

break them. In their decline, the forest prefaces of immediate ruin have been the injustice and abuse with which men of experience, wisdom and integrity, have been treated. The tongue of slander is listened to and suspicious of the bell characters are imbibed, and those who are able to uphold the sinking state, are removed from the management of public concerns; and the favour and suffrages of the people are given to worthless persons, who will flatter their follies and weaknesses to gain their confidence, and by low arts of courting popularity will ingratiate themselves with the unthinking many, and by feasts, entertainments, affected magnificence, and by giving bribes under the name of largesses and show, they buy the people with a view to sell them again, or to bind them to themselves in the bonds of perpetual slavery. There have been the steps by which tyranny has crept into the free states of old. And by similar policy will defiling ambitions men ever flame the reigns into their own hands. Americans; what hath been to be again. You are not without your threatening dangers. Your public spirit is abated; your zeal for a free government languishes; your virtue is expiring; you have abandoned your public creditors; you have destroyed your faith, and no man will trust you; your men of firmness, your genuine unshaken patriots, who would establish a government of laws and would build up your republics by righteous means, are not the men in whom you trust. You have opened your ears to slander, and have drunk in prejudices against those men who are best disposed and know best how to love you from ruin. New men, who are unacquainted with your interests, and who care for their own sakes to gain promotion, are the men of your choice. Those who will deliver you from the calls of justice and national character, are the men of your right hand. That is, this is an evil in many parts of the community, and it is a growing evil. Would you retrieve your affairs, which are hastening to destruction? The road is short and plain which will lead you out of all your embarrassments. Despair flattery—Cultivate virtue in yourselves, and dignity and independence of sentiment and conduct in your leading men.—Abhor a bribe—banish a mean suspicion of your friends and benefactors: be honest in all your dealings, and cover with disgrace the man who would teach or encourage you to be otherwise. Shun the aid of faction, and unite in seeking the public good as your first and immediate object. This liberal and virtuous conduct will discourage the attempts of intrigue and designing men. Persons of worth will be ready to exert their wisdom and talents to build you up. Men of both parties, who are honest hearts and liberal sentiments, will unite against all those base conspirators who are seeking for their own promotion at the subversion of our common privileges. Whether my observations will be acceptable, I cannot say: That they are calculated for your interest, I am fully persuaded. If deaf to that, as is the wish of some and the fear of more, when the voice of four friends will not reach our hearts; the tongue of deceit and falsehood will still prevail, and the conflicts of our original and new born enemies will prosper. But if the blessings of freedom and independence be as yet enjoyed for us in the course of events, then we shall shut our ears to flattery and falsehood, and our hearts to suspicion and deceit; and our minds will open to receive and approve the faithful testimonies of our long tried and unshaken friends.

That we may be wise and apply a remedy for our present threatening calamities before the application shall be out of our power, is the wish of your true friend,
N U M A.

TARAGONA, (Spain) April 14.
One of our cooling pilots being at the distance of two leagues from this port, encountered with a fish of an enormous size, which did some damage to his vessel; but having, by great perseverance, and address, and the assistance of another vessel, taken and secured it, they drew it ashore, where it excited infinite wonder, as if it was supposed to be of the kind no person could ascertain its species. It was 37 fms and an half in length, and 17 in circumference, in the thickest part; of the colour of an elephant; it had a most prodigious throat, sharp teeth and small eyes; it is supposed to weigh about 75,000 pounds.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) May 31.
Notwithstanding the English papers continually set forth, with such avidity, the distressed situation of America, the general want of money, and the insufficiency of American credit, for the purposes of carrying on trade, &c. we however find by the latest accounts from India, (brought by the Cornwallis Indians, from China) that five ships were there in that country, and in all likelihood would make very good returns. These vessels make the number of eleven in the United States, since the commencement of the year 1783, for China and India. Besides which, there are two vessels gone from

Maryland to the Isles of Mauritius, and one from Philadelphia to Cooke's river, or the Great River of the West, situated near the north-west extremity of that continent, and purposely fitted out for the fur trade from that quarter to China and Japan, as described so very beneficially by Captain Cooke.

