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New 50,20 CENTINE L. .. 2

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

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MISCELLANY.

ANTICIPATED INTELLIGENCE,

with notes critical and explanatory.

From [Powars] last AMERICAN HERALD.

From the AMERICAN GAZETTE, July 5th, 1798.

LESTERDAY his most Superb Majetly the

King of all America, celebrated the Feath
of ALL FOOLS, being the festival of the Independence of the United States

The first exhibition was a representation of all Philosophic Specific and a good Wars.

old Philosophick Statesman, and an aged War-rior, with the following inscription over their hoary

heads:

"Fley achieved a noble effate, but did not give Then was exhibited the tombs of WARREN, MERCER, MONTGOMERY, and WOR.

CESTER, with this inscription:

"BLOOD SHED IN VAIN"(a)

Then appeared a *Magicion(c)—He raised a sandard, whereon was a firm, black Cloth without flandard, whereon was a arm, black Cloth, whithout a spot of white, or any other celour upon it——He then turned a wheel with velocity, which struck certain pipes, that articulated the word "AN-TIFEDERALIST," and drew millions of echoes TIFEDERALIST," 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 *cloatb. For which they were however, sentenced to be deprived of their liberty, and to hold their property at the will of others. 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 foiled, the poor milerable multitude were placed to as to have the

the gided vehicles might not be folled, the poor milerable multitude were placed to as to have the wheels roll on their shoulders; a ridge being raised between the *rower of peasants for the Royal steeds to prance *one.(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 Worceller Magazine was condemned hecause its very form contends for Liberty.— The Printer of the Herald was imprisoned for site—

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, it is, to us, Brother Russell, with a witness !!! (e)—Thus far the Herald.

(a) No doubt this will be a wondersal exmountain instead.— The tombs of these worthies! ling so in the vicinity of each other, it will be very easy to exhibit them in reality.

(b) The Marising without this instantion with them in reality.

vicinity of each other, it will be very eafy to exhibit them in reality.

(b) This "Magicion" without doubt is some antisederalist—we may well suppose this from his curious "pipe" that is made so prettily to articulate his stille—besides none but an antisederalist (except indeed pirates) wear black colours—and we see the standard of this creature is to be black, without a locat of white or any other colour, when it —A proflandard of this creature is to be black, without a spot of white, or any other colour upon it.—A propos of colours—Mr. Addison fays, white is no colour—Mr. Powars here makes it one—now " who shall decide when Doctors difagree?"—As faid Magician is an antifederalist, it well follows that where hisphrenzy prevails, the people will be deprived of their liberty—and hold their property at the will of others.—For Anarchy is the sather of bondage.

(c) Wonderful Scarecrow!—It is proposed to add this paragraph to the renowned history of "Little Red Ridinghood's being ear 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 true history, "which breaths the pure uncontaminated air" of genuine scarecrowism.

(e) Indeed, brother Powa Krasthy brother Russell feels "right tranquid"—norwithslanding thy predic-

(e) Indeed, brother Powaks, thy brother Russell feels "right tranquil"—notwithflanding thy prediction:—He will condole with thee on thy fate, should est thou be cast into prison—but he cannot perhaps "right serious" in this affair—that it will be the effect of the adoption of the sederal Constitution—he being well assured that a "good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit."

"We have copied verbatim et literatim from the Herald-therefore, our reeders will expell no errata from "us."

For the CENTINEL.

To the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of MASSACHUSETTS.

Hassarable Friends, and Fellum Citizens,
IN the preceding numbers it has been shewn, that the original delign of calling the federal convention has not been carried into effent.—That they nevertheless reported a system of government with a professed intention of consolidating the union.—That they had not the least publick 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 coossedered 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 falutary measure.—That they are now without that information, and by the mode of conducting this matter, are thrown into great confusion.—They are now without that information, and by the mode of conducting this matter, are thrown into great confusion.—They are a server serves it and is daily increasing and in the information. united in some falurary 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 delansive prospect of sature alterations—That if accepted in its present form, there is not a probability of supporting te—and that amendments are indispensibly necessary, in order to its adoption.—These are sacts which if any one doubts, will I think, clearly appear when we consider the system itself.

the fystem istelf.

