

each of those questions, he shall not take upon him to say what might ultimately be determined; all that was necessary to declare to the present occasion was, that neither of the two sets of persons were the objects of the questions were concerned in the provision now intended to be made. On the subject of allowing interests on the whole of the claims as admitted and liquidated by the Commissioners (to whom he paid a handsome compliment) that he said, would be pledging the House to pay ultimately the whole of those demands, a thing though he would not pretend to say what might hereafter be the pleasure of the House, it had as yet avoided to do.

Mr. H. Coke entered into a discussion of the propriety of paying the full amount of the claims, which he recommended as well worth the consideration of Parliament. He observed, that taking the whole of the claims as liquidated and allowed, they amounted to no more than two millions, that relief had from year to year been granted, and that 30 and 40 per cent, had been paid of the principal. After stating the amount of the two lotteries for the two last years, and other monies raised for the Loyalists, he made it appear that little more than sixteen or seventeen hundred thousand pounds remained to be paid to clear the whole of their claims, and that, he said, might be had without taking a shilling from the public, or obliging the minister to come down and lay a single additional tax on the people. The Loyalists, he declared, only wished to have it known from authority that the whole of their claims, as liquidated and admitted, would be paid, & they would willingly wait with patience eight, ten, or even twelve years. The reason was obvious; when they had an assurance that might be relied on, that they would have the money in a given number of years, they could borrow sums on that security sufficient in amount to enable them to go into business, earn a livelihood for themselves and their families; whereas at present they were debared from the chance of doing so, and kept inactive and depending. The plan Mr. Coke recommended was to put a stop immediately to all temporary relief, and to have a lottery for eleven years together to raise the fund necessary to satisfy their claims. He stated in what manner the money might be annually applied in discharge of the claims of the Loyalists, and proved that a few thousands less than the fifty-five thousand pounds voted for their relief this present session, would answer the purpose, if regularly applied year by year. Mr. Coke urged, the adoption of this proposition on the grounds of policy and honour; he said, it would operate in recommendation of the national character in the eyes of all the world, nor would have a less beneficial effect with regard to posterity, it would ensure us a good name in the records of history, which added to the great comfort, ease of mind, and happiness it would give to a description of men, so well entitled to parliamentary consideration as the American Loyalists, were advantages worth purchasing, even at a much higher price. He declared, when he had lately seen that House spend a whole day in debating whether a MILLION OF THE PUBLIC MONEY should be thrown away upon fortifications, he could scarcely bring himself to think it could be a moment, whether it would vote a million to manifest an honourable discharge of the public faith, and a steadfast perseverance in the promised reward of loyalty. As a further recommendation of this proposition, he said the commissioners appointed to investigate the American Claims, had pared them down with so much closeness and rigour, that that very circumstance may have raised expectations in the minds of the loyalists, and induce them to imagine that it was the intention of Ministers to come to Parliament and move ultimately for money enough to discharge the whole of the Claims as liquidated, and paid them.

Mr. Walpole spoke to the three points suggested by the Hon. Member, who began the conversation—the first was with regard to those who were resident in England during the whole war, and the chief of whose property lay in this country, and he was glad to find the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to postpone the payment of their losses till the enquiry was gone through with, he did not mean to reject them. As to the question of allowing an interest on the liquidated claims, notwithstanding the delicate situation and double capacity in which he stood as a commissioner of American Claims, and a Member of Parliament. Nobody could be more disposed than he was to do them every justice and every kindness that was consistent with his duty. He had now been concerned near four years in that investigation, and what ever predilection he ever had to that industrious people it was confirmed, and was no more than mere justice. He thought it would be impossible to reinfuse them, in the same relative situation that they had lost; and over and above their losses, there was not a family from the country but had lost a son, a husband, a

brother, or father. Whenever therefore, that question came to be agitated, he should be ready to go as far as any one in the liberal compensation that he hoped would be made to them. But there was one thing thrown out by the Hon. Gentlemen, who spoke last, which he could not perfectly agree to as far as related to himself, namely, that the claims of the Loyalists had been pared down, on an idea that they were to be paid the whole of their losses. For his own part, he conceived the business of the Commissioners was only to find the losses as Jurymen; their Commission was only of enquiry, nor should he have thought himself justified in reducing the loss, because they were to have the whole, or entrenching it, because they would have only a part. To determine whether the whole, or what proportion the parties should receive, lay not with them, but with Parliament.

