

Herewithin sacrlage was left unre-
mitted at Wray, in the county of Rutland;
all the clappers of the church-bells were
and on Sunday last, the Clerk of the
was obliged to substitute a black-
hammer to assemble the congrega-
tion for service.

A FORM of THANKSGIVING to AL-
MIGHTY GOD.

O Lord of our salvation—in whose hands
are the issues of life, and in whose almighty

Continue, till I reach thee, the focus of thy
countenance to mine agonized, and to us his
people. Let thy almighty hand ever be over him,
bless him in thy mercy, and his royal family.
Sanctify the means and instrument of all his
righteous purposes; direct his counsels and
progress his undertakings, to the establishment
and promulgation of thy true religion, and to the
comfort of thy faithful people. Finally, let
the manifestation of thy mercy and loving-kind-
ness ever create and maintain in us fervent
prayer for our foes, reformation of our lives, and trust
in thy salvation through our Lord and Sa-
viour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

On Thursday last, in consequence of a warrant being obtained against a sloop commanded by one Carliswell, for the recovery of seamen's wages, the Admiralty Marshal attempted to seize her, but was impeded in the execution of his office by the crew, who bid defiance to his authority, and paraded the quarter-deck in a hostile manner. The Marshal was immediately assisted by Capt. D'Auvergne, of his Britannic Majesty's packet, who, with two boats well armed, set out in chase of the pirates; and happily overtook them near the Hook; The crew upon the approach of the boats escaped to the Long-Island shore, but the vessel was safely conducted to town. Captain D'Auvergne's manly and spirited behaviour entitles him to the greatest honour, who, though a foreigner, and unconnected with this country, considered it as his duty, as being a citizen of the world, to act in support of government, without which we would hold our dearest blessings upon the most precarious tenure.

A letter from Danville, in Kentucky, dated August 22, says, that 2000 men were

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Montgomery county, dated August 23, 1786, and retained in Williamsburg.

"The barbarians these savages exercised on this occasion, was most shocking, after having killed Moore, they scalped him, bear his skull in level with his eyes with a war-club, stabbed him in several places, with a spear, cut off his nose, lips, ears, and privy parts, and burnt a man up in the house, whether he was dead or not, before fire was set to it, is uncertain; also burnt the head of an infant off, and left war-club sticking in the head of another, and several bows and arrows were also left, the sign they made is this, by those who pretend to be judges, to be daring and insulting."

Saturday night the *Signal* left the wharves of this Island, were alarmed by a storm, which for four hours forced to evacuate the same fearful effects, which were experienced from the hurricanes of 1780. About nine o'clock the wind blew very fresh from the N. E. and continued to increase in that quarter until half past ten, when it shifted to the S. E. and then with the most alarming violence, changed suddenly and frequently in every point of the compass, till about midnight, when it began gradually to abate. On Sunday morning *Carville Bay* exhibited the most striking picture of desolation, and a vessel having run into the bar. The following list contains the names and fate of every one that was in the Bay.

<i>Ship Townsend Blackburn,</i>	} <i>afloat and es-</i> <i>tirely lost.</i>
— <i>Hibernia, McCann,</i>	
— <i>Garrison Pleaser Sander,</i>	

Ship Barbours, Lee, is also *afloat*, and is supposed will be got off. *Brig Bridge-Town, Mayby,* *afloat and lost*, as also *Brig Isabelle, Turner.* *Brig William, Ray,* is *afloat* and is thought may be got off. No account is received of the *Brig Sally, Davis.* *Ship Throes Brothers, Brennan, Polly & Cherlant, Gilbert Savas Seaboard, Davis,* and *Brig Barbards, Burns,* recent cut in the storm and have since returned.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. at the close of the session at Bennington, in the State of Vermont, it appeared, that His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq; was by a respectable majority of the franchise, re-elected Governor for the year ensuing.

Mrs. Townsend, Esq.; Secretary.

The Hon. Majors Robert, Paul Spencer,
Nathaniel Niles, Nathaniel Coignae, and

Lake Canabow Est. Co.
C O U N C I L

The Hon. Daniel Safford, Samuel Mattuck,

JOSEPH F. AT, Esq; Secretary of Council.
On Thursday, the 18th inst. a very in-
telligent gentleman, whose veracity may be

General Clark, at the Falls of Ohio, was collecting his troops and making the necessary preparations for his expedition against the hostile tribes of Indians.

We hear from Richmond, Virginia, that accounts from Montgomery-county (the latter end of August) mention the many cruel depredations of the Indians on the frontiers, with a confirmation of the family of Captain James Moore, and himself being murdered, at his plantation at Alb's Valley, Bluepine Creek. A small party went in pursuit of June, taking some Indian prisoners. From their relation, many of them were hostile and greatly increased, owing to encroachments made on them by a few whites.—A strong body of militia was forming. Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated Louisville, August 10, 1786.

"About 400 Indians lately surrounded P. Fr. Vincent, with a view to cut off the American inhabitants residing there, but the French and Canadians extended for them, and after long persuasion, & making the Indians promise, prevailed on them to go off, it is however expected they will soon return.

"A party of men lately marched from this country to attack some Indians they understood were near the Washbauch river. They met with three at Salt-Lick, one of which they killed;— and in a few hours after were attacked by a party of Indians, whom they just defeated, killing three on the spot, and one we are informed was soon since died of their wounds. Our detachment had one killed and four slightly wounded.

