



MISCELLANY.

ANTICIPATED INTELLIGENCE, with notes critical and explanatory.

From [Powers'] last AMERICAN HERALD. From the AMERICAN GAZETTE, July 16, 1798. YESTERDAY his most Superb Majesty the King of all America, celebrated the Feast of ALL FOOLS, being the festival of the Independence of the United States

The first exhibition was a representation of an old Philopshick Statesman, and an aged Warrior, with the following inscription over their hoary heads:

"They achieved a noble estate, but did not give it to their children."

Then was exhibited the tombs of WARREN, MERCER, MONTGOMERY, and WORCESTER, with this inscription:

"BLOOD SHED IN VAIN" (a)

Then appeared a Magician (c)—He raised a standard, whereon was a firm, black Cloth without a spot of white, or any other colour upon it—He then turned a wheel with velocity, which struck certain pipes, that articulated the word "ANTIFEDERALIST," and drew millions of echoes from the hills, the fens, and the bogs, even the frogs, in puddles tried to express the word, such was his magick.—When he had reduced the multitude to a phrenzy, they all confessed that there were thirteen stripes in the cloth. For which they were however, sentenced to be deprived of their liberty, and to hold their property at the will of others.

Hismost Superb Majesty then passed on in open view, followed by an infinite number of carriages, filled with General, Judges, Lawyers, &c. that the gilded vehicles might not be soiled, the poor miserable multitude were placed so as to have the wheels roll on their shoulders; a ridge being raised between the routes of peasants for the Royal steeds to prance (c)

JULY the 9th, 1798. A Cabinet Council was holden yesterday, when it was resolved nem. con. that as the freedom of the press was relinquished, by the cession of 1787 and 1788, there shall be but one Gazette published in America.

The Worcester Magazine was condemned because its very form contenes for Liberty.—The Printer of the Herald was imprisoned for life.—The Centinel, having done much in 1787 for the establishment of the Empire of DESPOTISM, was allowed to EXIST two years longer + under the inspection of an opposite Insurance-Office.

+ A "DAMPER," is, to us, Brother Russell, with a witness !!! (c)—Thus far the Herald.

(a) No doubt this will be a wonderful exhibition indeed.—The tombs of these worthies lying so in the vicinity of each other, it will be very easy to exhibit them in reality.

(b) This "Magician" without doubt is some antifederalist—we may well suppose this from his curious "pipe" that is made so pretvily to articulate his title—besides none but an antifederalist (except indeed pirates) wear black colours—and we see the standard of this creature is to be black, without a spot of white, or any other colour upon it.—A propos of colours—Mr. Addison says, white is no colour—Mr. Powers here makes it out—now "who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"—As said Magician is an antifederalist, it well follows that where his phrenzy prevails, the people will be deprived of their liberty—and hold their property at the will of others.—For Anarchy is the father of bondage.

(c) Wonderful Scarecrow!—It is proposed to add this paragraph to the renowned history of "Little Red Ridinghood's being eat up by a great wolf."—And the Printer at Worcester, will no doubt make the addition; as it will greatly enhance the value of that use history, "which breaths the pure uncontaminated air" of genuine scarecrowism.

(e) Indeed, brother POWERS, thy brother RUSSELL feels "right tranquil"—notwithstanding thy prediction:—He will condole with thee on thy fate, shouldst thou be cast into prison—but he cannot persuade himself—nor doth he believe his brother POWERS "right serious" in this affair—that it will be the effect of the adoption of the federal Constitution—he being well assured that a "good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit."

* We have copied verbatim et litetatum from the Herald—therefore, our readers will expect no errata from "us."

For the CENTINEL. To the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of MASSACHUSETTS.

