fluence in procuring that so great a share of the second.

When from a want of health, I retired from the place of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth; I did not expect to be again called to the important trust, but since my fellow-citizens have, without any solicitations of mine, seen fit in the present day to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot absolve that partiality which they have so often manifested towards me by declining the office

The suffrages of a free people, would in common times render an apology for my appearing in this place, quite unnecessary, but in the present situation of public affairs, it becomes necessary for me to declare, that I am so far from accepting the office from a dependence upon my own ability, to restore the Government to its needed tranquility, that it is, Gentlemen, on your wisdom and prudence alone, I rely, for those measures which may lead us to public safety; from you the people will look for those laws and ordinances which will secure the blessings intended for them by the happy constitution of government they have established. Of me they have a right to expect that I shall exert the powers vested in me for their benefit and advantage, and it shall be my highest ambition not to disappoint them. To preserve, Gentlemen, sacredly and inviolate, our excellent Constitution of Government; to relieve as much as possible the burdens of the people, and to maintain a strict adherence to private and public justice, shall be the great objects of my administration, and in the pursuit of them, I doubt not of your assistance and support, as well as those of all good men.

Having declared, Gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requisitions of the Constitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the Legislature as follows:——

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE been informed by a very respectable Committee of both Houses, that you have been pleased to elect me to the office of Lieutenant-Governor for the year ensuing. I have a due sense of the honour you have conferred upon me in this appointment. I consider it as a mark of your esteem and confidence. It has been my constant aim, while I have had the honour of being in the public service, to consult and to the utmost of my abilities to promote the best interest of the people; and it has afforded me the highest satisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me with this appointment——I now declare my acceptance of it, and you may rest assured, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of this office with faithfulness and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and subscribe the declarations required by the Constitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

After which the Hon. President of the Senate, in conformity to the Constitution, administered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the oaths therein required, which, with the declarations, being subscribed by them, in presence of the Legislature, the Secretary by direction of the Hon. President of the Senate, declared His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, to be Governor, and his Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, for the year ensuing.

The Rev. Mr. PETER THACHER, is re-chosen Chaplain to both branches of the Hon. Legislature.

Saturday last the following Gentlemen were chosen, by the Honourable the Legislature, COUNSELLORS for advising the Governor in the Executive part of Government, viz.

Hon *William Phillips, Nathan Cushing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, Cotton Tufts, Joseph B Varnum, Elijah Dwight, Oliver Phelps* and *Samuel Curtis*, Esquires.

The whole votes returned for Lieutenant-Governor, were 21,844—of which number the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq. had 10,107—the Hon. *Benjamin Lincoln*, Esq. 6,757—the Hon. *William Heath*, Esq. 1,423—and the Hon. *Nathaniel Gorham*, Esq. 1,608—the remainder were scattering votes.

[*The following Piece, by particular request, is republished from the* Independent Chronicle *of the 7th instant.*]

CONSIDERATIONS *addressed to the Supreme Executive, and to the honourable the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOU take the helm of our Government, in a time of great public tumult and danger. The common safety depends upon the system of administration which you shall pursue. You are vested with the sword of the State, for the public good, for the vindication of our laws, and civil institutions, and for the defence of the constitution. Necessity requires that by wisdom and fortitude, you make the Government respected by your fellow-citizens and by neighbouring states. The clear discovery of an early attachment to justice, fidelity and obedience, and an utter detestation of every attempt to overthrow the foundations of public and private security, will render your authority respected, and procure you the affections and the assistance of every citizen, upon whom you can ever depend.