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 fystem. The former freed us from a fareign fubjugation, 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 Congrese, and the legislatures, the consequences would not have been so serious, as from their accompanying it with the following resolutions.—" Refolend, 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 assembled from any states in Congress assembled." "Rejolved, That it is the opinion of the Convention, as should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled shall fix a day on which electors should assembled shall fix a day on which electors should assembled shall fix a day on which the electors should assembled shall fix a day on which the electors should assembled to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution: That after such a such as a such as

the Conflitation, 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 treatile of civil government, chap. 19, in fed. 212, [393, "Governments are diffolved from within, when the legislative is altered," and in fed. 225, "for it is not a certain number of men, no, nor their mesting, unless they have also freedom of debating, and letitre 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 conflitute governments, but the use and exercise of their 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 Continution of the Commonwealth, part 2, chap. 1, sed. 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 sederal 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 bas, 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 dissolution the power present alteration be made? Should it he 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?

vention, and in direct violation of the Constitution of this State? or should the alteration be made consistently with the Consistency reflection itself? This expressly provides, "That, in order the more escapelly to adhere to the principles of the Conditution, and to correct those violaties which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form means may be made therefore, a west as to folial fuch 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 afthe leterant of the leveral towns, and to the at-letters of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their re-spective towns and plantations for the purpose of collecting their fentiments on the necessity or expecollecting their fentiments 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 savour 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 a forestaid: The said delegates to be chosen in the legates to meet in Convention, for the purpole aforefaid: The faid 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 rewising the Constitution, are to be collected, and if it shall then appear that two thirds of them and if it thall then appear that two thirds of them are in favour of a revusion 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 so the purposes mentioned, there is no provision to prevent their issuing, if necessary, before that period. But surely, it 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, or, which is the same thing, the Constitution it fulf be violated.

Of all compacts, a Constitution or frame of Government, is the most tolemn 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 injust the state. 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 a-void an open violation of such a compact? Such a void an open violation of fuch 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 Conslitution, because a Convention cannot be called for altering, much less



on the necessity or expediency of revising the Conflictation in order to amendment, and raws third tification, therefore, of the new Conflitution by | burnt in the place this winter; fuch was the heat the State Occasion, cannot be binding on the first order of this state, being directly reopgant to an entiting occasion. En fepopole feeb a rather it on fhood be supported by a majority of the Control of the state, being directly reopgant to an entiting occasion. En fepopole feeb a rather it on fhood be supported by a majority of the Control of the state of the state of the state of the heat, that started you in ten ever fat down to vention and of the citizens of this State: What must be the confequence of thus destroying all publick faith and confidence ? Are not these the and that establish them as a body politick? A every individual by fuch a measure, should have his faith and confidence in the honour and inte-grity of the community effectually deflroyed, (and not decline entering into fuch a nugatory comgard it as a mere matter of form, and rather than be at any pains or expense to support it, suffer it and inflead of a government founded in compact, we must hereafter be content with one founded in REPUBLICAN FEDERALIST, [No. 111.]

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
Medir. PRINTERS.

HE ratification of the Confliction of the
United States manimosify, by New-Jerfey,
fuggeds an observation to my mind that I with to communicate. The representatives of three States on the river Delaware have met in convention at different places, to confider the proposed federal confliction, and of the whole number no one man clear, that whatever may be the merits or de-merits of the conditution itself, they have not been duly confidered by its opponents in Penufylbly influenced by diflike to men of an opposite party in the State politicks, and by their attach ment to certain political tenets, which, whether right or not, do certainly engrols too great of their minds and feelings. A FREEMAN.

For the CENTINEL. To BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. Efq. DEAR SIR. WAS much diverted at feeing your publication in the latt week's Centinet, and as I am a

proteffed admirer of your writings, under the fig-nature of lonefly, I hope to the next edition of that laboured performance you will please to add this by way of presace. Indeed it will serve as a key to your motives for that inellimable production. What L. 32 8s. for the lean of 1200 dollars, for three months? Undoubtedly you have reason to execuate "the Order." They are naturally a fcourge to gentlemen of your call. Then Honefful was wrote at the time you was under apprehension of your country. I congratulate you upon the hap-py idea—It was the furth way, to lay the ex to the root of the tree. Destroy "the order" and you were fare to escape with impunity. And are there you have this advantage, the adherents of Shays will not fuller the author of HoneAus to be profecut ed. Undoubtedly the mob will again oppose th fetting of Courts; rather than their during neffus should be brought to justice. This is bet-ter for you than to be profecuted "where the bu-finess was transacted." Now, dear Ben, cannot thy fertile genius help thee out of this fcrape ? Can not you feize upon some popular topick? Say i was necessary when you was labouring for the pubwas necellary when you was labouring for the pub-lick good, that you flould take fomething extraor-dinary, and that the laws in foch cafe ought to give way.—Is there no fubterfuge? Can't you fee one of "the order" you have fo blatted? Alas! my HONES PUS, juniour.

