or committed, but such actions may be commenced or prosecuted in the same manner as if these resolutions had not been passed.

Read and concurred.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate June 19, 1788.

Sent up for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 20, 1788.

WHEREAS a number of town officers in the several towns within this Commonwealth, having neglected to take the oath required of them by a resolve of the General Court of March 19, 1787:

Therefore *Resolved*, That if such officers who have neglected as aforesaid shall take and subscribe the oath of them required by the resolve aforesaid, by the first day of August next, that then all the doings of the said officers shall be and hereby are made as valid to all intents and purposes, as if they had taken the said oath agreeably to the aforesaid resolve, their neglect aforesaid notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker.

In Senate, June 20th, 1788.

Read and concured,

SAMUEL PHILIPS, jun. President.

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy, attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Mr. Butler,

FOR the information of the Justices of the Peace, in the several counties in the Commonwealth, you will please to insert in your paper the following extract from a resolve, passed by the Honourable Leg slature on the 20th. inst and oblige

Yours, &c.

ALEXANDER HODGDON,
(Treasurer.

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby ordered, to take proper measures to compel all Justices of the Peace to account with him annually for all fines by them received or imposed for the use of the Commonwealth. And the Attorney General on application from the Treasurer, is directed to afford him all the necessary assistance, to enable him to carry the above resolution into execution."

Treasury Office, Boston, June 25, 1788.

LONDON, April 14.

The trial of Mr. Hastings "drags its slow length along,"——and will continue to find employment for the managers for this year, at least; Erskine has been heard to say, that it may be protracted by due course of law, for four or five years; and indeed, an evidence that cost fourteen years in collecting cannot be supposed to be examinable in as many months.

On Saturday David Clearey, a taylor and salesman, the corner of Little Pultney-street, who had lately insured his stock in trade, household goods, plate, &c. for 900l. in the Sun Fire Office, was tried at the old Bailey on an indictment for setting fire to his said house, which was consumed together with part of the house of Mr. John Imrey, adjoining; there was found amongst the ruins a large chest filled with hay band, oiled paper, and other combustibles, and it appeared on the trial, that he seemed to have but a very indifferent stock of trade, and little or no plate, no part of which either whole or melted, was discovered among the ruins. The prosecution was carried on by the Sun Fire Insurance Office, and the evidence was wholly circumstantial. The prisoner said he had 600l. in bank notes (ten of which were five pound notes of the bank of England) a large quantity of nankeen, silks &c. all of which were in a box, but the box being found, contained only hay bands, oiled paper, coals, and other combustles and it is well known the Bank of England never issued any five pound notes. The jury brought in their verdict, *Guilty—Death.* The Recorder, in a solemn address, commanded the prisoner to prepare for death, as he could have no hopes of a pardon.

A few days ago, a clergyman well known, and generally respected in Huntingdonshire, committed the horrid act of suicide; and in order the more effectually to complete his purpose, after cutting his throat, stabbed himself in the breast, and near the groin, with a large carving knife, which he forced upwards with such violence that it went through the heart.

The motive of this desperate act is said to have been an apprehension of being reduced to indigence, though he was in reality in good circumstances; and at the moment of perpetrating it he conceived that bailiffs had actually entered the house and therefore quitting his wife, to whom he related his terrors, he arose from bed, and killed himself to escape this imaginary pursuit.

A brother and sister of this gentleman have ended their lives in a similar manner; so that it is probable that something of insanity pervades the family.

That as a great variety of fortunes often attend upon obscure characters as are attributed to heroes of romance, the following sketch of the life of one of the few remaining seamen that attended Lord Anson's voyage will partly evince. Born in a seaport in the North, he went from home in a coasting vessel at ten years of age, to which he never returned. At twenty years of age he became master of a small vessel, but being taken by the French, was, after remaining in prison some months, obliged to enter on board a man of war; is taken by the English; makes his voyage with Anson; upon his return takes a public house near Tooley Street is plundered by his wife, who elopes with a common beggar; gives up his house and goes to Ireland; from thence as a servant to America; is sold to a planter on the back settlements of Virginia; elopes and travels on foot to Charlestown; after fording several rivers &c. works his passage in a vessel to New-York, from thence to England; enters into the East-India Company's service, in which he continues ten years, in assisting a cook to one of the General officers, as he was going to singe a fowl with some old letters given him for that purpose, he discovered that an uncle was dead in England, leaving him a house and a legacy of a thousand pounds, returns to England, expends his legacy, &c. and afterwards meets with his wife at a lodging house at St. Giles's. His last stage was becoming a waterer of horses at a coach stand near Barbican, where, a few weeks since, in assisting a gentleman to pull of his boots, he accidentally heard of another legacy bequeathed him by a distant relation, supposed dead; and is now at the age of 65, in possession of forty pounds per annum.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 12.

