timents in political matters: which by the law of the land he had a right to do—the antient *civil law*, under Roman edicts, has been long ago exploded and extinguished by civilized nations highest for learning, erudition and fame. Whence is it, that the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts? Is it not through the consummate ignorance of lawyers and pettifoggers? *Miseria servitus est, ubi jus est vagum aut incognitum.*

JUNIUS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this Commonwealth, with an intention, "not only to "adopt every vigorous and efficatious method, "necessary to suppress the present traiterous op- "position to the laws, and to restore peace and "harmony to the Commonwealth, but also to "repeat the offers of grace and mercy to the "penitent citizen, and to extend the same as "far as may be consistent with the true interest "of this Commonwealth, and the security of "her citizens in future;" have, by a resolve of the thirteenth day of June instant, made provision for the raising and supporting a force, to defend the Commonwealth, against all wicked and rebellious men: and have also with a very extensive clemency, by the same resolve, provided, that "each and every citizen of this Commonwealth, who have committed any treasons or misprisions of treason against the same, since the first day of June, A. D. 1786, be, and they thereby are indemnified for the same, and for all felonies which had been perpetrated by any of the said citizens in the commissions of treasons, and which are overt acts of the same; and each and every citizen aforesaid, are thereby discharged of all pains, penalties, disqualifications and disabilities of the law in such case made and provided;" *Provided*, That pursuant to the said resolve, such of said offenders, who have not taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, since the first day of June, A. D. 1786, shall take and subscribe the said oath, before any Justice of the Peace within the Commonwealth, on or before the twelfth day of September next; excepting out of the same indemnification, as well all such persons as had been convicted of such crimes by due course of law, as *Daniel Shays*, of Pelham, Gentleman, *Luke Day*, of West-Springfield, Gentleman, both of the county of Hampshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel *William Smith*, of the same county, *Eli Parsons*, of Adams, Gentlemen, *Perez Hamlin*, of Lenox, Yeoman, *Elisha Manning*, of a place called Eleven Thousand Acres, Yeoman, *David Danbury*, of Sheffield, Yeoman, *Ebenezer Crittenden*, of Sandisfield, Yeoman, *Jacob Fox*, of Washington, all within the county of Berkshire, whose crimes are so attrocious, and whose obstinacy so great, as to exclude them from an offer of that indemnification, which is extended to those who have been misled, and are not so flagrantly guilty.

I have therefore by and with the advice of Council, and at the request of the General Court, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; that the extention of mercy and indemnification offered by the Legislature, may be fully known, to those unhappy offenders who are the objects of it; and who have been deceived by wicked and designing men, and to give them assurances of their indemnification for all past treasons, misprisions of treason and felonies, and of being again renewed to the arms of their country, and once more enjoying the rights of free citizens of the Commonwealth.

As the lenient measures taken by the General Court, coinciding with the wishes of all good men who love their country, and ardently wish for the perfect restoration of peace and tranquility, cannot fail to convince the people of the whole State, that should the unhappy and deluded offenders, the subjects of said indemnity, again spurn at the clemency of government, and continue their attrocious and traiterous exertions to overthrow the Commonwealth, the most spirited and decisive measures must be adopted: And I cannot but believe, that the good sense of my fellow-citizens, the regard the people have for the Constitution of civil government established by themselves; their knowledge of their true interest; the obvious necessity of good government, and the unhappy and distressing consequences of supporting government by the sword, will unite all ranks and orders of men, in the pursuit of peace, good order and due obedience to the laws.

And all officers civil and military, who may be called upon the duty of their offices to carry the resolve aforesaid into execution, are hereby strictly enjoined to yield a ready and punctual attention to the same.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's command.

John Avery, jun. Secretary.

SAVANNAH, May 17.

The camp of runaway negroes on Savannah river seems to be totally broken up; some of them are a coming in daily to their owners; and there is no doubt but their leader, Sharper, has been killed by the Carolinians or Indians.

