The Massachusetts

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS



CENTINE

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 OKDER now:
State of Maffachufetre.

IONESTUS is at last obliged to strike—I feel it—I do not solicit your esteem, your acquaintance, or your protession. I have forfeited pretensions to them all—Like the dastardly wretth who is made to swallow his own possonous aspersions, let me live among you with impunity, thus difference—Only forgive me, and I will chear thus differed—Only forgive me, and I will chear-fully confent to be despsed—I am become the form of publick and private circles—The most fa-vourable of my fellow-citizens accuse me of folly, and multitudes of others, better acquainted with my motives, of villainy. A univerfal langour pervades both my body and mind, and I at this day prefent myfelf to you and the world, a fpectacle of weakness, cowardice and mifery.—When I reflect upon my wanton, indiferiminate attack upon a whole order of gentlemen—that I have endeavoured to rob. my motives, of villainy. on a whole order of gentlemen—that I have endeavoured to rob you of your bread—of your reputation and hon—as men and members of fociety—that I have affaffinated you in the dark—have leagued with rogues and rafeals—have tortured the truth—afferted fallehoods, and feized the moment of delufion to millead, 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 reaction—but on the other hand, there are many reactions which encourage me to proceed. Much more fors which encourage me to proceed. Much more has been imputed to me than I ever deferved. The fole motive of all my writings, was fimply the aggrandifement of myself and father, and the business of rope-making - and I now folemnly de-clare, that the events which have taken place, so clare, that the events which have taken place, so widely different from my expectations have aftonished me, and been the principal means of convincing me of my own folly and stupidity.—
Under the signature of Cassus, I once before took up the badge of the affassin, 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 distained to notice me, which to me was the same though as exact. below even his contempt, that he distained 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 savour without offering you some attonement. I had often heard of a person's turning state's evidence, and I observed, it in general sell to the lot of the vises of served, it in general sell to the lot of the vises of served, it 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

timel 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 contrast, 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 \$\mathcal{L}\$-1150-17/4, acquainting us that he was NOT impowered to fell them, but wanted to borrow upon them \$\mathcal{L}\$-360 for three months—to receive our obligation to return them within that time, he paying us instead of \$\mathcal{L}\$-360-\$\mathcal{L}\$-392-\$\mathcal{L}\$-360 and signed such an obligation."—Agreeably to our own slatement, there is \$\mathcal{L}\$-360 to be repaid within three months, not with \$\mathcal{L}\$-5 \$\mathcal{L}\$, which is fix per cent. interest, but with \$\mathcal{L}\$-38/, which is fix times fix per cent. interest—For this loan, \$\mathcal{L}\$-1150-17/4, in notes, was received as a pledge, at 6/3, which were felling at the different offices in that very month, at 8/1 amounting to appwards of \$\mathcal{L}\$-400 law ful monotes, was received as a pledge, at 6/3, which were felling at the different offices in that very month, at 8/. amounting to appeared of f. 400 law ful 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 fold to us for f. 360, notes for which he could have obtained upwards of f. 400 in any office, by applying—and we give as a single rea on 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 i—He could sell his notes at an office, but he could not pledge them 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 proteins at that time without some small hesitation—Besides, G. W. might have spoke seelingly—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 awbolly in his fawour," 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 risque 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 sast was, we did not want him to comply—we had no idea they would be lower—wifer men than ourselves were putting them in their chess at 86, in the he knew there was no friendship in trade, more they would be lower—wifer 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, redeem-able at the same time, worth twice the sum lentwould it not have been an usurious contract? Sup-pose that the house afterwards should be destroyed by fire, and reduce the fecurity to less than the money lent, could the contract be changed in consequence of it? Certainly not. In short, genmoney lent, could the contract be changed in confequence of it? Certainly not. In thort, gentlemen, view it in its most favourable circuarfiances, 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 monly difficulty between users and the summer of the s only difficulty between us was—whether the mo-nies should lay at 24 or 36 per cent, and whether it should be three or fix months. It may not be amifs to mention, that we annually drew a very handsome interest upon those notes from the trea-fury which amounts to 12 or 15 per cent. upon the

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 we also in the state. hearty defire to alter it in future, I find a relief to my feelings, and I cannot help conftruing it as an attonement for what I have done—I shall there to my retring, saw the transfer to he fame favour from the publick, by communicating to them, the handlome premiums I received from time to time, upon £, 7000, proceeds of a certain cargo, laying in my hands for twelve months—not ulurious, but loaned much in the fame manner as the above—I shall relate to them the manner in which I bellowed under different fignatures, against British agents, and fent 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 tira. I shall give them a history of my exertions and success in excluding from the Senate a very worthy gentleman of your order, because lo long a tire. I man green the Senage exertions and fuccefs in excluding from the Senage 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 stead. 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. HONES FUS.