For the CENTINEL. Mr. PRINTER,

IN addition to the late account of the uncommon pleafaniness of the weather in November laft, at Shelburne, in the hor, very hot, region of Nova-Scotia, in which the writer objectes that the pinks and flrawberries were in the blow. on the 29th of that month-I would now in form you, that being in that place on the 21st of December, I was almost foffocased with muskesoes and other vermin-that the roles at that time were in bud, and the greatest part of the inhabitants

and as a further proof of the goodness of the climate, there was not above one pair of flices and flockings in three families; and it was the general opinion, that not twenty cords of wood would be a regular meal; and most of them lay on the floors instead of beds-Most of the rooms of their spacious houles were devoted to the fole purpole of holding AIR; and that a free circulation of this comfortable element might not be obstructed, not above one quarter of the lashes had a single pane of gials in them; the fea around them refembled a looking glass, and the countenances of those loyal people were as thin and ghastly as those who are The above facts are now affirmed by an INHABITANT of SHELBURNS.

the CENTINEL. Mr. Russett.

AM an hufbandman, and live ten miles from Bofton, on my own farm, which in commo produces for myfelf and family a comfortable suport-by this you will perceive I am not one what is commonly called the rich or ariflocratick nd taik politicks with my neighbours, and tome f your Bollon papers have given me great uneafi nels .- They have informed me that the rich peole were going to chain us down to tyrannythat for this purpose a junto in your town were determining to croud the Confliction upon us, and fetter us with indiffoluble chains-My neighbours, and I, read this Confliction, and talked it over, and every word of it, among ourfelveswe could not, for the fouls of us, fee the chains the were meant to bind us-but then we always love to know the opinions of our Bollon friends and neighbours, (I don't mean the rich merchants, and the lawyers, nor the negociators, for right of men and mechanicks of the town, who get their living, as we do, by the labour of their handsand we were alarmed, upon hearing a few days ago, that they were opposed to it, though we could not see the reason of their sears. These re-ports, Sir, had almost determined our town to call a meeting, and infruct our delegate not to vote for the conflitution - But this morning being in town, I read the paper, and the doings of the the manly and explicit refolves of this body of good and worthy citizens .- These resolves otally diffipate the falfehoods, that have been induffrioufly circulated among us, and our duffrioully circulated among us, and our feegn-burning towns, that the tradefimen of Bolton were opposed to the new Constitution, and we shall now be at peace again, and leave our dele-gate to act according to his own diferction; for we never had any reason to oppose the adoption of the new Confliction, yet hearing that the mechan icks of Bolton were against it, we thought they saw some hidden danger, that did not strike us.

The tradelmen of Bolton, and the farmers in the country, I have always confidered as bre ninge the other - and we well know, that if the e-and if they are free-the fame freedom will apply to us... In flort, we must rife or fali---lan-guilh or revive---live or die together.

Thus, Sir, I have expressed to you my fentiments,

and those of my neighbours, several of whom, as wall as mufelf are now derained in town, by the ain, and are by me while I write this. I can affore you, that they are, and all my townsmen will be, happy to find that we accord fo well with our brethren the tradefmen of Boffon.

Jan. 8, 1788. A F A R M E R.

Late interesting European Intelligence, per the Nonpariel.

CONSTANTINOPLE, [Capital of Tur-

hej Sept. 22.