Those engaged in the public tumults have the insolence to expect from you, measures favourable to their sedition and treason, an universal indemnity for past misdemeanors, and a licence to future outrages, whenever they shall find them convenient. Hitherto they have attacked the authority of the State, with an unparalleled degree of impunity. From the former negligence of Government, they have been taught, that the worst of crimes are easily covered from punishment. Having been curbed of late, and in a measure subdued, by the firm and gentle arm of Government, they turn their expectations to you Gentlemen, for that exemption from condign punishment, to which they have for years been accustomed, and under the shadow of your wings, they have the effrontery to expect to be screened from that punishment, to which the laws of their country, and the urgent necessities of the times, have at length devoted them. Gracious Heaven! that traitors with all their treasonable practices yet abiding upon them, should presume to look to the civil authority, which is ordained principally for the punishment of such offences, for countenance and protection. And that they may obtain your countenance and connivance, they have the modesty to declare without reserve, that you dare not correct their violence, nor chastise their sedition and rebellion. If this be our condition, how blessed is our State, how respectable our laws, how safe are our persons, our liberties and our lives: Are men who have levied war against the State to be soothed and flattered with impunity and public favour, to induce them to lay down their arms, and become obedient to the laws which ought to bind every citizen of the Republic? I had rather haunt the wilds of savages, than to dwell under such a degrading usurpation and tyranny. Shall we fight and bleed for a legal establishment of our liberties, and then have our national compact and every branch of government, trampled under foot? Forbid it ye friends of freedom and humanity.

Gentlemen, let me seriously call your attention to another object. The virtuous subjects of the community look to you for protection, to guard their property, their liberties and their laws, from outrage and violence.—Under the banner of authority, they have bravely contended for a good and energetic government, for a regular administration of law, and an equal distribution of justice; they have contended for our excellent constitution, that model of wise government and palladium of our liberty; they have hitherto been directed and succeeded by Almighty God. Nothing remains, but for you, Gentlemen, to lead on the virtuous citizens in the paths of that loyalty and fidelity, which you and they owe to the Republic. If, Gentlemen, according to our confident expectations, you are firm to protect faithful subjects, and to repress and punish the lawless and disobedient, you will answer the sacred obligations of your oaths and perform the duties of your momentous trust; and government by law and liberty, in its full extent, will for many years be secured to this Commonwealth. Put it to your consciences, gentlemen, whether you are not bound to finish our present troubles by firm and decisive operations, thus encouraging good men in the moment of distress to step forth for the protection of the state, from outrages and conspiracies, and to cover the Commonwealth from meditated ruin.

The authors and promoters of the late tumults have some of them been taken, been indicted, tried and convicted, by their country, of treason, the foulest offence which can be committed against the majesty of the people: Some of them under the sentence of death, by the laws of the land, have been pardoned by an act of mercy; the smaller number are yet left under a righteous condemnation. Now is the crisis in which you are to determine whether the lives of your citizens, their laws and liberties, are to be insolently attacked and sacrificed by traitors; or whether the persons so hardy to undertake the vile and unnatural enterprize, shall fall beneath the power and justice of their country. Should pardon be indiscriminately granted to those offenders, what contempt would you bring upon all judicial proceedings? How will the necessary terrors and the awful dignity of our tribunals of justice be effectually destroyed? How will the judicial department in our government be in effect annihilated? Think of this, Gentlemen, I intreat of you. Where will you in future look for friends to protect a Commonwealth, sinking under invasion or treason? Indeed it will not be worth our saving, if we cannot be protected in it. How will such a system of remissness in government encourage men of dishonesty and ambition to sport with the privileges and lives of their fellow subjects? How will you justify the foulest offence which can be committed against the Commonwealth, and loudly proclaim a license to sedition, treason and rebellion? How will you endanger your own authority, and the future administration of government, and make that sentence of Heaven against a Prince of Israel, applicable to the authority of this State? *And he said unto him, thus saith the LORD, because thou hast let go out of thy hand, a man whom I appointed to utter destruction, therefore thy life shall go for his life, and thy people for his people.* Indemnity to traitors has been the nursery of rebellion in this state. The state is now on the brink of destruction, and will never be saved but by examples of stern justice. Remember Brutus, when he pronounced sentence upon his traiterous sons. Remember David, while he cherished the seditious Absalom. Consider the insolence with which the late pardons are received and treated by the criminals and their partizans. Consider the promoters of the late petitions for their pardon, how many others are radically opposed to our free government, and wish to see it disturbed. Consider the malicious and indirect measures taken to procure the names of good men to those petitions. A little enquiry will satisfy you, Gentlemen, in those respects. Enquire how great a proportion of those petitioners are heartily ashamed of their folly, and sick of their indiscretion in being taken by surprise. You, Gentlemen, will upon a scrutiny find the inveterate enemies of our government, doing every thing in their power, to render it weak and contemptible, to embarrass administration, to fill them with indecision, and perplexity; to continue anarchy, and ripen matters for an arbitrary despotic government. Enquiry will convince every impartial mind, that this is the object of all who wish to render our government fickle and remiss in its operations. When it is too late, the people will see their folly, and repent without the possibility of a redemption.