May 24. By the vigilance and activity of Israel Bird, Esq. of Canouchie, and some of his slaves, Lewis (second in command of the gang of runaway negroes lately routed by col. Gunn) was taken last week, and brought to town on Saturday. Last Monday he was tried, and being found guilty of robbery, &c. he was sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

We are informed that the Federal Convention, among other things has resolved that Rhode-Island should be considered as having virtually withdrawn herself from the union, and that the right of emitting paper-money, by the states jointly or severally, ought to be abrogated. It is proposed in the first case, that for the proportion of the federal debt now due from Rhode-Island, she shall be held, and if gentler means will not avail, she shall be compelled to be responsible; but upon no account shall she be restored to her station in the Union. And in the other case, it is proposed to establish a mint for the receipt of Bullion, from which the states are to draw coin, in proportion to their respective contributions. The Convention have sent to New-York for the last return of the accounts between the individual states and the confederated body.

It is remarkable, says a correspondent, that the cry of scarcity and poverty increases with the appearance of expence and luxury in the mode of living, pursued by the inhabitants of this city. The costliness of the furniture, the profusion of the table, the elegance of equippage and the refinement of dress, must, to the observation of a stranger, bespeak affluence and prosperity; while the tenor of conversation the accumulation of debts, and the impunctuality of payments, would, indeed, indicate real want and actual insolvency. There is scarce a street too, that does not present us with some improvements in building, at the very moment that hundreds of houses are untenanted; and while crowds are daily retiring to the distant districts of the continent, we find the city rapidly extending to its western boundary. Would it not add to the happiness of Pennsylvania, were her citizens to profess less poverty, and to practice more oeconomy,—were they to cultivate the blessings in their possession, rather than to engage in pursuit of visionary objects.

June 11. On Saturday last a gentleman arrived in this city from Fort Pitt, and informs, that about the 18th ultimo, as Caleb Lane, John Williams, Samuel Robertson and Daniel Wright were going down the Ohio to Kentucky, they went on shore on the west side of the river, and were immediately surrounded by a party of Indians, who fired upon and killed two of them, took the other two prisoners, and made off. This transaction was discovered by some persons on their way up to Fort Pitt from Kentucky, who heard the report of the fire, and saw some of the Indians; but neither their number nor tribe could be ascertained. Two of those unfortunate young men were inhabitants of New-Jersey, and the other two, it is supposed belonged to the state of New-York.

Accounts from Kentucky mention, that five persons have lately been killed by the Indians on the north side, among whom were a son and overseer of Gen. Scot's, who were out on a fowling party—That three women were killed in a place called the Rich Valley, near the head of Holston, and many others killed on the waters of Clinch.—Several of the Indians have been seen near the great road that leads from Holston to Winchester, which has alarmed the people very much.

June 13. Though the particular arguments, debates, and decisions that take place in the federal Convention, are considered as matters of secrecy, we understand, in general, that there exists a very great diversity of opinion amongst the members, and that there has been already a wonderful display of wisdom, eloquence and patriotism. Some schemes, it is said, have been projected which preserve the form, but effectually destroy the spirit of a democracy; and others, more bold, which regarding only the necessity of a strong executive power, have openly rejected even the appearance of a popular constitution. From the plans of this last description, there is little reason to apprehend danger, for the people will hardly be induced to make a voluntary surrender of their rights; but they may indeed be deceived, by the flattery of outward shew, into a passive and destructive acquiescence. The forms of liberty were preserved in the ROMAN government, after the most intolerable tyranny had usurped its seat; and we are told, that under Tiberius, one of their most execrable emperors, the freedom of the people was still in appearance preserved; the SENATE was still employed in managing the business of the public money, as the marks upon it at this day testify; was coined by their authority, and every other public affair received their sanction. Yet at the same time we know, the most shocking barbarities were exercised by the emperors, who, when their actions met with no significant opposition, were well satisfied that the people would flatter themselves with the empty shew of power.

June 15. Wednesday last arrived in this city from the Cherokee nation, Mr. *Alexander Durgoole*, with *Scenelotah*, a War Captain, and first one of the principal Chiefs of that nation. They will leave this place in a few days, for New-York, to represent to Congress some grievances, and to demand an observance of the Treaty of Hopewell, on the Keowee, which they say has been violated and infringed by the lawless and unruly whites on the frontiers.

We are informed that a Choctaw King, and a Chickasaw Chief, are also on their way to New-York, to have a *Talk* with Congress and to *brighten the chain* of friendship.

