

sc #New 5 n 21



PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1788. [12s. per ann.] NUMBER 34. of VOL. VIII. Price Three Cents.

MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL.

What think ye of the ORDER now? To the GENTLEMEN of the BAR, throughout the State of Massachusetts.

HONESTUS is at last obliged to strike—I feel it—I do not solicit your esteem, your acquaintance, or your protection. I have forfeited pretensions to them all—Like the dastardly wretch who is made to swallow his own poisonous aspersions, let me live among you with impunity, thus disgraced—Only forgive me, and I will cheerfully consent to be despised—I am become the scorn of publick and private circles—The most favourable of my fellow-citizens accuse me of folly, and multitudes of others, better acquainted with my motives, of villainy. A universal languor pervades both my body and mind, and I at this day present myself to you and the world, a spectacle of weakness, cowardice and misery.—When I reflect upon my wanton, indiscriminate attack upon a whole order of gentlemen—that I have endeavoured to rob you of your bread—of your reputation and honour—as men and members of society—that I have assinated you in the dark—have leagued with rogues and rascals—have tortured the truth—asserted falsehoods, and seized the moment of delusion to mislead, deceive and blind the people. I confess to you I have my doubts respecting the success of this my application—But on the other hand, there are many reasons which encourage me to proceed. Much more has been imputed to me than I ever deserved. The sole motive of all my writings, was simply the aggrandisement of myself and father, and the business of rope-making—and I now solemnly declare, that the events which have taken place, so widely different from my expectations have astonished me, and been the principal means of convincing me of my own folly and stupidity.—Under the signature of Cadmus, I once before took up the badge of the assassin, and aimed a blow at the reputation of one of my fellow-citizens in the dark—my feelings did not support me, and I meanly applied for a pardon, putting myself so far below even his contempt, that he disdaind to notice me, which to me was the same thing as granting my request. This I conceive an additional reason for my present application. I did not originally intend to have solicited this favour without offering you some atonement. I had often heard of a person's turning State's evidence, and I observed, it in general fell to the lot of the vilest offenders. I had pitched upon a transaction in which I bore a principal part, for this purpose, but have been unfortunately outwitted by the gentlemen in their appeal to the publick in the Centinel of Saturday last—They have anticipated my intended discovery, and I think their declaration wants only the formality of what is in law called a caption, to convict them of the charge they attempt to deny—If, however, I should inform you of a few remaining facts which they have omitted, give you a history of the motives which led to it, and the understanding of the parties at the time of making the contract, I flatter myself it will have with you its desired effect.

"In July, 1783, G. W. called upon us with five notes of this State, amounting to £. 1150 17/4, acquainting us that he was NOT impowered to sell them, but wanted to borrow upon them £. 360 for three months—to receive our obligation to return them within that time, he paying us instead of £. 360—£. 392 8/ on taking them up—We received the notes—paid him £. 360—and signed such an obligation."—Agreeably to our own statement, there is £. 360 to be repaid within three months, not with £. 5 8/ which is six per cent. interest, but with £. 32 8/ which is six times six per cent. interest—For this loan, £. 1150 17/4, in notes, was received as a pledge, at 6/3, which were selling at the different offices in that very month, at 8/ amounting to upwards of £. 400 lawful money; and yet notwithstanding the obligation given, and G. W.'s express declaration to the contrary, we would feign make the publick believe he had absolutely sold to us for £. 360, notes for which he could have obtained upwards of £. 400 in any office, by applying—and we give as a single reason his mentioning, "that probably the notes would not be again called for." Is it not a more rational presumption, that he made use of this expression to obtain the money?—He could sell his notes at an office, but he could not pledge them—