The recall of those rebels who have fled their country, is another matter in agitation among the heedless, and those who are enemies to our Constitution. Gentlemen, is it not enough to recall traitors when they have laid down their arms, and begged for mercy? Or must we bow our valour and our patriotism, by recalling them while they are in arms and hovering in force upon the borders of our State; and breaking the houses and carrying captive our virtuous and principal citizens. For bid it shame and justice, that an advocate should ever appear for a man of them, unless it be for the ignorant and uninfluential characters amongst them. I believe that we need not the spirit of prophecy, to foretell that a general amnesty for the past rebellion will in a few years deluge this country in blood; it will ripen events for some Julius Cæsar, some popular tyrant, to assume the government, and bind our princes in chains, and our Nobles in fetters of iron, and reduce the common people to such pitiable poverty and meanness that they will neither have the ability, nor the spirit to shake off the yoke. Anarchy has invaded us, and despotism is at our doors. The blood of citizens has been shed, and cannot be expiated but by examples of capital punishment. The GOD of Heaven demands that blood should be expiated by blood, and the land cannot be cleansed, but by sacrifices to human and divine justice. For justice sake, for your country's sake, for Heaven's sake, as you regard reputation, and dignity, as you regard the oath of GOD, which is upon you, and by which you have sworn to defend us against all traiterous conspiracies; let traitors know that the majesty of the people is not to be attacked with impunity. Be this your motto,

Fiat Justitia, ruat Coelum.

ELIJAH the Tishbite.

As the subject of the following petition, is likely soon to be agitated in the General Court, we are desired to insert it, for the information of the public.

To the Honourable *Senate* and *House of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE petition of the inhabitants of the towns and plantations of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, by their delegates met in convention, at Portland, the 31st day of January 1787, humbly sheweth—that the inhabitants of said counties, previous to the late revolution, considered themselves a part of the Government of Massachusetts, and at the formation of the present constitution, they either approved of or submitted to the same, and have cheerfully joined in support of Government, and have paid due obedience to the laws thereof, and at the present time they feel, most sensibly, the difficulties in common to the various parts of the Commonwealth, and are ready to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to remove them by paying their taxes and supporting good order and the laws of the Government; but when they take a view of the political disadvantages they labour under, peculiar to their local situation, being separated from the other part of the Government by the intervention of another State, as well as their great distance from the seat of Government, they look upon it a duty they owe themselves and their brethren in the other part of the State, and to the United States in general, in a peaceful and dutiful manner, and agreeably to the constitution, to lay them before the honourable Court, and request that they would relinquish all right of jurisdiction over said counties, and consent that they may be formed into a seperate government, as they apprehend this the only adequate remedy to the difficulties complained of. And while they are taking this peaceful measure to obtain a redress of their great political evils, by asking for a separation from the other part of the Commonwealth, they do not entertain an idea of throwing off the weight of the public debt, at this time laying upon the government at large, or to prevent the other part of the Commonwealth from having their proportion of the unappropriated lands; but like friends and brethren, most ardently wish to have all matters adjusted upon the broadest basis of equity and fair dealing.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray, that your honours would take their circumstances into your wise consideration, and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom may think fit, and they as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM GORHAM, President.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) April 26.

