

To grant unqualified pardons to notoriously atrocious offenders, is a dangerous experiment in a free State.

The want of industry, economy and honesty, is a greater calamity than the want of money; for the latter evil may be remedied by former virtues; but the great want of money, can never compensate the former deficiency.

When rulers court popularity, in preference to the public safety, they commonly lose the former, at the expense of the latter.

To pardon great villains and punish small ones, is contrary to the principles of justice and sound policy.

Revolutions in government, when necessary, are wise; and, when well calculated, are commonly successful.

The greatest evils, commonly accrue to a community, from ignorance, timidity, irreflexion and languor in rulers.

Weak minds, though they will not yield to reason, yet are commonly overpowered by clamour; and timorous minds, are much more inclined to deliberate, than resolute; and irresolute minds always adopt with facility, whatever measures can admit of different issues, and consequently do not require an absolute decision.

Good government is a simple thing; (it consists in right judgment and conduct) But alas! some to whom it is committed, are so simple that they see not wherein it consists.

The art of governing consists in not governing too much. But the destruction of government, arises from not governing in due season.

When those appointed to the guardians of our rights, suffer the laws to be trampled upon with impunity; they forget the end of their appointment, and become the greatest enemies to the State.

Submission to good laws is the greatest liberty; but unbounded liberty destroys itself.

A popular government can be maintained only by good laws well executed. Therefore, in a Republican Government, lenity to traitors is equally to the public.

It requires no great sagacity to find fault with rulers, and raise popular commotions in a free State; but it requires the greatest wisdom to allay them, and reduce all to rights again.

Many fancy themselves debt politicians, who do not understand the rudiments of true policy. Good rulers are a great blessing; but ignorant, indolent, and vicious ones a great curse to a community.

Power is grossly abused and perverted; when the safety of good citizens is neglected; and bad ones cherished and protected by authority.

When people elect persons to places of power and trust, not on account of their abilities and virtues; but to answer some particular end; it shows they have no virtue sufficient to preserve a free government.

Nothing is so destructive to a spirit of freedom, as a state of dependence. And nothing has so great a tendency, to bring individuals or a community into a humiliating state of dependence, as indolence and profligacy.

Good rulers make and execute laws solely for the public good; and reward, protect and punish without favour or partiality.

Wicked rulers only, favour the wicked. Unjust and indirect measures, to discharge or get rid of public or private debts, tend to involve the authors of them in greater calamities.

Pride and poverty, are all matched in a state, as individuals; and would be equally ridiculous, were it not for the fashion.

The nation whose imports exceed their exports, is in the same situation, as a family whose expenses exceed their incomes. And vice versa.

That nation, who export more of their commodities, than they import foreign ones, as surely grows rich, as a farmer who sells more produce, than to balance his expenses.

That nation who import cash, received for their exports, will as surely have plenty of a circulating medium, as that nation will be poor and drained of cash, who export it for gewgaws.

That merchant, who drains his country of cash, by sending it to foreign markets, is not only guilty of folly, but of suicide and parricide.

The manufacturing wife, to highly commended by the wise man, Prov. xxxi. is as much needed, and ought to be as highly commended, in America as in Palestine.

Industry and economy, patience and courage in all ranks of people, will relieve a state in great embarrassments, and exaltate it from great difficulties.

That individual or State, which would appear reputable in the world, or obtain the blessing of heaven, ought sacredly to adhere to the rules of (commutative) Justice. For honesty is the best policy. Knavery never ends well.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,

The post of honour is a private station. Content in such a station is an honest

Old M. A. N.

### PRINTING.

It is the greatest gift that heaven, in its clemency has bestowed on man. It will food after the face of the universe; printing will furnish, from its confined limits, grand and noble ideas which it will be impossible for man to rectify, he will adopt them with reluctance, and the effect is already visible. Printing is yet in its infancy, and every thing has a marked propensity to perfection; the ideas are fonder, despotism more civilized, and humanity more respected. Every where they seek, they scrutinize, they examine, they work on the destruction of the old temple of error; every one's attention is turned towards the public and general good; all things carry the stamp of utility. In order to conceive the truth, one must not confine one's views within the walls of Paris; we must take in all Europe, oblige the numerous and useful establishments raised every where; and take a look on America, and contemplate on the astonishing revolution preparing there.