N the 18th we had a new spectacle here, viz.

the publick entry of an Ambassadour from an Indian Prince, well known for his warlike exploits against the English and the Mahrattas, tha to fay, Tippoo Saib. The object of his mission, is to render homage on the part of his maller to the Grand Signier, in quality of Caliph and Su-preme Chief of the Law of Mahomet. The numerous train which accompanied this publick en-try was preceded by 1-50 Indians, habited accordwarlike munck: They were followed by an Of-ficer of Chancery on horfeback, under a large court; nor for licencing marriages, and publick

delluing the government of Massacholetts, besore | without either a coat, or gown to their backs; | parasol ; afterwards many other Officers of the Legation, and then the Ambaffadour himfelf, with two of the principal of his fuite, carried in palanquins, which were superbly decorated. A train to magnificent, the fingular dreffes, the efcort which the Porte usually give; in flort the un-fual mixture of the curtoms, and the people, Mahometans, Gentiles, and Christians, excited a

AMSTERDAM, (United Netherlands) Od. 11. A complete revolution has taken place in the political and civil government of this city. The rions who had been appointed by the faction to apercede them, made a virtue of necessity; they refigned without any flruggle, and gave up em-

L O N D O N, Oflober 31. The intelligence contained in the London Ga-zette of last night, was immediately on the arrival of the mellenger from Paris, at noon, com-municated to the publick by letters written from he SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE to the GOVERNOURS OF THE BANK, the DIRECTORS of GOVERNOURS OF THE DANK, THE LORD. MAYOR, and the Mafter of Llight. Coffee boufe.

It were needless to make any comments on the object attained by this business, as the Gazette is

full and explicit on the fabject, fo far as it relates either to this country or to France. It is only eccessary, therefore, to remark, and we have good authority to believe it that the communication of the was an offurance that his Profian Mojefty intended to withdraw histroops from the United Provinces, as from as the town of Amflerdom, and the other orps, foculd have returned to their duty, and acknowledged the Sovereignty of the States, in giving the fattisfattion due to the King of Pruffia; and that be exculd then leave it to themfelves to arrange their nternal affairs on the fosting of the ancient Con-

. Vide ninth line counter declaration, in our laft. According to letters from the continent, a triole alliance between Ruffia, the emperour, and ple alliance between Rulla; the emperour, and France, it faid to be certainly on the tapis, and in great forwardness. France in this case gives up the Terks, for which she is to have a great share of the Levant trade guaranteed to her by the other contracting powers, when the Terk is driveness. en out of Europe. The chief matter in quellion is, who shall possess the imperial city of Constanti-The chief matter in quellion

nople. Nov. 8. Mr. Nairne of London has received a letter from Dr. Franklin, in America, which flates, that the cover of his mahogany-box, which held ar-tificial magnets and fitted it at London and Paris, that too fmall in America. The air of America mult

By Saturday Evening's Mails.

S A V A N N A H, [Georgia] Nov. 22.

WHEN Mr.Jay was at Madrid, he had a commission from Congress to offer an exclusive navigation of the Miffifippi for tifty years, provided Spain would vigorously affift America; that court took to much time to confider this proposition that in the interior Lord Cornwallis, and his army, forcendered ; A victory fo great, and fo happily fortunate to America gave a new turn to her politicks, and Congress therefore immediately disparched a mellenger to their amballadour, figurifying their pleasure that the matter should be suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 A correspondent has read, with attentifument, that part of the address of the minority of our flate convention, wherein they fay, that the new federal presentatives to perpetuate their political ex-istence, when it expressly declares they shall conintence, when it expressly decrares they mail con-tinue for four, fix and two years, and no longer. He is restrained from giving its proper name to such an affertion by respect, nor for those uncan-did men, but for the publick.

READ THIS! READ THIS! It is afferted that the federal conflictation will annihilate the State conflications. Several argu-ments have been adduced to evince the errour of ments nave even assuced to evine the error of fach an affection, but the following detail will flow it is impossible that government could be carried on, without the continuance of the State canditutions. The federal government neither makes, or can with alteration make, any pro-vision for the choice of probares of wills, land lieutenants, county commissioners, receivers of quit-rents, sherists, cotoners, overfeers of the poor, and constables; nor does it provide in any way for the important and innumerable trials that ing to their nation, but disciplined and armed | must take place among the citizens of the fame like Europeans, having two fire, which played | State, nor for criminal offences, breaches of the

unless on post roads; nor for poor-houses; nor incorporating religious and political focieties, towns and boroughs; nor for charity schools, ad ministrations on efface, and many other matters for their own in biffence and the dignity of the effectial to the advancement of human happines, fate, met at the Green Dragon—when the subfe-

effortial to the savancement of buman happines, and to the extlement official lociety.

