"And now, to conclude, "experience keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other," as poor Richard says, and scarcely in that; for, it is true, "We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct:" however, remember this, "that what will not be counselled, cannot be helped; and further, that if you will not hear Reason, she will surely rap you on your knuckles," as poor Richard says.'

This the old gentleman ended his harrangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon: for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly. I found the good man had thoroughly studied my almanacks, and digested all I had dropt on those topics, during the course of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me, must have tired any one else: but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom which he ascribed to me, was my own—but rather the gleanings that I had made of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it:—and though I had at first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away, resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine.

Thine to serve thee,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

GOVERNOUR'S SPEECH.

Pursuant to his Excellency's Proclamation, of the 19th ult. the Members of the Legislature met at the State-House in Boston, on Wednesday the 15th instant, and having formed a quorum, a Committee of both Houses, were appointed to wait on the Governour, and inform him that they were ready to proceed to business; and at 4 o'clock P. M. his Excellency, attended by the Secretary, met the two Branches, and addressed them as follows:

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

NOTHING but a strong conviction of the necessity of the Legislature's being together at this time, could have induced me to convene you at so early a day after the late adjournment.

By your act, passed in the late sessions, for a conditional repeal of the act for raising a revenue by excise, it is provided, that "in case the Congress of the United States *should* assume, or permit to be loaned on the credit of the United States, the consolidated debt of this State, or otherwise provide, upon the credit of the United States, for the payment thereof; then, and in either case, the said act, entitled "an act to raise a revenue by excise, and regulate the collection thereof," *should be, and thereby was* repealed, from and after the time when any act or law of Congress, for either of the purposes aforesaid *should* be made and established."

On the fourth of August last, an act was made and established by the Congress of the United States—by which twenty-one millions five hundred thousand dollars of the debts of the respective states, incurred for compensations, expenditures, for services, or supplies, towards the prosecution of the late war, or for the defence of the United States, or some part thereof, during the same, is permitted to be loaned on the credit of the United States.

Upon receiving information of this act, I directed the Treasurer to lay before the Supreme Executive, the amount of the consolidated debt of this State, which I find to amount to one million five hundred eighty-three thousand and eighty-six pounds nine shillings & three pence, equal to five million two hundred seventy-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and five sixths of a dollar.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you a copy of the act of Congress, that you may give it such construction as shall appear to you to be reasonable, and take such measures as may be suited to the welfare of the Commonwealth, in the present particular situation of it. The Secretary will also lay before you the several acts of Congress, passed since your last adjournment.

You will observe, with satisfaction, that Congress are taking measures to support the credit, and maintain the honor of the Federal Government—And whilst the eyes of the people are upon you, as Guardians of this State, their just expectations will be fully answered, by your adopting those measures, which will do most speedy justice to our creditors, and have a just tendency to maintain the rank and importance of this Commonwealth.

By your act, above referred to, it is provided that the Supreme Executive, on having notice of the making, and establishing an act, or law of Congress for either of the purposes aforesaid, that is, for assuming the consolidated debt of this State, permitting the same to be loaned on the credit of the United States, or otherwise to provide for the payment of the same, on the credit of the States, that they should make the same known in the Commonwealth.

When you shall have attended to the act of Congress, and the particular situation into which the Commonwealth, from our own acts, and the act of Congress is thrown, you will see that the Supreme Executive would have been remiss in the exercise of the authority vested in them, unless they had called the General Court together, in preference to any other measure.

Supposing that the inconvenient season of the year, in which you are convened, will preclude you from attending to any other business, besides that which I have already mentioned; I forbear to mention any other to you.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, Boston, Sept. 15. 1790.

VIENNA, June 19.

Important Intelligence from Italy.

The levelling principles of *democracy* have pervaded the principal part of the Italian States; and to what length it has already carried its enthusiastick supporters, the following authentick intelligence will testify, viz.

FLORENCE, June 15.

Journal of the Publick Proceedings in this City during the last Week.

Monday June 7.

Various seditious and treasonable libels were read, being fixed at the corners of several streets in this city.

On Tuesday, some of the ancient customs, relative to the carrying the dead to the places of burial, and other processions, contrary to some late enacted laws of government, were in the evening renewed.

On Wednesday early in the morning, a tumultuous multitude of men and women pillaged and destroyed the house of a monopolizer of oil—afterwards plundered the house of a rich and unpopular man, not esteemed a friend to the poor. Then the mob threatened the house of one unpopular minister, insulted and slightly robbed the house of another, much detested by the people.—Passing by the Archbishop's Palace, in their march to the Jews quarter, the mob were exhorted by him to peace and good order. He followed them, and in vain attempted to prevent their obtaining a considerable plunder from the Jews. From that part the butchers of the market drove them, but, till late in the evening, they continued their insults to passengers and carriages.

