

well as other judicial matters, will be wise and upright.

He pleads, Sir, to lay this letter before the Legislature of your State without delay. We flatter ourselves they will concur with us in the opinion that candour and justice are as necessary to true policy as they are to sound morality, and that the most honorable way of delivering ourselves from the embarrassment of mistakes, is faithfully to correct and amend them. It certainly is time that all doubts respecting the public faith be removed, and that all questions and differences between us and Great-Britain, be amicably and finally settled. The States are informed of the reasons why his Britannic Majesty still continues to occupy the frontier posts which by the treaty he agreed to evacuate: and we have the strongest assurances that an exact compliance with the treaty on our part, shall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great-Britain.

It is important that the several Legislatures should as soon as possible, take these matters into consideration: and we request the favour of you to transmit to us an authentic copy of such acts, and proceedings of the Legislature of your State as may take place on the subject and in pursuance of this letter.

By order of Congress,
(Signed) ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, President.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, May 2, 1787.
RESOLVED, That the several collectors of the duties and taxes, and the several officers from whom any sum of money are due to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, or any of those taxes, be, and hereby are authorized and directed to pay to any of the officers or soldiers belonging to either of the two regiments in the service of Government, stationed in the Counties of Worcester Hampshire and Berkshire, (who shall apply for the same) either in person, or by articles or receipts, a sum not exceeding the amount of one month's pay of each such officer or soldier, taking an order on the Treasurer for the amount of the same. Provided such order is accompanied with a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment to which such officer or soldier belongs, that he has done duty in such regiment for the term of one month for which he has received no pay.

And the Treasurer is authorized and directed to receive of any of the collectors or their assigns, any such order accompanied with a certificate as aforesaid, equal in specie in discharge of such taxes, provided they are exhibited on or before the twentieth day of June next.

And it is further Resolved, That there be paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, from the first January ensuing, for the purpose of defraying the expense of suppressing the late rebellion, one half monthly pay to each commissioned officer in the aforesaid regiments.

Approved, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
In the House of Representatives, May 2, 1787.
Read and concurred.

Approved, ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.
A true Copy. JAMES BOWDOIN, Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.
By the last accounts from Egypt we learn, that the troops of the Captain Pacha had beat those of the Rebel Bays, who lost 1700 men, and were obliged to retire to Upper Egypt.

A tall of snow has dissipated our alarms relative to the plague, which we feared would make great ravages.

LONDON, March 20.
Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, to a gentleman in Edinburgh, Feb. 4.

"The American States are now in a situation to lose sight of their darling liberty, the commotions among them being very serious. Ten days ago, a General Lincoln, commanding the veteran army (as they call them) proceeded from Bolton to attack a General Shays, commanding the insurgents, but the latter being advantageously posted with several thousand men, the great Lincoln found it necessary to wait for a reinforcement. There appeared, however, no doubt, that next day would produce an action, and a second Lexington battle. Shays served formerly in the rebel army, is allowed to be a daring, resolute, enterprising fellow; the destruction of Bolton must follow should he and his army conquer. The people in general groan under their taxes, and seem ripe for a revolution. What will be the consequence, a few days will determine."

TRADE WITH AMERICA

March 15. In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. W. Grenville rose and in a speech of some length, stated the ground upon which it was deemed expedient to apply to Parliament for an act to authorize the continuance of the trade with the United States of America, subject to the discretion of the Privy Council, for another year. After a cursory review of the state of

commerce between Great-Britain and the British West India Islands, with the American continent — And British West India Islands and America, in 1783 and 86, he stated, why it had been judged more proper to apply for an act of another year's continuance, veiling the power in his Majesty in Council, than for a permanent bill, declaring that, at present, it was so difficult to decide whether the United States of America were under our government, whether they consisted of many independent governments, or whether they were under no government at all, that it was deemed more expedient to wait until their government should be settled and established in form, than to offer any terms of commercial treaty at present. After much pious platitudes, and necessary assurances concluded with moving, that the Chairman be directed to move, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for further continuing, and more effectually enforcing the provisions of the Acts of the 23d and 24th years of his present Majesty." The question was put and agreed to.

