year's supplies, which it was expected would be granted. When these supplies cease (and it is certain there will be the last) it is their opinion the province will be totally abandoned by all such of the poorer sort who do not see convenient to the fisheries, thousands of that class being at present settled upon a soil wretchedly thin and cold, producing nothing but moss, and absolutely unfit for tillage. Vast numbers of such as have spirit enough not to become citizens of the

United States, have already removed into Canada.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

There is a clause in the new compact between the King of Prussia and the States of America, which does honour to humanity. It is expressed in the following words, "The frontiers shall be free between them, which may hereafter produce letters, farmers, artisans, and fishermen, who are not found in arms; and those who live in unfenced towns, and villages in unfenced places, shall be free to continue their respective professions, and remain unmolested in their persons and property." "But if, as it may sometimes happen, encroaching on the barbarous trade of war, any bad disposition should be burnt, or otherwise destroyed by the enemy, or their fields ravaged, or they should be obliged from necessity to give up any part of their property, the full value of it shall be repaid them, upon a claim being made on the State whose troops or fleets were reduced to adopt such inimical measures."

February 21.

On Saturday last arrived his Britannic Majesty's Packet, Speedy, Cap. Stamper, in 41 days from Falmouth. In the Packet came passengers, Samuel Mitchell, Esq. bringing dispatches of importance from the American Ministers, Representative Adams and Jefferson, to Mr. Knox, Secretary of State for foreign affairs; Mr. Knox, President of the War Department; the Honourable the Commissioners of the Treasury, &c.

MIDDLETOWN, February 16.

A child of Mr. David Sewel of Merriden, died three years and five months old, was troubled with worms, the mother gave it something to fetch them away, and in about 12 days came away 40, and then the child was taken with a pain, which brought on a fever, a physician was sent for, and by the means that was given in the compass of seven days, 230 worms were cast from the child, at least six inches long upon an average, which, together with the 40 that came before, made 270, reckoning the whole at 6 inches each, would make it equal to one 1680 inches long, or 135 feet, which would be at least 34 times the length of the child.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 16.

There are now living in this town a lady and gentleman, who have not been married more than twenty years, and yet have eighteen sons; ten of whom are at sea, and eight at home with their parents.

Feb. 21. Died at Wakefield, the 51. inst. Mr. Robert Macklin, baker, formerly of this town, aged 115 years, after seven or eight days illness—his eyesight and faculties continued good 'till a short time before his death.—Mr. Macklin at the age of 80, frequently walked 10 miles on foot, in one day, did his business, and returned in another, seemingly little fatigued.

BOSTON TOWN, February 27.

Arrived at Swansey, a few days since, the ship Union, Morrill Baker, Master, in 14 days from Cape Horn.—This ship was fitted out by the enthusiasts for the freedom of Shakers, for a voyage to the New-Jerusalem; but the captain knowing that there was a prospect of making a better voyage in another part, persuaded the company to consent that he should make a deviation, and first try a voyage to the West-Indies, and back, which has been performed with tolerable success. On Wednesday was brought to town, and committed to jail, one Artemas Dryden, of Holden, late a Captain under Shays; who on the 15th inst. surrendered himself a prisoner to the Sheriff of the county of Worcester.

FEBRUARY 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in this town to a gentleman in this town.

"We are all in expectation concerning the movements of Massachusetts, and every other consideration yields to a vigilant attention to this subject—the vigorous measures authorized by the general court are truly honourable to the energy, and resources of our Commonwealth. However, *est modus in rebus*, I hope we shall meet the time which separates power from passion, and wife and political measures, from weak and vindictive ones.

This disfranchisement, is a doubtful business. It effects a large body of men, and it restricts them in a highly sensible and vulnerable part—education, custom, and favourite opinions, are in opposition to this law. Some of the Castles, Henry Wyth of Exeter, and Elizabeth of England, all great and wise princes, adopted a different conduct in a similar case.—However, those who judged authoritatively on the subject, were more capable than I can possibly be.—But I have the

idea, that a government, such as that of Massachusetts, must be supported, and can alone be continued, by the affections of the citizens; fear or force is in opposition to the fundamental principles of our government; I mean that force, which is kept up in the form of a perpetual military establishment & such a force there must be, if people are not attached to the government; exemplary punishment in a few conspicuous instances, corrects a present intemperance of the people, and sets a healthy and generous affection to disordered citizens, but universal severity, or numerous punishments, excite pity, and create instead of allaying animosity.

One great cause of the discontents of the last counties is, their total want of regular intelligence. This gives deluged men an opportunity of fore- going the greatest falsehoods, and propagating them without fear of detection, being by no public newspapers to stare them in the face, and contradict what they affirm; no, no; these faithful heralds are forbid; taking the film from off the eyes of the people; they would rather see men at treat, than view them in their proper light. If it is said, that there are several respectable towns in this state, where a newspaper rarely makes its appearance from January to December, and it is equally true that these towns are the most barbarous; for from their lack of authentic information they are obliged to depend upon hearsay.—"Why, says a neighbour, told me that he was in the great square a long while before Jew Englin's death, who a few days before saw Jew Englin Pinkham, who told him he was at the landing and saw Cornet Bunker and Ross, Thompson, who had been down to Bank, and said the Courts were doing nothing at all but spending the public money, &c." And upon reports less supported, and more inconsistent, the minds of the people are ever kept in a broil.—O what pity is it to see this state in this manner!