Thursday a number of armed citizens seized, two hours after midnight, many of the rioters, who were drunk in bed, and conducted to prison about 100 men and women. Before twelve at noon, 1000 citizens were armed, and an officers guard mounted at each gate of the city, and at the town-house, where was fixed the head quarters. At night many of the nobility, on foot and on horse back patroled the city, when more prisoners were seized, some of whom were Priests.

On Friday about four thousand men were enrolled armed at Leghorn gate, the inhabitants of that part, in a riotous manner attempted to force the gate, having no bread to eat. Two field pieces, and a detachment of armed citizens on horse back, kept them back; and assurances of lowering the price of bread kept them quiet. In the evening theatres were opened.

On Saturday the number of citizens enrolled and armed were 14000—the guards & patroles encreased—At night arrived from Pisa a detachment of dragoons.

On Sunday a paper was read, fixed near the sovereign's palace threatening the head of the first Member of the Regency, Signor Feriferi, if the price of bread was not, within three days, reduced to its original price. More citizens were now armed.

On Monday another treasonable paper was fixed up, threatening vengeance if the prisoners were not released within three days. Military order is more fully established. Some priests are banished, and many deprived the power of confession.

NAMUR, *(Netherlands)* June 18.

FEMALE SOLDIER.

We have just discovered among the soldiers here, a young woman who had taken service in the patriotick army—she was at the taking of Ghent, and served four months afterwards, undiscovered, in the volunteer company of Capt. Keykins—she then returned to her native city of Brussels, and became a servant, for two months; but her sweet heart having lately entered into the artillery, she then determined upon a second expedition, and engaged about a fortnight ago in the company of Capt. Philip Kuyka; when, being subject to the visit of the surgeons, she was obliged to acknowledge her sex. The name of this brave girl is Jeanne Delamortis, of the parish of la Chapelle, in Brussells. Every body is eager to receive her; and Mr. J. B. Vandermoot has presented her with a medallion, and a brevet of cadet, which pay she is to receive.

LONDON, June 10.

The Marquis de la Fayette has lately performed an act, which has deservedly acquired him much popularity. He made a motion in the Assembly, that the command of the national troops was too great a trust to be entirely veslid in one person. The motion was adopted by the Senate. The Marquis, therefore, so far from being appointed Grand Prevot, is not near so great a man as before. He now commands only a part of the national forces.

The Queen of Spain's party, which is much the strongest, are determined, as is generally understood, on a war. The King's party see the necessity of arming, but wish to protract giving any answer to England.

The signal for war is supposed will be given by the King of Prussia, and intelligence of his having commenced hostilities against Austria, is every hour expected.

HORRID MURDER.

Accounts from Riga mention a horrid murder having been committed at that place. A man who kept a tavern without one of the gates of the city, and had also a windmill on this ground, having detected one of his men-servants in several frauds, turned him away, and retained his wages for some little indemnification. The fellow at his going away threatened his master he would make him repent detaining his wages; whereupon he went and associated himself with eleven more as bad as himself. Soon after this they went to the house in the middle of the night, and meeting one of the maid servants going for water, they murdered her, and put her body under the ice; they then entered the house and stables, and murdered three other women & five men servants——at last they entered the landlord's apartment, and murdered his wife and three of his children before his face—the landlady of five years of age, had hid himself in the cushions, below a bed unperceived—then they forced the landlord to open to his chests and drawers, and carried away whatever was portable and valuable out of the house—they then tied the landlord's neck and heels to the foot of a large table, at which they sat down and regaled themselves with the best things the house afforded: Here they made an end to their repast, putting hay and straw in all the apartments, and then fet the house on fire, that the villain of a landlord, as they called him might be burnt alive, and which would also consume the murdered bodies, and prevent any possibility of discovery; and to make all sure, they brought the servant maid's body from under the ice, and had it down by her living master: After this well laid plot, they fled with their booty. The boy who was hid under the bed, was forced from thence by the smoke, and the father perceiving the child, called to him, and desired him to take a knife out of his pocket, and cut the cord from off his hands, which the child did. The father being thus cleared, took his little son in his arms, and made his way through the flames, and immediately retired into the covered way of the town, for fear of being discovered by any of the villains who might be still lurking near the place. The house and out-houses being all in flames, the governour ordered the gates to be opened, and sent out a party of men to try to save what they could from the fire; but before they could get to the place all was burnt to the ground—The plot of those villains was so well laid, that if it had not been owing to the miraculous preservation of the child and his father, it might have forever remained a secret. The landlord discovered himself to the officer that was at the head of the detachment, intreated that he might be privately carried to the governour, to whom he discovered the whole of this dreadful scene; and who gave orders to secure and examine all persons who should enter the town that morning; by which caution the villains apprehending themselves secure from every possible discovery, as all evidence had perished in the fire, were, on entering the town, every one taken, and soon after executed.