As to the professional losses, he thought them peculiarly entitled to present consideration, because they yearly decreased, & might be annihilated by the deaths of the parties; whereas, losses of property, though the same inconvenience might arise from postponement, would be compensated to the representatives and relatives of the sufferers. He hoped, therefore, that would be taken into consideration.

The bill was committed and went through the Committee.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 27.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 17. Mr. Temple, Consul General from the Court of Great-Britain, has received accounts by the Speedy Packet, which arrived here this afternoon, after a passage of five weeks and 5 days, that a woman attempted flouting the King, while presenting a petition; the dagger went thro' his cloaths, and slightly entered the skin.

BOSTON, September 14.

Particulars of the Proceedings at Concord.

On Monday last about 300 men, with arms, of various sorts, assembled at Concord, under the direction of one Shattuck, of Groton, and one Smith of Shirley. They made with puffs and boards shelter, under which they lay. On Tuesday they took possession of the ground opposite the Court-House, and kept a number of guards marching backward and forward, from the line they formed to the Court-House, to prevent any persons, other than their own friends and comrades, approaching it. A few who by mistake infringed on the ground thus set apart, were treated with great harshness, and there were several instances of threats with bayonets being wantonly made at men and horses, when on their way to quit to those who they required exclusively to occupy. They had procured several barrels of rum, which were on tap at convenient places near them, and several loads of hay for the accommodation of the parties at a distance, expected in to their aid. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a man riding a sergeant, with two drums and fifes, went round the square, and in about half an hour returned at the head of about 90 armed men, from the Centinels of Hampshire and Worcester, under the leading of one Wheeler, of Hingham, and Converse of Haverhill, who joined the other party, which had since Monday intensely extended to about 200. A convention from about 26 towns, in consequence of a circular letter from Concord, were sitting in the meeting-house, and a communication was opened between them and the armed body, the first communicated their resolutions to the convention, with respect to the public business, and from them intelligence was conveyed to the Court.

The armed body becoming impatient at the long time taken by the Judges in deliberating what conduct to pursue, sent a detachment, formed by part of the Hampshire and Worcester insurgents, on horse back, and part by their own footmen, who marched to and fro by the tavern, where the Justices were assembled, and finally halted and faced about to the house in a menacing manner. The Justices sent them word, that neither Court would be attempted to be opened, as an armed force rendered it impossible, and the party marched off to the main body. Afterwards they came back and demanded it in writing, under the hands of the Court, who referred them to their clerk, who declined doing any thing in the matter, as he was a recording officer, and had no order therefor from the Court. The Justices, in the mean while having departed, the insurgents made violent complaints on being disappointed in this last object, and dispersed late on Tuesday night.

The body was composed of about 300, and contained about 50 loads from 16 to 50 years of age, and comprising some of the lads, and about 8 or 10 of the party of Worcester and Hampshire, who were of tolerable appearance, were the most respectable wretches that could be collected in the Commonwealth. The liquor circulated very freely, and it was supposed (and charitably enough too) that by 5 o'clock, three quarters of the whole were intoxicated, and not only then, but when they were sober, the major part seemed to be very indifferant as to their errand, and ready to quit it if desired—they were kept together by about 8 men, viz. Shattuck Smith, Wheeler, Gain, Morris and Converse, and could they have been arrested, beyond a doubt the party would have retired in peace to their own homes. They had very few cartridge boxes, about half the guns furnished with bayonets, about 200 guns, and the other arms were swords, clubs, &c. Almost all the makers were residents within the town, and the men by New-England rum, so that probably, if occasion required, not above 30 or 40 men would have been procured capable of appealing any governmental measures.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the grout vicinity at Concord, dated

"Tuesday, 6 o'clock, P. M. I arrived in Concord about 10 o'clock this morning, and found about 200 men, assembled at the Court-house, under arms, and as it was very rainy, suppose a number had taken shelter in the neighbouring houses; was informed that a large and very respectable body, consisting of Commissioners from about 26 or 27 towns in this county, had assembled at Brown's tavern, in Concord, and then proceeded to the meeting

house, where they chose a committee to confer with the insurgents, to know of them their complaints, and what they then wanted. The Committee met them, and they immediately produced them with a paper, a copy of which is as follows.