Feb. 27. The General Assembly of New-York, on the 6th inst. Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to draft and bring in a bill for granting the impoit of duties to the United States, agreeably to their requisition of the 18th of April, 1783; whereupon Messrs. Malcolm, Gordon and Harper were appointed.

"The necessity of economy is so obvious, and the welfare of the community is essentially depends on the immediate adoption of a system of frugality, that we presume every exertion to produce it will be noticed by the public with pleasure." We are happy, therefore, in informing our readers, that the present inferior class of Harvard-College, have nobly withstood the natural impulse of an ambitious mind to seek applause by unsolicited public views: the production of genius and study; and unanimously agreed upon a private Commencement, to prevent expensive pageantry and parade, so incompatible with republican manners and republican spirit. The reasons which induced the resolution do honour to the young gentlemen; and whilst our bosoms grieve for the plaudits which such a patriotic exertion deserves of every good citizen, we are pleased to see the most sanguine hopes, that the worthy gentlemen concerned in the government of the University will cherish the virtuous design.

The General Court have agreed upon a Bill, for the Supreme Judicial Court to hold a session in the county of Berkshire on the 3d Tuesday of March next; in the county of Hampshire, on the 5th Tuesday of April next; at Westchester, on the Tuesday next preceeding the last Tuesday in April; and at Middlebury, on the 6th Tuesday in May; and the arrangement of their sessions, in the other counties, is made conformable.

NORTAMPTON, March 7.

Copy of a letter from COL. ASHLEY to the Hon. Major-General LINCOLN.

Sheffield, 17th February, 1787.

DEAR GENERAL,

I Received information this day, about eleven o'clock A. M. that a large body of the Rebels had been plundering the town of Stockbridge, and were directing their course this way; the militia of this town were immediately collected, and as many as could be provided with arms, embodied under Lieut. Goodrich.—The band of Capt. Ingersoll, under the command of Capt. Ingersoll, joined us about one o'clock, when our number was about eighty; with this number I conceived it not imprudent to engage the enemy (with regard to whose numbers we had various accounts) and accordingly ordered the troops to move towards Great-Barrington, where they then were.—On our way we were informed that the Rebels had moved westerly towards the state of New-York; by way of Younglove's tavern.—I consequently ordered the troops under my command, to file off by Jasper Saxton's towards Egremont, in order to get in their front, knowing that the militia from the northward were in the rear. Upon receiving information, that they were bending their course towards Sheffield, we immediately

marched back, and met them in Sheffield near Saxton's.—The Rebels began the attack by scattering fire from a considerable distance.—The troops under my command were immediately towards them, and a warm fire commenced, which continued about six minutes, and in different directions. The woods and morasses bordering upon the field of action, rendered our pursuing them with success impracticable.—Capt. Hamlin, who commanded the Rebels, is dangerously if not mortally wounded.—two of the enemy were killed, whom we have found, probably more are in the woods whom we have taken prisoner and twenty-five of them we have discovered to be wounded.—The loss on our side was two killed, one of them a prisoner with the rebels and probably killed by our fire, and one wounded, a worthy young gentleman, a son of Mr. Burghard of Great-Barrington.—The spirit and bravely of the troops, many of whom discharged six rounds during the action, deserves commendation.—The northern militia arrived soon after the action and facilitated the capture of the prisoners.

JOHN ASHLEY, jun.

I have the pleasure to solicit you on this fortunate issue of alarming an incursion of the rebels, and am, dear Sir, with great esteem, Your most obedient humble servant.

JOHN ASHLEY, jun.

P. S. The prisoners are taken up by the militia under command of Gen. Patterson, who arrived soon after the action.

Major Tyler further informs, that 62 of Hamlin's men, among whom was a number who had taken the oath of allegiance, were on Wednesday escorted by a party of light-horse to the prison in Pittsfield: That an hour previous to the time of action, the rebels had paroled a part of their prisoners, upon condition of their proceeding to Egremont under a small guard of four men; and that it was currently reported that those gentlemen were relieved a few hours after the action by a party of horse.

Major Tyler has likewise favoured us with a partial list of the principle gentlemen who were captured by the rebels, viz. John Woodbridge, Esq. Deacon Nally, Henry W. Dwight, Edward Edwards, Silas Peopon, Daniel Peopon, Silas Whitney, Henry Hopkins, Solomon Gleason, jun. fallen to his lot in the action, Elisha Williams, Jonathan Woodbridge, George Kirkland, Dr. Ephraim Sergeant, Maj. Moses Ashley, Capt. Josiah Jones, Josiah Jones, jun. — Smith, — Jeram.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pittsfield, dated Feb. 27, 1787.