JULY 6.

Extract of a letter from Nismes, June 16.

"This city has for some time exhibited the most dreadful scene of massacre and confusion.—The troops who came to the assistance of the inhabitants were obliged to march over dead bodies. This morning forty of those who had been concerned in the disturbances were killed, and among the number were found several priests. The ruffians had for six months been hired by the Clergy of some of the municipal body, at the rate of forty or sixty sols a day. The conspirators have at last been dispersed; more than two hundred of them are killed, and fifty or sixty taken. The chiefs of the conspirators are known. The circumstances are too horrible to be all mentioned. It is with regret we are obliged to say that several of the Clergy were concerned. The rebels were discovered in the house of Fromont who was chief of the party. It was found that several patriots, and good citizens were there devoted to destruction. The municipality were the movers and supporters of the plot. The loss on the part of the National Guard is very considerable.—There are no longer any of the conspirators to be found in the city; and those who escaped are dispersed over the country, where they commit the greatest excesses. The city is at last in a state of security."

On Sunday last, a very curious and uncommon phenomenon occurred in one of the gardens at Dunstable; a hive of bees having cast, happened to light upon an adjacent one, and soon after began to enter. The bees within perceiving the encroachment, and alarmed at the number of the intruders, immediately declared their intention of repelling the invaders, by a general hum, which was no sooner made, than they all came forth in order of battle. A dreadful conflict then ensued, which lasted upwards of three hours when the besiegers were at last forced to retreat, after a very obstinate struggle, with the loss of about 2000.

A new ship has lately been launched at Cadiz, which is by far the largest ever built; it is a four decker, and is said to carry one hundred and fifty guns.

Warrants passed the Treasury last week for the delivery of 30,000 gallons of rum, duty free, into his Majesty's stores at Portsmouth, for the use of the navy.

Mr. Hubbard, ship-broker in the city, has the contract for 200 sail of transports for twelve months certain.

Wheat has risen by the last return above that of the twenty-first of June, 2s. in the quarter and stands at 2l. 14s. 8d.

The present rise on wheat is in a great degree to be accounted for by the late contracts for the navy: there is, however, fortunately for the poor, a very favourable pro pect of a beneficial harvest, which, with importations likely to take place from America, there is good ground to hope for a reduction of the high price of the necessaries of life.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 2.

"Yesterday arrived at the Mother Bank, the London Favourite, and Lady St. John, from Gibraltar.

"These ships have been 33 days from that fortress, and bring dispatches for government; also such women and children as, it appears from the following intelligence of the operations of the Spaniards before that garrison, there was a necessity for sending away.

"On Sunday the 30th of May, to the great surprise of the garrison, the Spanish army suddenly advanced their lines into the neutral ground.

"General O'Hara, the commander there, who is very vigilant and attentive, immediately sent them a message to discontinue their works, with an intimation at the same time, that if they persisted in carrying on such works, in violation of the peace existing between the two nations, he would immediately commence a cannonade upon them. This menace the Spaniards treated with neglect, and still continued advancing their works. His Excellency therefore began immediately to make every precaution necessary for the safety of the fortress on such an emergency. All women and children, who could not pay for six months provisions, were ordered immediately to quit the garrison, and the above transports, with three others, which were to sail next day, were employed to carry them to Great-Britain and Ireland.

"The number of men employed by the Spaniards in the lines before Gibraltar were upwards of 3000; and at the time those vessels sailed, the exertions used by the Spaniards in forwarding their works were such, as makes those who came over in these ships think it probable that a regular siege lins commenced before this time.

"The fleet in the Bay of Cadiz consisting of thirty sail of the line, with three ship ships, several frigates, bomb ketches, &c."

Captain Wolfe, of his Majesty's Packet the Thyne, arrived at Falmouth, has sent an account up to the Admiralty Office, that on the 30th last month, soon after he had passed Scilly, he was chased by a Spanish frigate, which sailed him, and ordered him to shorten sail; having all their sails bent, Captain Wolfe kept the ships new way, on which they fired three shots at him but could not come up with the packet.