he knew there was no friendship in trade, more especially among usurers—probably he saw us hesitate, for I have too good an opinion of myself, being an honourable man, and my patriotick brother, to suppose, that we could transact such business at that time without some small hesitation—Besides, G. W. might have spoke feelingly—he might with propriety conclude, that if his emergencies called for such sums of money at the enormous rate of 36 per cent. after once parting with them, he could not again easily within the time command them. But, say we, "the obligation was wholly in his favour," and certainly it ought to be, it being the only check the poor man had to prevent our finally pocketing his notes, which even his pressing necessities could not free him then absolutely to relinquish; but "it was optional with him to return them or not;" and pray what risk did we run by that—We argued thus—if he comply, 35 per cent. is surely gained—but if he does not, we shall gain double the sum. It appeared to us unnatural, that he could not redeem a greater sum with a less—The fact was, we did not want him to comply—we had no idea they would be lower—wiser men than ourselves were putting them in their chests at 8/ in the pound: But will the falling of the notes in our hands, alter the case? Certainly not. Suppose that the same sum had been loaned at the same rate upon a mortgage of a house and land, redeemable at the same time, worth twice the sum lent—would it not have been an usurious contract? Suppose that the house afterwards should be destroyed by fire, and reduce the security to less than the money lent, could the contract be changed in consequence of it? Certainly not. In short, gentlemen, view it in its most favourable circumstances, it can be dubbed by no other name than rank 36 per cent. usury, exacted from an aged man, in the decline of life, embarrassed in his affairs, with a wife and children to support. We hoped his necessities could turn to our advantage, but we could not help giving the obligation: The only difficulty between us was—whether the monies should lay at 24 or 36 per cent. and whether it should be three or six months. It may not be amiss to mention, that we annually drew a very handsome interest upon those notes from the treasury which amounts to 12 or 15 per cent. upon the £. 360, though not quite 36.

Thus, Gentlemen, you will give me the merit of explaining our interest without contradicting in any one point, the appeal to the publick—and I hope I may in some measure be considered as State's evidence in this affair—Frequent communications of my past conduct, and manifesting a hearty desire to alter it in future, I find a great relief to my feelings, and I cannot help construing it as an atonement for what I have done—I shall therefore in some future period, hope for the same favour from the publick, by communicating to them the handsome premiums I received from time to time, upon £. 7000, proceeds of a certain cargo, laying in my hands for twelve months—not usurious, but loaned much in the same manner as the above—I shall relate to them the manner in which I bellowed under different signatures, against British agents, and sent the papers to Europe, that I might have more merit in their eyes, more money for transacting their business, and greater allowances made, for detaining their monies from them so long a time. I shall give them a history of my exertions and success in excluding from the Senate a very worthy gentleman of your order, because he would not lay an extravagant duty upon hem, and cordage, when my rope-walk was abundantly stocked, and also of the barefaced impudence of myself and colleague, in standing at the bottom of Faneuil Hall stairs, and distributing votes for my own father, to be placed in his head. In short, gentlemen, I will such a tale deliver to them of my past folly—I will so closely apply myself to their pity and compassion, and so industriously avoid their anger and revenge, that with one accord they shall be heard to say, let us forgive the poor devil and let him run. HONESTUS.

For the CENTINEL.

The REPUBLICAN FEDERALIST, No. IV. To the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of MASSACHUSETTS.

Honourable Friends, and Fellow Citizens, A VERY candid mind will by this time I think be clearly convinced, that if the constitution of this Commonwealth has any validity, the ratifi-