We learn from good authority, that several of the northern tribes of Indians are disposed for war, as well as the Creeks to the southward, who have been furnished with arms and ammunition for the bloody purpose by our good friends the Spaniards of South-America.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

A melancholy accident happened on the third instant, at the house of Major William Ballard, who lately removed from Amesbury, in the State of Massachusetts-Bay, to Warner, in the State of New-Hampshire. A little girl, daughter to Major Ballard, who, with other children, was left at home, while the rest of the family went to attend divine service, it is supposed, carried a coal of fire into a chamber where there were some shavings, which taking, soon communicated the flames to the whole house, which was new, and almost finished, but that, together with the unhappy girl, was soon consumed. Mrs. Ballard perceived the flames from the meeting-house, which was about a mile distant; but alas! too late to afford any assistance to save even the smallest article, she arrived only soon enough to behold some remains of the head & arms of her only daughter, which the fire had separated from her body, and they had just fallen through the floor—the distressed parents had buried an elder sister to the deceased but a few days before, who died while her father was absent on business in Amesbury, whither he had returned again but the day before a messenger was sent with the above dismal tidings.

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

On Wednesday last the Great and General Court of this State convened at Concord, and proceeded to business in the following order:

About sixty of the gentlemen returned to serve as representatives in General Court, assembled in the State House, and taking the usual oaths, made choice of the Hon. *John Sparhawk*, Esq. for their Speaker, and *John Calfe*, Esq. for their Clerk.

Then such of the members of the Hon. Senate as were chosen by the people at large, assembled in one room with the Hon. House of Representatives, and proceeded to examine, sort and count the votes for a President; the whole number of which, throughout the state, amounted to 9285, and were divided in the following manner, viz. for

His Excellency John Sullivan, Esq.	3642
Hon. John Langdon, Esq.	4034
Hon. Josiah Bartlett, Esq.	628
Hon. Samuel Livermore, Esq.	603

About 378 votes for sundry gentlemen, by which it appeared that the people had not made choice of a President agreeably to the constitution. The Court then proceeded to fill the vacancies in the Senate.

PORTLAND, (*Massachusetts*) June 8.

The three Eastern Counties have but 10 Representatives in Court—York 7, Lincoln 3, and Cumberland none; while the county of Worcester alone has near 50.

BOSTON, June 21.

Several vacancies having taken place in the Council (occasioned by resignations) and those vacancies being now filled up, the Honourable Council for advising the Governor in the executive part of Government for the year ensuing, stands thus—

Hon. Nathan Cushing,
Jonathan Greenleaf,
Edward Cutts,
James Sullivan,
Oliver Phelps,
Israel Hutchinson,
John Frost,
Thomas Dawes, and
Peter Penniman, Esquires.

On Tuesday last, his Excellency the Governor sent the following message to the two branches of the General Court, viz

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

BY your resolution of the 13th inst. you have extended the clemency of government to all the unhappy and deluded people who have been concerned in the late insurrections, excepting some of the principal leaders. This act of benignity and mercy, I conceive cannot fail to induce these unhappy men to return to the open arms of their country, and again to enjoy the blessings of a free government; but should their delusion and infatuation be still continued; shall the honest and loyal part of the community be burthened with taxes for supporting a force to defend the state against a few citizens who depart from the original compact, and refuse to be governed by a majority of the Representatives annually elected by the people? Surely no man who loves the peace and tranquility of the government, will suppose that the whole force of the commonwealth, if necessary, should not be exerted to reduce such of them as shall hereafter continue unreclaimed?

But you are sensible, gentlemen, that by the constitution it is out of my power as Governor, to transport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the General Court; and therefore should a very small force be continued to annoy the state without the limits of the same, I cannot march the forces you have ordered to oppose them, unless you make provision for the same.

Besides this, should a number of men, who have relinquished their connection with all government, be suffered to collect on the borders of this state, their accumulation of force, from thieves, debtors and other fugitives, would very soon render them troublesome, if not formidable to other states, as well as this.

You will also please to consider the difficulty of marching troops into another sovereign state, without the consent of the government there, and that this may render it necessary to treat with some of the other states on that subject.

As the effect of your act of indemnity cannot be soon fully known, and as the citizens of the state may be endangered by new hostilities, before the next meeting of the General Court, I think it my duty to suggest these ideas, that you may pay them such attention as you may think they deserve.