On the 24th of March two Spanish ships arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, one of 74, the other of 64 guns, with eight millions of dollars on board; and on their arrival the Spaniards began to equip with all possible dispatch.

On the fourth of April, one 74 and three frigates sailed from Cadiz for the Havannah, for the purpose of ordering the rest of the ships home by the middle of July.

Remarkable instance of Longevity.

A few days ago died in Yorkshire an old man, supposed to be near 130 years of age. He gave the following account of himself to a gentleman about a week before he died: He was born in Wales; was brought up to the farming business, which he had followed all his life time; that he well remembered Charles the IInd; that his wife died about 10 years ago in her 92d year; that he had one daughter by her about 40 years ago, who died in child birth; that he had never accustomed himself to eat any breakfast, and only milk for his supper; that for many years he had taken a dislike to animal food, and seldom eat any except boiled mutton. His hair was very white, but his face had but few wrinkles at the time of his death.

On the 31st of May, the people in a tumultuous manner, broke open two churches at Leghorn. They then advanced to the quarter of the Jews, threatening entirely to extirpate them. Some soldiers were hastily assembled and ordered to fire on the mutineers. Six were killed and a great number wounded. Still, however, the disturbances continued. They have opened other churches, and convert them into magazines, and have assumed the red and white cockade.—The Senate and Governor have endeavoured to persuade them to adopt peaceable measures. They have answered by a memorial, stating their civil and religious grievances, and demanding redress.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

Extract of a letter from England, June 22.

"What great events have we lived to see! France has catched the sacred flame of liberty from America, and is now following her example. We thought that France had been a country of slaves, with characters and dispositions enervated and debased by a cringing subjection to their haughty monarch, but we were mistaken. FRANKLIN the American is dead, and the National Assembly go into mourning for him three days. But he has left many Franklin's behind him in France, a Barnave, a Robertspierre, a Freteau, a Menow, a Volacy, a Brunzat, a Reynault, a Lameth, and many others. The SCHOLAR of WASHINGTON too commands the army. They appear to act with great wisdom in forming a new constitution—May their endeavours be crowned with success.

"In the Austrian Netherlands they have only exchanged the civil tyranny of the late Emperor for the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of the Clergy and nobles; but according to present appearances, the people in that country will soon change their masters, and come again under the power of the Emperor.

"I apprehend that the hostile disposition manifested towards us by Spain in taking our ships on the north-west coast of America, was partly owing to a desire of preventing a revolution in that kingdom similar to that in France, according to the family compact, to call off the attention of that repuredly fickle people from reflecting their liberty and settling their constitution, and to fix it upon external affairs. But the National Assembly were eagle-eyed enough to see the design, and to guard against it by keeping the power of making peace and war in their own hands.

"Our present ministry are not friends to liberty; they keep extending the excise laws; they refuse to admit Protestant Dissenters into civil offices; they refuse to make any reform in the representation of the people, &c. &c. &c."

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.

On Monday evening last, a Mr. Adams, belonging to the county of York, was flopped in the woods between this town and Saccarappa, his money demanded, and his life threatened in case of his refusal. Mr. Adams drew some money from his pocket, and presented it—but the high-wayman in attempting to take it, dropped a blanket that was wrapt about him; by the fall of which Mr. Adam's horse was affrighted, sprang forward, and left the robber and his blanket behind him; neither of which have been heard of since.

We are also informed that another person was assaulted, during the last week, in Saco woods—but the highwayman was obliged to make off.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.

On Thursday last, his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Penelope, Capt. Linze, arrived here from Halifax.—He saluted the town with 13 Guns, which was returned from the Castle.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a vessel belonging to Baltimore, dated in the harbour of Aux-Cayes, August 3.