cation of a plan that would alter, much less of one that would dissolve the government, cannot be valid, unless by a mode provided by the Constitution itself. There are but two modes, to my knowledge, wherein any alterations can be made: One has been mentioned, and it has been fully shewn that the ratification of the new Constitution by the State Convention would be in direct violation of that mode, and therefore not binding on the citizens of this State.—Let us now consider the other mode. In addition to the political compact contained in the Constitution of this State, it is bound by another as solemn and more extensive, the articles of Confederation. By the first, the "whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people;" and by the last, the whole of the States covenants with each State, and each State with the whole of the States," and the powers in the articles of Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled, are paramount to and annul every power of the State Constitution, that is inconsistent with and opposed to them. A mode is provided in the Confederation for amending it, in the words following, "and the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State of the union, shall be perpetual, nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them unless such alterations be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State." A correspondent provision is made in the fourth article of the Bill of Rights of our State Constitution—(vide Constitution of Massachusetts) the exercise than of every power, jurisdiction and right, which is or may hereafter be by the people thus expressly delegated, is clearly relinquished on their part and will be binding on them. Had the federal Convention reported and Congress agreed to alterations in the articles of Confederation, there could I think have been no doubt, that the ratification of such alterations by the legislature would have been as binding on the people as if made by themselves, because in the article mentioned of the bill of rights, the people have recognized the articles of Confederation, which on the part of the State were ratified, pursuant to their authority: And have expressly provided by those articles, that alterations therein which shall be agreed to by Congress, and confirmed by the legislatures, shall become part thereof: The legislature nevertheless of this State, would probably have applied to the people for their assent on such alterations, before a confirmation thereof, but no one will pretend to say that the federal Convention have reported alterations, or if they had, that Congress have agreed to, or the legislature confirmed them. The federal Convention, have, as has been shewn, reported a system, which destroys the articles of Confederation, and completely embraces the consolidation of the union: They have also recommended, that this new system should be administered, when ratified by five States, and it must clearly appear, that the ratification of it by the Convention of this State, would not only be a violation of the State Constitution, but also of the articles of Confederation—would thus be a double act of political perfidy—and would not be binding on any State, not even on those which may thus ratify it. Such a measure, therefore, would not only tear up by the roots, and annihilate all confidence in the most sacred and solemn covenants between the whole people and each citizen of this State, but also between the whole of the States and each State, and the new Constitution would not stand on the ground of rights, good faith, or publick confidence. Notwithstanding then the good intentions of the federal Convention, it is an unfortunate circumstance that they did not strictly adhere to their powers, because the mode proposed for ratification, as well as the system itself, must produce great convulsions. Sir William Temple, in treating "of popular discontents," says, "The first safety of Princes and States lies in avoiding all councils or designs of innovation in ancient and established forms, and laws, especially those concerning liberty, property and religion (which are the possessions men will ever have most at heart) and thereby leaving the channel of honour and common justice clear and undisturbed." The new system was not only unauthorized, but altogether unexpected by Congress, the legislature, and the people, is not merely an innovation, but an interchange of the "established form" of government; and will produce as great a change in the laws concerning liberty and property—does not only disturb, and in some instances alter but in others

GKJ

depress the channels of commerce...

The Congress whenever two thirds of both houses shall concur...

which your delegates are fettered, the great dread might affect a purpose...

By Bill Wednesday Evening's Mail.

L O N D O N , Nov. 10. His Majesty's ministers have been trying...

TO THE REPUBLICAN FEDERATES.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note...

FOR THE CENTINEL.

M R. ROBERTS. My dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge...

GENUINE INDEPENDENCE OR MIND.

WHEN the laws of Sandwich had elected our King...

"THE LIFE OF THE DUCHESS appeared to me right, it have ever been to publish...

State Convention.

W A S H I N G T O N , Jan. 21. A. M. The House in this Convention proposed...

A sufficient number being still absent, the House adjourned till the 27th day of January...

A Deliberate Debate, on the propriety of concurring to a vote to choose a Vice President...

The Convention then called a Committee to confer and confer the votes for a Vice-President...

The Committee appointed to examine the features of delegates...

The Committee appointed to examine the features of delegates, desired a rule...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

The committee appointed to examine the features of delegates, desired a rule...

THE CONVENTION.

Corner's HERE has united with those of learned JUDGES, and of four DIVISIONS...

HEROES & GIGABITS.

MERCHANTS, and PHILANTHROPISTS, who speak in THULLY prose...

