Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His Excellency
John Hancock, Esquire,
Governour of the Commonwealth of
MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation.

For a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it is the incumbent duty of Communities, as well as individual persons, on all proper occasions, to recollect the innumerable Blessings conferred upon them, by their all-gracious Father and Benefactor; And as the season of the year is now approaching, when, in imitation of the Example of our venerable Forefathers, a Day has been invariably set apart for this laudable and religious Purpose:

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT IT FIT, and by the Advice and Consent of the COUNCIL, Do HEREBY accordingly appoint, THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH Day of November next, to be observed as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, throughout this Commonwealth: Hereby calling upon Ministers and People of every denomination, to assemble on the said Day, and devoutly, and with one accord, to join in so rational and delightful an Exercise—Rendering to GOD, the tribute of Praise, for his unmerited goodness towards us, in favouring us with so great a measure of health—in preserving us from desolating judgments—in so far smiling upon our Trade, our Fishery, and the works of our Hands, in prospering the industry of the Husbandman, and affording us the prospect of a plentiful harvest—in continuing to us the innocent enjoyments of social life—the means of Religion—the right of private Judgment, and the Holy Scriptures, which are able to enlighten & make us wise to Eternal Salvation. And together with Thank-Offerings, it is highly becoming that we present our humble and penitent Supplications to the GOD of all Grace, that HE would be pleased mercifully to forgive our manifold Sins, and through the sanctifying influences of his Spirit, correct our Hearts & Manners, and make us a Holy and a Happy People: That he would be pleased to preserve to us our invaluable Rights and Liberties, civil and Religious—To prosper the administration of the Government of the United States, and of this, and the other States in the Union, according to the true intent of their respective Constitutions—To afford his further Blessings on our Agriculture and Fishery, Commerce and Manufactures—To smile upon our University, and all Seminaries of Learning, so that Streams may issue from them, to make glad the City of our GOD—To bless the Allies of the United States, and all Nations of the Earth—To put an end to civil and Religious invasions on the Rights of Men—and to cause the benign Religion of our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, to be known, understood and practised among all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

And I do earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to abstain from all servile Labour and Recreation, inconsistent with the Solemnity of the said Day.

Given at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, the fourteenth Day of September, in the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's Command,
With the Advice and Consent of the Council,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Proceedings in the General Court.
THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
EXCISE ACT.

A BILL for repealing the Excise Act of this Commonwealth, as far as the same respects articles imported, was read three several times, debated; and passed.—To take effect on the first day of October next. [*The Hon. Senate has concurred with the House in the above Act.*]

A letter was received from the Hon. GEORGE CABOT, Esq. accepting his appointment as a Senator of the United States.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governour, by his Secretary, communicating a letter from the President of the United States, relative to a memorial of the French Consul.

A message was also received from the Governour, communicating a letter from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Fisheries.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.

A petition from Paul Richardson, offering to disclose frauds in procuring certificates to elude the payment of Excise, was read, committed: and a Resolve passed thereon. [*This Resolve is referred by the Senate to the next session.*]

A Resolve came down from the Hon. Senate, reported by the Committee, to whom the letter from the Secretary of State on the subject of the FISHERIES was committed, appointing a Committee to collect and transmit information on the subject.

Ordered, that the Speaker, Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Breck, with such as the Hon Senate may join, be a committee to prepare an address to the National Assembly of France, to be reported at the next session of the Legislature, expressive of the satisfaction they have felt on the progress of the Revolution in that country, and of the warmth and sincerity of their wishes that the splendid event may successfully terminate in the establishment of a mild and just government of peace and liberty; and may not only add new honour to a nation already conspicuous for literary fame, as well as military achievements; for private virtue, and publick spirit; but may operate to confirm and extend the blessings of society, and the rights of human nature.

A Resolve passed, empowering his Excellency the Governour to issue his Proclamation offering a reward of Thirty pounds, for detecting Samuel Hadlock, lately convicted of Murder, in the County of Lincoln.