The Legislature of South-Carolina, taking into consideration the daring state of runaway slaves, ordered, at their last session, a company of minute-men and a draught of the Grenville county militia, for the purpose of keeping the fields, till they are totally broken up. Col. Hutson commanding them, stationed at Purysburgh, is now waiting for co-operation with this state. Last Saturday evening the Col. detached Capt. Winkler, with three boats and about 25 men, to Wasley Collins's Creek. About eight or nine o'clock one of Capt. Winkler's boats discovered four of their canoes, full of men, coming down the creek, when a warm skirmish took place, which ended in favour of the white people. Louis, one of their Majors, formerly owned by Col. Stirk, and last by Commodore Bowen, was killed, and two others (seen to fall overboard) were supposed to have shared his fate, as the canoe with Louis fell into Capt. Winkler's hands, and the boat waited 15 minutes without any signs of their rising. Had not Capt. Winkler detached his other boats, the whole of the Negro party must have been killed or taken. Two of the Carolinians were slightly wounded, one in his hand and arm, the other in his face.

CHARLESTON, (*South-Carolina*) May 8.

A gentleman just arrived from Savannah informs, that a party of 120 men were going against the runaway negroes, who are assembled in great force, about twenty miles from Savannah. When the gentleman was on his way he heard the firing of cannon, which probably arose from an engagement.

ALEXANDRIA, (*Virginia*) May 24.

By the post from Fort Pitt, we learn, that on the 9th inst. near the mouth of Wheeling, the Indians killed three whites, and took another prisoner; that at the same time, at the mouth of the West Fork of Monongalia, there were 15 or 16 more missing, who are supposed to be either killed or taken prisoners, as they have not been heard of since.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

A gentleman walking in Arch-street, and remarking that his sight was so strong and accurate that he could discern the smallest object at the greatest distance, added, pointing to the Presbyterian meeting-house, "I can at this moment see a fly upon the extreme point of the steeple." His companion, astonished at so bold an assertion, seemed to listen attentively and observed, that though he laboured under a defect in his vision, yet that was amply compensated by the quickness of another sense, "for says he, tho' I do not see thee fly move, yet I can *hear* it walk perfectly well."

May 26. Yesterday, at the state-house in this city, seven states were fully represented in convention: these forming a quorum, proceeded to the choice of a President, and his Excellency General WASHINGTON was unanimously elected to that important station.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

Accounts from Laurens country, Ninety-six district, and State of South-Carolina, of April 25, says,—That the wife of Thomas Rogers, of Little River district, was delivered of four children, viz. on Monday evening the 16th, the first was born; on Wednesday evening the second was born; and in the course of that night, two others; three of which were sons, and the other a daughter. One of the sons was born dead; the other children are likely to do well. The mother appears to be in as good a state of health as can possibly be expected.

EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS, TUESDAY April 10, 1787.

A motion was made by Mr. Kearny, seconded by Mr. Blount,

Resolved, That on the last Friday in the present month, Congress will adjourn, to meet on the first Monday in June next, at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and the president of Congress is hereby authorised and directed, on the said last Friday in the present month, to adjourn Congress to the said first Monday in June next to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and that the secretary of Congress and the heads of the several departments take order for the removal of the books and papers belonging to their respective officers to the said city of Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, May 26.

No less than eighty senators have been voted for in the county of Rockingham; a goodly number to select five from—and a striking instance of that blessed unanimity which at present pervades not only this but all the United States.

A gentleman, lately arrived in this town—from Europe, has favoured us with a few London papers—they contain little intelligence of consequence to our readers—black catalogues of murders, high way-robberies, thefts, trials, convictions condemnations, transportations, imprisonments, and executions (a score at a time) being the principal.