"Baron Grothouse, a Colonel in the Prussian service, is here from England on foot. Attracted by the beauty of the Prince of Conde's seat, he stopped about a fortnight at Chantilly. He pursued his journey still on foot, and instead of entering the town by St. Dennis's gate, went to the left to Mount Matre, where, as a curious traveller, and a man versed in taking surveys of towns, he had a complete view of this capital with a map in his hand. From thence he repaired to Versailles, and was received at Court, such as he was with proper marks of distinction. In his interview with his Majesty, every thing concerning the late expedition into Holland was accounted for to the satisfaction of the French Monarch; the Colonel assuring the King that his Prussian Majesty was extremely sorry for the ravages his troops had committed in that part of the Low Countries, and that his General the Duke of Brunswick, in relating them, could not help shedding a tear to the cause of humanity. After this explanation the King of Prussia, will in all probability be on a different footing with the Cabinet of Versailles."

Two Foreigners (a man and his wife) in the vicinity of St. James's square, were taken into custody for cruelly treating their own child, with an intent to starve it to death, immuring the poor infant in a hole behind the wainscoating of a back apartment. The inhuman wretches were discovered in the following manner: about a month ago, they hired a maid servant, who, until the discovery, never saw a child in the house, but having occasion to sit up for the lodgers one night, the girl was much terrified, by hearing frequent groans uttered in a feeble voice; but not being able to find the object, she concluded the house was haunted; and the following night got a gentleman's servant, who lodged in the house to sit up with her, who soon found out whence the noise issued, and, on breaking the wainscot, found the poor child on a piece of carpet, with a piece of bread in his hand, exceeding weak and emaciated. The unnatural parents were immediately secured, and lodged in St. James's watch-house.

A very extraordinary phænomenon has lately engaged the attention and curiosity of the medical world. A lady, whose death was announced in this and other papers more than a fortnight since, remains still unburied from the singular circumstance of her body's not having undergone the smallest change: although the faculty are unanimous in their opinions that there does not exist the smallest probability of her being in a trance. They are still unable to account for or explain the matter, and her friends, as may be supposed have determined not to inter her till some appearance of change shall be discovered.

CAMBRIDGE, (Eng.) April 2.

Yesterday a most dreadful fire broke out at Foxton, about eight miles from this town, which burnt with such fury, as not to be got under till the whole of the village was destroyed, supposed to be about 200 houses. How the melancholy affair happened is not known.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

In America the new constitution is the general topic: In England the trial of Warren Hastings engages the attention of all ranks: The Emperor and Russia hope to rid Europe of the Turks: And the French are making a grand push for the navigation of the Red Sea. Thus we see verified what has often been told us, that "The world's a stage, and all thereon are players, for each has got a different part to act."

NEW-YORK, June 21.

On Wednesday evening last, the house of the Rev. Dr. Mason, in Cortland-street was struck by lightning, which shattered the back part of the house to an amazing degree. The family were sitting in the back parlor, and it is surprising that any of them are living, when we consider the imminent danger they were in. The window frame and window were shattered to splinters, and drove into the room; and the piece of the window frame was drove into the opposite wall, and must have passed but a few inches from the persons who were sitting in the room. The looking glasses and china in the back rooms were shattered to pieces. How tremendous is the artillery of Heaven!

Died lately in Dublin, Elizabeth Babbington, aged 110. It is a little remarkable, that at the time of her infancy, being at nurse, her mother Elizabeth Hopson, having received an account of the death of her child, set off to see her before interment, but not arriving till the child was lying in the grave, she insisted upon having a sight of her, and on opening the coffin, signs of life appeared in the child. The happy mother took her infant to her bosom, and being at that time engaged as a wet nurse to some neighbouring gentleman, immediately offered the breast to her own child, when, after a few trials, it was able to imbibe some nourishment.

PROVIDENCE, June 26.

On Tuesday morning last, the eastern post brought the very interesting and important intelligence, that the state of New-Hampshire had, on the Saturday preceding adopted the proposed constitution whereby the structure of the national government was completed and the Federal edifice firmly established on nine glorious pillars. The joy of the people burst forth like a blaze, catching from breast to breast, until it pervaded the whole town; and it was impossible to restrain the most publick testimonials of their satisfaction. All the bells were set ringing, and continued the joyful peal, with but short intermissions, through the day. At twelve o'clock a salute was fired, by the United train of artillery, on Federal hill, in honour of the states which had adopted the constitution, which was several times repeated in the course of the day. All the schools were dismissed for the day, and general congratulation, diffusing the most sincere jouissance among all ranks succeeded. The wavering and several of those who have heretofore appeared against the constitution, now heartily joined in the general joy; which soon extended itself to the Muses on College hill, when the scholars, with their books under their arms, unanimously joined in a solemn procession and peripatetically and philosophically, in honour of the day, named the beautiful green round the College, the Federal Parade. The town of Providence is truly federal; and as the new constitution will, in its operation and consequences, be more especially beneficial to this state, than to any other in the confederacy, it is hoped the people thereof will soon be so convinced of it as to call a convention, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress, for adding the Rhode-Island pillar;---which, though among the smallest, may yet be considered as not the least deserving, when a little more of its Anti-federalism shall be rubbed off, and its genuine intrinsick worth appear.