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

MASSACHUSATTS.

Howavrable Friends, and Fellow Gitzens,
VERY candid mind will by this time I think
be clearly convinced, that if the confliction
of this Commonwealth bas 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 the ratification of the new Conditution 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 follown and more extensive, the articles of Consideration. By the first, the "whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people t" and by the last the subple 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 subole of the States," and the powers State with the subple 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 for the confederation of the confederation of the confederation for the confe ing, "and the articles of this Confederation thall be inviolably observed by every State of the union, shall be perpetual, nor shall any alteration at any time bereafter be made in any of them unless such afternations be agreed to in a Caugress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by this legislatures of every State." A correspondent provision is made in the south article of the Bill of Rights of our State Constitution—(vide Constituvision is made in the fourth article of the Bill of Rights of our State Conflitution—(wide Conflitution of Maffachu(etts) the exercise than of every power, jurisdiction and right, which is or may hereafter be by the people thus expressly delegated, it 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 Consederation, there could I think have been no doubt, that the ratification of such alterations by the legislature, would have been as hind. ations by the legislature would have been as bind-ing on the people as if made by themselver, because in the article mentioned of the bill of rights, the 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 experfily 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 tense on such alterations, before a confirmation thereof, but no one will pretend to say that the sederal Convention have reported alterations, or if they had, that Congress have agreed to, or the the legislature confirmed them. The sederal Convention, have, as has been shewn, reported a vention, have, as has been shewn, reported a fyslem, which destroys the articles of Confederation, and completely embraces the consolidation of the union: They have also recommended, that this new fyltem should be administered, when ratified by nine 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 Conflitution, but also of the articles of Confederation—would thus be a double ask of political persidy—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 annibilate all confidence in the most facted and solution to company the supple second and column. annibilate all confidence in the most facted and so-lem covenants between the aubole people and rach citizen of this State, but also between the aubole of the States and each Stale, and the new Conflict-tion would not stand on the ground of right, 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 Wil-ham Temple, in treating "of popular discontents," proposed for ratification, as well as the solution proposed for ratification, as well as the solution proposed for ratification, as well as the solution 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 form; and laws, especially these concerning liberty, roperty and religion (which are the possession men will ever have most at heart) and thereby leaving the channel of honour and common justice clear and undissurbed." The new system was not only unauthorized, but altogether until expected 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 distant, and in some instances after but in others

124 ---After the channels of causes and courses int. I Congress whenever two thirds of both houses that! I which your delegates are fettered, the greatest sice and fo far is the mode of adoption from be-See conflitutional, as that it violates the Conflitu tions of the States and of the union, and establish a precedent, not only for annihilating the new Confliction itself, but for building on its ruins a complete fiftem of defpotifm - for what will the people have to feture them against an introduction of the mod arbitrary government, sfer the basis interest of good faith from the United States of America! I is it not incumbent then on the State Convention, to confider foriently and thoroughly, in and the union, by the proposed ratification This State, before it shall have declared in favore of the new fishem as it flauds, whay have great influence in premoting as accommodation of his matter, between contending States, and the contending citizens of each State, and having the conficence of all parties, may as a wife mediatrix, promote their common interest. But when the State shall have manifelted fach a total diregard to the obligations of the most folema politic compacts, as to ratify in the mode propoled, the new Confitution, then will end the confidence of the usion, and of our own citizens in the decision the action, and of our own citizens in the decision of Maffachette, and the will embark in a preca-rious bottom, with the gloomy profect of an ap-proaching tempeth and unnecessarily expelse ter-felt to a political hipwreck.—If then, the new Conflictation, ratified in its prefent form and in the mode proposed, will not fland on the ground the mode propofed, will not fland on the ground of right, good faith, or publick confidence, on what ground will it fland? Mr. Lock, in his treatife mentioned, chap. 17, feel. 197, [ays. "as conquel may be called a foreign ultration, to morpation is a kind of domestick conquest, with this difference, that an usurper can never have a right on his fide, it being no sturpation but when one has got into the possession of what another has one has got into the possession of what another has a right to." The right of originating a system for consolidating the union, belonged only to the pro-ple, but the federal Convention have taken pos-fession of it, when called for a different parpose, and can any one fay their proceedings are not founded in usurpation? The same author goes on. "this, fo far as it is usurpation, is a change only of persons, but not of the ferm, and rales of the goperions, out not of the ferms and rules of the government; For if the olimpter extend his power beyond what of right belonged to the lawful prince, or governour of the Commonwealth, it is transpaded to signature." Had the federal Convention then only exercifed the powers of the people in originating a 5 ftem of confoliation, it would have been nothing more than usurpation; but having changed the forms and sales of delegating powers to the federal government, the Convention have done what the governours or rulers of the moring State Conventions to violate the molt fo themselves had no right to do, and as the prince ples and reasonings of the above celebrated write apply more forcibly to the alteration or formation than to the administration of government, are no the proceedings of the Convention, founded no