"To the Honorable JUSTICES of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Middlesex, &c.

"THE voice of the people of this county, is that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, shall not enter this Court-House until such times as the people shall have redress of a number of grievances, they labo under at present, which will be set forth in a petition or remonstrance to the next General Court.

"J. SHATTUCK. Concord, Sept. 12, 1786."

This was about 11 or 1 o'clock at noon, and it seems was written previous to the committee's meeting them; and afterwards, viz. about 3 o'clock, P. M. Job Shattuck expressed himself in the following manner, and signed it on the back of the above-mentioned paper.

"Half past 3 o'clock. Since writing the within it is agreed, that the Court of Sessions may open, and adjourn to the last Tuesday of November next without going to the Court-House. "JOB SHATTUCK."

"The number of insurgents have been increasing during the whole day. About three o'clock a company from Worcester, of about 50 men on horseback, chief of them armed, drums beating, &c. marched with solemn pace by Jones's tavern, where the Court were at dinner, in order to join the mob on the Green at the Court-House; but the commander of the mob from Worcester county hearing that one N. Smith, of Shirley, a person outlawed, who formed a leader of the Middlesex insurgents) declared aloud, that every person who did not follow his drum, and join the Regulars, in two hours, should be drove out of town at the point of the bayonet, let them be Court, Town-Committee, or who else, which he did with high shouts and imprecations, and whoever should be left, would be monuments of God's living mercy, &c. &c. upon which the Worcester leader stepped, and told Smith, that he would not join him until he recalled those words, &c. which he afterwards did, and united forces; and at this time are about 200 or 300 strong. Have just marched over to show themselves to the Court, and returned to the Green again."

Another account, received from a person who was present, says, "About five o'clock on Monday, a party of riders from Groton, Pepperell and Townsend, took possession of the Court-House, where they remained till Tuesday at 10 o'clock, when they were joined by a number of men from Worcester county, on horses who affirmed that no Court should be opened there and no action entered by the clerk. The company from Worcester, where commanded by Wheeler and Converse; those from Groton, &c. by Robinson, Shattuck and a Nathan Smith, from Shirley. After the conjunction of both parties, they paraded around Concord common, and through the streets for the purpose of intimidating the friends to government. Smith, before the arrival of the Colchester party, beat around for Volunteers, crying with a audible voice, "All who are friends to their country, and friends to liberty, are desired to follow me; those who are not, may find me hours longer the monument of God's living mercy, but if they shall not before that time disperse, shall be put to death." Their main object is the total subversion of the constitution, and the equal distribution of all property. The Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, conducted themselves with firmness, but did not attempt to open the Court. The rioters were the most despicable set of rascals that ever disgraced any country, so well disciplined men, could have driven the whole troop.

By a gentleman from Taunton, who left that place last Tuesday, at noon, we learn that on Monday morning, General Cobb, and Col. Hinkel, with a party of men, took possession of the Court-House in that town, in order to protect the Justices of the Court, which went by law to sit there that day, from insult. That the Courts were opened in the usual manner. That they sat about half an hour, and then adjourned without day. That the militia under arms amounted to 500 with one field-piece. That the mob, consisted chiefly of young men, boys, &c. were about 400 in number. That the Courts were not influenced in the adjournment, by any of the threats of the insurgents, but merely from a desire of preventing any coercive measures, until the complaints of the people were inquired into, by proper authority—and they had not dispersed when he came away.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at PORTLAND, Maine, dated Sept. 7, 1786.