PARIS, (France) February, 18.
The question for granting a civil existence to the Protestants, and perhaps re-erecting the edict of Nantes, and the suppression of monasteries and convents, will not be discussed in the Grand Assembly, nor in the committees. The King can do it by his own Royal authority, without the aid of the States, and some deep politicians pretend that this grand coup de main will be after the Assembly, and thus the peace will end with an edict which will astonish all Europe. It is certain that if such a thing was proposed in the august Assembly, where there are so many Archbishops and Bishops, the very word Protestant would make them bounce, and become truly tempestuous.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, May 10. Wednesday the 2d of May, the two Houses of Assembly, convened in this town, agreeably to the constitution, for the election of officers for the year ensuing. — From the return of proxies for general officers, it appeared, that a great change was effected in the Upper House and the Delegates elected or appointed. Those who had in any instance opposed or dissented from the proceedings of the late administration, were superseded by the avowed partisans of their favorite system. In the Lower House, the division was nearly as the last year.

The Assembly being thus organized, adjourned to Thursday, to give opportunity to arrange the business of the session. This arrangement was made in a convention held on Wednesday evening, consisting of such members of Assembly and private characters, as to use the expression of an honourable member, "were at good friends to the cause as ever broke bread." and it was soon announced to the public, that only such of the former officers would be re-elected as were well affected to the present administration. — In pursuance of this plan, new candidates, unacquainted with the routines of their proposed offices, whose only crime was a reputable and faithful officer, whose only crime was their not deeming it justice to pay a real debt with nominal value. The decision of the Legislature, upon these oppositions, fully evinced the influence of conventions, and the baneful consequences attendant upon party divisions in a republican government.

The arrangement of militia officers not being made, it was referred to the next session.

A great division took place in the convention, in the nomination of the Supreme Judiciary — the judgment given by the late Court, relating to the operation of a penal law, gave great offence to the leading characters; and as they declined making concessions to the Convention, a new Court was warmly contended for; but disagreeing in sentiment on this arrangement, they obtained a vote of both houses of Assembly, on Friday, for postponing the appointment till the next session; but on Saturday morning, the election of the Court was resumed, it having been previously agreed in Convention to continue the Chief Judge and appoint four new Judges) and they were accordingly elected. After the election of officers, the attention of the Lower House was called to the report of the committee on public letters, and the motion made at the last session, for the appointment of Delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, was re-allowed, and urged with such force of reason and eloquence, as obtained a majority in the Lower House of two; but it was rejected in the Upper House by a majority of four, and no appointment took place. The committee also reported for consideration, the Circular Letter of Congress, recommending a general act to be passed by each State for repealing all acts that may be repugnant to the treaty of peace with his Britannic Majesty. A general and desultory conversation took place on this question, without entering on any particular violation of the treaty alluded to: — the leading members, however, manifested their disapprobation of the measure, by alleged,

that they knew of no act existing in this State repugnant to the treaty. By this, it seems, they did not acknowledge the force of the objection made by Congress. "That the judges in general were men of character and learning, and as well as know the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, and there was no reason to doubt that their conduct and judgment would be as well as other judicial matters, would be as well as upright." It was agreed to refer the further discussion of this subject to the next session.