A correspondent informs us, that a gentleman who has retorned from a cour through the State of Maryland and Virginia fays, that he was repeatedly affaced that there would not be a differning voice in the convention of Maryland against the new conflication : And that at least nineteen fowenof the yeomanty of Virginia are on the fide of General Waihington, the Man of the People, in

NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 2 It is with pleature we inform the publick, that, by accounts from feveral towns in the State of New-Hampfhire, the good people, in general are favour-ably disposed towards the new Constitution, and that its being adopted in that State by a great ma-

jority, does not admit of a doubt.

A few weeks fince, we informed the publick of the worthy choice of delegates the town of Newbury had made to repretent them in the enfuing Convention.—That choice highly diffulled the antifederal junto, who, in order to prevent the good effects likely to be produced thereby, prevailed upon the felectmen to call a town-meeting, for the purpose of instructing their delegates - acand, to the no small mortification and confusion of the junto, inflead of inflrufting their delegates-Voted, That they would not choose a moderator to govern the meeting - and that the meeting be diffolved - by a majority of nearly three to one. WORCESTER, January 3.

A gentleman from the fourhward informs us, that provided the Federal Conflitution should be adopted, Mr. Hancock is talked of as Vice-Prefident. A flight the g of an earthquake was laft week

BOSTON, Wednefday, January 9, 1788. FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

This day the Convention of this State are to meet in this town, for the purpose of affenting to, and ratifying the Federal Constitution. May the GREAT IDEA fill the mind of every member of this honourable body, that Heaven on this auspicious occasion favours America, with an opportunity never before enjoyed by the fons of men, of ellablishing a form of government peaceamen, of elemining a form or government peaces-bly and deliberatify, which will fecure to theic States all those blefings which give worth to existence, or digoity to man, PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY !— and may the goardan God of our dear country" inspire the Convention of this Commonweach with wifdem, difintereftednefe and patriotefen equal to the difplay of thole virtues in Pillars of the glorious Fabrick of the Federal Re-

ADESMEN and MECHANICKS of the town of Bolton, have always manifested their attachment to the principles of the Revolutionwith fleadiness and perseverance they pursued the prize of Independence-that object obtained, they have patiently, though anxiously, waited for the bleffings of good government; that those happy feenes which they were led to anticipate from the forces which crowned the arms of America, might be realized :- From the first appointment of the late Continental Convention, they looked up to ed .- The CONSTITUTION which they have proposed to the UNITED STATES, they confide as the refult of much wifdom, candour, and those mutual concessions, without which America can not expect ever to harmonize in any system of COMMERCE or GOVERNMENT. Proceedings of the TRADESMEN of the

town of Boston. The enemies to good government, finding that their filmly arguments against the new constitution would avail nothing, when expected by the fair arguments of reason and common sense, adopted a new falacy to injure the fuftem proposed, b nity, viz. the Tradeimen of the feaports, and our ERETHREN the Yeomen of the country were opposed to its adoption—Certain of the faility of such eports as far as they respected the Tradefmen of this town, and feeling their reputations burt thererequest a general meeting of their brethren on Monday evening, at the Green-Dragon, in order that their opinions might be had on the subject .-Accordingly advertisements for that purpose were inferted in the papers of Monday last.—At about fix o'clock, near four hundred of the most respect.

MARRIED]—At P. Summa, terrius, of all fix o'clock, near four hundred of the most respect.

CENTINEL. houses; nor the erection of ferries and bridges, | able real Tradesmen of this towa-men who obtain their support from the sweat of their brow, and the jabour of their hands - men who are constantly employed in the hive of the Commonwealth | mate, met at the Green Dragon—when the luber-quent fpritted and partiotick proceedings took place. Although convened together at a thort no-tice, and forming a large body when met, the whole bufinels was conducted with as much propriety and

regularity, we venture to fay, as ever marked the proceedings of the best organized and well regu-lated assembly whatever. The proceedings follow Bofton, January 7, 1788.

A GREEABLY to an advertifement inferred in the papers of this day, the TRADESMEN of this town met at Mafon's-Hall, Green-Dragon, at 6 o'clock, P. M. when JOHN LUCAS, Edguire. was cholen Moderator, and after fome difcussion. The Moderator, Paul Revers, Efg. and Mr. BENJAMIN RUSSELL, were choice to draft cer-tain resolutions expressive of the sense of this body. The Committee, after having retired, returned, and reported the following—which, being read, was UNANIMOUSLY accepted, and voted to be

fentiments of the proposed frame of government, Be it RESOLVED,

he se RESOLVED.