LONDON, June 6.
Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 1.
The prince Stadtholder has sent a letter to the States of Holland and West Frisia, setting forth in the strongest terms, that finding all his mildness and forbearance of no avail, and that not a few misguided individuals alone had endeavoured to deprive him of his rights and privileges; but that such resolutions had been taken in Holland, and such proceedings commenced and supported, that he could no longer tamely see himself and house deprived of his hereditary rights, and therefore thinks it his duty to declare himself ready to use his utmost endeavours, in conjunction with the States of Guelderland Utrecht, &c. to heal the breaches in the union and to re-establish peace, concord and confidence, in and between all the provinces of this republic in general, as well as between their regents and inhabitants of each in particular.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, May 25.
The troubles on the side of Holland increase every day, inasmuch as a very serious alarm, to all the friends of the United Provinces. The whole confederation seems to be out of joint, and such a division prevails as cannot but be productive of the greatest disasters in the end. Holland never displayed a situation more fair for changing her masters, and the form of government under which the inhabitants have lived more than ten centuries. All the Antwerp polls on that side will be considerably augmented and reinforced in the course of the summer.

MONTEGO BAY, (Jamaica) June 30.
On the 7th ult. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the ship Two Sisters, belonging to Liverpool, having on board 500 slaves, from Bonny, bound to the Havana, being between Porto Plata and the Old Cape, about twelve leagues from the shore, had the misfortune to be overtaken by a heavy squall of wind; which taking her on the broad side, turned her keel out, and her port-holes being open, she went down almost instantaneously. The steward and five sailors having been fortunate enough to get into the small boat, they abandoned both the ship and the shallow belonging to her, the latter of which was run of daves and some of the crew, not having it in their power to render those on board the ship any assistance. Next day, being destitute of every necessary, they providentially fell in with a Spanish schooner, the Captain of which very humanely took them on-board, and on the 20th, put them into an American brig bound to the Cape. It is supposed, the unhappy people on board the shallow must all have perished.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.
We are informed from good authority, that 7 ranges of townships in the western territory of the United States are now completed, and in a few days the returns will be ready for Congress.

A short time since, about eight miles from this place, up the Alleghany river, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary event happened. A young warrior of the Seneca nation, who had escaped taking the small pox, which was raging amongst them, being much incensed at seeing so many of his brethren seized with that malady, expressed himself to this effect: That if the Great Man above dared to give him the small pox, he would tomahawk him as he would a stump, which he pointed at, and to show how he would act, began cutting the stump in a most furious manner. In a few minutes he was struck entirely blind, and his head swelled to so great a degree, that his eye-balls burst from their sockets, and he expired in a few hours.

We are favoured with this intelligence by Mr. Joseph Nicholas, interpreter for the United States, who has it from a principal chief of the nation, who was present when this happened.

BALTIMORE, July 27.
A writer, from the state of Franklin, observes, "That the people of that government are in hopes that the Federal Convention will invest Congress with power to have a deed executed to them, for the territory ceded by the state of North-Carolina, on the 2d of June, 1783, as Congress were in possession of the act of cession of said state, at the time it was repealed; and also, that it could not, with propriety, be repealed, as the time Congress had to consider of and accept the territory, so ceded, was one of the stipulations of the said act."

He further observes, That "they have opened an office in the state of Franklin, for the disposal of the lands given up to them by the Cherokee tribe, and that the money arising from the sale of said lands is to be referred in the treasury, for the express purpose of paying their quota of the Federal debt, as they are all friends to federal government, if they can enjoy it."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.
Extract of a letter from London, dated June 7.
By letters immediately from Holland, we are informed, that the utmost tumults and confusions, approaching to a general rebellion, prevail at Amsterdam. — 14 of the Stadtholder's party were seized by the patriots of that country and hanged in the public streets the next day. Military law is proclaimed; all orders for payment of money from the bank rejected; every window of the wealthy planted with musquetry, for the protection of their lives and property."

Substance of a late charge to the Grand Jury of Burlington, in New Jersey.
Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,
"LOVE thy neighbour as thyself, is the injunction of the all-wise and benevolent Father of mankind, who in all his commands, consults the happiness of his creatures even in this world; and so intimately connects the interest of the present and the future, that you secure the blessing of the latter, by duly attending to the duties of the first. Was the observance of this divine precept universal, we should in a great measure regain that Paradise on earth, which our first parents lost for us. The Millennium would immediately commence. It is not because mankind are not fond of their own interest, but because they mistake it, that so much misery exists in the world. Could every individual be convinced that his own happiness and security was so closely united with the prosperity of his neighbours, of the state in which he lives, in short, of the world at large, that they must fall or rise together, and that neither could long exist in a state of separation, and would act according to the conviction; we should soon cease to hear of deceits, thefts, robberies and murders. A mistaken self-love which seeks its own gratification, independent of, and in opposition to the happiness of others, has filled the world with misery and violence from the beginning to the present day; and the experience of 5000 years has not cured mankind of their mad and folly, nor taught them this solemn truth, that *self-love*, rightly understood, and *social*, are the same."