It is, perhaps, in America that mankind is to be new moulded, that they must adopt a new and sublime legislation, that they will bring to perfection the arts and sciences, and be the representatives of the people of old. Affluence of Liberty, Grecian souls, bold and generous minds, will spring or be transferred there; and this great example exhibited to the world, will excite what man can do when he puts his courage and understanding in one common flock.

The means of universal happiness are already pointed out; nothing remains but the development, and from thence to the execution is but a step. Such an idea conceived thirty years ago we first realized in our time; think, then, on the power of human reason. When genius has assisted with the thunder of his majestic voice, what nation does not listen to his former or later, and does not route from lethargy and slumber. Glorious art, thou alone canst dare the sovereignty's power! Thou art the antidote to the fatal poison that we to enslave us all. Printing, thou art an invention wisely the offspring of Heaven.

The press will immortalize books inspired by the genius of humanity; and all those accumulated labours, and all those different ideas, wrought by reflection, will form a code of laws for nations. If even nature should not produce any more fine geniuses of which she is so sparing, yet the assiduous solicitude of common understandings will raise the edifice of philosophical knowledge.

What is most to be admired in the printing art is, that those excellent works, that do honour to the ingenuity of man, are not bespoken, neither do they pay the expense; and on the contrary, it is the natural liberality of the generous mind that unfolds itself in the face of danger, and makes a present to humanity, in spite of opposition. This it is that makes the man of literature so much esteemed, and secures to him the gratitude of future ages.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, July 7, 1787.

On the memorial of John Deming and Peter Boyer, committee for settling the claims of this Commonwealth against the United States:

Resolved, That the committee aforesaid are hereby authorized and directed to call on all persons, to whom public monies or public stores have been committed, and who have not accounted to bring in their vouchers for the expenditure of the same, and to complete their settlement, within three months from the date of this resolution; and if such persons do not complete the settlement within that time, the committee aforesaid are hereby directed to furnish the Attorney-General with a copy of the accounts of such public defaulters; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to prosecute them without delay.

And it is further Resolved, That the said committee are hereby authorized and directed, to call on the Selectmen of the several towns in this Commonwealth, who have not already done, to forward to them a particular account of all bounties for raising men for the continental army or the militia called into service during the late war, made either by towns, chaises, or individuals; and the Selectmen of the several towns in this Commonwealth, are hereby required to furnish the said accounts within three months from the date of this resolve, to the committee aforesaid, accompanied with proper vouchers, and if such vouchers cannot be obtained, the Selectmen are directed to produce the best evidence they can procure in order to support the several payments.

And it is further Resolved, That the Secretary, Treasurer, and Comissary-General, and also the executor or executors of the late Treasurer Tiers, and all others possessed of vouchers necessary for the settlement of the public accounts, be directed to furnish the said committee with all vouchers for the payment of monies, or supplies by this Commonwealth, on account of the United States, that may be in their respective offices.

And it is further Resolved, That the committee aforesaid be empowered (if they find it necessary) to employ one or more clerks in addition

to the one now in their office—and that the Secretary be directed to print this Resolve in Adams and Newell's papers.

SENT UP FOR CONSIDERATION. JAMES WARREN, Speaker. In Senate, July 7, 1787.

Read and concurred. SAMUEL ADAMS, President. Approved. JOHN HANCOCK, True Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

### LONDON, May 10.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 26.

The following is a genuine account of the melancholy catastrophe, at Clonsalkin. From place, a great quantity of it, to the amount of about 200 barrels, was suffered to remain on the corn mill, the place where the powder was kept the last year. The magazine was the place in which it was usually secured, but unfortunately this precaution was neglected. The greater part of the persons employed there were Englishmen; and Monday being St. George's day, they devoted it to the commemoration of their patron Saint. Two men only were at work, when this dreadful accident happened, which was caused by over heating of a stove that had been used for drying the powder. On this stove were five or six barrels; they first took fire, and then communicated to the others. The violent concussion of the air, that took place, had the consequence of such a tremendous explosion, can easily be conceived. Its effects were felt for several miles round; but more particularly in a direction to the east of the spot. The earth seemed to shake from the very center; and many persons adjacent were deprived of their sight for a few moments, by the violence of the shock; houses were unroofed, windows broken, and pebbles and other things cast with violence from the chimneys. And its effects at the spot itself are horrible beyond description; the whole building was torn up from its very foundations, and hurled into the elements. When the clouds had dispersed, not a vestige was to be seen of the person who had never seen the works could scarcely bring himself to believe, that such complete desolation could be effected in so short a space. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight were cast to the distance of five or six fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large houses, hurled by a violent impetuous wind.