The object of my measures shall be to restore peace and good order to the commonwealth, and I cannot doubt of your countenance and support in every measure which you may think is pointed to that great and desireable end.

JOHN HANCOCK

Council-Chamber, June 19, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON, June 26.

On Thursday last, *Jason Parmenter* and *Henry M'Culloch*, had LIKE to have been hanged. *Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lansborough to his friend in this town, dated June 18, 1787.*

"On the night of the 13th instant, a little before day-break, I was surprised by a very rude noise at my door, being found in sleep when it commenced—and before I had really come to my senses, I found my bed surrounded by three or four ruffians, with guns and bayonets. They immediately demanded a candle—I offered to arise and get one, but was forbid stiring on penalty of instant death.—My wife finally obtained liberty to arise and procure a candle; but before this, one of the villains found way and had introduced himself into the chamber where my hired man (one Lion) slept:—he proceeded to the bed; and with a very austere voice exclaimed, *who are you for?—Lincoln*, replied the man: the consequence of this answer from the innocent man, was the reception of a few severe blows with a musket, though he did not get very badly hurt. The villains soon introduced a candle into the chamber, and after plundering a chest, which they broke open, they proceeded down stairs, bringing their prisoner with them. They immediately began searching the lower room, and after pillaging what they pleased, began to think of making their escape. My apprentice, who happened to be out that night, and coming home in the midst of the fray, was not discovered by their sentry till he had got quite to the house, when he immediately hailed him; the lad being surprised at such an abrupt and sudden challenge, did not give an immediate answer; the sentry upon this, fired at him; the contents of the piece passed about 2½ feet from his head and entered a log of my house—I have since extracted the charge, and find it to contain one buck shot, and one ball of an enormous size. Previous to their departure, they extorted from me, my hired man and apprentice, an oath, not to reveal the transactions of the night, nor espouse the cause of government any more; and also to repair to their head-quarters whenever they should call for us—and in consequence of my breaking the oath, they would pay me another visit, burn my house, and execute a scene of bloodshed upon me. However, I paid little regard to their injunctions, and soon disclosed the matter, after their departure. My loss of property is very considerable—I shall not attempt to enumerate the articles, but it consists principally in cloathing."

A ship arrived at Boston the week before last from Cadiz, in Spain—the Captain of which on his arrival, entered at the Naval-Office, *twelve thousand dollars.*

Mr. BUTLER,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige yours, &c.

JAMES LYMAN.

Northfield, May 26, 1787.

ON Tuesday the 22d instant, the news of the capture of Dr. Pomery, by a party of the insurgents, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Smith, was forwarded to this town; and likewise the evil intentions of them against a number of the inhabitants, was communicated to me by some friends in Winchester.—The troops stationed here being removed, the commissary viewed his stores as being in danger, and therefore applied to me for a guard—In consequence of which, I ordered the company under my command to appear upon the parade at sun setting, from which I detached a guard, and posted them at the most convenient places for discovering the movements of the rebels, in case they should attempt to enter the town. The remainder of the company lay upon their arms. One of the inhabitants discovered a party of armed men on the west side of the river, who on seeing him, immediately retired—and by intelligence received the next day from Winchester, a considerable number of armed men were discovered on the east side of the river, since which there has not been any of their movements discovered.—This town being apriseed of their design, and preparing for the reception of them, I suppose disconcerted their plan of stealing away some of the inhabitants. The attention and alertness of both the alarm-list & train-band exhibited upon this occasion, deserves the highest commendation.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *James Oliver*, late of Conway, deceased, either by book, note or bond, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement immediately, to

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Administrator.

de bonis non.

Conway, June 24, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of 1784 and 1785, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County Tax.		
	£.	d.	q.	£.	d.	q.
Joseph Brooks,	3	2	2	3	3	3
William Taylor,	3	5	3	2	6	1
William Watson,	1	2	2			
Edmund Damon,			7	0	10	3
Lucy Smith,	1	6	0	0	6	0
Rev. S. Cook's heirs,	1	1	3	1	11	3
Rice,				0	4	2
Bagley,				0	4	2
Waxham Smith,	1	5	1	1	6	0
John Hamlin,				0	8	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Wednesday the first day of August next, so much of said Land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, innholder in Granby, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

SIMEON MOODY, Constable.