1. THAT Goat affection are faile and groundlefs, and it is the fenfe of this body, that all thois who propagate fach reportshape no other view than the injust of our reginition, or the attniment of their own wides a second of the second

with and prayer that the lame thould be adopted by this common-settle, our cycline, if, field confliction through the settlement of the se dence.
4. FHAT it is the fenfe of this body, that if the

proposed frame of government should be rejected the small remains of commerce yet left us, will be an-

propoled frame of government should be rejected, minister, the services redd as a beginning to the service of t

E'q. Mr. Joseph Clark, Paul Revere, E'q. Mr. Rhodes, Mr. William Boroman, Joshua WITHRELE, Elq. and Captain DAVID SPEAR were appointed a flanding-committee, to notify a meeting of the Tradefmen of this town in future

After which the meeting was diffolved.

The refolves of fo respectable a body as were convened on the evening of Monday last, can leave no doubt of their fentiments—and although they do not with to preclude a fair discussion of the great ampriguited and ruly patriotick members of the honorable Convention will join with them in de-termining that the bleffings of Independence are injunded on the adoption of the new Federal Con-

The tellow who robbed Mr. Bacon, (as mentioned in our laft) proves to be one Ezekiel Nutting, who was apprehended in this town on Friday laft, and committed to jail.

Thenext day, Luke Day, fecond in command of the late rebel army, for whom a reward of one hun-dred pounds are offered for apprehending him by government, was brought to town and committed. MARRIED]-At Providence, Mr. BENJAMIN

SUMMER, terrius, of this town, to Mils MARIA

To CORRESPONDENTS. We wish it notes in our yower early to gratify our sumerous correspondents on every topick.—But, like Auron's Serpent, the Subjett of the Constitution Swal-

We inform Honoftus, that if he will permit us to erafe, or alter, two or three words in his piece, it shall

Charity-an imitation-Shall find a place in our petick department on Saturday-When the "Writ de Haretico comburendo" fall appear.

The Philipick on the Subject of the North-Mills Lottery, as foon as poffible.

SHIP NEWS.
The 28th ult. failed from New-York, for Madeira, and Canton, in China, the fhip Jay, Thomas Rendall, Efq. commander,[formerly the Hope, Capt. Magee] She is richly laden, and carried, as pallenger tor Madeira, John M. Pintard, Efq. Commercial Agent from the United States, at that ifland, CLEARANCES.

Ship America, Goodwin, Guadaloupe Snow Bofton, Folgier, Lifton 90000000000000000 TO-MORROW, Will be fold, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at

Lewis Hayt's Office, STATE STREET,

A VARIETY of Jewelry, a number gross of fathionable Coat Buttons, fomeHard Ware, Dry Goods, &c.

At One o'clock, out doors-Four hogfheads W. I. Rum, three pipes Brandy, five boils English Duck, two chests Green Tea. Alfo, A worm for a small Still, &c.

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

To be fold, cheap for cash, AtS FORE, No. 40, on LONG-WHARE. N. B. Cath, and a good price, given for FLAX-SEED. Jan. 9.

BEST Spanish and Philadelphian BAR IRON.

to be fold, low for cash, At STORE, No. 46, STATE-STREET. January 9, 1788.

STRAYED, or ftolen, about the 30th ult. a dark brown COW. She has a white stripe on her back, a white spot on her face, and a hole bored in her near horn. Whoever will take up said Cow, and send word to the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded therefor.

To be fold, at T. & J. FLEET's Prioring Office at the Bible and Heart, in Boston,

HE Maffachufetts REGISTER. with a Pocket Almanack, For the year 1788;

The whole containing about 150 pages, in a neat duodecimo volume for the use and convenience of the purchasers: Alfo, Low's ALMANACK for 1788, in which is inserted the folar and lunar calculations ;-ecliples ; aspects ; judgment of the weather; fun and moon's place; time of high water; vulgar notes; cours in Maffachuletts, New-Hamphore, Rhode-Island, and Cannedicut; A table of fimple interest; the impossibility of pleafing every body : courts, clerks, jutices, and other civil officers' lawful fees : Mallachufetts feale of depreciation : Principal roads ; with the names of the most noted innholders, &c. &c. &c. At the fame place may be had.

