

YESTERDAY morning the five pirates condemned at the last Admiralty Session, v. z. Thomas Johnson, John Rois, and John Thompson, Alias Cartman, for piratically invading on the high seas, on the coast of Angola in Africa, the Purveyer Schooner, Jean Baptiste Louis Bourgeois, master, and stealing and sailing away with the schooner and apparel, value 2000, the property of persons unknown: Henry Parsons and George Steward, mariners on board the East India ship the Panger, for piratically endeavouring to combine with others to make a revolt on board the said ship, then on the high seas. Edmund Elliston, Esq. commander of the said ship, being then on board; were hanged at Execution Dock.

When these people were brought up to receive sentence, Johnson being asked, why sentence should not be pronounced against him? answered he had nothing to allege on his own account but solicited much for his fellow-sufferers, who, he said, had been drawn in by him. The following letter was addressed to a friend at Worcester. It has some curious passages which makes it not unworthy the public eye.

"Dear Goshub, I most certainly should have wrote you previous to this period, but delayed with a view that I should have before this time had it in my power to have waited on you in person. All hopes of that now being at an end, I have therefore embraced this opportunity to inform you of my unfortunate situation, which I suppose you are already made acquainted with by the public papers.

"I shall now mention a few particulars concerning our case in order to inform you more fully. On the 12th of November we were tried at Justice Hall, on the charge of the French Schooner, and William Pritchard being admitted evidence, we were indicted with taking a Danish sloop, &c. However, the evidence given by the French Captain and mate being so very plain and positive as to my person, and to that of Rois and Thompson, being the people that boarded him, we were all three cast upon the first charge, and without the evidence of Pritchard. Happy was I to find that two out of the five were not sworn to by the Frenchmen, and of course were turned up at the bar. Pritchard likewise was discharged. Our trial lasted only two hours and ten minutes. I had Garrow for my counsel, but all would not do. My friend, Mr. Corse, paid him 18l. 18s. for his fee.

"I had a most excellent character given me in Court, but without effect: And as the French Captain swore to me being the first man that boarded him and put the pistol to his head, the Judge in course looked upon me as the ringleader of the affair. We have now been seven weeks yesterday in the cells, and have been reported and left to die last Friday week, but yet no day is appointed for us to make our exit in. Very powerful interest was made for my life, and the French Captain went the next day after our trial and begged my life, on his knees to the French Ambassador, but all would not do. Die I must owing to the African merchants having petitioned his Majesty to make an example of me, in order to deter others. But they may all be damned, I freely forgive them at my heart. I hope I have made my peace with God, at least I do the best of my endeavour. I say my prayers, sing a psalm, and I am sincerely sorry for my past sins.

A few days more, my boy I am expected to be nearer you by some miles--our gibbets are up, and the rest of the play

will be acted some time this week; or the beginning of next at farthest--all men must die, and makes but little difference what kind or manner of death we die, so as our souls are happy.

I should have wrote to Thompson, but really I am ashamed, give my kind respects to him, to Ring, Petree, Pales, Crawford, Chambers, Carrol, and in short to every body who thinks proper to enquire after the unfortunate pirate--so dear Goldfinch, that you nor any one beside may ever come to this fatal end, is the wish and prayer of, Dear Tom, Your sincere friend and well-wisher, THOMAS JOHNSON.

Condemned Room, Newgate, January 1, 1788.

I wish you all a happy new year, and many returns of them. Adieu! Adieu!

PROPOSALS For publishing by Subscription, A COMPENDIUM OF

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.

By JOHN FREDERICK OSTERWALD, A celebrated Divine, of Switzerland. Newly translated into English, from the Original Latin. By the Rev. JOHN MAINS.

- CONTENTS. I. CONCERNING the nature of the Gospel Ministry. 2. The qualifications of a Minister of the Word of God. 3. Preparation and Vocation to the Ministry. 4. The Method of Theological Study. 5. A general Idea of Theology. 6. The Constituent Parts of Theology.

SECTION I. Of Christian Theology. Concerning the Sacred Scripture.