A committee of both branches, raised for that purpose, waited on His Excellency the Governour, to request a recess, soon after which, Mr. Secretary Avery, came down and informed the House, that His Excellency the Governour had given assent to the Act to repeal certain parts of an act, intitled an Act to raise a publick revenue by Excise, &c. and that it was his Excellency's pleasure, by and with the advice of Council, and desire of the two Houses, to adjourn them until the last Wednesday of January next.

PEACE—between England and Spain.

LONDON, August 7, 1790.

Whitehall, August 3.

This morning one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, with dispatches from the Right Honourable Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that Court; containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter Declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his Excellency on the part of his Majesty, and by his Excellency Count Florida-Blanca, his Catholick Majesty's Minister and Principal Secretary of State, on the part of the Catholick King.

DECLARATION.

His Britannick Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the north-west coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King; the undersigned Councillor and Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorised, declares, in the name, and by the order of his said Majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannick Majesty for the injury of which he has complained, fully persuaded that his said Britannick Majesty would act in the same manner towards the King, under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full restitution to all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained.

It being understood that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim to form an exclusive establishment at the Port of Nootka.

In Witness whereof I have signed this declaration, and sealed it with the Seal of my Arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

Signed
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE FLORIDA BLANCA.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majesty having declared that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca, having signed, in the name and by the order of his Catholic Majesty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his said Majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they shall have sustained; the undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Catholic King, being duly and expressly authorised, accepts the said declaration in the name of the King; and declares that his Majesty will consider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his Majesty has complained.

The under signed declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said declaration, signed by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof, by the under signed, in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice, in any respect the right which his Majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the said Bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this counter declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed,
ALLEYNE FITZ HERBERT.

What a very fine thing *war* is, and how much have we paid for the *honour* and *glory* of the *thing*, will appear from the following.

Expenses of the several wars in Great-Britain since the Revolution.

War during the reign of	
William,	£. 30,447,382
Queen Anne,	43,360,003
George I.	6,048,267
begun in 1739,	46,418,689
begun in 1756,	111,271,098
American,	139,171,876
Late armament,	3,113,385

In the SMALL sum of *three hundred and seventy-seven millions, twenty nine thousand, five hundred and ninety eight pounds sterling.* In consequence of war, we are now paying taxes to the amount of SEVEN MILLIONS, and the estates and property of the nation mortgaged probably forever! Add to this the many millions of men who have been killed and wounded, the numberless widows and orphans it has been the cause of—and the fine countries it has ravaged and depopulated—the trade commerce and manufactures it has ruined, and walls, fire, famine, pestilence and diseases it has brought on mankind!

In the Court of King's bench, Lord Kenyon, in deciding between an Attorney and a client, observed that when Attornies conducted themselves properly, they were useful members of society—but when their sole object was to increase and multiply suits, and by *pillage and plunder* to put as much money as possible into their own pockets, they were very noxious animals, and ought to be deprived of the power of doing further mischief.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 12.

"The following animated address has been circulated by the equipment of Paris, to the other departments of the kingdom.

"Dear Friends,

"The circumstances of the times were never more critical—never did they call upon Frenchmen to unite in one spirit, and courageously support the laws and establish the Constitution more forcibly than at present.

"Ten months are scarcely elapsed since that memorable epoch, when the walls of the Bastile were raised, and a joyful shout suddenly reached the skies—French men ye are free! and an exclamation still more affecting—Frenchmen, ye are brethren!

"Yes, we are free—we are brethren. We have a common country, long subject to a galling yoke. We have now assumed the lofty port of a people sensible of their dignity.

"The glorious fabric of the Constitution is raised. But civil agitations, political storms, the efforts of interest, and the envy of the times are in hostilities against it.

"We are neither Bretons nor Angevins (said our brethren of Anjoy and Bretagne, as you term us). We answer, neither are we Parisians, we are all Frenchmen.

"Your example, and the speech of the King, have inspired us with a magnificent idea. You will adopt it—it is worthy of you.

"On the 14th of July we obtained our liberty—And on the 14th of July we propose, that you assemble within the walls of Paris, and swear with us to preserve our liberty. Let us do it at the same day, and at the same hour, one unanimous shout may rend the skies in all parts of France.