Honourable Friends, and Fellow Citizens, IN the preceding numbers it has been shewn, that the original design of calling the federal convention has not been carried into effect.—That they nevertheless reported a system of government with a professed intention of consolidating the union.—That they had not the least public authority to discuss, much less to decide this great question.—That neither Congress or the Legislatures have been disposed to express any opinion on the new system.—That although they were constitutionally restrained from deciding, yet they had a right at any time, to have agitated and considered the question, to have explained it to the people, and to have recommended their electing State Conventions to have taken up the matter.—That had this been done, the people would have had every necessary information, and probably have united in some salutary measure.—That they are now without that information, and by the mode of conducting this matter, are thrown into great confusion.—That a party spirit prevails, and is daily increasing.—That in the present temper of the people, it will not restore peace or tranquility to reject the system, or to ratify it with or without the delusive prospect of future alterations.—That if accepted in its present form, there is not a probability of supporting it—and that amendments are indispensibly necessary, in order to its adoption.—These are facts which if any one doubts, will I think, clearly appear when we consider the system itself.

The revolution which separated the United States from Great-Britain, was not more important to the liberties of America, than that which will result from the adoption of the new system. The former freed us from a foreign subjugation, and there is too much reason to apprehend, that the latter will reduce us to a federal domination. Had the Convention thought proper, merely to have formed the plan, and to have sent it to Congress, and the legislatures, the consequences would not have been so serious, as from their accompanying it with the following resolutions.—"Resolved, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the PEOPLE thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification, and that each Convention, assenting to and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled." "Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified the Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled shall fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution: That after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President; and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned.—That the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President, and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress together with the President, should without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution." In consequence of these resolutions of the federal convention, Congress "Resolved, That the Constitution so reported be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the said Convention in that case made and provided"—and in pursuance thereof, the legislature of this State resolved, "That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the people of this Commonwealth, that a Convention of Delegates be chosen agreeably to and for the purposes mentioned in the resolution of Congress aforesaid.—It is evident, therefore, that the proposed Constitution is, agreeably to the recommendation of the federal Convention, submitted to the State Convention, that is, to a majority of its members, for their assent and ratification. Should the plan be adopted by this and eight other States, every part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth which is contrary to the new Constitution, to the laws that may be made in pursuance thereof, or to treaties of the United States, will be null and void: for the plan expressly provides, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding"—And will not such a subjection of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, not only to

the Constitution, but to the laws of the union, and to treaties, that are or may be made under the authority of Congress, be in effect, a DISSOLUTION of THE GOVERNMENT of MASSACHUSETTS? Surely it will. Mr. Locke, in his treatise of civil government, chap. 19, in sect. 212, says, "Governments are dissolved from within, when the legislative is altered," and in sect. 215, "for it is not a certain number of men, nor their meeting, unless they have also freedom of debating, and leisure of perfecting, what is for the good of the society, wherein the legislative consists: when these are taken away, or altered, so as to deprive the society of the due exercise of this power, the legislative is truly altered; for it is not names that constitute governments, but the use and exercise of those powers that were intended to accompany them." What were the powers originally intended by the people of this State, to be used and exercised by their legislature; they are contained in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, part 2, chap. 1, sect. 1, under the head of "the legislative power," qualified nevertheless by certain reservations in the Bill of Rights. Some of the most important of those powers will, by the new plan, be transferred to the federal government, and others be exercised by their permission. This, I presume, is too evident to be denied, and will hereafter more fully appear. Our government will then have the name that it now has, but not "the use and exercise of those powers that were intended to accompany it." Indeed, it is inconceivable, that a plan of consolidation can be established, without destroying the sovereignty of the respective States, and thus dissolving their present governments.

But supposing the adoption of the new plan would only alter the Constitution of this State, by what mode should that alteration be made? Should it be effected pursuant to the recommendation of a federal Convention, and in direct violation of the Constitution of this State? or should the alteration be made consistently with the Constitution itself? This expressly provides, "That, in order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the Constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the General Court, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1795, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the Constitution, in order to amendments: And if it shall appear by the returns made, that two thirds of the qualified voters throughout the State, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favour of such revision or amendment, the General Court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued, from the secretary's office to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in Convention, for the purpose aforesaid: The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives," &c.—Here we see, that by the Constitution of this State in the year 1795, the sentiments of the qualified voters on the necessity or expediency of revising the Constitution, are to be collected, and if it shall then appear that two thirds of them are in favour of a revision and amendment, in that case only, is a Convention to be called for these purposes. Should it be a question, whether an alteration in the Constitution can be made before the year 1795, there is nothing in the clause recited, that I can conceive to prevent it: because although in the year 1795, precepts must issue for the purposes mentioned, there is no provision to prevent their issuing, if necessary, before that period. But surely, if any alteration should be made in the Constitution, it must be in a mode provided by the Constitution itself, for otherwise the clause recited must become a nullity, which is inadmissible, or, which is the same thing, the Constitution itself must be violated.