- Chap. 1. Concerning the Books which constitute S. S. 2. The Attributes of S. S. 3. The use of S. S. SECTION II. Concerning God. Chap. 1. Concerning the existence of God. 2. The Attributes of God. 3. The Holy Trinity. The first part of Theology. Concerning the time which preceded the Advent of Christ. Chap. 1. Concerning the Creation. 2. Providence. 3. Sin. 4. Decrees. 5. The Antediluvian World. 6. The calling of Abraham. 7. The Law of Moses. 8. The Prophets. 9. The various state of the Jews. 10. The State of other nations. The latter part of Theology. Concerning the Time subsequent to the Advent of Christ. SECTION I. Chap. 1. Concerning John the Baptist. SECTION II. Concerning Jesus Christ. Chap. 1. That Jesus is the Messiah. 2. Concerning the person of Christ. 3. His threefold Office. 4. His twofold State. SECTION III. Concerning the Constitution of the Church. Chap. 1. Concerning the Mission of the Holy Spirit. 2. The Preaching of the Apostles. 3. The Destruction of the Jews. 4. The Calling of the Gentiles. 5. The Constitution of the Church. SECTION IV. Concerning the Doctrine which is preached in the Church. Chap. 1. Concerning Faith. 2. Repentance. 3. Good Works. 4. Promises and Threatnings.

- 5. Justification. 6. Sanctification. SECTION V. Concerning the Church. Chap. 1. What we are to understand by the Church. 2. Church Government. 3. Discipline. 4. The various state of the Church. SECTION VI. Concerning the Affluence to Salvation. Chap. 1. Concerning Internal Affluences. 2. External Affluences. 3. Sacraments. 4. Baptism. 5. The Holy Supper. SECTION VII. Concerning a future World. Chap. 1. Concerning the State of man after Death. 2. The End of the World. 3. The Resurrection. 4. The Last Judgment. 5. Life Eternal. 6. Eternal Death.

CONDITIONS.

- I. This book will contain about 400 pages, large demy octavo size, will be printed with a new Pica Type, will be neatly bound, lettered and filed with Gold on the back. II. Price to subscribers will be only one dollar and a quarter. III. Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis. IV. As soon as 250 Subscribers appear, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of Subscribers names, if sent in season. Subscriptions are taken in by Nathaniel Patten, the Publisher, in Hartford, Connecticut, and by most of the Printers and Booksellers on the Continent: Also at the Printing-Office in Northampton.

The Beautiful HORSE Bay Richmond, W. L. COVER this season at the Stable of the Subscribers in Worthington, on the most reasonable terms. Bay Richmond is eight years old this Spring, sixteen hands one inch high, a beautiful bright bay, in shape, strength, activity and speed, he is equalled by few in America--he is a Virginia foal, but of English breed--he has been proved in the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, for three seasons past, has had between fifty and seventy dams the season, his colts prove elegant, fine and large.

Any gentlemen wishing to vend their mares, shall have good care taken of them, pasture provided, and attendance given, by the subscriber. SAMUEL BUFFINTON. Worthington, May 26, 1788.

To be Sold,

A Valuable tract of LAND, situate in Belchertown, and near the towns of Pelham and Amherst, containing 7 or 800 acres, lately owned by the honourable Joseph Hawley, Esq. deceased. As said Land is now owned by the town of Northampton, and to be sold by order of said town, payment thereof will be made as easy and convenient to purchasers as they can desire. For terms apply to the subscribers, a Committee appointed to make sale thereof. Robert Brick, Joseph Lyman, Elisha Clark, Simon Parsons, Samuel Henchou.

Northampton, May 27, 1788. With the subscribers being 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 ELIZA VAN CHASE, of Southbury, deceased non-compositus, said estate being respectively insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to file claims to bring in and support their claims--We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Oliver Allen, in Shutesbury, on the third Tuesday of June next, and at the house of John Hunt in Pelham, on the third Tuesday of August next, from 9 o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term. JOHN RINKEN, EBENEZER GRAY. Pelham, April 25, 1788.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

THE raising of silk worms, and the manufacture of silk are as practicable in this country as in any other; and if attended to, may be greatly beneficial to it. With respect to the feeding and management of the worms, it may be the work of children, under the direction of some intelligent person. It has been lately found, that the greater part of their food may be the garden lettuce, on which, with a certain proportion of Mulberry leaves, they will thrive well; but it is not improbable, that lettuce alone would answer. The Mulberry tree however can be propagated here at pleasure: it is of a quick growth, and a large plantation of them might be had in a few years. If by farther experiments it should be found, that lettuce alone would answer for the food of these insects, there would be no necessity, in order to an extensive propagation of them, and a proportionable increase of silk, to wait for the growth of such a plantation. The consideration of this subject is recommended to gentlemen and ladies in the country for whose information the following observations upon it, made by a lady in England, are extracted from the monthly review for December 1785: being taken from the fourth volume of the transactions of the Society for encouraging arts, manufactures and commerce.