To what purpose then is it, to raise this might superflucture, which having no foundation, mulrain-the federal Convention were un urged to these measures by conceiving, that their fyllem, if well adapted to the welfare of the peo ple, would nevertheless meet with opposition from some of the States, and be thus defeated : But die not an honeit zeal lead the Convention, as it has of ten led others if to a remedy wirfe than the difeafe Should not a proper system have been fent in constitutional mode to the States, with a presump tion that every State would do what was for the good of the whole; and if any of them had with held their affent from a measure requisite for the general welfare, and thus rendered a feparat a declaration, flating the reasons and necessity of such a feparation? Surely such a diffuentierment will require as much folemnity as that which fe-

as important confequences.

Many great objections to the new (witern have been unanswered, and I conceive, if we mean to fupport our liberties, are unanswerable : Not-withflanding which the State Convention will in all probability be warmly urged to accept the fystem, and at the fame time to propose amendaments—this indeed may take in the weak and wnwary, but not persons of discernment: For a wife people will never place over themselves an arbitrary government, in expediation that it will arbitrary government, in expediation that it will be for remarkably vittout as to dived itself of on-resionable and unlimited powers. Is not this contrary to human nature, which is generally grafping at more power, not knowing often times, that it would be abused as soon as obtained? would be abused as foon as obtained? The new Conflictation provides " that the

Congrisis accessed you finish of both sounds that the contract of the contract or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the posed by the Congress "-To call a Convention mul deem it necessary, or the legislatures of tw thirds of the feveral States must make an application to Congress; and can it be doubted that there will not be found such a majority of the new Congress, or of the State legislatures disposed to call a Convention for making amendment; T When the Connuoufly contend to give it a trial? Are there not nuouity contend to gave it a 1814? Are there not numbers who at this time openly reprobate repub-lican governments? And will not such persons raise numberless objections to the appointment of such a Convention, and endeavour to prevent it? But supposing a Convention should be called, what are we to expect from it, after having ratified the proceedings of the late federal Convention? They will be called to make "amendments," an indefinite reem, that may be made to fignify any thing. Should Judge M'Kean, be of the new Convention perhaps he will think a fuffent of defpotion, a amendment to the prefent plan, and thould the next change be only to a monarchial povernment. the people may think themselves very happy, so bad as the new fyllem is, it is the beft they wil ever have thould they now adopt it. If therefore it is the intention of the Convention of this State to preferve republican principles in the federa government, they must accomplish it before, for they never can expect to effect it ofter a smification of the new fullem

To the REPUBLICAN FEDERALIST. DEAR SIR

TF ever the flory of John Tratter, the tedious preacher, was applicable to any body, it is to words, in your three numbers, and do not appear to have put the entering wedge into the Confliction What you have been to kind as to tell us about the Convention not having a proper right to recomme a core to our political evils, when they had found one, puts me is mind of an old flory, - It is this - A good woman had a child dangeroofly burnteighbour recommended a falve, which was reve known to fail curing furth wounds-and went home to get it-while gone, the good woman found out he was not a Phylician and for that realon would not apply the falve - the confequences were the wound mortified, and the child died - God grant that should we, as you wish, adopt the old oman's maxim, the confequence may not be fo ferious. Should your future writings put me in mind of any more flories, I let you know it. OLD FOR

For the C E N T I N E L.

REAL Federalift wither to be informed whe A REAL Federalift wither to be import for twen ty-five years; empowering them fully to regular trade for the faid term of time, and to equalize t repretentation of the States, together with giving them the fole right of coining and emitting money, would not render the Confederation as compleat as could restonably be expedied, and answer the most important purpoles of the Federal Government without fobjecting us to the inconveniences, dangers and the enormous expense that will inevitably at tend our adoption of the new fystem of national

WHEN the town of Sandwich had elected GENUINE INDEPENDENCE OF MIND. Thomas Bourn, Riq, for one of their dele y y 180mas Boern, hig, for one of their delegates in Convention, and by a fubfequent refolve, infirated him to vote against the federal Conflication, let what would be faid in its favour, he addressed in the clear a follows:

" FELLOW TOWNSMEN. right, I have ever wished to pursue. In the de-cline of life, when a few revolving suns at most, will bring me to the bar of impartial juffice, I am will bring me to the bar of impartial justice. I am numilling to adopt a different, and a lefs honell, made of acting. It is true my fentiment at prefent, are not in favour of the Confliction. Open to conviction however, they may be very different when the subject is fairly discussed by able and

men, and my Countrymen, every bleffing which a

ment can fecure. and - Mr. Mr. alsQuille til fland

By last Wednesday Evening's Mails.