Of all compacts, a Constitution or frame of Government, is the most solemn and important, and should be strictly adhered to. The object of it is the preservation of that property, which every individual of the community has, in his life, liberty and estate: Every measure therefore, that only approaches to an infraction of such a covenant, ought to be avoided, because it will injure that sacred regard to the Constitution which should be deeply impressed on the minds of the whole community.—How much more careful then should we be to avoid an open violation of such a compact? Such a violation must take place, if a majority, or every member of the Convention, should vote for an acceptance of the new Constitution, because a Convention cannot be called for altering, much less



GASTALIAN FOUNT.

The Englishmen's COMPENSATION for the
Lajs of AMERICA—or AIR for SOLIDS.
A JEU D'ESPRIT.

NO more let Englishmen regret,
In truth they have no cause:
For when Great Britain's sun was set,
Great George's Star* arose.

Most fortunate is he and wife,
No sorrow need to know,
Who gains new regions in the skies,
For ot o ones loll below.

* The Georgium Sidus, a planet lately discovered
by Mr. Herschel—and thus named in honour of the
English King.

MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL.
MR. RUSSELL,

THE information in your last, that Sandwich
had instructed their delegates to the Con-
vention to vote against the adoption of the new
Constitution, although the eligibility of such a mea-
sure, were demonstrated by the strongest argu-
ments, must afford matter of surprize and astonish-
ment to the rational part of the community.

When an alteration in the federal system is con-
sidered a desideratum in American politics;—
when in fact, we are reduced to the alternative of
adopting a government which has efficiency, and
a national control, coextensive with our national
concerns; or, of dwindling into insignificance, and
becoming the scorn, and the derision of nations; it
certainly becomes us as a wise and virtuous people
coolly to deliberate upon the proposed plan of fe-
deral government. Contemningly to this idea, our
wise legislature called a Convention, to collect the
wisdom and experience of the commonwealth, for
cool deliberation, on a momentous subject, big
with the fate of thirteen, independent, rising States.
A convention was not called, it is presumed, blind-
ly and absolutely to ratify, or to reject, instantly,
the proposed Constitution; but previous to either,
freely to discuss its merits, and the expediency, or
inexpediency of adopting it. That the mode of
instructing delegates absolutely to ratify, or to re-
ject the Constitution, is repugnant to these senti-
ments, is extremely obvious: There can be no de-
liberation, or it can answer no valuable purpose,
where the line of conduct is marked out by invin-
cible predetermination. If a town decide upon the
question, and their decision is binding upon their
delegates, they can answer the purposes of car-
riers only, or be the mere mechanical echo of a
party; and the design of the Convention, so far as
respects them, is frustrated. Were it the
original intention of the Legislature to submit the
Constitution to the respective towns for their rati-
fication, or rejection, the assembling a Convention
would not only be needless, but absurd and inju-
rious to the community. But as the design was evi-
dently to collect a representation of the State, un-
shackled by particular, positive instructions, the
proceedings of the town of Sandwich are highly
reprehensible; They are insulting to their dele-
gates, and injurious to the publick;—insulting to
their delegates, because they suppose them inca-
pable of acting alone, or unworthy of confidence;—
injurious to the publick, because they load the
Commonwealth with the expense of paying two
men travel and attendance, when it can derive no
benefit from their deliberation. As a majority of the
electors were antifederal, they undoubtedly elected
antifederal men. The only reason then for instructing
them, must have arisen from their fears; their
fears, that, as some men are open to conviction,
the political creed of their delegates, might be sha-
ken by the triumph of reason and truth over sophis-
try and error. We sincerely regret this pro-
cedure of the good people of Sandwich, as it must,
with their celebrated instructions to their represen-
tatives in the present court, remain an indelible
stigma upon the character of the town.

