



MISCELLANY.

[Inserted by desire.]

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

Messrs. PRINTERS, The following is said to be a genuine copy of a letter from Mr. Woolston of London, to General Ethan Allen—you will oblige a friend by giving it a place in your useful paper.

To ETHAN ALLEN, Esquire. I HAVE been informed by gentlemen of your acquaintance, that you take a singular pride in being an original in your late performance. That you disdain the notion of having borrowed any of your bright ideas (as contained in your book) from Bollingbroke, Shaftsbury, Herbert, or any of the former deistical writers. Whether this is the case or not, I confess is quite immaterial to me. But what I feel myself peculiarly interred in, is to inform you, that your publication has been read by some gentlemen in this country, and supposed to be a republication of a book written in London in 1693, by Mr. Charles Blount, and which was plainly intended to propagate infidelity. It had a pompous title, The Oracles of Reason, and was published after Mr. Blount's unhappy end, by his friend Mr. Charles Gildon, who ushered it into the world by a preface in defence of selfmurder, which Mr. Blount had been guilty of to get rid of the uneasiness that tormented his mind for having shamefully mispent his time in writing such impious nonsense. It is apprehended, from your great exertions in republishing this book, that you have really adopted the sentiments and principles of the author, without being acquainted with the tragical effect they had upon him. To prevent a similar fate, this information is sent you, by a speedy renunciation of those wild and vicious principles, you may avoid the rock on which your predecessor split. And in order to effect this desirable purpose, I shall send you one word of advice.

To know all that can be attained to by our utmost diligence and sagacity, to search into the hidden causes of things, to examine the truth and reality of our knowledge, is an ambition worthy of a rational soul. But all kinds of laudable ambition grow to be vicious and despicable, when, instead of pursuing the real good, which is the true object, they seek only to make a show and appearance of it.

Thus it is, that ambition for virtue, produces hypocrisy; ambition for courage, empty boasts and unreasonable resentments; and, by the same rule, ambition for learning and knowledge, produces pedantry and paradoxes: For he who would desire to appear to know more than other men, is ready to contradict the reason and sense of all men; for the same cause that he who is desirous of being thought to have more courage than others is ready to quarrel with every man he meets. And this is a temptation to which many daily sacrifice the innocence and integrity of their minds, whilst they mean little else by the singularity of their opinion, than to recommend themselves to the world as persons of more than ordinary discernment.

This sort of vanity it is, which has furnished the world with scepticisms in every science, and in religion above all others. Other sciences are the attainment of but a small part of mankind; and to triumph over their errors, is at best but a limited glory:—Whereas religion being the general persuasion of the world, to conquer in this cause looks like universal monarchy and seems to be the very empire of wisdom and knowledge rising out of the ruins of universal ignorance and superstition. And thus it comes to pass, that weak and vain men often make profession of greater infidelity than in truth they are guilty of, and are content to give the lie to their own reason, as well as that of all mankind, rather than to lose the credit of differing from the rest of the world.

Consider this case well, and judge of it from your own experience and observation. If the instances which meet you every day do not bear witness to the truth of what I say, believe me not; but if they do, let the folly of others teach you so much wisdom, as not to give up your reason and understanding, your hopes here and hereafter, to a senseless, unprofitable vanity.

Try your own heart by this rule, and if ever you have offended against the Majesty of Heaven by endeavouring to expose his sacred truths, ask

* It is entitled the "Oracle of Reason"—and are now to be had at the Book-Stores in this town.

yourself this serious question, whether you did not betray your religion in compliment to yourself, to gain the credit of being a very discerning man, or to set forth your own abilities? If you did, remember before it is too late, that for these things your offended God will call you into judgement.

WOLSTON.

London, Jan. 4, 1788.

For the CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL, IN last Saturday's Centinel I observed a panegyric on one of our fellow-citizens taken from the Columbian Magazine, and written by an inhabitant of Philadelphia. I must own, Sir, I felt the blurb of conscious neglect, when I considered myself as belonging to the State of Massachusetts, where an original genius has been suffered to exist unnoticed, whilst a foreigner is endeavouring to rescue his name from oblivion—So true is it, that a prophet hath honour except in his own country. For the honour of the State, however, and of this town in particular, be it known to our southern brethren, that however remiss the community at large may have been in rendering that tribute which is justly due to his merit, many individuals, and those competent judges of the subject, have held in high esteem the musical compositions of Mr. Billings, and sincerely wish to see him noticed and rewarded for his talents. Had Mr. Billings been favoured with the advantages of a Handel, perhaps it is no disparagement to this distinguished character, to say there is no doubt he would have rivalled him in the art. Handel had the advantages of improving by every help that Europe could afford; the performances of the greatest masters of Germany, England and Italy lay open to his inspection, and he was encouraged in his pursuits by the animating patronage of George the first. Mr. Billings on the contrary, never received the advantages of reading or writing.

Shakespeare, another celebrated genius mentioned by the Philadelphian, had the advantage of consulting the best writers from Homer to his own time; and his works were set off by the best actors the age afforded.

He was patronized and supported by Queen Elizabeth, and cherished by his country, whilst the most ample justice was done to his talents by the open acknowledgements of his contemporaries. Mr. Billings has had the mortification to see his compositions, which ought at least to have caused him a comfortable subsistence, plundered and vendored for the emolument of others, so that where he has sown others have reaped. With neither of the others was this the case, on the contrary there is the highest reason to believe, that the profits of their works were ensured to the authors of them. These circumstances considered, Mr. Printer, is there not much merit in the character of our countryman; and would it not be for the credit of the country that he should meet with an adequate encouragement at home—especially whilst he is receiving a just tribute of applause abroad.