"The inhabitants of this place suspecting, from the contents of some intercepted letters from the General, at Port-au-Prince, to Monsieur Codere, late Major of the Cape Regiment, (containing some particulars of his proceedings at that place and St. Marks) that there was some secret plan in agitation, which might prove fatal to them, if not timely prevented, assembled a large body of horse and foot, and repaired to Codere's plantation, with the determination of bringing him to town, dead or alive. As they were passing one of his Cane fields, they were fired on by Codere and his negroes, who had secreted themselves in that place—they received no injury from the fire, but immediately returned it with interest, and killed some of the negroes, after which they set fire to the Cane, by which means Codere was taken prisoner, and brought into town under a strong guard, and lodged in the guard house.—It was with the greatest difficulty that the council and leading men could restrain the enraged populace from making an immediate sacrifice of their unhappy prisoner—but they were, at last, prevailed upon to agree to his standing trial by the law: He was then removed under a strong guard to the common goal, till matters could be arranged for his trial; but while the council were deliberating on the most proper mode of proceeding, the people grew moit outrageously impatient,—threatening the Judges, that if they did not *find him guilty*, and deliver him up that night, their lives should answer for it; however, before they could give an answer to these enraged men, the poor unhappy prisoner was seized upon by another party, taken from the prison, and seated in a chair in the public market place—The instant the council and mayor were apprised of his situation, they abandoned the church (the place designed for his trial) and in vain strove to rescue him from the fury of the populace;—but they were not permitted to approach him, the Mayor excepted, who in vain essayed to appease their resentment and save the prisoner.—Nothing could be heard but the cry of—"*Kill Him !!*"—They attempted to bring lights, to which the mob objected declaring he should die in the dark. As the people were all in arms, it was apprehended many lives would be lost—but to intent were they upon wreaking their vengeance on the ill fated Codere, that they abandoned the idea of further mischief. About seven o'clock in the evening, after a great altercation, one of the rabble stabbed him with a bayonet—another, with a cutlass, levelled him to the ground, while others discharged the contents of their muskets into his body—his head was then cut off, and kicked about the market place with the most savage barbarity—all his bones were broken, and his body cut and mangled in a manner too shocking to relate—they then dragged his body corpse to the water side, where it remained until a priest obtained liberty to take two negro criminals from the goal, to assist at its burial. Monsieur Codere was a very opulent planter, and has left an amiable wife, and several children to lament the severity of his fate."

The writer of the above letter has arrived from Aux-Cayes, and informs, that on the 9th Aug. 300 inhabitants of that place, completely armed and accoutred, were to march to St. Mark's to assist their friends there, in opposition to the dangerous measures of the General of Hispaniola.

NORTHAMPTON, *September 22.*

The Treasurer of the United States has given notice, That purchases, pursuant to the "act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," will for the present be made in the city of New-York, commencing the 4th inst.—Proposals sealed, accompanied with the certificates, which must be of the present debt of the United States, including Indents, are received by the Treasurer: The Certificates, excepting those issued by the Register of the Treasury and Indents, to be registered before payment will be made.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 15, 1790.

RESOLVED, that all matters and things whatever, which were referred by the Legislature at the last session of the General Court, to this session, or to any particular day of this session, be further referred to the next session of the General Court, and to such day therein as was appointed therefor, in this session;—and that all executions that were ordered in the said last session, to stay until this session, or to any particular day in this session, be further Ordered to stay until the next session of the General Court, and unto such day in said next session, as was directed therefor in this session; and that all persons, who in the said last session, were directed to shew cause against granting the prayer of any petition at this session, or on any particular day in the session, have the same day in their said next session, as was appointed therefor in this session; any thing in any resolution of the General Court, passed at their last session, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the Secretary is directed to publish this Resolve in the public Newspapers as soon as may be.

Sent up for concurrence,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Sept. 15, 1790.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

CLASS THE FIFTH.

SCHEME

Of the FIFTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1497		3		4470
1669	Prizes.			8,679
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1,414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before Thursday, the 28th of October next.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire, once more informs all who have not rendered their accounts of Excise, and those who have rendered and not paid, and those who are indebted by bond, and likewise those who are accountable for Excise on carriages, unto the first of May last, that unless they settle with him on or before the second Tuesday of October next, their accounts will be put in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, Sept. 20. 1790.

TO BE SOLD:

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, and SHOP, with half an acre of LAND—situated in Deerfield, within a quarter of a mile of the Meeting-House.——A short credit will be given, and payment made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of

HENRY McNELLY,

(at the *Duck Manufactory, Northampton.*

RAN away from the Subscriber on the first of August last, an indented servant boy, named JOEL ATCHISON, fourteen years old, thick set, freckled face, and brown hair. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to me shall have two-pence reward, and no charges paid. WILLIAM MILLER.

Colrain, Sept. 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for the settlement of the estate of OBED TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceased, represented insolvent, is prolonged to the first of March next——The subscribers, commissioners on said estate, will attend said business on the first Monday in February next, at the house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, from one to six o'clock, P. M.

ASA CHILDS, JABEZ RANSOM, SAMUEL BOYD.

Sept. 6. 1790.

A second-hand

Fall-back CHAISE,

TO BE SOLD.

Enquire of the Printer.