Boston, Jan. 4. 1788. MARCUS.

From a late LONDON PUBLICATION.
MR. PRINTER,

SOME days since, walking near a church-yard
in the vicinity of the metropolis, I perceived
the grave-digger carrying away several pieces of
coffins and human bones. Upon questioning him,
as to their disposal, he very gravely told me, that
they were intended to boil the pot for his dinner!
"What, make a fire with the bones of the dead!"
I exclaimed. "Why yes, master, (replied he)
coals are now so dear, that a poor man cannot
purchase them—besides, these here bones make
the best of fire-wood—I have burnt nothing but

coffins, skulls, legs and arms, for these ten years—
my church yard is my coal-pit—and I assure you,
master, that it is a very good one—they burn much
better than your common wood fires, or your New-
Castle coal either—Good b'ye, master!" and off
this cannibal went.

I was so much shocked at the circumstance, that
I could make him no reply whatever. But should
such monsters be suffered to exist in the metropo-
lis of England? HAMLET.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
A SPANISH cavalier with a score of names,
frequent in his country, knocking violently
for admittance at the door of a little inn on the
road side, the inn-keeper, jumping up from his
sleep, asked who was there?—It is Pedro Rezio de
Torte a Fuero Jacobo Carlos de Figaro, &c. &c.
The inn-keeper, supposing there were as many
persons as names, cried out, get you gone for a
pack of scoundrels, I have not room in my house
for one half of you.

APLICATION.
To those persons, who have been witnesses of
the almost unanimous welcome given in this city
to the new federal constitution, nothing can be
more surprizing than how there came such a power
of writers against it. This day we have a Centi-
nel—the next an Old Whig—now Cincinnati—
then a Continental Officer—or, *An ass in a Lion's
skin*—Philadelphienfis—and a number of others.

One might indeed reconcile these seemingly op-
posite circumstances, if we could suppose that every
one of the little antifederal squad was actually en-
dowed with the faculties of thinking and scribbling;
but from a correct list, drawn out upon a single
card, it does not appear that more than two of the
number can have any pretensions to such capabi-
lities. Indeed, from similarity of fallhood, non-
sense, sophistry and malice, there is great reason
to believe that the said Centinel, Proteit, &c. &c.
are neither more nor less than little Brianno with
the red cloak, of sufficient industry and zeal to keep
up such a mighty clatter, whenever it is to do
mischief, and who coorns to die with rage in a
hole like a poisoned rat, but (as I see from the
papers of the day) still comes abroad, and keeps
up the fire after the battle is over.

G O M E Z.

To be sold, at PUBLICK VENDUE,
On Tuesday, 29th day of January, 1788,
At THREE o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Supreme Judicial Court,
THE Mansion House and Out-Houses,
together with as much land adjoining the
same, as will bring the sum of £. 1614 0 0—it
having been the property of Mrs. Mary Alleyne,
late of Braintree, widow, deceased, at her death,
and lying in the North Parish of said Braintree,
adjoining to the estate formerly belonging to Mr.
Borland. The fertility of the soil, its contiguou-
ness to the salt water, together with its beautiful
situation for a gentleman's Country Seat, it is pre-
sumed will be sufficient inducements for many pur-
chasers to attend the sale, which will be at the
the Dwelling-House on the premises.
ABELL ALLEYNE, } Administrators with
JEREMIAH S. BOIES, } the will annexed.
Braintree, December 18. 1787.

RUSSIA Duck and Sheetings,
of an excellent quality, may be bought very
cheap, of

PRINCE and CABOT.
No. 17, LONG-WHARF. Also,
Large Bilboa Handkerchiefs. Dec. 29.