THE triamph of the Minister on the late tryumitances, which we have authority to give, will thew it t

In an early period of the Dutch diffurbances, the French, rather offentationfly, avowed their disposition to aid the Patriotick party. Some inerference, though with extreme caution, was used by our Administration. The language in return was very high, and rather, as it fhould feem, with an apparent purpose of iritation. Mr. Pitt him-felf negociated with the French Ambassadour ;

and though he received fuch incivilities nothing but a superiour mind could distain, fill drew off unembarafied, and left the affair with no new tendency to what was hoffile

The hoffile tendency, however, on the part of the French, becoming more obtrofive, and the founds of preparation spreading from Brest to Toulong-our honourable refervation in favour of peace was deemed scarcely any longer practicable. Such was the unanimous opinion of the Cal net : As fach, it was communicated, with proper

frankness, to the Leaders of Opposition. Opposition met, as the ministry had done beimport ; that, if hoffilities could not be thus di critiy prevented, they must be encountered : and that, as the French made no fecret of arming, the English should arm likewise.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 The folicitude of our fifter States respecting the conduct of Pennsylvania upon the great question in agitation, is evident from the republication of all the debares and ellays which have appeared in the papers of this city. As it is certain, that truth and reaton must olimately prevail over prejudice and party, the friends to the propoled pien ought not to relax in their endeavours to prove that it is the heft the world ever faw, as well by the advancement of new arguments in its favour, as by the refutation of of the arguments opposed to it. There is, at least, omething to farctous in the reasoning of the enemies to the lyflem, as to require comradiction; and What is not denied is often taken for granted.
NEW-YORK, December 15.

A vellel a few weeks fince arrived in Hamftead-Bay, navigated by 6 men -- which from feveral away with. Since then, the fraud oppearing more evident, the High-Sheriff has apprehended the per-fons belonging to her; five of whom had endeawoured to escape to Connecticut, and one remained. As there is no doubt but that the veffel has been folea from fome port or other, for the information' of the right owners, the following description is given, vir. The floop will carry about 25 tom, is rather curioully rigged, Ber mall being confiruded fo as to raile or fall at pleafore, flepped upon her deck, the is almost new, has a white bostom, with a fmall anchor of about 60 or 70 pounds weight. The man, who remained on board calls himfelt Gill, and lays be owns one half of the veffel, he is about twenty two years old. He fays the Captain's name

The new Confitution of the United States way published in London, in about thirty days after if was passed at Philadelphia.

A NEW-YORK ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN Dutch Jeffice of the Peace, within this State (when an English province) having illued a fommon, by date returnable on the Sa-bath day, the Conflable into whose hands it was put to be ferved, being a fellow of humour, returns the furmions agreeably to date; the Juffice expeding it to be of fome other eature, perufed it, and finding what it was, faid in great passion Vat de Dival you brings dis do day var? Why, replied the Con-Hable,fee whether or rott is not returnable this day. and should I neglect my duty, you would so doubt with great propriety, report to the grand jury, and in all probability have me feverely fined; upon when he faired is fairly discassed by able and in all probability have on feverity based a upon profish men. To plete myfell in a firstand where conviction could be followed only by higher adjuster site source, would be entremely did to the followed to me. Under the restrictions with first addrassing the only observable to me. Under the restrictions with first addrassing to the Sovieties do.

State Convention.

vet. VIII.

Wannathay, January Q. and. A. M. "HIS day use Convention met at the State-Hoofe in this town—for the purpose of afing to and ratifying the Conflitution propoled by the Federal Convention, on the 17th day of

Stotember laft. A folicient number being affembled, on metion it was ordered, that Mr. Gorham, Mr. Cardes, Dr larvis, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Davis, to Bollon) and Dr. Taylor, be a committee to receive

examine and report on the returns of the fevera The Convention proceeded to the choice of a Secretary, and Mr. Davis, (of Boston) Mr. Dalton, Mr. Wood, Mr. E. Brooks, and Mr. Turner, being

appointed a Committee to collect and count th votes therefor, reported that
GEORGE R. MINOT, Efg. was cholen, who, having accepted, was fivon

accordingly.
Mr. Goodman, Mr. Bithop, Mr. Cooley, Mr. Orne, and Mr. T. Davis, (of Plymouth) were e lefted Manitors

A committee confilling of Mr. Gorham, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wedgery, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Bowdoin (of Dorcheffer) was appointed to prepare of the Convention. ointed to prepare rules for the regulari

A deful ory debite, on the propriety of coming to a vote, to choose a Vice President, immediate ly after a President was chosen, took place—bit being voted first to choose a President, the com mittee appointed for that perpose, collected and HisExcellency IOHN HANCOCK, Efg. ballele seut

The Convention then raifed a Committee collect and count the votes for a Vice-Prefident,

who reported, that the Hon, WILLIAM CUSHING, Efg. was elected-who the Prefident elect being abfent,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Adament was voted. that the Convention will strend morning prayers. daily; that the ministers in the town of Bof-ton, of every denomination, be requested to offici-site in turn-and that the Boston Delegates make the requeil known.