Having gone through their business, the foreman of the jury addressed the judge as follows:
"THE grand jury of the county of Burlington, direct me to present their thanks to your honour, for your excellent charge this morning. — With feelings congenial to your own, we have sought into the grievances of the county, and are happy to find that principle of love to each other is so predominant among us, that we have but one bill to offer the court."

NEW-HAVEN, August 2.
A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a kingly government for these states. — The writer proposes to send to England for the bishop of Osnaburg, second son to the king of Great-Britain, and have him crowned king over this continent. We have found by experience, says he, that we have not wit enough to govern ourselves — that all our declamations and parade about republicanism, liberty, property and the rights of men, are mere stiff and nonsense, and that it is high time for us to tread back the wayward path we have walked in these twelve years. I his plan, we are told, gains friends rapidly, and it surely is necessary for the great body of the people to be on their guard. — The Federal Convention may save us from the world of curses (A ROYAL GOVERNMENT) if we are only wise enough to adopt their recommendations when they shall be communicated to us.

NORTHAMPTON, August 15.
We are credibly informed, that at Whately, the following event lately took place. — Two children were baptized the same Sabbath: the father of the one named his child Benjamin Lincoln, as an expression of his attachment to government, and of the sense which he feels of the important services which that gentleman has rendered to this state and country. The father of the other called his child Daniel Shays, expressing his attachment to his person and attempt to overthrow the government, and involve our public affairs in confusion.

It is to be feared that the friends of unrighteousness, disorder and confusion are to be found in most if not in all our towns. Fear out of the question, they would not rest with perpetrating the names of the authors of our troubles. Those live and will live, who are lost to the public welfare; whose importance and safety grow out of anarchy and the suspension of law and justice.

It is fashionable in the European prints to describe the United States as convulsed with intestine tumults, and borne down with private calamities; but when we review the present state of the old established empires, we shall be able to retort the charges that are alleged against our infant sovereignty; and to draw some consolation from considering our temporary embarrassments as an evil common to all governments, and not to an indication of the singular weakness of our own. France, notwithstanding the energy of despotic rule, has been poisoned by the misfortune of her public ministers; and the ingemurible bankruptcies that have lately occurred in that kingdom, threaten destruction to the national credit. Russia and the Porte, are agitated with the apprehensions of war. Great Britain amulging herself with an impeachment, or the quarrels of her monarch and his son, totters beneath the enormity of her debt, and the increasing corruption of her (sipping, while Holland (the republican and phlegmatic Holland) burns with the flames of civil war. Which then of these nations, can boast superior happiness? Let the citizens of America recollect the past, and they will rather wonder that they are so well, than lament that they are not better; but then anticipate the future, and they will find that their prosperity and honour depend upon themselves.

A writer on the present times recommends the following advice: "Let every day bear marks of the three following political virtues always good, and at present indispensably necessary, industry; fru-

gality and economy. These will perform wonders — these will work out our own salvation. Are they painful and self-denying? You will find them very little so, when you have once entered heartily into the practice of them. They will rather improve than diminish the health of your bodies, the peace of your minds, and every laudable enjoyment. Ye farmers, look over your lands, and see what parts may be cultivated to more advantage; how you can raise more grain and flax; keep more cows and sheep; fatten more cattle; sell more beef and pork; and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greatest perfection. It is the basis of our wealth, of manufactures, and of all gainful commerce. Gentlemen and ladies, old and young, look over your expenses and manner of living. You will shew the truest and most reputable patriotism by retrenching superfluities."

WEDD At Ashfield, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Mary Chapin, consort of Mr. Nathan Chapin, of that town, in the 55th year of her age.

The United States in Congress assembled, July 23, 1787.
Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, pertaining to the late Commissaries, Quartermasters, Clothiers, or Marine Departments, shall exhibit particular abstracts of such claims to the proper Commissioner, appointed to settle the accounts of those departments, within eight months from the date hereof; and all persons having other unliquidated claims against the United States, shall exhibit a particular abstract thereof to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, within one year from the date hereof; and all accounts not exhibited as aforesaid, shall be precluded from settlement or allowance.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the place called Eleven Thousand Acres, county of Berkshire, on the night following the 13th inst. an apprentice Boy, named STEPHEN WARD, sixteen years old, smiling face, large blue eyes and black hair, wore away a white shirt, white overalls and vest. Whoever will bring back said Seth to the subscriber, shall have Six Pence reward and no charges paid.
ADONIJAH JONES.
July 14, 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 part, all under improvement, with a good and convenient Dwelling-house, Barn and out Houses — a new Grist and Saw-Mill, within ten rods of the house, that do business constantly, on the aforesaid river, which never fails — is a singular place for custom, and is easy of access in any seasons, the whole in good repair.

This place has never 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.