BOSTON, June 4.

LOSS of the Packet JOSEPH and PEGGY.

(From the Norfolk and Portsmouth Journal, of May. 26.)

ON the evening of the 9th inst. the Packet Joseph and Peggy (owned and commanded by that truly respectable character Capt. Joseph White, of Baltimore) from New-York, bound for this port, was unfortunately lost on a reef of rocks near Smith Island. It appears, that the day previous to this calamity, the Capt. could take no observation from the haziness of the weather, and perceiving a severe gale, he made for land, which appeared to him to be near the entrance of the bay, sounding 3 or 4 fathom water, when the vessel struck on the before mentioned reef of rocks. The Captain, crew, and one woman passenger, clung to the shrouds, and in this perilous situation remained until next morning, when they fortunately reached the shore in their boat, and in a few minutes after the vessel went to pieces. Here would humanity draw a veil, and let the sympathizing tear lament the affectionate situation of the unhappy sufferers—but worse remains behind—On their landing the barbarous inhuman conduct of ruffians in the form of men surpass'd the reception they met with from the raging elements, who in place of rendering every assistance in their power, accumulated their distress by plundering what few articles they saved; and at the very time the ocean as it were pitied the sufferings of her victims, by floating a couple of barrels of rum, so acceptable at this juncture, the monsters, insensible to every tie of nature and compassion, forcibly seized them, and left these children of misfortune to shift for themselves. The Boots of Cornwall would have blushed at such barbarity.

Yesterday accounts were received, that part of the wreck was driven ashore near Lynhaven Bay, and that Lemuel Cornick, Esq. and his domesticks, had used every exertion to save what was possible. The contrast of the plunderers and our good Samaritan, is very striking.

Extract of a letter, dated May 8, from a gentleman of a very respectable character in Stockbridge, to his friend in this town.

"† Tyler, with two other rebels, are in Albany jail for a rescue, &c. A century at the bridge by I Warham Lee's was fired at on Saturday evening last; he returned the fire, wounded the man, but he was not found last evening. About two o'clock, Sunday morning, a number of men, armed, came to the house of * Nathaniel Kingsley, Esq. Two came in and took all the arms in the house, about twenty, his watch, and went off—whither, could not be discovered."

† *A pardoned rebel.*

‡ *In Great-Barrington.*

* *Representative of Becket, in the county of Berkshire.*

NORTHAMPTON, May 13.

Late European papers mention, that the piratical states of Barbary are on the very point of entering into a measure, which may finally effect what all the opposition against their lawless proceedings has not been hitherto able to accomplish. A war among themselves is the matter alluded to—the present Emperor of Morocco, the most pacific of all infidel sovereigns, who is in treaty of alliance with most of the Christian powers, for the purpose of conscientiously discharging his part, did some months since command, that no corsair, frigate or galley, should be permitted to bring or send any vessel being a prize from any of the Christian powers, into any of the ports of Morocco. An Algerine frigate last summer, in defiance of this, carried a vessel, bound from Malaga to Lisbon, of which she made prize, into Larrache, where the Captain attempted to sell the vessel and cargo, but was prevented by the Moorish Governor of Larrache, who obliged the frigate to sail again without her prize, which was restored, by order of the Emperor to the Consul of the Portuguese nation, for the benefit of the owners. This is the foundation of the disputes which are likely to embroil the Moors with the Dey of Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis——That a fleet of men of war, consisting of eight ships of the line and four frigates, which are designed to go against the Algerines, were to be ready to put to sea by the 23d of April. This fleet is to join the Russians, who are expected to be in the Mediterranean, by the middle of May, and it is expected some other Christian powers will join them, in order to clear the Mediterranean of all piratical vessels.

Mr. *Samuel Hinkley*, of this town, is appointed Register of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Hampshire.

*** *The Crisis, No. III. is unavoidably omitted this week for want of room.*

STATE of CONNECTICUT.