On a vote to change COLUMBIA'S fair.

The various orders which constitute the great Family of the Commonwealth...

On a vote to change COLUMBIA'S fair.

THE Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Esq. was elected...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

Resolved, That the House do pass...

Resolved, That the House do pass, and do cause to be printed, the following Resolutions...

MARRIED.

It is the property Miss Mary Robinson's...

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of the Centinel is not responsible for the opinions...

NORWICH.

The Hon. the members of the Central, and the Hon. the members of the Central...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

JOHN B. ACORN.

JOHN B. ACORN, Esq. has been appointed to the office of...

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

For the CENTINEL CHARITY:

An IMITATION of the thirteenth CHAPTER of the first EPISTLE to the CORINTHIANS.

WERE all the scope of human science mine, And the sweet sounds of harmony divine; Did I possess all knowledge, and all power, And did the child of want partake my store; Could my strong faith remove the steadfast hill, Or tempt the torture with a martyr's zeal; Yet heaven-born charity, celestial guest, Did not thy influence animate my breath; In vain I raise the supplicating prayer, And all my hopes are blasted in despair, My vile, unheeded voice is only found Unchristian jargon, and a cymbal's sound.

Long-suffering Charity, is meek, is kind, Levels the high—and lifts the humble mind; No malice stings, no vaunting scandal prates, No envy rouses her, no pride inflates; Ne'er huris with EXCOMMUNICATING hand, In bigot zeal "damnation round the land," Nor spurns the man, whose bold, enlighten'd mind Proclaims the GOD of MERCY to mankind, Tho' not provok'd, contemns the crafty crew, Like Parker proud—or mean as M-n-t-g-e: No care corrodes her heart with hate or spite, Evil's her scorn, and truth her dear delight; Yet calm she fees the shaft of malice fly, Should Hell invent, and Forbes' repeat the lie; Pleasure and peace supplant the place of pain, And christian quiet smiles amidst her train.

Pray for the gift of KNOWLEDGE, and desire The happy portion of a PROPHET'S fire: But know, fair CHARITY shall e'er prevail Tho' KNOWLEDGE die, and PROPHESY should fail. Yes! this shall perish, that alike decay, As the stars vanish at the god of day. O! would mankind that Charity pursue, Which fled from Bishops, WHEREBERT lives in you.

Ye men of God! (if such a name as this One yet may call and none may deem amiss!) What is the cause, that thus to rage you're driv'n— The love of lucre, or the love of heaven? Have YE (or why in censure are ye brave) No sins to answer, and no foul to save? Why do you modestly, and candour preach? And yet are not th' example that you teach? Malice, however guilty in the rest, Is doubly odious in the sacred priest: How soon your neighbours foibles you espy, Blind to the mote that dims your partial eye! The bounds of blame were surely ne'er defier'd, A rake damns drunkenness, and Parker pride "Let not, says he, ambition fire your blood," And yet would be a Bishop, if he could! Is there among YOU (like your fire the POPE) Who gives Infallibility it's scope; Who unimpeach'd in deed, and pure in thought, Declares his own, and hides his neighbour's fault; Who feels no frailty and who heirs no sin, Who knows no symptom of the worm within, Let him at MURRAY first exclaim "be gone," And first at FREEMAN cast th' indignant stone.

Hail! CANDOUR, bail! the christian's better part, Which warms his mind and vivifies his heart, For want of thee, thou friend to peace and zelt, Saints live in scorn, religion dies a jest.

As thro' the artist's telescopic glass, Our eye discerns the distant planets pass, Bold to the last, it still presumes to pierce, The boundless glories of the universe; Tho' small the ray which breaks upon the mind Yet reason fancies greater truths behind. So the bold mind, which no bire'd priests assail, Nor Popish pride prevails, nor shall prevail, Itself surveys the mystery of each scene, Though clouds of bigotry obtrude between.