NEW-LONDON, June 27.

On Monday last, three oxen, a mare and colt were killed by lightning in Colchester; they were the property of Mr. Nathaniel Chamberlain of that town.

NORTHAMPTON, July 9.

On the 28th ult. the Convention of Virginia ratified the Federal Constitution, by a majority of ten.

We hear from Shutesbury, that on Monday morning last, about 3 o'clock, there was a most terrible Tornado or hurricane as the northerly part of that town—Mr. Stephen Whitney, who lived near what is called Lock's Pond, was awaked by a terrible rushing of wind and rain, attended with heavy thunder—he with his wife, sprang out of bed and made for the door; but before they could reach it, the house was taken from the foundation and entirely carried away—they, with five others who were asleep in the house, were buried in the rubbish; but happily no lives were lost; although Mr. Whitney was much bruised, and the others considerably hurt, but are in a likely way to recover. The trees and fences, and his barn, was also swept off. Happily, it entered a piece of woods and did another material damage.

The adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Convention of New-Hampshire, was celebrated at Portsmouth on Thursday the 26th ult. with great rejoicing; there was a grand Procession, similar to that exhibited at Boston.

In the grand Procession at Charleston, South-Carolina, the ship Federalist was drawn, by eight white Horses, representing the states which had adopted the Constitution—each Horse bearing on his forehead the name of a state.

Amendments to the Federal Constitution proposed by the New-Hampshire Convention.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth, almost verbatim with ours. The following are the remainder:—

7th. All common law causes between citizens of different states shall be commenced in the common law courts of the respective states—and no appeal shall be allowed to the federal courts in such case, unless the sum or value of the thing in controversy amount to 3000 dollars.

9th. Congress shall at no time consent that any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall accept of a title of nability, or any other title or office from any king, prince or foreign state.

10th. That no standing army shall be kept up in time of peace, unless with the consent of three quarters of the members of each branch of Congress—nor shall soldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houses, without the consent of the owner.

11th. Congress shall make no law touching religion, or to infringe the right of conscience.

12th. Congress shall never disarm any citizen, unless such as are or have been in actual rebellion.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

Mr. Meigs,

By inserting the following narrative in your paper you will oblige your humble servant,

DANIEL M. CURTIS.

North-Stratford, June 21, 1788.

ON the 18th inst. Mr. Reuben Fairchild, son of Mr. Robert Fairchild, late of New-Haven, rode in company with me on one of my horses to Stratford. On our return a very dreadful thunder storm arose from the North at sunset, and increased in violence as the darkness came on. When we had got about halfway to this place, I perceived Mr. Fairchild to be some way behind me, and waited for him to come up. We then rode side by side, till we came to the ascent of a hill, where the banks by the side of the path were about as high as our heads as we sat on our horses. In this place we with our horses, were instantaneously struck to the ground by a flash of lightning. I cannot determine how long I was insensible. When I recovered sensation, I found myself lying on the ground, and heard a noise like that of a cannon ball flying through the air. I soon recollected that Fairchild had been with me—and by the light of the next flash, I saw him lying in the path, a little forward of the horses. I attempted to rise, but could not, for I had lost the use of one of my legs. I then crept to him, and found him to be dead, and afterwards crawled up the bank, and got to the fence, by which I supported myself. My situation cannot be described in all its horrors:—drenched in rain—in the midst of dreadful lightning and thunder—every flash presenting to my view my friend and companion dead in the road, by the side of my own horses—and myself but just hovering on the verge of eternity. As soon as I was able to walk, I went to the next house, (three quarters of a mile off) A sucking colt which was with us, its dam being killed, came and stood near me while I was supporting myself by the fence, and followed me home. The neighbourhood was much alarmed, and went to the place and removed the body to the next house. His hat, and a handkerchiefs that were on it were torn to pieces, and carried to some rods distance. His stock, and the back part of the collar of his shirt, the seams of his coat and breeches were torn asunder—It is surprising that notwithstanding all these marks of violence on his cloathes, there was no wound on the body, except in the face, which was bruised, probably by his fall on the stones.—I shall not attempt to suggest any reflections on this alarming event: proper ones will naturally arise in every heart which is not lost to feeling.

Mr Printer,

Please to insert the following and you will oblige many of your constant readers, in being the relsh of a referee.

Ashfield, June 28, 1788.