"*Vivent la Nation, la Loi, et le Roi.*"

"If we may judge from the preparations that are going forward, the above will be one of the most splendid and august spectacles ever exhibited."

FREDERICKSBURG, (Virginia) September 9.

We learn, that during the gust of Thursday last, the lightning entered the house of a Mr. William Toogate, of Stafford, and killed him and three of his children; his wife and two other children were much burnt, but it is thought they will recover. A man was also struck in the neighbourhood of this place, and we are informed his life is still in danger.

ANNAPOLIS, (Maryland) September 9.

On Sunday the 5th instant, as Mr. Robert Goldsborough, jun. of Cambridge, was crossing the bay from Kent Island to this place, the boat was unfortunately overset by a gale of wind, off Tally's Point, and he with a gentleman from Ireland, perished in the waves. The two boatmen, by clinging to the masts, escaped the dreadful fate the others met with.—Mr. Goldsborough was in the 24th year of his age, a young fellow of whom very flattering expectations were entertained. The benevolence and sincerity of his heart were unbounded; indeed he was an amiable character, and all who knew him must heave a sigh of regret at his untimely death.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Extract of a letter from London, received by the July Packet.

"A reduction of the rate of interest upon money is actually in contemplation with Ministry, and will soon become both in England and Ireland a serious object of Parliamentary discussion—this reduction of interest will doubtless induce the monied men in England to invest their property in the funds of the United States of America, where we understand a high interest will be paid. Intelligent and unprejudiced men in this country, consider the security under your new governments perfectly good, and the situation of the funds of America becomes daily more known in Europe; we are anxiously waiting to know the terms upon which Congress will fund the debt of the United States."

CHAMBERSBURGH, (Pennsylvania) Sept. 2.

Several persons lately from the Ohio country inform that great preparations were making, by the immediate direction of Governor St. Clair, for a formidable expedition into the Indian Country. The forces, it is said, will consist of 500 militia from the frontier counties of this State, and 1000 from Kentucky to be supported by a detachment of continental troops—the whole to rendezvous about ten miles below Wheeling some time in the month of Sept. Whether this force is designed to cover some negociations with the Indians on that quarter, or to commence hostilities against them is not yet certainly known; but the latter is expected, and hoped for by the inhabitants of the Western Waters.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in this city, dated July 6.

"Were I an American, I would be among the first to sell my shirt (if necessary) to pay off the National Debt, whilst it is possible. And if you are wise you will make it a fundamental law of your Constitution—NEVER TO BORROW AGAIN. The moment any country borrows money, the inhabitants are merely mounted into asses, and the rulers have nothing to do but to get up and ride, which they will never fail to do. If you should pay off your debt, and resolve never more to borrow, your empire will be the greatest the world has ever seen. It would be an asylum for the whole earth. All nations will flock unto it and bring their silver and gold with them. But a national debt! the very name would freeze their warm blood cold, & make them endure great toils at home, when they found that all governments were corrupt, and that oppression with hands of iron, and heart of brass, in the form of a national debt, had fested herself in every clime."

BOSTON, September 22.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. *Edward Vail Brown*, and *John Bailey*, a black man, who have been severally convicted of burglary, were brought to the bar; when his Honor Chief-Justice SARGEANT, after a few preliminary observations, which did great honour to his head and heart, pronounced Sentence of Death on both of them.

The Court House, on this occasion, was crowded with citizens—attracted by the uncommon sight, of a fellow citizen, as *Brown* once was, the head of a family, who until of late years, supported an unblemished character for probity and industry, and who once had fair to be a man of affluence—arraigned at the bar of publick justice, to receive sentence of death for an atrocious crime. While commiseration cast a gloom on every countenance, a solemn silence indicated the reflection which each one received from the scene.

Brown appeared in much distress, and whilst the sentence was delivering, sunk down on the floor.

NORTHAMPTON, *September 29.*

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Sept. 16, 1790.