A request from the delegates, for a supply of money, engrossed much of the time of the house. — the committee who had a grant of 100000 per, after the last session, to realize for the delegates, informed the house, that they had exchanged it for 6 for 1. — It was observed, in justification of their conduct, that the person who exchanged this money was obliged the next day to exchange it to his loss at 7 for 1. This report elicited some leading members, as it was virtually a confession of knowledge, a depreciation, which is incompatible with the money being a tender at par. A delegate. It was the duty of the house not to continue the delegates in Congress during the sitting of the Convention; as it was not probable there would be a Congress, and of this the delegates were to be immediately informed. An act passed, granting to the Governor, as a perquisite, the office of intendant of trade within this state, and placing it under his sole direction. Some leading members, who were in the house, after waiting the session, had a hearing of his petition, wherein he related to the house, that confiding in the engagements of government to pay him five dollars per month as a reward, he had married and had now a wife and two young children to support; that his wages being now paid him in paper, were very inadequate for providing a subsistence; that agreeably to their late directions, he had applied to the town council of Portsmouth, where he belonged, for necessaries, and they afforded him none, but referred him to a passage in the old law book, where provision was made for indigent sailors in the French war; that he with his wife and little ones, had subsisted for some time on potatoes, the fruit of his labour. But alas! this resource had failed them, and he had the remaining alternative, of the assistance of that Hon. Assembly, or the wretched state of beggary. This pitiable object was hobbling with his crutches on one leg, with tattered garments, and clenched jaw, a melancholy proof of the truth of his narrative; the feelings of the spectators were sensibly affected. A speaking paper money member arose and said, Mr. Speaker, if you have business of no greater importance, we can soon adjourn, as provision is made already, and nothing further can be done. By a great majority, they voted, that they should forth the speaker for justice, for gratitude, and for humanity; they conceived the application to be of the utmost moment; it was what he should perish in the street, or justly be paid his wages; that the provision referred to was oftenly made under the suggestion, that the invalids were a dissolute and drunken set of men, while the real reason was, that an additional grant would acknowledge the money had depreciated; this boasted provision is only a recommendation to the town councils to supply them with necessaries, and the amount should be allowed out of the first specie continental tax; the towns therefore are not nor cannot be obliged to supply them, and by the present instance, we are convinced they will not do it: they observed that we were unjust in charging the United States five dollars per month only paid to invalids, while in fact we paid them only five paper ones, equal to one eighth of a dollar. The house was called, and rejected the petition by a large majority.

The Assembly stands adjourned to the Second Monday in June next, then to meet in this town.

BALTIMORE, April 24.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this town, dated April 5, 1787.

"The effects of the convention, soon to be held at Philadelphia, create much conjecture and political speculation. The nature and extent of the different kinds of governments that have ever existed, or have ever been treated upon, is bare every day, explained, demonstrated, dissected, recombined, and placed in every possible light, by every body, and in every occasion in every prominent eye of our great luminaries strike out the cords in their necks from the centre of light into everlasting lengths. If in their delirious orbits thro' the new field of each other, and bring back the reign of old Chaos, it is to be hoped, that the face of gravity will in time restore them to their proper spheres of motion. America, at present, appears to me like a vessel of elder wood from the press. It has not yet sufficiently fermented to produce a close homogeneous palatable bulk, which time only can effect, if it not with some artificial assistance to interpose the preservative of Nature."

PETERSBURG, April 12.
The following melancholy accident happened about a month ago. A young woman, about fifteen years old, had been frequently visited by a young man in the neighbourhood of Prince Georges, last summer under the view of marrying her. She was so much pleased by his visits, and so much enamoured of him, as she informed that he had made frequent promises to her, that he would, after he followed her, and she became pregnant by him, be satisfied to marry her; the consequence was, that being abandoned by her friends, and not being able to brook the contempt and shame of having a bastard, fell into a deep melancholy, and with her pen-knife stabbed her throat to the heart. Is it possible that such an execrable wretch as this vile young man, can go unpunished, either in this world or that which is to come? This also may be a warning to young women to be on their guard against such deceits, and with Mr. Pope imbue this most precious truth, that "Virtue alone is happiness below."

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.
On Sunday morning last, a person passing over a vacant lot, on the upper end of Walnut street, observed on the grass some fresh dug earth; being on breach on the ground near, curiosity led him to examine the place, and found a sod had been taken up, and carefully replaced again, the sod being dug up, and obliging a few inches below the surface, found a small box, containing the corpse of an infant. On examination, they found marks of violence on the hinder part of the child's head. We have not learnt whether the perpetrators of this horrid deed are yet discovered.

NEW-YORK, May 3.
The number of arrivals from Europe, this week, has been very considerable. By the vessel we have European intelligence to the 15th of March, and most interesting purport of which (see bridge) see below.

Mr. Grenville has brought forward a motion in parliament, for the continuance of the old laws relative to the American trade; and a clause is now inserted for the defective. The republic of Venice has taken a large number of German troops into service, on contract. — A treaty of national unity has been concluded between the Grand Duke and the French court. — A paper-mandate has been issued at Rome, in the suppression of convents for females in the immediate vicinity of that city. General Elliot, after putting the rock of Gibraltar in complete readiness for service. — The king of Spain has had a heavy duty on the exportation of cochineal from that kingdom. — The States General have invited the return of the Prince of Orange to the Hague, by a grand deputation. — The 6th of March being the birth day of the Prince of Orange, the States of Holland and West-Friesland, issued a proclamation, forbidding the sale of any cockade, ribbon, or other insignia of the Orange party; all the usual salutations, &c. — His Catholic Majesty is much displeas'd, as gives us little hopes of his recovery; and the Prince of Asturias is still in all the executive councils. — Earl Cornwallis had arrived in India, and taken the chief command there.