Just O P E N E D,
At SHOP No. 24, CORNHILL,

A LARGE assortment of low
priced KNIVES and FORKS, by
groce or dozen,
Warranted GILT BUTTONS, newest
fashion, very low,

Black silk Velvet, for	Scotch Thread from No.
Breeches,	5 to 90,
Plain and honey-comb	White pound Thread,
Velvet,	Large assortment col-
Twilled and plain Cor-	oured Ribons,
duroy,	Russian Sheetting, by
Low priced Shawls, prodoz	piece, Milled Caps,
Dark cotton Handk'fs,	English white Curtain-
Nine-quarters, four-rose	Frings,
Blankets,	Stocking Crewel,
Duffil ditto,	Scarlet Flannel,
Hair-Ribons, very low,	Printing-Paper,
per piece,	Chimney Tile,
English Soles,	China Cups and Saucers,

An elegant assortment Ladies' Beaver Hats.
N. B. A quantity of best Liverpool Salt.
Dec. 22, 1787.

India China, &c.

For SALE,
At the Corner of Exchange-Lane, in
Market-square,

BREAKFAST-fets, and tea-
fets, flowered with blue, and gilt edges,
Dining fets, flowered with blue,
Glasf Salvers, and Orange-Glasses, single or in
complete fets,
Mahogany salvers and Tea-Trays, plain and inlaid,
Bird feed-boxes and fountains. Also,

A general assortment of English Crockery
and Glasf-Ware, Rhode Island Cheese, Butter,
and many other articles at a reasonable rate.
Dec. 22, 1787.

Stores on the T.

THIS is to inform MERCHANTS,
MASTERS of VESSELS, and others, that
the Stores on the T have lately been raised six
inches above the highest tides ever known, and
are now ready to receive SUGAR, SALT, &c. The
convenience of storing Goods, directly out of the
Vessels, and the safety in which they lie, being
sheltered from every wind, will sufficiently recom-
mend the wharf and stores. Dec. 19.

ONCE MORE!

Boston Hog Butchery.

MR. HEWES takes this method again
to inform the Merchants in town, and the
Traders and Drovers in the country, that if they
will order their droves into town, they can have
them butchered, kept from frost, and barrell'd by
him for little more than the usuals, which will be
lets expensive than carting them into town when
killed in the country. Dec. 19. 1787.

To be S O L D,

By William Payne,

At STORE No. 42, Long-Wharf,
**SUPERFINE and common
FLOUR,**

n barrels and half barrels, Middlings, Canaille,
Shorts, Wheat Bran, Geneva in cases, Firkin But-
ter, Isle-of-Shoals Dumb Fish, Barrel Pork, Rye
and Indian Cora; all of which will be sold on the
lowest terms for cash. Boston. Dec. 26. 1787.

F U R S.

CAASH and a good price given for all
kinds of SHIPPING FURS, by
Samuel Coverly,

No. 11, MARLBOROUGH-STREET. Dec. 5.

F U R S.

CAASH, and a good price, given for all
kind of SHIPPING FURS,
By ISAACK POLLACK,
at the head of Hancock's Wharf—who informs the
Hatters that he has imported all sorts of fine Wool,
of Fur, Lamb and Camel. Also, Bed Feathers of
all sorts. If the Gentlemen Merchants will buy
on the invoice by the bale, good Winter Goods,
please to apply to him for following, just arrived
per Capt. PERCE, at Portsmouth, and now in town,
Duffils, Coatings, Kerseys, Flannels, Thicks,
Drapery Baize, Linsey, Broad Baize, Scarlet
Cloth, &c. Dec. 14, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to, or
having demands upon the estate of JOHN
ROWE, late of Boston, Esquire, deceased, are once
more desired to exhibit the same for adjustment, to

Herman Brimmer,

At his STORE, on GREENE'S-WHARF.
To be L E T.

A large and convenient Dwelling, sit-
uated in Auchmuty's Lane. Apply as above.
Jan. 5. 1788.

ALL persons who have de-
mands on Mr. LEONARD VASSALL,
BORLAND, are requested to exhibit the same;
and those who are indebted to him, are desired to
make immediate payment to
OLIVER SMITH.

Boston, Jan. 4th, 1788.
January H. W. J. O. S. I. Remarks.
9 Wed. | 1 16 | 7 28 | 5 |
12 Thur. | 2 15 | 7 27 | 5 |
11 Frida. | 2 58 | 7 26 | 5 |

BURIED in town last week 13 — BAPTISED none.
Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the
State-House, Boston.