The Committee appointed to examine the fe-turns of delegates, defired a rule, whereby they might determine, whether the rowns had exceeded their privilege to fend members. This being heretofore a subject of disoure in the House of Reprefentatives, produced a long debate, in which a motion was made, that the calustich schuced in ould be the rule to determine the number and if any towns have fent more members than by the faid valuation they have a right, they shall produce from the affeffors a certificate certifying ended in a direction to the co Rate of facts as to furt towns as might have chosen more delegates than they were authorised to chose, by the valuation aforementioned. The report of the Committee appointed to pre-

pare rules and croers for the regulation of the Convention, was read-and, with amendments, accepted-After which, Mr. Bilinop moved an additional rule; which was to this effect. That on every queltion, when members were in faing made, the confideration of this motion was poliponed until the afternoon.

An ofer having bren made by the churchein. Braule flicet o that Metting-Houle, for the ole of the Convention, and a Committee having viewed the accommodations it was sound that when the Convention do adjourn, that it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock, at the Meeting House in Brattle Street.

Several numbers were moved, with which to fill up the blank in Mr. Bithop's motion, made in the 'lorencon. After confiderable debate, 100 was pur, and negatived-when another motion was made, that the matter do subside, which produced a division, the numbers of which were-Year 181-Nays 122-fo it subsided.

In the forenoon committees were raifed to in quite respecting the contested elections, and enjoined to fet immediately.

The Committee on the remonfirance of fevera inhabitants of Sheffield, against the election of Col Afaley, recorted, that it wasnot forposted by any difmiffed, which paffed in the negative-it was crdired to be on the table.

The committee appointed to examine returns re. I ported-and on metion of Mr. Dailon it was vot ed that the remains of delegates, already made be confidered as valid excepting those of Sheffield Great-Barrington, Williamslown, and the laft return front Canatan which laft was committed to a

The House in which the Convention were fir ne, on account of the difficulty of hearing, being found inco venient, a committer was railed to proadjourn to Saturday morning, then to meet is

BOSTON, Saturday, January 12. FOURTH PILLAR (nearly) raifed. A letter from an Hon. Gentleman at New-York, dated the 2d infl. informs, that a geotle-man from Georgia had arrived at that city, who orings information, that at the time he left that ded to rife in two days after-and that is

The CONVENTION Concenter'd HERE th' united wifdom fines PATRIOTS, whole virtues, fearthing times have try'd. (ROES dy'd (ROES dy'd HEROES, who fought, where EROTHER HE-LAWYERS, who fpeak, as TULLY fooke before, SAGES, Jeop read in philolophick fore; MERCHANTS, whose plans, are to no realms

confin'd,
FARMERS—the nobleft title of mankind. YEOMEN and TRADESMEN-pillars of the State

On whole decision hangs COLUMBIA's fate. Thus, the various orders which conflitute the great Family of the Commonwealth, concer to

great/smily of the Commonwealth, concir to form the august, the honorable Convertion now fitting in this metropolits. To this enlightened and respectable body, the even not only of their confirment, but of AMERI-CA, and, the world me turned.—And from the rays of intelligence which beam from every quir-ter of the affirmly, we foully anticipate the mol learned, cardid and particular discussion of the great subject of the Constitution.

Mr. Jacob Kuhn is appointed Messenger to the

Hon. Convention.
On Thursday the Rev. Mr. Belknap. officiated

as Chaplin to the Hon. Convention, and yeller-day Dr. Howard.

The highest returns made yellerday of the members composing the Convention now setting The State Convention of Connecticut have been

in fession feveral days .-- From the informatio we have been able to collect, we have good reafor to expect, that the Bells of this town will foon announce the eredion of the FIFTH PILLAR of the the Conflitution by that State.