"This day the great question, respecting a separate government, was agitated in the Convention formed for the purpose of considering grievances subsisting in the three Eastern Counties.—It was voted, that the grievances were such as could not be removed in their present connection with Massachusetts.—and upon a close of the debates, which took place upon a report of their committee for draughting a petition to the General Court, for their consent to our separation, there appeared to be eighteen in favour of it, and five against it.—One of them voted neither way.—The five who opposed it were the Portland members.

"This convention was composed of delegates from 22 towns, viz. from the county of York 3—Cumberland 8—Lincoln 11.

"The petition is to be laid before the town, with an address from the Convention, which a Committee is appointed to prepare.—The Convention stands adjourned till to-morrow.

ST. JOHN, OCTOBER 10.

On Tuesday last the Supreme Court for this province (being Michaelmas term) commenced and ended on Saturday; during the course of the term James Culp and George Henry were convicted of a burglary on the house of George Sprague Esq. Surveyor General, and were sentenced to suffer death. They are to be executed on Friday next the 14th inst. John Culbertson was convicted of a grand larceny and was burnt in the hand.—And Gilliam Butler was by his own confession, convicted of false swearing and was sentenced to suffer three months imprisonment, to pay a fine of Five Hundred Pounds, and at the expiration of three months to find security himself good, and two hundred is 250, each for his good behaviour for twelve months.

The following subscriptions have been received for the benefit of Mr. THOMAS JENNINGS, viz. From HIRSH LODGE, £19 1 0 } 20 17 0 W. CAMPBELL, 1 10 0 } 21 7 0 19 Members of the Union-Fire-Club 37 11 5 A Citizen, 2 5 0 £39 13 5

£7 Subscriptions are still received by Mr. SAMUEL RANFALL and by the PRINTER.

By the HONOURABLE JAMES PUTNAM Esquire, one of the Justices of his MAJESTY'S Supreme Court of Judicature.

It is all whom it may concern GREETING:

NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of Zephaniah Kiersey, Merchant, to me duly made according to the form of the act of the General Assembly, in such case lately made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this province, of ZEBEDEE TERRY, now or late of the city of St. John in the county of St. John Gentleman, which said ZEBEDEE TERRY is either departed from and without the limits of this province, or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Zephaniah Kiersey, and others the creditors of the said ZEBEDEE TERRY (if any such there be) of their just dues or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law, (as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said ZEBEDEE TERRY, do return and discharge his said debt of debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal, of the said ZEBEDEE TERRY, within this province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said ZEBEDEE TERRY. Dated at the city of Saint John, the ninth day of October in the year of our Lord 1786.

JAMES PUTNAM.

FOR SALE,

At Campbell & Stewart's Store.

FLOUR, PORK, INDIAN CORN, PRICE, SHIP BREAD, SALT BUTTER, HONEY, and WESTINDIA RUM.

N. B. The cash must be paid when the above articles are delivered.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP DELIGHT, JOHN STANTON, Master;

WILL positively sail in eight days from the date hereof. Has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on board the said sloop. St. John, Oct. 9th 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THAT remarkably convenient and desirable estate, which is now in the possession of Samuel F. Waddington & Co. in Water-street HALIFAX, consisting of

A BREWERY,

Completely adapted for carrying on the brewing of MALT LIQUOR, or SPRUCE BEER with a quantity of English malt and hops. Two large commodious

STORES,

With the advantages that attend their situation on the water and a convenient

Dwelling-House

with a GARDEN, &c.

They will be sold separately or together as may prove most agreeable, are pleasantly situated in the best part of the town for business, and their terms will be made highly satisfactory to any purchaser who speedily applies.

The said SAMUEL F. WADDINGTON & Co. requests all those that are indebted to them, would make it convenient to settle their accounts without delay; otherwise they will be under the necessity of recurring to law, which will be done with infinite reluctance.

HALIFAX, 28th September, 1786.

Muscovado SUGAR,

IN Hogheads, Tierces and Cases with a few Puncheons high proved JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Just imported, in the ship New Hope, Capt. M'IVER, and to be SOLD at a very low rate by

Wm. & THOMAS PAGAN & Co.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the 25th of October, those who neglect being punctual to the time limited may depend on their accounts being put in the hands of an attorney.

C. VAN HORNE.

Indian-House, Sept. 15th 1786.