And when ev'n FAITH and HOPE shall be no more

In rapturous triumph CHARITY shall soar Surmounting Death, to yon sublime abode, And beam eternal from the throne of GOD. Boston, Jan. 1788.

A Divine who has rendered God and the true Catholic Church such great services, by persecuting Mr. Murray.

The Gentleman who refused to sign his name to the excommunication of Mr. Freeman.

Those who signed that excommunication.

MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL Mr. RUSSELL.

AS the minister of the Stone-Chapel, and the "congregation usually meeting" there, do persist in contemning the authority of their mother Church, as declared in the late thunder of excom-

munication, and do still continue in the abominable sin of worshipping GOD according to the dictates of their consciences; it will be necessary for the Church further to exercise their power, and to inflict such punishment as hath been heretofore ordained for such obstinate hereticks. I have therefore for the benefit of the Bishops of the Convocation, transcribed the ancient writ of burning of Hereticks, and formed it for the present case.

A. B. WRIT DE HAERETICO COMBURNEDO. COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS. SUFFOLK, ff.

To the Sheriff of the said County of Suffolk, GREETING.

WHEREAS the Reverend S. P. Bishop of Massachusetts, and Legate of the Apostolick See, by the consent and assent, and by the advice of the Bishops and their suffragan brotherhood; also of all the clergy of his province, in provincial convocation assembled, having duly observed, in all things, the laws and orders in their behalf required. James Freeman, formerly "Reader" in the first Episcopal Church in Boston, in the County aforesaid, convicted of heresy, and by him heretofore abjured in form of law; and the said James Freeman into the heresy aforesaid hath relapsed, and by his definitive sentence is pronounced and declared to be an obstinate heretick, and he is ordered to be degraded, and from every prerogative and privilege of a clergyman, for this cause is in fact degraded; and also the wardens and vestry of said church, and the "congregation usually meeting" at the same, being convicted, and having abjured as aforesaid, and having relapsed, are pronounced and declared to be obstinate hereticks in the form aforesaid, and are ordered to be degraded, and from every prerogative and privilege of wardens and vestry, and of holy churchmen, for this cause are in fact degraded; and he the said James Freeman, and the wardens, vestry and congregation aforesaid, are ordered to be delivered over to the secular power, and are in fact so delivered over, according to the laws and canonical ordinances in his behalf declared, and the holy mother Church hath nothing further to do in the premises.

We therefore, the avengers of justice, and supporters of the catholic faith, willing to maintain and defend the holy Church and the rights and liberties thereof, and wholly to extirpate from the said Commonwealth, (as much as in us lay) all kinds of heresies and errors, and to inflict condigno punishment upon hereticks of this sort, convicted: And it is considered that hereticks of this sort, convicted in the form aforesaid, and condemned according to the divine and human law in this behalf used and approved, ought to be burned with fire.

We command you, and strictly injoin it upon you, that the aforesaid James Freeman, and the warden, vestry and congregation aforesaid, being in your custody, in some publick and open place within your precinct, for the cause above alledged, in presence of the people you commit into a publick fire, and that in the same fire you cause the said James Freeman, the warden, vestry and congregation aforesaid, to be burned and consumed, in detestation of this horrid crime, and as a publick example to other Christians.—In no wise omit this upon your peril.—Witness, S. P. at Boston, in his own name and in the names and in behalf of the other Bishops in convocation assembled, the day of — Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

T. F. O. Secretary.

The WEEKLY MONITOR. No. 196.

MODERATION.

NUMEROUS are the advantages which result from the exercise of moderation and equanimity. It enables the wealthy to distinguish between liberal ty and waste, magnificence and profusion. It gives the man of narrow income an opportunity to supply by economy what fortune has denied him; it restrains the courageous from hazarding their lives on trifling occasions; and furnishes the timid with expedients to conceal the imbecility of their nature. It forbids men in power to revenge those injuries which are done them through envy, and checks the anger of those in low circumstances, who would otherwise improperly resent the wrongs they suffer from the great.