The Constitution or Frame of Government for the United States of America, as reported by the Convention of delegates held at Phila-delphia, the first Manday of May, 1787, and agreed upon the 17th of September following, with the resolutions of the General Court of Mallachuferts relpciting the fame. Jan. 9, 1788.

A Small convenient HOUSE. in Beacon-Street. Inquire of WILLIAM RUGGLES. living in faid House. Jan. 9, 1788.

To be L. E. T.,

A Convenient HOUSE, and a floor. Inquire of the printer.

To be L E T, Convenient HOUSE, two rooms on

TWo CHAMBERS, in State-Street. Inquire of the Printer. Jan. a.

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

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

e Englishmen's COMPENSATION for the Lys of AMERICA—or AIR for SOLIDS.

A JEU D'ESPRIT.

O 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 forrow need to know, Who gains NEW regions in the ficies, For on 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 C E N I I N E L.

HE information in your laft, that Sandwich had infruded their delegates to the Convention to vote against the adoption of the new Conflitution, although the eligibility of fuch a mea-fure, were semonstrated by the strongest argu-ments, must afford matter of surprize and association When an alteration in the federal fystem is con-

felledly a desideratum in American politicks; - when in fact, we are reduced to the alternative of adopting a government which has efficiency, and a national control, coextentive with our national concerns; or, of dwindling into infignificance, and becoming the fcorn, and the derifion of nations; it certainly becomes us as a wife and virtuous people corolly to deliberate upon the proposed plan of se-cuelly to deliberate upon the proposed plan of se-sery Revenuers. Conformably to this idea, or wise legislature called a Convention, to collect the wisdom and experience of the commonwealth, for cool deliberation, on a momentous subject, big with the sate of thirteen, independent, rising States. A convenion was not called, it is presumed, blind-A convenien was not called, it is prefumed, blindly and absolutely to ratify, or to reject, instantly, the proposed Constitution; but previous to either, streetly to discuss its merits, and the expediency, or inexpediency of adopting it. That the mode of instructing delegates absolutely to ratify, or to reject the Constitution, is repugnant to these sentences, is extremely obvious: There can be no deliberation, or it can answer no valuable purpose, where the line of conduct is marked out by invincible predetermination. If a town decide upon the question, and their decision is binding upon their delegates, they can answer the purposes of carriers only, or be the mere mechanical echo of a party; and the design of the Convention, so far as respects them, is since trustrated. Were it the constitution to the respective towns for their rainfication, or rejection, the assembling a Convention fication, or rejection, the affembling a Convention would not only be needlest, but abfurd and injuriwould not only be needlest, but abund and injurious to the community. But as the design was evidently to collect a representation of the State, unshackled by particular, positive instructions, the proceedings of the town of Sandwich are highly reprehensible; They are insulting to their delegaes, and injurious to the publick;—insulting to their delegaes, and injurious to the publick;—insulting to their dalegates because they suppose them incapa-ble of acting alone, or unworthy of confidence; injurious to the public k, because they load the Commonwealth with the expense of paying two men travel and attendence, when it can derive ro beneht from their deliberation. As a majority of the electors were antifederal, they undoubtedly elected antifederal men. Ten only reason then for instructing them, most have arisen from their sears; their fears, that, as some men are open to conviction, the political creed of their delegares, anight be sha-ken by the triumph of reason and truth over sophic-try and errour. We sincerely regret this pro-cedure of the good people of Sandwick, as it must, with their celebrated instructions to their representatives in the present court, remain an indelible stigma upon the character of the town.

Boston, Jan. 4, 1788. MARCUS.

From a lose LONDON PUBLICATION.

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

coffins, Skulls, legs and arms, for thefe sen years my church yard is my coal pit—and I affure you, master, that it is a very good one—they burn much better than your common wood fires, or your New-Calle 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 fuch monters be suffered to exist in the merropo-HAMLET. lis of England ?

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
SPANISH cavalier with a score of names, A SPANISH cavalier with a tore of names, frequent in bis country, knocking violently for admittance at the door of a little inn on the road fide, the inn-keeper, jumping up from his fleep, afted 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.

APPLICATION.

To those persons, who have been witnesses of the almost unanimous welcome given in this city to the new sederal constitution, nothing can be more surprising than how there came such a power of writers against it. This day we have a Centiof writers againft it. This day we have a Centinel—the next an Old Whig—now Cincinnatus—then a Continental Officer—or, An afs in a Lion's Ain—Philadelphien fis—and a number of others.