The Mechanicks of this town are happy to learn

hat their brethren as well the Tradesmen as the abffantial Yeomen and Farmers in the neighbouring towns and governments coincide with them in fentiment—the propoledConflitution they confider as the last hope of our "dear country, and that they are therefore determined to suppo t with all their influence ;- Under this impre on the Mechanicks of the metropolis gave their affrages, at the late choice of delegates Convention of this Commonwealth—the father aple previous to the day of election, the inha the Conflictation, and to form such sentiments up-on the subject, as to direct them in their choice-these sentiments being in favour of adopting the ince tentiments being in tawour or adopting the proposed Confliction—they gave their votes for facts persons at they supposed were firm advocates for the new fyllem—their supposition was founded upon the explicit declaration of the majority, and the tellimony of the friends to the relldea, they please themselves with the hone of for ng the UNITED exertions of the delegates of this town all concentering in one paint, the adoption and ratification of the propoled Conditution.

Not confined to the worthy Tradefmen and Ar-

tizans of this towned the foirir breathed in their lave patriotick refolutions - it pervades all ranks, and it the conftant theme of every one who has the terell, honour and happines of his country as hear.

The emperout Thus once lamented, that he had
the above—we may now lament that we have found
one—for fure he cannot be worth tool, to us.

MARRIEDT-In this town Mr. Stateou Po-LEY, to the agreeable Mill SALLY RIDGEWAY DIED] - At Resbury, Mr. Samuel M Lellan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. OO, Z.," Remarker ad corregendard" to the Reare unoveidably softened.

HROUGH the medium of the Centinel. Mr. BACON

the free to inform the federal and "Antifederal ibblers," who have given the miclyes the trouble of mentioning his name in the publick papers, that foon after the new Confination made in appearate, it was his prevailing, opinion, that the fail Confination was prediented on praciples fadversive of one of those rights, of which ment of the confination of the confination was that the pivernment proposed would have an unstand operation, and prove to bandefondment the body of the people.—That afterwards, on others, and the other States, opperailly among that claim of pentlement, for whom he that always exhibit of pentlement, for whom he that always exhibit of pentlement, for whom he that always exhibit on the confine of the sandays are the sandays and the other States, opperailly among that claim of pentlement, for whom he that always exhibit on the confined with the sandays are the sandays and the other States, opperails of the sandays are sandays and the other States, opperails of the sandays are sandays and the other states are sandays and the other sandays are sandays and the sandays are sandays are sandays and sandays are sandays and sandays are sandays and sandays are sandays are sandays are sa class of gentlemen, for whom he has always en-tertained a particular respect, he was at a cer-tain time, induced to give up his opinion to that of his friends, and what he took to be, that fenfe of the publick.—That on more mature dellberation, he has been confirmined to refume his former opinion, which has brought him back upon the fame ground which he has once given up. And although his opinion is of very little im-And although his opinion is of very little imwhom it may concern, that the right of forming an opinion, and of altering the fame, as often as he may fee or think that he fees fofficient reason for o doing, is one of the last of which he will fuffer himfelf to be divested.

THREE hundred bufhels beft Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.

To be fold, cheap. Aife,
A few pieces Ladies falltionable Cloule Boffen, 1216, Jan. 1788.

RUSSIA Duck and Sheetings, of an excellent quality, and large Bilboa Handkerchiefs, may be bought very cheap, of PRINCE and CABOT. No. 17, LONG-WHARF.

Who have for SALE, or CHARTER An excellent BRIGAN INE, of 160 tons burthen, built in 1786.
They request all Perions who have accounts open with them, to come to an amediate fettlement thereof. Jan. 12.

For NEW-YORK, THE Sloop Ruamy, JEANIS WILLIAMSON, mar-ter; will fail in 12 days. For freight or paliage, apply to the Maller on board the Shoop, lying oppoint Mr. ALEXANDER'S Store, No. 72, Long-Whiff.

Ofgood Carleton WILL exhibit an ASTRONOMI-CAL LECTURE, on MONDAY evening next. precifely at fix o'clock, in Capt. Tany's

The cause of the new and full moon, &c. and of ectiones, will be explained with a ma chine which gives a view of them : alfo, the caufe chine which gives a view of them; allo, the cause of the tides, why they rise on opposite fides of the earth at the fame time—why they rise higher at one time then another—why they rise higher in one place than another—why it is high water at one place train another -- why it it nigh water at different times in different places, why it rifes to high in the Bay of Fundy -- why it is high water at New-York, and at Albany, and low water midway between them, all on the fame river, and

Trickets 1/6 for Gentlemen and Ladies, and 1 fer little Masters and Misses, at faid Fant's, and at the Peinting-Office. Jun. 12, 1788.

WINDOW-Glafs, 7 by 9. Coffee, Currants, Salted Hides, West-India Rum, Brandy in anchors, China Ware of all forts, Salt-petre, bell Cinnamon, and many other articles.

To be fold, cheap for cath, AtSTORE, No. 40, on LONG-WHARF. N. B. Cath, and a good price, given for FLAX-SEED. Jan. 9.