Thus in each sex, in every station, rank and age, calmness and composure of mind is the source of true tranquillity, the great palladium of safety, and of peace. It excites love, banishes fear, and establishes respect. It transmits to future ages the character of wise, as the just description of each who possesses and cultivates it. And although it may not raise the admiration of the publick so high as some more shining qualities of the soul, yet it is sometimes capable of surprising, though in a gentle manner.

GENTLE Boarding for six Gentlemen of the Convention, at No. 50, Cornhill.

French Language,

South Latin-School.

MR. De Nancrede's evening-School is kept four times a week—Price of tuition 6 dollars a quarter. Translations into both languages done with accuracy and expedition. Inquire of the Printer hereof. Jan. 5, 1788.

SHERRY Wine, fresh Malaga Raisins, Surinam Cotton of a superiour quality, Coffee, Sugar, Russian Duck, Sheeting, &c. to be sold, at

Store, No. 12, on the Long-Wharf: Where, is WANTED, A Sloop or Schooner from 85 to 100 tons Jan. 5, 1788.

ALL persons having demands on the estate of Mr. WILLIAM GREEN, late of Boston, Bookbinder, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, and those indebted to make immediate payment. SOLOMON COTTON, Administrator. Boston, Jan. 4th, 1788.

ALL persons who have any demands on the estate of WILLIAM FENNELLY, late of Boston, Trader, deceased; are desired to bring in their accounts to REBECCA FENNELLY, Administratrix; and those who are indebted are desired to make speedy payment. Boston, January 5, 1788.

To be SOLD, or LET, Cheap for Cash, or Publick Securities, by Daniel Austin,

A Small brick Tenement, in Union-Street, well fitted for business, and will answer for a Dwelling-House or Store. Also,

A Farm in Sandwich, of one hundred acres land, with a large double House, Barn, and out-houses—this place is also well calculated for business, it being within a quarter of a mile of the lancing place—It is now occupied by Mr. GIDEON ALLEN, who formerly carried on trade very largely at this place. And has for sale, at No. 47, CORNHILL,

Teas of all kinds, loaf and brown Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, W. I. and N.E. Rum, Molasses, Madeira, Malaga, Lisbon, and Sherry Wines, Logwood, Copperas, Alum, Gingers, Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Raisins, Currants, Starch, Wool and Cotton Cards, Spices of all sorts, Spanish, French, and Carolina Indigo, Philadelphia Snuff, in bladders and bottles, a small assortment elegant Looking-Glasses, &c. &c. N. B. 4d. 10d. 70d. Nails, per cask, and a few firkins of Butter.

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, a quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which Cash will be paid. Inquire at No. 23, LONG-WHARF. Where may be purchased very cheap.

A quantity of low and middling priced IRISH LINENS.

Elijah Williams INFORMS his FRIENDS and

Customers, that he has REMOVED from the Store he lately occupied in Cornhill, to No. 38, in STATE-STREET, Where he has for sale,

A general assortment of Piece Goods, which he will sell very low. The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged. Jan. 2.

Thin Sheet Lead

May be had at JOSEPH CALLENDER's Ship-Chandler Store. Jan. 2, 1788.

WANTED.

A Small HOUSE, consisting of one or two Parlours and Kitchen, two or three Bed Chambers and servants' rooms. Any person having such an one to let, will leave the terms in writing with the Printer. Jan. 2.

ALMANACK. Table with columns: January, Hi. W. | Or. S. | Remarks. Rows: 12 Sat. 2 36 | 7 25 | First pass Epiphany. 13 Sun. 3 12 | 7 25 | Peace ear. 1784. 14 Mon. 3 58 | 7 24 | Daybreak, 5h. 36m. 15 Tues. 4 44 | 7 23

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-House, Boston.