"Last night about twelve o'clock, a party of the insurgents, to the number of about 60, entered the town of Stockbridge (a number of the inhabitants being absent) and broke open shops and plundered several houses, and Messrs. Peopon's and Brown's store, and took from thence what money they could find, and sundry other articles: they likewise took several prisoners, and a number of horses—and about sunrise marched for Great-Barrington, where they were reinforced, when it is said, their numbers amounted to near 300."

Yesterday the Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Hampshire, opened in this town and proceeded to business, without the usual interruption.

A kind caution to the rebels to discharge their guns before they focus them in the hay-mow.

We hear from Conway, that about a fortnight since, a son of Mr. Tolcan of that town, when he returned from Shays's flying army, thrust his loaded gun into his father's hay-mow (for his better security) by which means it is supposed he cooked the oath of allegiance, and delivered subscribed the oath of allegiance, and delivered an old mallet in token of government. Mr. Tolcan being so settled, he directed a young brother to go to the barn and pull his mallet from his secure situation, in doing of it, the piece was discharged into the haystack set on fire, by which means the barn, with all its contents, was in a few minutes reduced to ashes, giving the owner but just time to remove his cattle from the stable.

Col. Newel, with about 300 of the four months men from the county of Worcester, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, on his way to Berkshire.

On Friday last, William Huntly, of Westfield, a soldier in the four months force, was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket.

DIED, last Wednesday, Mr. Eleazar Dart, in the 70th year of his age.

Greenow, March 6, 1787.

Yesterday the Grammar-School in this town, which has been for the winter past under the tuition of Mr. Preferrd Smith, assembled at the meeting-house.—After a well adapted song

Blanks Write, after the new form, may be had at this office.

of praise, performed by a choir of singers, an examination of the rules of Reading, Grammar and Geography, commenced, which was succeeded by a number of dialogues, &c.—A large and respectable audience attended the exercises, and great order was conspicuous through the whole.

Copy of an intercepted Letter from Edward Kirby, Rufus Tyler, and Jonas Babcock directed to Mr. Samuel Booth, Middlefield.

Portland, Feb. 13, 1787.

To Samuel Booth, Samuel Clark and Nathan Munn,

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of orders this evening received from Col. Parsons, you are desired to march all the next mornig power to New-Lebanon, without loss of time,—we intend to march to-morrow night.— You are desired to be here at Mr. John Warkins's by the first an hour high to-morrow afternoon, with arms, ammunition and four days provision.

Edward Kirby, Capt. Rufus Tyler, Lieut. Jonas Babcock, Lieut.

N. B. With snow-shoes as many as you can get.

The above may be depended on as an authentic copy from the original.—One of the insurgents, upon hearing the contents of the above letter, being then under bonds for trial, declared that government would be glad to grant him a pardon before next April.

Mr. Printer,

By inserting the following current prices of public Certificates, &c. you may oblige many of your customers, and prevent such impositions as have heretofore been practised.

Orders on No. 2 tax 8s. on the pound.

Do. No. 3 do. 7s. 6d.

Do. No. 4 do. 5s. 6d.

Do. No. 5 do. 4s. 6d.

Final Settlements, or Pierces Certificates, 2/3.

Certificates for interest on do. 4s.

Continental new emission Money, 5s. 9d. in the pound.

The above orders &c. may be had at the Land Office, opposite the north door of the court-house, in Boston.—It is desired the good people will take advantage of the present low price of certificates and immediately discharge their taxes.

JAMES SHEPHARD,

IS authorized to receive the several articles herein after enumerated, at the prices therein annexed, for all arrears of taxes assessed previous to the year 1784, viz. Good merchantable beef at 18s. per hundred.—Pork at three pence half-penny per pound.—Wheat 5s. 6d. Corn 3s. Oats 1s. 6d. Peas 5s. Beans 5s. per bushel—well dressed Flax 8d. per pound.—Wheat Flour 16s. per hundred—good bar Iron 24s per hundred—good Tobacco, packed in casks according to law, 25s. per hundred.—Butter 7d. per pound.—Pot-Ash 28s. 10s. per ton.—Pearl-Ash 39l. 10s. per ton—and on all Nails the same price shall be allowed as at the stores in the town of Boston.—The people in this field, that James Shephard is now ready to receive any of the said articles, that may be brought agreeably to the above statement, at his fire opposite the meeting-house in Northampton.

March 7, 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Benjamin Clark, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to file estate, from the seventeenth day of January last, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of the deceased, in Colrain, on the first Wednesday of April and June, and the second Wednesday of July next, from nine to five o'clock on each of said days.

JAMES STEWART,
JOSEPH BARBOCK,
PERRG BARBOCK.

Colrain, Feb. 27, 1787.

WANTED, a smart active BOY, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Taylor's business.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 1787.

TWO RIGHTS OF LAND,

In the Township of Victory, and State of Vermont.—Said Land lies within 100 miles of an Eastern market, and will be sold very cheap.

Enquire of the Printer.