WEBSTER'S INSTITUTES, Edit VV second and third parts, to be had at the and the Workeffer Collection of MUSICK, Jan. 14.

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

For the CENTINEL.

CHARITY:

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

PERE all the scope of human science mine;
And the sweet sounds of learmony divine;
Did I posses all knowledge, and all power,
And did the child of want partake my store;
Could my strong saith remove the steadsast hill,
Or tempt the torture with a martyr's zeal;
Ver house borne above, seeding quest. Yet heaven born charity, celestial guest, Did not thy influence animate my breast, In vain I raife 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-suff'ring Charity, is meek, is kind, Levels the high—and lists the humble mind : No malice slings, no vaunting scandal prates, No malice flings, no vaunting icandal praces,
No envy rouses her, no pride inflates;
Ne'er hur's 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, contemps the crafty crew,
Like Parker proud—or mean as, M-nt-g-e:
No care corrodes her heart with hate or spite,
Evil's her scorn, and truth her dear delight;
Ver calm the sees the shaft of malice sty. Yet calm the 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 defire
The happy portion of a PROPHET'S fire:
But know, fair CHARITY shall e'er prevail
Tho' KNOWLEDGE die, and PROPHESY should fail. Tho: ANOWLEDGE Cleand PROPHESY Mould fail. Yes! this shall perish, that alike decay, As the stars vanish at the god of day.

O! would mankind that Charity pursue, Which sted from Bistopp, Wheeler tives in you.

Ye men of God! † (if fuch a name as this One yes may call and none may deem amifs!) What is the caufe, that thus to rage you're driv'n—
The love of lucre, or the love of heaven?
Have YE (or why in cenfure are ye brave)
No fins to answer, and no foul to save? No fins to answer, and no foul to save?

Why do you modedy, and candour preach?

And yet are not the example that you teach?

Malice, however guilty in the rest,

Is doubly odious in the sacred priest:

How soon your neighbours soibles you espy,

Blind to the mote that dims your partial eye!

The bounds of blame were surely ne'er descried,

A rake damns drunkenness, and Parker pride

"Let not, (ays he, ambition fire your blood,"

And yet would be a Bishop, if he cou'd!

Is there awong YOU (like your fire the Pore)

Who gives Insaltibility it's scope;

Who unimpeach'd in deed, and pure in thought,

Declares his own, and hides his neighbour's fault;

Who seels no frailty and who heirs no fin.

Who knows no symptom of the worm within,

Let him at MURR AY first exclaim "be gone,"

And first at FREEMAN cast th' indignant stone.

Hail! Candour, bail! the christian's better

Hail! CANDOUR, bail ! the christian's better

part,
Which warms his mind and vivisies his heart,
For want of thee, thou friend to peace and rest,
Saints live in scorn, religion dies a jest.

As thro' the artift's telefcopick glafs,
Our eye discerns the distant planets pass,
Bold to the last, it fill 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 priess assail,
Nor Popish pride prevails, nor shall ptevail,
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 Chall foar Surmounting Death, to you sublime abode, And beam eternal from the throne of GOD. Boston, Jan. 1788.

· A Divine who has rendered God and the true Catholick Church such great services, by persecuting

† The Gentleman who refused to sign his name to the excommunication of Mr. Freeman. † Those who signed that excommunication.

MISCELLANY.

For the C E N T 1 N E L.

Mr. Russell.

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

munication, and do fill continue in the abomina-ble fin of worshipping GOD according to the dic-tates of their consciences; it will be necessafor the Church further to exercise their power, and to inflict such punishment as hath been hereto-fore ordained for such obstinate hereticks. I have therefore for the benefit of the Bishops of the Conocation, transcribed the ancient writ of burning of Hereticks, and formed it for the present case.

WRIT DE HÆRETICO COMBURNEDO.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK, II.
To the Sheriff of the faid County of Suffolk,

WHEREAS the Reverend S. P. Bishop of Maffachusetts, and Legate of the Apostolick See, by the confentand affent, and by the advice of the Bishops and their suffragan brotherhood; also of all the clergy of his province, in provincial convocation affembled, having duly observed, in all things, the laws and orders in their behalf required. James Freeman, formerly "Reader" in the first James Freeman, formerly "Reader in the Brit Episcopal Church in Boston, in the County alore-iaid, cenvicted of herefy, and by him hereto-fore abjured in form of law; and the faid James Freeman into the herefy aforefaid hath relapsed, and by his definitive sentence is pronounced and declared to be an obstinate heretick, and he is or declared to be an obtinize never, and he is of decred to be degraded, and from every prerogative and privilege of a clergyman, for this can'e is in fact degraded; and allo the wardens and vefiry of faid church, and the "congregation ufualty meeting" at the same, being convicted, and having abjured as aforesaid, and having fo 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 war-dens and veffry, and of holy churchmen, for this cause are in sad degraded; and he the said James Freeman, and the wardens, reflry and congregation aforefaid, are ordered to be delivered over to the fecular power, and are in fact to 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 premiles.