All the fish in a pond contiguous were found, floating on the surface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the works, which were totally detached from this place, present a heap of rubbish—the walls tumbled, and the roof drove in. One of the men who was in the house at the time, was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horribly shattered, the other search was made ever since. It was supposed that he was blown to atoms, and scattered in different places. Five or six men were wounded, one it is thought mortally. It would seem as if the immediate hand of Providence protected the inhabitants of the neighbourhood from the effects of this dreadful accident. Upon no other supposition can the circumstance of a few lives being lost, from such an unparalleled explosion, be accounted for. The public, on this occasion, have not only the private loss of one individual to lament, but the destruction of a great national undertaking, set on foot and brought to perfection by the public spirit of Mr. Caldwell.

A letter from on board the Lord Hyde, Packet-boat, arrived at Ralmouth, from New York, says, that the day before they sailed, the General Washington, carrying 22 guns, arrived there from Madeira, laden with wine, and brought in with them an Algonquin corsair, who they had taken after an engagement of two hours and an half. Captain Henderson of the Washington says he had no means of his own to put the prisoners in, but he found plenty on board the corsair, which he made use of, as they began to be outrageous; they intended to dispose of the prisoners in the following manner, to send to the Dey to exchange some Americans for them, and if that was refused, that they then should be made slaves of, and treated in the same manner as the Algerines treat their prisoners.

Extract of a letter from the Hogu. We are every day advancing towards the term so long dreaded by the few quiet people in this republic. North-Holland is a prey to the most violent fevers; at Hoorn, at Enkhuysen, and in a very great number of villages, the parties are come to blows; and every day brings us the most melancholy accounts. The patriots, who nothing can divert from their project of establishing a just representation of the people in the general assembly, now find themselves obliged to recede for force, being attacked by the ferocious of the other party; and it is feared, that blood has already flowed plentifully in the two aforesaid towns; which, moreover, has been partly abandoned by their magistrats.

AT 22. A remarkable instance of the hand of Providence, was exhibited last Monday at Hoston. On the Saturday previous to that day, a man took the diabolical resolution of destroying his wife and children; to perperate which, he bought a leg of mutton, and rubbed it over with a considerable quantity of arsenic; to do so, he took it home, and told his wife to dress the mutton on Sunday, and as he did not expect to be at home he desired that she and the children might eat it, without waiting for him. On Sunday the mutton was dressed, but he not coming home, his wife, not wishing to eat it without his being at dinner, made some yeast dumplings for herself and children, and left the mutton unattended. He did not return that evening, and till the leg of mutton remained whole; but on Monday he came home, and brought with him a few flat fish (as supposed to have appeared out of guilt, expecting his family to have been poisoned). On seeing his wife, he, somewhat agitated, asked her if she and the children were in health, and being answered they were very well, he asked whether they had eaten the mutton? The wife told him it had been dressed, but he not coming home they had made their dinner on dumplings, and the mutton they had not touched. At that answer he appeared much vexed, and furiously ordered his wife to dress him some of the flat fish. She immediately dressed him three, and he sat down and eat them. Directly afterwards, in great confusion, he asked his wife in what she had fried the fish, and being told in the dripping pan the mutton which had been dressed on Sunday, he exclaimed, "Then I am a dead man." He then made a full confession of his wicked intention, and in two hours afterwards he expired in great agonies.

### PITTSBURGH, May 26.

A gentleman who arrived here the 15th inst. from the mouth of Linestone, which place he left the 1st of May, informs us, that seven warriors of the Shawanck nation had come in here the 27th of April, with nine white people, to exchange for the same number of Indian prisoners, taken by colonel Logan. The chief of these savages (Captain Wolfe) gave the gentleman to understand, that 30 warriors of the Cherokee nation were then out at war. Our informant adds, that as he came by the river, he saw five bark canoes and three rafts across below the mouth of Scioto, full of Indians. At the Mingo Bottom, the gentleman found a woman from Wheeling, by the name of Purdy, who informed him, that 14 of the inhabitants of that place and five of the Indians, a short time before, and that the rest of the families were then forced.

### PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Fridy the 6th inst. a cause was tried in the Supreme Court, in which the leading question was, whether interest should be allowed, during the war, upon a bond due from a citizen of America to a British subject?—when it was unanimously given in charge to the jury, by four Judges, that upon accounts which only carried interest in consequence of the war were sufficient to destroy the usage; and that upon bonds and obligations bearing interest from the violation of the British, and be revived at the date of signing the definitive articles of peace. The opinion of the Court must have a decisive effect upon many actions now depending.

### PRINCETON, July 5.

By a gentleman from the wellward, we have received the following accounts of emigrants to the settlement of Kentucky and the falls of the Ohio, taken from a return made by the Adjutant of the troops stationed at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Mucklingam, viz. From the 10th of October 1786, to the 12th of May 1787, there has passed the garrison down the Ohio 177 boats, containing 2,689 souls, 1,333 horses, 66 cattle, 104 waggons and one phaeton; besides a number which passed in the night unobserved.

### ELIZABETHTOWN, July 18.

The inquisitive curiosity of New-England men has long been proverbial. At this time every traveller is interrupted in his route, with a tedious string of enquiries about Shays and his party. A gentleman, who had run the gauntlet through these stern laws, left this miraculous story behind him. "The day before I set off on my journey, Shays and General L. had met in Vermont. The general at one blow, cut off Shays's right arm, and Shays's lefting it by the wrist with his left hand, killing an aide-camp, with the bleeding stump, upon the spot. At this moment a light-horse-man coming up, struck off Shays's head; but the rebel put at all times at this accident, took his head between his teeth, and swimming across a neighbouring river, has made his escape."

### NEW-YORK, July 21.

So great is the unanimity, we hear, that pre-

ails in the Concern on at Philadelphia, upon all great federal subjects, that it has been proposed to hold in the room in which they assemble, *Unanimity Hall*. In the beginning of the late war, the citizens of America looked up to the federal government, only, for safety and protection: They were then powerful and successful at home and abroad. As soon as they set up the idol of *State Sovereignty*, they forgot the rock from whence they derived their freedom and independence, and confined their allegiance and affections only to their late government: And hence the distress, confusion, debts and disgrace of the United States. Calamities have at last opened their eyes, and they again turn them to a federal government for safety and protection. May the enemies of the new Confederation, whether in Rhode-Island or else where, whether secret or open, meet with the fate of the disaffected in the late war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta to his friend in Savannah, dated 19th June. I was back country people have lately killed 22 Indians, and a party under the command of Col. Alexander, consisting of 300 men is gone out; so that a general fear is thought to be unavoidable. A number of the finest horses have within this week past, been stolen in and near Augusta, like-wise two negroes—some more slaves were taken, but made their escape, and gave the alarm: One Prater, is taken up on suspicion of being connected with the thieves, who are supposed to have made their way to the Indian nation: A party is out after them, and are in prospect of overtaking them."

### HARTFORD, July 30.

Sunday afternoon the 22d inst. a barn belonging to Joseph Allen, Esq. of East Windsor, containing 9 loads of grain and 2 loads of hay, was set on fire by lightning and consumed.

The same day a valuable yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. Jacob Case, of West-Simbury, were killed by lightning under a tree.

Extract published by the Humane Society of Philadelphia, to present the fatal effects of Lightning. Let your house be provided with an Iron Conductor; but when this cannot be had, avoid sitting or standing near the Window, Door, or Walls of a House during the time of a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed in the middle of a room the better.—When you are in a house, avoid flying to the cover of the woods, or a solitary tree, for safety.

When a person is struck by lightning, let continued Frictions, and Inhalations of the Lungs be practised: Let gentle shocks of Electricity be made to pass through the Chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it, and let Blisters be applied to the Breast.

### BOSTON, July 24.

Our trade with Great-Britain seems to be taking a favourable turn.—Capt. Calhoun, of the ship *Eucratia*, on his arrival in this port, the 16th inst. entered at the naval-office four thousand dollars in specie, which were cleared out at the custom-house in London for this place.

July 26. The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, have been pleased to grant a further respite of seven weeks, to Parliament, McCulloch, Gale and Shattuck, under sentence of death for Treason, who were to have been executed on Thursday next.