"*Altho' I am not in your district, yet I feel as anxious to have your, and every other, district make a judicious choice of a Federal representative, as I do to have my own: for when chosen, they will be the Representatives of the whole people—and therefore, if a knave or a fool should be elected in the Western Counties, he will be as injurious to us, and to the State, as if chosen in Suffolk.*

"*Believing that you feel equally interested with myself, to promote the well-good of the community, I have taken the liberty to solicit your influence and exertions, at the approaching election, in behalf of Mr. Sedgwick. I am so careful in my own mind, that you have no man in the district who is better able, or more inclined, to advance the State and National concerns than he is, that I think it a duty I owe to myself, my children and my country, to impress upon your mind the importance of securing his election.*

"*Sure I am, if the good people of your district knew his worth, and were made acquainted with his conduct in Congress—with his unceasing endeavours to lessen their State Debt, and of course their land taxes, they could not but give him their unanimous suffrages—I have been at New-York in the sitting of Congress, and have been an eye and ear witness to his great exertions in behalf of our Commonwealth; and I have taken much pains to scrutinize into the public conduct of all our members, and am satisfied that Mr. Sedgwick stands as high on the list of merit as any of them.*

"*I know you have in your district, many men of great abilities, and worthy of public confidence—some of them, however, if any, have been so recently and deeply engaged in our great National affairs as Mr. Sedgwick. And if you comply, and I believe you will, that his abilities are equal to the important trust, then you will cordially admit his claims: his great zeal, steady patriotism, and unbounded integrity as exhibited through each session of Congress, ought to entitle him to your future confidence in preference to any other candidate. In fact, his intimate acquaintance with the southern members, and his perfect knowledge of their local views and policies, do capacitate him to render much greater service to the State and to the Union, than we can expect from any new member whatever.*

"*The delays of Congress, in several instances, have been very unpopular—I lament that there has been so much reason to complain—but would not, therefore, leave one every old member without once enquiring who advocated or opposed the measures of which we complain. This would be very capricious indeed. We ought coolly to examine the conduct of our members; and if any one has done wrong let him feel the resentment of his constituents. But we ought to leave out those who have zealously and with all their might, opposed every oppressive measure? The great complaint has been against the high pay—high salaries, &c. Now I affirm from my own knowledge, (for I have been in the gallery and heard him) that Mr. Sedgwick uniformly and vigorously combated those exorbitant grants. And will your district leave him out, because he has been faithful, and acted as you would have him act? But will he be unexpected the most sanguine expectations of his friends? And because he is able and determined to pursue your best interest in spite of all opposition? 'Tis impossible—No people can be so lost to their own interest, or that of the public; or so ungrateful to their friend. And I am happy to hear that many influential persons who formerly opposed his election, are now determined to support him, and because they are convinced, (and every unprejudiced man must be convinced,) from the whole tenor of his conduct, that he is a firm, able and determined friend to the great body of the people!! Had I a doubt of this, I would exclude him—but I have not—and I will venture, and the old grey-headed patriots of '75 will rejoice, to hear, that the Western District have made choice of the Honourable THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. a member elect to the Congress of the United States.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this town.

"I have been informed by several gentlemen from the County of Hampshire, that your papers have been almost entirely free from those electioneering skits and squibs which so much abound with us. What motives the aristocratic faction can have in view by this conduct I shall not at present pretend absolutely to determine—perhaps they dread an enquiry into present measures, & think to gain their object this election by surprise, while the great body of the people are lulled into security by an apparent calm—or perhaps they may, as I know they have sometimes done heretofore, come out of this silence full ready, just before the day for giving in your votes, with the most plausible eulogium in favour of some candidate of their's—but it seems to me that this has been too often used to succeed at this time—You need, however, always be on your guard against the insinuations of their craft and design. I hope, however, that your experience of former stratagems is sufficient without this monition. Whatever may be said for or against particular characters, see and judge for your selves, who have been the friends of the people, and mark then whose sole object seems to be their own emolument and interest. The representative branch should consist of popular characters. The last election took place under such circumstances that I fear we shall long feel the effects of the want of men with democratic notions of government—but may heaven avert the evils. As to the Assumption of the State Debts, so much dread as a motive to re-elect the old Representatives—They perhaps might be much interested in that event; besides it is wholly problematical with me whether it proves so very beneficial as some think, unless it be to speculators—be that as it may, the Representative from your district can't claim but small share of the credit of the success of a measure that had well nigh been defeated by his intemperate zeal. The republican spirit, therefore, of rotation, applies to your situation with unabated force."