MANUFACTURES.

UNDER this head, we meet with an interesting account of the manner of managing silk worms in England, by Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, of Coton Hall, near Bridgwater, in which are contained several important facts relating to this animal, that were not before sufficiently, if at all known, and will open views to the speculator, big with future consequences to the prosperity of the manufactures of this country. The breeding of silk-worms, with a view to profit in manufactures, was only introduced into France by Henry IV in the beginning of the 16th century contrary to the advice and opinion of Sully, who often remonstrated with his clearest master against that project, because he deemed it a chimerical undertaking to attempt to rear them in such a cold climate as France. Experience has now sufficiently proved, that the enterprising monarch judged more wisely on this subject than the sage and cautious minister; for it is well known that France now produces silk in very considerable quantities. But though France has succeeded in this hopeless experiment, as it was judged at the time, scarcely an idea seems ever to have been seriously entertained by any one, that it was possible to rear the silk worms with a view to profit in this country, or to establish the silk manufacture on the produce of Britain. Yet we think the facts ascertained by the ingenious and spirited Miss Rhodes, so far to prove that it is not only possible to rear silk-worms on the produce of this country with a view to profit, but that it is even highly probable that they may be here reared with equal, if not greater advantages than in Italy and other warm countries, where only, till very lately, it was believed they ever could be bred.

That the reader may be enabled to judge for himself in regard to this particular, let him be informed, that our fair experimenter, discovered, in the first place, that the eggs may be preserved in a dormant state, in this climate, with the greatest ease, as long as you chuse; and that they can be brought to life whenever you incline, during the summer months, by merely exposing them to the rays of the sun; so that there is danger of their coming before the food provided for them has been produced, or of their remaining dormant while it is in perfection.

In the second place, she has also found, that in the cool temperature of our summer air, the crystals remains so long in a dormant state, that sufficient time is allowed to wind off the silk without killing it; whereas in warm climates, where their revivification is much quicker, there is a necessity of killing the crystals, by exposing them to the heat of an oven for a certain length of time before the cones are wound off; so that water is not sufficient to kill it, to prevent them from eating their way through the cone. The silk, by the heat it is thus made to sustain, is considerably damaged, which never need be done in this country.

III. Where it is necessary to kill the crystals

in all these cones, intended for the best silk, it becomes necessary also to select a sufficient number of the largest and best cones that they may be preserved for producing eggs. All these cones, therefore, are destroyed, and the silk of them in a great measure wasted by the holes that the moth eats through the cones when hatched; and thus a great waste is incurred, which with us would be entirely prevented. IV. With a view to lose as little as possible in this way, these who rear silk-worms, in warm climates, suffer no more moths to be produced than are sufficient to lay the number of eggs that are barely necessary for keeping up their flock of worms: So that, if any accident happens, either to these eggs, or to the worms, after they are hatched, they must for that season lose the whole produce of their silk-worms. But, as in England, the eggs of all the moths, without exception, might be preserved, if necessary, without any waste whatever of the silk, it is impossible that those who may here follow this business should be subjected to the inconvenience above-mentioned. V. It is found by experience, that thunder is extremely prejudicial to the silk worms; so that many millions of them may be killed by a thunder storm, and with them, the silk they ought to have produced is entirely lost. But as thunder is much more frequent, as well as more violent in warm countries, than in England, the loss arising from accidents of this nature must be the much oftener experienced there; so that our chance of success must be much greater on this account than there.

From all these considerations it would seem, that silk worms may be reared in Great-Britain, with equal, if not greater probability of success, than in those countries, where they have been hitherto reared, with a view to profit in manufactures; and this opinion is confirmed by the observations that follow: Miss Rhodes has found that the silk-worm can be fed upon lettuce, and kept in perfect good health on that food alone, for four out of five weeks; so that it requires only to be fed about one week on mulberry leaves. Now if it be considered that mulberry trees can bear the climate of Britain perfectly well, so as to produce leaves in as great abundance here during the summer months, as perhaps in any part of the globe; it seems impossible to deny that raw silk can be produced here, in any quantity that might be judged proper, at as low a price, or possibly lower, than in those parts of the world from whence we at present obtain it, should the following system of economy, or something like it, be adopted. It was found by experiment, by Miss R. that ten thousand silk worms consumed, in a day about one bushel of mulberry leaves. Now let us, for example, suppose that a plantation of mulberries was made of such an extent, as to yield ten bushels of leaves a day, during four months each year. In this case, it would be proper for the owner to hatch about a hundred thousand eggs, four weeks before the mulberry leaves should have attained their full perfection; the worms to be fed during these four weeks on lettuce. At the end of a week or ten days, (or for the present say) a fortnight, let another hatching of the same number be made. These would be ready to take to the mulberry leaves after the former brood had begun to spin. And in another hatching succeeding these, and so on through the whole season, it is plain, that thus the mulberry plantation, (a sufficient supply of lettuce being always kept up at the same time) could rear in one season, at least eight (it must be sixteen broods; but we shall call it ten, that is one million of worms in a season. Whereas, in the way they are at present managed in Italy, that plantation could have subsisted no more than one hundred thousand; because, in as far as we can learn the natives of these countries, never have been in the practice of trying to preserve the eggs beyond the time the natural heat of the climate produces them; so that the whole brood comes into life at one time; and that number never can exceed that which their food is capable to sustain at once, which by the supposition was a hundred thousand.