BRING called by the people of the Baptist denomination in said town, to settle and determine some matters of difficulty and dispute among them, relative to the meeting-house, which we find was built, thus far, by subscription, and otherwise by mutual agreement as we understand. But unhappily they are so divided in sentiments at present, that they say they cannot worship God together in said house. And as a number of both parties are proprietors in said house, both parties mutually agree to refer the matter to us for a final decision, viz. whether each party shall have an equal right of the said house, according to each parties' right of proprietry or not. Hearing much said on both sides, together with records and other papers produced, viz. results and advice of councils of sister churches, we find elder Smith and his adherents in peaceable possession of the meeting-house (for might that appear) according to said advice, and still profess a willingness to abide said advice, the elder &c. remaining in fellowship with the said sister churches, we care at first reasonable to deprive him and his adherents the use of said house; each proprietor having an equal right to the use of said house, according to his interest, and as they (by they cannot worship together—allowing that the case—both parties cannot enjoy it at the same time; therefore we leave it as our determination, that the elder and his adherents have the use of said house, one third part of the time; the other party have the use of the house two-thirds, viz. especially on Lord's days, and at other times as each may have occasion; having no reference to what is past respecting the use of said house; but for the future viz. the elder &c. to have the use of said house next Lord's day, and the other party the two succeeding ones and so on till such time as one or other of said parties shall dispose of their interest to the other, or shall be agreed to worship together at which we pray God may be the case.

Dear brethren, you must be sensible our reflection is occasioned to much embarrassment. We have tried every expedient we could, and find and feel ourselves much perplexed in the affair, and concerned for the welfare of this people.—We ask the leave of our brethren and fellow citizens to advise you all to lay aside all evil speaking, all great jealousies, all animosities, and by all means by christian behaviour and carriage one to the other to provoke one another to love and good works, not forsaking of the assembling yourselves together, &c.

We leave you all, wishing the spirit of Jesus Christ the prince of peace may rule in all your hearts and ours.

WILLIAM WHITE,)
RICHARD MONTAGUE,) Referees.
JONATHAN HASTINGS,)

WANTED, by the Subscriber, a quantity of

BUTTER,

for which a generous price will be given, and payment made in English & W. India GOODS, at his store in Northampton.

SETH WRIGHT.

July 8, 1788.

GOOD WHEAT, at 4s—RYE, at 2/8.—INDIAN CORN at 2/6 per bushel, to be sold at the Store of TAPPAN & FOWLE, where may be had a good assortment of English GOODS, cheap for Cash.

Northampton, July 9, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors of unimproved lands in the town of Northwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of assessment committed to us the subscribers, in a town, state, county, and minister tax, for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, the sum annexed to each man's name, viz.

	L.	S.	D.
Willcocks and Grant,	0	5	8
Edward Walker, Esq.	0	14	9
Benjamin Convers,	0	12	2
Enoch Shepherd,	1	17	11
Jonathan Bascom,	1	7	8
Willcocks and Grant,	0	3	7
Enoch Shepherd,	1	0	4
Edward Wa kar, Esq.	0	15	5
Seth Taylor,	0	4	3
Benjamin Convers,	0	1	8
Benjamin Convers,	0	3	0
Dod. Samuel Mather,	0	1	3
Roswell Benjamin,	0	1	1
David Crow,	0	1	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of August next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas James Dougla s, inholder in said town, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

Daniel Kirkland, Collector for 1783.
Jonathan Lovell, do. for 1784.
John Griswold, do. for 1785 & 86.
Isaac Williams, James Convers, } do. for 1787.

July 2, 1788.

For Sale at the Printing-Office in Northampton,

PIKE's new System of Arithmetic—Psalm Books—Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part—Writing-Paper—Black Account Books—Primers—Baron Steuben's Military Exercise—Blanks of various kinds, &c.

Cash or any of the above articles given for clean cotton and linen RAGS.

ALL persons who have Book Accounts open and unsettled with the subscriber, are hereby requested to call on him for a settlement; and all persons who are indebted to him on Book, or otherwise, are desired to settle and pay the same without further delay, or they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be put in suit.

SOLOMON ALLEN.

June 11, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to *William Kittredge* for more than six months, are desired to call upon him, and to settle their accounts by the first of August, as he is determined to settle his Book.

Amherst, June 3d, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the sixth day of June inst. a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, no artificial mark, a white spot, or star in her forehead, with a long black mane and tail, shod before, when she went away, and a little white on one of her hind feet, very bad to catch, supposed to be about nine years old. Whoever will take up said mare and confine her so that she may be had, or give notice to me the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward and all charges paid by me

HENRY HENDERSON.

Halifax, (Windham County, State of Vermont) June 16th, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, a Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots & paces, a star in her forehead, supposed about 12 years old, shod before. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges & take her away.

Deerfield, June 3, 1788. AARON PRATT.