"A Council of the Militia Field Officers, was held at Danville, on the 2d inst. in order to consult in a volunteer expedition against the Indians, who determined on marching 1,000 men, under the command of General George Rogers Clark, against the Wabash nation, about the first of next month."

On Saturday last died, Mr. Nathaniel Loyd, of this city, carpenter.—By the affluence of persons who were intimate with Mr. Loyd, we have collected some melancholy circumstances previous to his death, viz. as Mr. Loyd was at work on the 18th day of August last, he perceived a bull-dog running directly for a number of children, with fury in his looks, foaming at the mouth; conceiving him to be mad, and being desirous to save the innocents, he hastily interposed between the dog and children, and encountered him, trusting too much to his own strength and agility. After the first blow, the dog gripped his face, and then seized his throat with the utmost fury, tore up the skin four inches across, and could not be beat off by any one present: Mr. Loyd's presence of mind dictated him to force his head into the dog's mouth, and to seize him by the tongue, which he did, and held him until one present beat out the dog's brains with a broad-axe. A surgeon was sent for, and the wound was sewed up and healed in a little time. Admitting of a probability that the dog was not mad, Mr. Loyd pursued his business with usual cheerfulness, until the Wednesday preceding his death, when he complained of the parts bitten prickling and feeling strangely; the next day he was deprived of his reason, and became outrageous; lay so (confined) until Saturday, and then expired in the most excruciating agonies, leaving a wife and children, whose dependence was on his industry, to bemoan his untimely fate.

The Governor of Virginia, on the 24th October, issued his Proclamations—warning sundry persons, under the description of those who are forbidden, by law, to migrate into that Commonwealth, that they forthwith depart enjoining upon all the citizens to give information to the attorney-general of any such within their knowledge.

I am directed by the town, to make the following answer to the Address from the town of Boston, communicated by your circular letter, of the 11th of Sept. 1786.

NATH. WADE, Town Clerk.

Ipswich, September 26, 1786.

Brethren & Friends

IN our distressed calumnies, nothing could have been more acceptable to us than the favour of your circular letter. The sympathy it breathes; the fraternal sentiments it expresses; the generous concern it discovers for our common interest; we cannot but notice and contemplate with high satisfaction.

Those commotions which have been spread in many parts of the Commonwealth, we view as bearing an alarming aspect, and as of most dangerous tendency. And without undertaking to decide upon the matters stated as grievances, by the conventions which have assembled, we are clearly of opinion that the measures which have been taken, are by no means the proper measures for obtaining redress.

The social compact into which we are voluntarily entered, and agreeably to which we have covenanted with each other, to govern our conduct for the common good, we esteem as sacredly binding. And in the condition of government we have assumed, a regular mode for obtaining redress of grievances is plainly pointed out. When grievances therefore arise, instead of taking to arms, and tumultuously assembling a hostile lawful authority, the proper, (as we conceive) the only proper line of duty is, according as shall be found expedient to instruct our representatives; and petitions and remonstrances to address the legislature for the redress of those grievances. And we would readily appeal to the reflections of every sober, dispassionate mind, whether these methods, as they are the most decent and rational, are so in the same time much the best calculated to answer the desired purpose.

We are fully in sentiment with you, in the habits of luxury, contracted in the war, together with our extravagance in the use of foreign superfluities, in draining the country of money by the purchase of those superfluities, are among the principal sources of the difficulties and troubles in which we are involved. We are particularly pleased with those suggestions as coming from the town of Salem, and we hope withal for the influence of such example; in the renunciation of expensive superfluities; and in an exhibition of our virtues of frugality and economy, which are so amiable, and in our situation is so important. Satisfied, fully satisfied we are, that if ever we are extricated from so present embarrassments, if ever we rise to a flourishing and happy people, from frugality and economy, with industry and, we must have our expectations.

Of the consequences which must ensue from a dissolution of our present government, we are in some measure apprised, though at the same time we are sure we can fully forgive how dismal would be the consequences: A state of anarchy, in which all protection is withdrawn, we know, is every thing in it which can exist to produce wretchedness. In such a time, the most horrid scenes of outrage and violence, of blood and carnage, must be expected; and when and how it will end, can be known only from the event. And we do not but wish that those who are so inclined to bring on such a state, would for a moment consider, what better security they can promise themselves, amidst the great confusion, or what better prospect they can have of surviving the perils of it, than as friends of order and government. For ourselves, to you our brethren, and to the world, we are free to declare, that we value our lives, privileges and enjoyments, too dear a rate, to be willing to risk the danger and the evils such a state must present. And; dubious as it may be, whether after passing the scenes of anarchy, we should finally be divided among foreigners, or subjugated to a despot from among ourselves; of one thing, however, we are certain, that in either case, our rights and liberties, those rights and liberties which we have esteemed so valuable, and which have been secured by an arduous, expensive and bloody contest, are lost for ever. To a prospect so disgraceful, so replete with calamity and misery, to us and our posterity we can never be reconciled.

That the present disturbances are not from British emissaries residing among us and that there are others who from the beginning have been disaffected to the American revolution, with them conspiring our overthrow and ruin, we doubt not is the case. We with the distinguishing features of both these sorts of men may be carefully marked; hoping the time will