The British packet Severne, Capt. Kidd, from Bengal, for England, was lost in the river, by which accident, nearly twenty persons perished, including the Captain, his principal officers, and several gentlemen and ladies, passengers. One hundred and fourteen others were saved. — And a large fleet of American ships from South-Carolina, with cotton, indigo, rice, and other valuable articles, were arrived at Marseilles.

MAY 10.
Capt. Smith, in the ship Anna, arrived at Philadelphia, in 26 days from Bristol, has brought European papers to the 31st of March, but they contain nothing of a very interesting nature, except that there has been a dreadful fire in Constantinople, which destroyed 200 houses. — That the Marattes and Tipoo Saib, are again near the walls, having laid a model at Pondicherry, and that the Dutch have succeeded to them the harbour of Trincomalee. — That France and Portugal have entered into a commercial treaty with confederated Old England. — That the idea of a commutation for Gibraltar, is once more brought forward in England. — That it is reported, another riot has taken place in Holland. — That his Majesty, by his royal proclamation, is still to regulate the commercial intercourse with the West-Indies and America, for one year longer. — That it is said, that a consular Catholic and Christian Majesty, relative to a mutual guarantee of trade and commerce in the West-Indies, and America. — See.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished person in France, to his friend in New-Haven, dated Paris, December 24, 1786.
The commotions which have taken place in America, as fit as they are yet known to me, are nothing threatening. They are a proof that the people have liberty enough, and I could wish them less than they have. If the hap-

pinets of the mass of the people can be secured as the expense of a little temper now and then, purchase. *Mala liberitatem periculosa quam quietam servituti.* Let common sense and common honesty have fair play, and they will soon see things to rights. — Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the state of Franklin, to his friend in Augusta, dated March 2, 1787.

"For once I must beg your attention a moment to give ear to politics. Our state affairs have come to such a serious crisis, that it claims your concern: The misandstanding that has for some time existed between us and North-Carolina, has at last terminated in an open dispute; and the steps which the latter have taken in their last session, served only to bring the people here unanimously to pursue measures of opposition, and to dread the consequence of a re-union. The people here condemn a certain Col. Tipton, for being the obligator of our unhappy disturbances; they have lately hung him in effigy, with a will in his mouth, a very extraordinary sight. Will indeed, it beacquired by his ignorance, his peevishness, his folly, and his ambition, to be divided among his friends, and a wooden sword to the most deserving of them. After being exposed in that manner, a negro burned the effigy, and was put to his clothes.

"North-Carolina has made Col. Shelbe a Brigadier-General; he accepted the commission, but observed, that, if they did conjecture he would quarrel with his neighbours for the sake of a commission, they would find themselves mistaken! A few days after he went to Sullivan, where our Court of Justice was then held, and got married to a young lady by one of the judges; and was invited a friend to the highest ranking. Col. Tipton lately attempted to hold an election for a Captain by the authority of North-Carolina; only three or four were found to adhere to that State, and Capt. Sever bid defiance to his authority, and declared, that he would kill him — the spot is he perished, which made him retire.

"The people feel themselves sensibly hurt by the line of conduct of North-Carolina, equally so by the extraordinary manner used at the separation act; as from the indignity with which their assembly loaded our men in office, for acting in concurrence with the sense of our good citizens, the people are sensible of the difference between sending twelve or fifteen thousand pounds in taxes this year to North-Carolina, never to return, and supporting their own Government with the small sum of 1200 pounds a year, and which will remain in circulation here.

The Legislature of this state will meet soon; and the common topic of conversation is to make a great feat of the State, and to open a land office in favour of this State, and the Honourable Congress.

"The grand Chief of the Chacaws, and several others from different nations are now waiting on our government; they have brought information that the Greeks are preparing to fall on you early this spring, and that they have received a great quantity of ammunition from the Spaniards."