### NEWPORT, July 12.

Extract of a letter from South-Kingston, July 4. The paper influenza begins to abate here, at least the KNOW-YE genus are ashamed of those scandalous advertisements which have filled our papers, to the disgrace of this late; even some of their Judges, who are sleek of their flesh and bone of their bones, refuse to take any further sum.—The fraud and injustice of these tenders, I think, should be continually held in fresh odious light, as to render it infamous, even to the interested partizans of them, for satire cannot be too poignant, nor any comparisons of finished villany, be too exagitated."

### NORTHAMPTON, August 5.

A writer in a late paper, speaking of General Washington, says—A more finished character can scarcely be conceived, than that of the American PATRIOT.—Were I asked which is the finest trait in this great piece, I should answer without hesitation, his retiring, at the moment he brought victory and independence to his country.

From scenes of slaughter, where the sanguin'd health, Is shock with battle and is fill'd with death; From shooting hands, tumultuous in applause, From kindling flames, ambitious of his laws: He turn'd—What chief could, O Columbia! shine.

With half the heaven-born dignity of thine? The Governor and Legislative Council of the British Province of Quebec, have lately passed an act or ordinance, for the importation of tobacco, pot and pearl ashes into that province, by

the inland communications of Lake Champlain and Sorel.

Thursday the 29th day of November next, is appointed by the Hon. General Court, of the State of New-Hampshire, to be observed as a day of *Thanksgiving* throughout that State.

On Saturday the 7th ult. a committee, consisting of Mr. Barfons, Mr. Onis, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Brooks, Doctor Taylor, Doctor Cony, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Deane, Mr. Fox, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Freeman, was appointed by the General Court, to report at the next session of that honourable body, in October next, a bill, providing a system of revenue, for the annual payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the support of government, upon principles as little burthenome to the polls and real estates, as is consistent with the exigencies of government; and to provide a sinking fund gradually to discharge the principal.

The committee, we are informed, are to meet the first Wednesday in September next, at Boston, for the above important purpose.

A late Philadelphia paper says—it is with singular pleasure that we inform our readers in the adjacent States, that the harvest in Pennsylvania is uncommonly plentiful. Double the quantity of grain has been raised this year that there was last. The wheat, we are told, is large and heavy, nor is there any complaint of a deficiency of straw.

### IN CONGRESS, July 12, 1787.

Resolved, That all officers in the line of the late army, who may be entitled to pensions, in pursuance of the acts of Congress in that behalf made, shall previous to the receipt of such pension, deposit, with the proper officers appointed to discharge the same in the States in which they reside, a certificate from the commissioner of army accounts, purporting that no balance is due from the claimant to the United States.

### WHEREAS John Chester Williams, Esq.

of Hazley, some time since, assigned and made over to Messrs. Elias Miller, jun. John Broom, and Daniel Phoenix, of New-York, all his bonds, notes of hand, and book debts, and the same are now lodged with the subscribers for settlement.—All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bonds, notes of hand or otherwise, are desired forthwith to acquit their obligations, and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT } Attornies to the said  
SAMI. DEXTER } Miller, Broom and  
Phoenix.  
Northampton, August 1, 1787.

A good LIVING to be Sold Cheap.

### The FARM & BUILDINGS

of the subscriber, situate and lying in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, on the east side of Wellfield river, so called, adjoining the great bridge over the same, containing twenty acres of Ground, in that plot, all under improvement, with a good and convenient Dwelling-house, Barn and out Houses—a new Grift and Saw-Mill, within ten rods of the house, that do business constantly, on the Wellfield river, which never fails—a singular place for custom, and is easy of access in any seasons, the whole in good repair.

This place has ever been occupied as a tavern since the first settlement of the town, and is an excellent stand for that business as well as trade, from its situation, the multitude of travelling over said bridge, and the accommodation it affords.—There is also a very convenient and well adapted piece of ground for pot-ash and tanworks, both of which are much wanted in this quarter—the former has been carried on here with success.—Terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser, on his making a small payment and giving good security for the remainder. Apply to

THOMAS J. DOUGLAS,  
Norwich, July 20, 1787.

When the subscribers were 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 JOHN BLACKMER, late of Bickland, deceased, returned insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to file claims, from the third day of July current, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on the behalf of the deceased, in said Bickland, on the fifth Tuesday of November, December, January and February next, from one to five o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JESSE EDSON,  
PHOS SMITH,  
FNAC ALDEN,

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts before the above term is expired.

ROWLAND BLACKMER, Administrator.  
Bickland, July 29, 1787.

WANTED, an active steady Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.