One might indeed reconcile these seemingly opposite circumstances, if we could suppose that every and the livib as wisderal county as a small year.

one of the little antifederal squad was actually endowed with the faculties of thinking and feribbling but from a correct lilt, drawn out upon a single card, it does not appear that more than two of the number can have any pretentions to fuch capabi-lities. Indeed, from fimilarity of fallhood, nonlities. Indeed, from fimilarity or raintoon accidence, fophility and malice, there is great reason to believe that the said Centines, Protest, &c. &c. are neither more nor less than little Brianno with up fuch a mighty clatter, whenever it is to do mischief, and who scorns 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.

GOMEZ. To be tolo, at PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Tuesday. 29th day of January, 1788,
At Tike E o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Supreme Judicial Court,
THE Mansion. House and Out-Houses,
together with as much land adjoining the together with as much land adjoining the fame, as will bring the fum of 1. 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 foil, its contiguous ness to the salt water, together with its beautiful situation for a gentleman's Country. Seat, it is prefumed will be sufficient inducements for many pur-

chalers to attend the sale, which will be at the the D.velling-House on the premises.

ABEL 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

PRINCE and CABOT.

No. 17, I. ONG-WHARF. ALSO, Large Bilboa Handkerchiefs. Dec. 29.

Jult OPENED,
At SHOP No. 24, CORNHILL, LARGE affortment of low priced KNIVES and FORKS, by

Warranted GILT BUTTONS, newest fashion, very low, Black filk Velvet, for Scotch Thread from No.

Breeches, Plain and honey-comb Velvet, Twilled and plain Corduroy, Low pric'dShawls, prdoz Dark cotton Handk'fs, Nine-quarters, four-role Blankets,

Duffil ditco, Hair-Ribons, very low, per piece, English Soles,

5 to 90, Wnite pound Thread, Large affortment col-loured Ribons, loured Ribons,
Russan Sheeting, by
piece, Milled Caps,
English white CurtainFringe,
Stocking Crewel,
Scallet Flannel, Printing Paper, Chimney Tile, China Cups and Saucers,

An elegant affortment Ladics'Beaver I-lats. 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 giltedges,
Dining fets, flowered with blue,
Glass Salvers, and Orange-Glass, fingle or in
complete fets,
Mahogany selvers and Tea-Trays, plain and inlaid,
Bird feed-boxes and fountains.

Also,

A general affortment of English Crockery and Glass-Ware, Rhode Island Cheese, Butter, and many other articless 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 raifed fix inches above the highest tides ever known, and are now ready to receive SUGAR, SALT, &c. The conveniency of storing Goods, directly out of the Vessels, and the safety in which they lie, being sheltered from every wind, will sufficiently recommend the wharf and stores.

ONCE MODE 1

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 burchered, kept from frost, and barrelled by him for little more than the mals, which will be lets expensive than carting them into town when killed in the country.

To be S O L D,

By William Payne,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR,

n harrels and half barrels, Middlings, Canaille, iShorts, Wheat Bran, Geneva in cases, Firkin Butter, the of Shoals Dumb Fish, Barrel Pork, Rye and Indian Cora; all of which will be fold on the lowest terms for cash. Boston. Dec. 26, 1787.

FURS.

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

NO. 11, MARLBOROUGH-STREET. FURS. Dec. 5.

CASH, and a good price, given for all kind of 8 HIPPING FURS,

By ISAACK POLLACK, at the head of Hancock's. Wharf—who informs the Hatters that he has imported all forts of fine Wool, of Fur, Lamb and Camel. Also, Bed Feathers of all forts. If the Gentlemen Merchants will huy on the invoice by the bale, good Winter Goods, please to apply to him for following, just arrived per Capt. Persce, at Portmouth, 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 effate of JOHN ROWE, late of Bolton, Esquire, deceased, are once more delived 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, Gtuated in Auchmuty's Lane. Apply as above. 7an. 5. 1788.

ALL perions who have demands on Mr. LEONARD VASSALL, BORLAND, are requested to exhibit the same; and those who are indebted to him, are defired to make immediate payment to
OLIVER SMITH.

OLIVER SMITH.

Bofton, Jan. 4th, 1788.

January [H.W.] Jr. X. | Kemarks.

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 ite State-House, Boston.