We are now also brought to see of what importance it is to be able to preserve an increased store of eggs, without any expense, because they are always in readiness to be hatched in any quantities that the supply of food may indicate to be necessary: and in case of the destruction of

any part of the brood by thunder or any other accident, that loss could be speedily retrieved, by hatching a new brood to supply their place. We may also observe, that considered as a manufacture, calculated to give employment to women and children, many would be the advantages from rearing them in successful broods, as is here proposed, for Great-Britain, in comparison of having the whole at once as in other countries. In the first way, constant employment could be given for the necessary hands, for many months, without any extraordinary hurry at one time, the several broods coming in regular succession; so that the cones of one brood would just be finished when another was ready to begin; whereas in other cases, all the work comes only at one time, which then occasions a hurry, and idleness afterwards must ensue.

We have enlarged a little on this important article, with a view to bring the subject as generally as possible under the consideration of the Public, and to induce some enterprising individual to make trial of a plantation of mulberries on the plan here developed. We shall briefly mention a few other particulars, taken notice of by our amiable conductress in this pleasing excursion.

Miss R. found by accurate experiment, that a single cone of her silk, produced from a worm that had been fed only one week on mulberry leaves, yielded a liberal offer of four hundred and forty yards in length, which when dry weighed three grains. But upon an average she found that it required about three hundred and sixty cones to yield an ounce of silk; inceptant of the look silk round the cones, and other refuse silk, that must be carded, which is at least equal in weight to the pure silk; so that, in all, 360 cones yield about two ounces of silk, fine and refuse together.

Miss Rhodes takes notice of one peculiarity attending the mulberry leaves, that was new to us. It is, that no animal seems to prey upon that leaf except the silk worm alone. Nor did she find any other vegetable common with us that was wholesome to the silk worm excepting lettuce only. It is probable, however, some other plants may be found which will answer the same purposes; and it is worth while to continue the search, if such can be discovered. She found that neither Elm, Ash, Vine, Hazel, Lime, Currant, Chestnut, Kidney-bean, Strawberry nor Raspberry would do, no common Cabbage. Lettuce is one of the best of these plants, and among these trials should be made; especially when it is observed that these plants in general, like the mulberry, are very little liable to be eat by any kind of caterpillars. Have Danielson, Sow-hindle, and others of the same nature, been tried? Though most quadrupeds refuse these, we have observed that rabbits prefer them to most kinds of plants.

We congratulate Miss Rhodes on the honour, that she has acquired by these experiments; and hope she will have the happiness of seeing many follow her example.

BOSTON, May 30. By the returns from the several towns in the state, as made on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent them at the year ensuing. County of Suffolk.

- WILSON: Caleb Davis, Esq. Samuel Brick, Esq. Jonathan Mason, Esq. John Coffin Jones, Esq. Charles Jarvis, Esq. Thomas Davis jun. Esq. Thomas Wadell, Esq. Roxbury, Hon. William Heath, Esq. Thomas Clark, Esq. Dorchester, James Bowdoin jun. Esq. Milton, Joseph Blake, Esq. Braintree, Brig. Gen. Eben. Thayer. Weymouth, Nathaniel Bailey, Esq. Hingham, Maj. Gen. B. Lincoln. Col. Theophilus Cushing. Dedham and Dover, Fisher Ames, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel Kingsbury. Medfield, Capt. John Burt, Jun. Methuen, Mr. W. Richards, Jun. Needham, Mr. Thomas Mann. Brookline, Mr. John Goddard. Walpole, Col. Seth Kingsbury. County of Essex. Salem, Richard Manning, Esq. Mr. Ebenezer Beckford.