The prize of three thousand pounds, drawn last Friday in the New-York City Lottery, is the property of two young girls of that city—the ticket was purchased with the savings from their laboriously earned pittance.

The following remarkable occurrence happened at Northboro' on the evening of the 11th inst—Mrs. Ruth Davis, of that place had lived several months in a large house, entirely alone. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, a person went to the house where she lived, and found her dead on the floor, having all her clothes, from the loins upwards, wholly burned off, the skin turned brown, the hands, breast and stomach burned to a crisp, but the lower part of her clothes not much burned. From various circumstances, it is probable, that while sitting in her chair, with a candle in her hand, she was seized with some fit, which rendered her totally insensible, and that she was thus burned, chiefly while sitting, until at length she fell out of her chair, whereby that was overset. In this situation, she was found about 22 hours (as seems most likely) after she was dead. The verdict of the inquest was, "that as far as they were able to judge, she came to her end by some casualty, or the immediate act and providence of God."

From the *Independent Chronicle.*

"IN the Amendments proposed by the Convention of this State among other alterations and provisions to be introduced in the Federal Constitution, it is expressly mentioned in the 2d art. that there shall be one Representative to every 30000 persons. When this proposition was debated in Congress, Mr. *Ames* moved to strike out 30000 and insert 40000. His colleagues, Messrs. *Gerry* and *Sedgwick*, were decidedly against him, and urged the impropriety of attending to the recommendations of the Massachusetts Convention—alledging that this amendment was carried after a full discussion, and that their constituents were generally in favour of it."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, Sept. 17, 1790.

WHEREAS by a Resolve of the General Court, at their last session, for certain reasons in said Resolve mentioned, it was resolved, that an act, intitled, "An Act, limiting the times within which accounts or demands against this Commonwealth, shall be exhibited for liquidation and allowance, should be suspended until the end of the next session of the General Court.

And whereas by the unexpected session of the General Court at this time, for a few days only, the intent of said Resolve is defeated.

Therefore *Resolved*, That the said Act be, and hereby is further suspended, until the end of the next session of the General Court.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, Sept. 17, 1790.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR
KNOX's MISCELLANY.
are desired to call for their Books.

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
1492		2		2776
1669	Prizes			8569
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1414
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 SNELLAND,
} Managers.

Boston, 1790.

Tappan & Fowle,

INFORM their Customers that they have just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which make as compleat an Assortment as is to be found in this County—Which they will dispose of at the lowest rate for CASH, FEATHERS, BEES-WAX, Old PEWTER and BRASS, BUTTER, and most kinds of Country Produce.

Northampton, Sept. 1790.

William & George Bull,

HAVE by mutual agreement determined to dissolve Partnership by the first day of January next. They therefore most earnestly request all persons indebted by Book, Notes, &c. or have any demands with WILLIAM BULL, GEORGE BULL, or WILLIAM and GEORGE BULL, to call and settle the same by that time, or their Accounts, Notes, &c. will positively be put in suit.

The Flax-Seed MACHINE

Is now in prime order for cleansing—any gentlemen wishing to have their Seed go to Market in good order, may have it done on the following terms, viz. cleansed, headed, lined, nail'd, branded and stored one month after cleansed, and ship'd to order, free of any expense, except Two Shillings per Hogshead, and pay made easy.

CASH,
And the Highest Price given for
FLAX-SEED.

Hartford, Sept. 16, 1790.

A second-hand
Fall-back CHAISE,
TO BE SOLD.
Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,
A quantity of early-made
CHEESE.
BY
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, Sept. 1790.

TICKETS,
IN THE
Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery,
may be had of
Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE,
AND
EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire,
NORTHAMPTON.

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.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of EZEKIEL BASCOM of Greenfield,

Sept. 14, 1790.