Granby, June 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Supreme Judicial Court)

A Number of LOTS of LAND, in the town of Colrain, belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, Esq. formerly of Boston, deceased. The sale to be on the 6th day of July next, at the house of Mr. Robert Miller, in said Colrain, at one o'clock P. M.

Per order of the heirs to said estate.

JAMES STEWART.

Colrain, June 5th, 1787.

Breck, Shephard and Clark,

INFORMS their customers and others, that they have just received and have now opened for Sale, at their Store a few rods east of the Court-house, in *Northampton*, a general assortment of India and European GOODS;

Amongst which are the following Articles,

— V I Z. —

BROADCLOTHS.
Serges.
Coatings.
Kersemeere.
Corduroys.
Sattinets.
Jeans and Fustians.
Everlastings.
Baizes and Flannels.
Blankets.
Velveis.
Cotton Denim.
Marseiles Quilting.
Cambletts and Camblettees.
Rufiels.
Callimancoes.
Moreens.
Durants.
Tammies.
Shalloons.
Poplins.
Crapes.
Linens.
Checks.
Callicoes.
Chintzes.
Patches.
Cambricks.
Lawns.
Muslins.
Modes.
Sattins.
Taffaries.
Persians.
Cyprus.
Tiffany.
Shawls.
Lawn Aprons.
Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Nankings.
Handkerchiefs of all kinds.
Buttons of all sorts.
Twist and Sewing Silk.
Ribbons and Tapes.
Quality-and Binding.
Laces and Thread.
Pins and Needles.
Worsted, Thread & Silk } Hose.
Tapes.
Cap Wire.
Breeches Pieces.
Furniture Check.
Pranella.
Silk, Worsted & Leather } Gloves and Mitts.
Chip Hats.
Sclve Bottoms.
A variety of Lute-strings, for gowns, &c.

A general Assortment of HARD WARE, consisting (besides a great variety of other Articles) of

NAILS and Glass.
Saws.
Handles & Escutcheons
H & HL Hinges.
Knives and Forks.
Locks of all sorts.
Shoe & Knee Buckles.
Sadlers Ware & Tools.
Shoemakers Ditto.
Carpenters and Cabinet-makers Tools.
Pewter, Brass, & Iron } Ware of all kinds.
Trowels, Spades and Shovels.
Bar-Iron and Steel.
Sheet and bar Lead.
Powder and Shot.
Brads and Tacks, of all sizes.
Candlesticks.
Door Handles.
Pewter and Tin Measures, of all sizes.
Iron and Brass Weights and Scales.
Sythes and Sickles.
Warming Pans.
Coffee Pots.
Tea Pots.
Coffee Mills.
An assortment of Hollow Ware.

ALSO,

LOOKING Glasses
Pepper.
Allspice.
Allum.
Copperas.
Brimstone.
Wool Cards.
Chalk.
Chocolate.
Coffee.
Crown Soap.
Bohea and Green Tea.
Cinnamon.
Indigo.
Raisins.
Ginger.
Snuff.
Pipes.
Linseed Oil.
W. India & N. England } Rum.
French Brandy.
Lisbon, Malaga and Port } Wine.
Frontinac, Ditto.
Gin.
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Salt.
Cod Fish.
China Cups and Saucers.
An assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, exceeding cheap.
Paper.
Quills.
Ink-Powder.
Cake Ink.
Bibles.
Testaments.
Primers, and Wafers.

Which will be sold for Cash, Grain, Flax-Seed, Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, Salts, Bees-Wax, Old Pewter.

As they sell for present pay only, they are determined to sell at a lower advance than Goods have been ever sold in this part of the country.

June 27, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

(By Order of the Hon. Judge of Probate)

ON Wednesday the first of August next, at two o'clock P. M. 150 Acres of LAND, lying in the town of Heath, belonging to the Estate of Jonathan Thayer, late of said Heath, deceased.

ASAHEL THAYER, Administrator.

Heath, June 22, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the tenth instant, an apprentice BOY, named William Newton, about twenty years of age, dark complection, is a hearty youth. All persons are cautioned against harbouring him.—Whoever will take up said Boy and remand him to the subscriber, shall receive Two Dollars and necessary charges, per me.

REUBEN SMITH.

Northfield, June 20, 1787.