In the House of Representatives, Monday May 14.

ON a bill brought in by Capt. Peter Bulkley of Colchester, the purport of which was that no person should publish by writing or printing any of the Acts or doings of the General Assembly, or any of the Speeches or sayings of any of the members thereof, unless certified by the Secretary or Clerk, on penalty of twenty shillings Lawful Money.

Gen. Throop. (*After a total silence of the house for some minutes.*) This bill has struck the house dumb, and I think it best they should remain so, and then there would be no need of such a bill.

Col. Seymour. There is no name to this bill; it is of a singular complexion. It is usual to give a name to bills brought before this house; and I think this ought to be christened, *An act against speechifying*. Freedom of speech is an ancient privilege; and those who use it, ought to use it in such a manner, as not to be ashamed to have their observations appear before the public. We have permitted a gallery to be built to accomodate any gentlemen who are disposed to attend to the debates of this house; and now to say that the public shall not be made acquainted with these debates, would be an extraordinary stretch of power. The debates of the last Assembly did honour to the members. Publishing the debates is a gratification to the citizens of the State; it answers instead of publishing the journals of the house. If any man prints or publishes slander, the Law is open; but to pass an act, that nothing shall be published, unless it be under the hand of the Secretary or Clerk, would be shutting up the sources of intelligence. The Secretary and Clerk have other business than that of certifying the observations of this and the other individual member. In Great-Britain, and in our sister states the debates of the Legislature are constantly published. This bill is a new thing, it is unnecessary. If any person publishes indecent and slanderous things respecting this house, he is amenable to the house. But let the truth be published; and let every one take care that what he says may bear the public inspection.

The bill was rejected almost unanimously.

From the Hudson Weekly Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

I AM daily importuned by the inquisitive, to give my opinion concerning the late disputes in Massachusetts, and, as their solicitations are rather troublesome, I would wish to prevent them for the future, by publishing my sentiments in your Gazette. Your giving them a place will oblige your constant reader. JANUS.

I hold for truth and faith — What Shay's plan allows
What Lincoln's party saith — My conscience disavows,
I solemnly declare — And I will never yield,
And 'tis my daily prayer — That Shaysshall win the field,
That Lincoln may succeed — I never will consent
I firmly am agreed — With Shays to be content,
To fight on Lincoln's side — I ever shall disdain
It is my chiefest pride — The mob to entertain.
I give my hand and heart — To aid the troops of Shays
To fight on Lincoln's part — My conscience does amaze,
The regulating crew — I think they're in the right
I hope they are but few — Who would against them fight
Should any dare to stand — I'm not a friend to Shays
I am not Lincoln's friend — I will avoid it always.
He is a scoundrel base — Who would with Lincoln join
Who seeks the court's disgrace He is a friend of mine.

LONDON, March 7.

The Emperor of Germany has granted the Protestants liberty to have their letters post-free. He has also enacted that in future no person shall be presented to a benefice, merely as the son of a priest, but the youth who are distinguished for talents and learning shall be admitted, let them be born of what family soever in the kingdom.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands, lying in Charlemont, belonging to non-residents, in said town, are taxed in the year 1782 & 1783 as follows, viz.

Joseph Baker, State tax, 1782, in silver, 6l. 3d.——town tax, 1l. 10d. 2q.——State tax, 1783, silver 6l. 3d.——town tax 5l. 4d.

David Hillhouse, 1782, Continental tax, 20l.——town tax, 22l. 2sd.—State tax, 10l. 15l.—State tax, silver, 12l. 3d. ditto 15l. 4d.—town tax, silver, 3l. 9d. ditto 10l 8d.

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 30th of July next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Obadiel Taylor, innholder in said Charlemont, on said day, at two o'clock afternoon, as will pay said taxes and intervening charges.

SETH TEMPLE, Constable.

Charlemont, May 15, 1787.