We therefore, the avengers of julice, and sup-

We therefore, the avengers of justice, and supporters of the catholick faith, wi ling to maintain and defend the holy Church and the rights and liberties thereof, and wholly to exterpate from the said Commonwealth, (as such as in we lay) all kinds of herefies and errouss, and to instict condiguounishment upon hereticks of this fort, convicted: And it is considered that hereticks of this fort, convicted in the form aforesaid, and condemned according to the stire and home law in this hole.

ording 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 wardens, 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 as oresaid, to be burned and contumed, in detellation of this horrid crime, and as a publick example to other Christians.—In no wife omit this upon your peril.—Witness, S. P., at Botton, 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.

MODEKATION.

NUMEROUS are the advantages which refult from the exercise of moderation and equanimity. I from the exercise of moderation and equantative. 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 sortune has denied him; it restrains the couragious from hazading their lives on trisling occasions; and furnishes the timid with expedients to conceal the imbecility of their nature. It forbids men in power to revenge those impures which had a them through envy, and shock the anexes of 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 fex, in every flation, rank and age, calmnefs and composure of mind is the lource of true tranquility, the great palladium of safety and of peace. It excites love, banishes fear, and establishes respect. It transmits to suture ages the character of wise, as the just established it and wo possession and established it and controlled to the character. it. And although it may not raife the admiration of the publick so high as some more shining qualities of the soul, yet it is sometimes capable of surprixing, though in a gentee manner.

300000000000000000 ENTELL Boarding for fix Gentlemen of the Convention, at No. 50, Cornhill.

French Language, South Latin-School.

M. D. Nancrede's vening-School is kept four times a week-Price of twistern 6 dollars a quarter. Translations into both languages done with accuracy and expedition. In quire of the Printer hereo! Jan. 5, 1788. Jan. 5, 1788.

CHERRY Wine, fresh Malaga Raifins, Surinam Cotton of a fuperious quality, Coffee, Sugar, Russian Duck, Sheeting, &c. to be fold, at

Store, No. 12, on the Long-Wharf:
Where, is WANTED,

A Sloop or Schooner from 85 to 100 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.

Roston, Jan. 4th, 1788.

LL persons who have any demands on the cflate of WILLIAM FEN-NELLY, late of Bolton, Trader, deceased; are defired to bring in their accounts to REBECCA FENNELLY, Administratrix; and those who are

Boston, January 5. 1788.

To be SOLD, or LET,

Cheep for Cash, or Publick Securities, by

Daniel Austin,

A Small brick Tenement, in Union-Street, well fitosted 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 mile of the lancing place—It is now occupied by Mr. Groven Aller, who formerly carried on trade very largely at this place.

And bas for fale, at No. 47, CORRHILL,

Teas of all kinds, loaf and

brown Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, W. I. and N.E. Rum, Molasses, Madeira, Malaga, Liston, and Sherry Wines, Logwood, Copperas. Allum, Ginger, Pepper, Multard, Allipice, Raisins, Currants, Starch, Wool and Cotton Cards, Spices of all forts, Spanish, French, and Carolina Indigo, Philadelphia Snuff, in bladders and bottles, a small assortment elegant Looking-Glasses, &c. &c.

N. B. 4d. 10d. 20d. Nails, per cask, and u few firkins of Butter.

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, a quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which Cash will be paids Inquire at No. 23, LUNG-WHARF.

A quantity of low and middling priced IRISH LINENS.

Elijah Williams INFORMS his Friends Customers, that he has REMOVED from the

Store he lately occupied in Cornhill, to No. 38, in STATE-STREET, Where he has for fale,

A general affortment of Piece Goods, which he will fell very low. The smallest sa-yours will be grasefully acknowledged. Jan. 2.

Thin Sheet Lead

May be had at JOSEPH CALLENDER's Ship-Chan-

A Small HOUSE, conlisting of

one or two Parlours and Kitchen, two or three Bed Chambers and fervants' rooms. Any person having such an one to let, will leave the orms in writing with the Printer. Jan. 2.

January | Hi. Wa. | Or. Sef. 1 Remarks. 2 36 7 25 5 3 12 7 25 5 First past Eniphany, 3 58 7 24 5 Peace rar, 1784, 4 44 7 23 5 Daybreak, 5h. 36m. 13 Sun. 14 Mon. 15 Tues.

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near il e State-House, Boston.