PORTLAND, May 1.
Agreeably to a prophecy of last week, the town of Portland was this day to be sunk by an earthquake. Some gave credit to this prediction. The distant rumbling thunder in the morning confirmed them in their non-sensical opinion: and many were at that time weeping, wailing, and almost ready to gnash their teeth. In the afternoon, the thunder having ceased, and Fogel continued in its old place, found as a coach, some returned to make an enquiry for the author of the prediction, his authority, &c. It was said to be this old man; but he denied it — that old woman; but she knew nothing about it — the flunkers; but they had never heard of it. — Neither prophet nor prophetess were to be found. — Thus ended the day, the prediction, and the prophet. Would to God, that ignorance, folly, and superstition might end with them.

NORTHAMPTON, May 23.
The prisoners under sentence of death in this town, who were to have been executed to-morrow, have received a reprieve for four weeks. On Friday last the Hon. General LYONS passed through this town on his way to the county of Berkshire.

In the House of Commons in Ireland, on the 27th of February, leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a bill for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that kingdom and the United States of America. The following *Linee* were, a few days since, found in a *Coffin* placed in Dr. Pomeroy's church, a few rods back of his house, in Warwick, and inserted verbatim.

Now Have Come you my duty and in my howels you Shallly and if it is true what God he Says you be a pray to Daniel Shays (But before the Day of Pune you think your care in an air bubble

But Whether you Goto heaven or hell I-am Shur I cannot Say to Tell

A Philadelphia paper of the 2d inst. contains the following advertisement: — "May be seen at Mr. William Pinkney's, in Second Street, a M.A.L.E. CHILLD, from North-Carolina, of the most extraordinary face ever known of the same age. His face and limbs are much larger than any other of the middle size. Nothing in the human Body can exceed him in point of beauty in every respect — he is healthy, an amazing strong and active, and has frequently lifted men who weigh upwards from 120 to 150 pounds. He is now fix years old and weighs 145 pounds. He has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have seen him, and is thought to be the greatest phenomenon of the present age."

GUY, LORD DORCHESTER, Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of the Province Quebec, &c. &c.

L. S. T. Thomas Amies, Esq. Controller, & other officers of the customs of the Province of Quebec: It being presented to me that a commercial intercourse may be carried on between this Province and the neighbouring States, to the advantage of this Province and of Great-Britain, under certain restrictions, by land, and the inland navigation on the route and communication through lake Champlain: You are accordingly authorized and required until ordinances can be obtained, for the more fully regulating the said inland trade, with the neighbouring States; to permit the free importation by that route, of mals, yards, bowsprits, spars, oak or pine planks, boards, knees, thin timber, hoops, staves, thimble, clapboards, or any sort of lumber; pitch, tar, turpentine or tallow, or any kind of naval stores; hemp, flax and their seeds, wheat, rye, indian corn, peas, beans, potatoes, rice, oats, barley and all other species of grain; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all other species of live stock, and live provisions; and whatever else is the growth of the said States, and you are also authorized and required to permit the free exportation from this province into the said States, or either of them, of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of this province, or of any other of the dominions of Great-Britain, furs and peltry of every kind excepted; and you and the several officers concerned are at the same time severally charged and ordered to do all things to conform yourselves to the act of parliament, granting authority to his Majesty for issuing his royal orders in council, for regulating the trade between the dominions of Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to the orders and directions contained in his Majesty's orders in council, regulating all importations into this province by sea, and to cause the several laws made for preventing the bringing any foreign rum or spirits, or (except from Great-Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European countries, or of Asia, into this province or any other of the British provinces and colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, the eighteenth day of April, in the twenty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-seven.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

Zebina Montague,

INFORMS His Friends and Customers, that he has just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which are now ready for sale at his Store in Amherst, where they may be supplied with almost every article usually enquired after in a country store, as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the country. — West-India Goods of all sorts — Nails — Glass — Swedes Iron — German Steel, &c. &c. — May 7, 1787.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the latter part of April last, a brown Mare COLT, two years old, far in her forehead, not docked, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt, and inform the subscriber, shall be well rewarded, by PEREZ CLAP.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 13th inst. a bright sorrel Mare COLT, with a star in her forehead, paces and trots, two years old this spring, no artificial mark, is not docked. Whoever will take up said Colt and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by Wm. CLARK.

Northampton, May 22, 1787.
For Sale at this Office, Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States. By Baron STEUDEN.