F O R S A L E,
At the Printing-Office in Northampton, The First, Second and Third Part of
Webster's Institute.
Norwich, July 20, 1787.

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

WHEREAS John Chester, Williams, Esq. of Hadley, some time since, assigned and delivered to Messrs. Ebenezer Miller, jun. John Brown, and David Phoenix, of New-York, Merchants, all his books, notes of hand, and book debts, and all his claims, and is now lodged with the subscribers for settlement. All persons therefore indebted to the said Williams, by bond, note of hand or o. b. o. are desired forthwith, to renew their obligations and settle their accounts, or they will be immediately lodged with an Attorney to be sued.

BENJ. PRESCOTT, } Attorneys to the said
SAM. DEXTER, } Miller, Brown and
Northampton, August 1, 1787. } Phoenix.

WHEREAS the subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, do receive and examine the claims of the creditors of JOHN BLACKMER, late of Buckland, deceased, mentioned in a will, from the 13th day of July current, to bring in and support their claims; We hereby give notice, that we shall receive said bills at the house of the deceased, in said Buckland, on the Tuesdays of November, December, January and February next, from one to five o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after the said term.

ROBERT EDSON,
EDWIN MEXEY,
ISAAC ALDEN,
ALL persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly required to settle their accounts before the above term is expired.
BUCKLAND, July 9, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land, lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots are rated in the assessment under Nos. 2 and No. 3, and towns and minister taxes, for 1784, and also for taxes granted in 1778 and 1779, to the late, town and minister.

No. lot.	acres.	1782.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.
20	150	to Sam. Dickinson	5	4	9	1	1	4												
21	102	to Nath. Dwyall	5	3	10	1	7	4												
22	10	to Nath. French	6	5	1	2	2													
23	10	to John French	7	5	1	2														
24	140	to Sam. Hindale	17	11	1	2	1													
25	37	to Col. Hawks	8	1	2	3	3													
26	45	to Major Williams	9	2	1	2	1													
27	150	to William Arad	29	3	3	4	3													
28	20	to Noah Baker	3	3	3	4	3													
29	50	to Sam. Hindale	13	3																
30	150	to Nath. French	11	2																
31	150	to John Williams	11	2																
32	150	to Col. Hindale	1	3	3															
33	50	to J. Ashcroft's heirs	4	5	5	1	2													
34	50	to James Oliver	1	2	2															
35	10	to Joseph Brandon	7	8	2															

Non-resident land formerly belonging to Shelburne.

36	150	owned by E. Hindale	15	6	1	3	3													
37	150	owned by E. Hindale	24	4	1	1	1													
38	150	owned by S. Williams	2	2	2	2	2													
39	30	to Nath. Hawks	3	3	1	1	1													
40	30	to Thomas Hawks	2	2	1	1	1													
41	150	to Simon Hawks	3	3	3	3	3													
42	40	to T. Wells, ad. heirs	1	1	1	1	1													
43	30	to J. and S. Shelburne	3	3	3	3	3													
44	30	to N. & O. Fryar	1	1	1	1	1													
45	45	to S. Dickinson's heirs	3	1	1	1	1													
46	70	to Samuel Bedding	1	1	1	1	1													
47	30	to Ashcroft's heirs	1	1	1	1	1													
48	37	to Sam. Dwyall	7	1	1	1	1													
49	70	to Capt. French	10	4	1	1	1													
50	150	to Sam. Arad's heirs	3	1	1	1	1													
51	40	to J. & S. Cudling	6	5	1	1	1													
52	40	to Oliver Root	4	3	1	1	1													
53	150	to Eben. Nims' heirs	7	5	1	1	1													
54	150	to D. A. Child's heirs	7	5	1	1	1													
55	150	to J. Barnard, acres 420	16	8	1	1	1													

State, town and minister tax for 1778 and 1779, consolidated into silver as follows, viz.

No. lot.	taxes.	1782.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.
56	150	to Sam. Hindale	21	10	1	1	1													
57	150	to Sam. Dwyall	9	9	1	1	1													
58	150	to S. Barnard, Esq.	1	1	1	1	1													
59	150	to Thos. French	1	1	1	1	1													
60	150	to Mary Wells	7	7	5	5														
61	150	owned by Seth Cudling	3	6																

If the above taxes are not paid to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of September next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, so much of said land will be taken for public vendue, as will pay the said taxes, with intervening charges. — Said vendue will be held at the house of Capt. William Dickinson, in said Conway, and to be continued from day to day till the whole is completed, by the order of ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector.

Conway, August 7, 1787.

Cash, Writing-Paper, &c. given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

For Sale at this Office, Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States. By Baron STEUBEN.

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