A MASSACHUSETTENSIAN.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENTS of the proposed CONSTITUTION, by the Convention of South-Carolina.

WHEREAS it is essential to the preservation of the rights reserved to the several States, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a general government, that the right of prescribing the manner, time and places of holding the elections to the Federal Legislature, should be for ever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several States. This Convention doth declare, that the same ought to remain to all posterity, a perpetual and fundamental right to the local, exclusive of interference of the general government, except in cases where the legislatures of the States shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfil the same, according to the tenour of the said Constitution.

This Convention doth also declare, that no section or paragraph of the said Constitution warrants a construction that the State do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the general government of the union.

Resolved, That the general government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, but where the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise are insufficient for the publick exigencies; nor then, until Congress shall have made a requisition upon the States, to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions, and in case any State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition; then Congress may assess and levy such State's proportion, toge-

ther with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time of payment prescribed by such requisitions.

Resolved, That the 3d section of the 6th article ought to be amended, by inserting the word "other" between the words no and religious.

Resolved, That it be a standing instruction to all such delegates as may hereafter be elected to represent this State in the general government, to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the Constitution, conformably to the foregoing resolutions.

DONE in CONVENTION, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, President, (L. S.) Attest, JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L. S.)

BALTIMORE. May 20. Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated February 3, 1788.

I HAVE much satisfaction in informing you, that the laws conluted by the federal Convention, have made great noise in Europe. In England they are so much admired, that they have been printed, and are profitable to the printer—every body praises them, but more than they otherwise would, did they not flatter their laws, which they esteem the most perfect. In France, they are highly esteemed also, and the sentiments upon them more liberal:—The Parliaments of France, but particularly that of Paris, for some time past have endeavoured to clip the wings of their Monarch, to prevent his high flights, and in fact have been seeking after something, and at last, like a divine charm, have met with that which opens their eyes, and restores them to light; the late laws, of which we are speaking, have produced those effects—they have been before the Parliament of Paris as a model of wisdom, to be copied after: They were there amply discussed, and most ably defended by a majority of the House; however, there was one member violent in his oppositions; but from one of his speeches you will find that prejudice influenced him. "Do you think," says he, "gentlemen, that an old nation like this, will take for its model the laws of an infant country, which does not yet know how to carry the bread to its mouth! No!" This you see is ridiculous, and not only repugnant to the opinions of some of the greatest politicians, but even to nature and common sense; and contradicted by innumerable facts, many of which were pointed out to him, the next day, by the Count de Mirabeau, who took an opportunity of exposing him in the publick papers, and therefore of extolling America to the stars, by saying that, in less than thirty years, it would become the most renowned empire of the four parts of the world, and this I can tell you, is a very general opinion. The objections here to the Constitution are, that the Presidents ought not to be chosen during their good behaviour, but for a certain time only, that the honour may not be a matter of too much contention, which would generally be the cause of bloodshed, slaughter, anarchy and confusion; that the executive and legislative powers ought to be separated, and there should be a bill of rights. The States of Holland, sensible of the rising progress of America, from considering its resources, its commerce, and the disposition of its inhabitants, have offered Congress, through the hands of Mr. Jefferson, the American Ambassador at Paris, a loan of £80,000 sterling, to be delivered as soon as there is a permanent government established—certain that their money will be more secure in the American funds than in any other whatever. Their reasoning is sensible, and founded upon just principles. They say, that America is large and extensive, and must soon become opulent from its commerce; that since the peace, they have sunk eight millions of their debt, and have still a principal to sink the capital entirely, that which no other country whatever, thinks of, and that after that is once accomplished, America will be one of the most free and unembarrassed nations in the universe. To give you an idea more particularly of the opinions of the Hollanders, an American gentleman had purchased a number of continental certificates, at twelve per cent. with which he went to Holland, not expecting to make anything by them; but when he arrived there, he found the inhabitants so well disposed towards the Americans, and having so good an opinion of their property, that he sold his certificates at 60 per cent. to the amount of £150,000 sterling.—This you may depend upon as a fact, for I have it from the best authority.



CASTALIAN FOUNT.

[The following lines were addressed by Mr. Pope, to the Duchesses of Queensberry; we insert them with their answers; not being, we apprehend, in many hands.]

DID Celia's person with her sense agree
What mortal could behold her, and be free;
But nature has, in pity to mankind,
Enrich'd the image, but defac'd the mind.

ANSWER to Mr. POPE by the DUCHESSES.

HAD Pope a person equal to his mind,
How fatal would it be to woman kind;
But nature, who does all things well ordain,
Deform'd the body, but enrich'd the brain.

MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL.
Mr. RUSSELL,

IN passing up State-Street a few days ago, I was surprised to see how much the lower part of it was out of repair; it having rained that day and being very wet, and the street almost stopped up with trucks—it was with difficulty that a carriage, or even a horse could pass. It led me to reflect on the necessity of its being immediately repaired, and also that the trucks should not occupy one of the best streets in town. What must a stranger think of our street regulations, who comes into town by water—after walking up one of the best and most noble wharves in the world, immediately to enter one of the most capital streets, with the State-House at the head of it, and if wet weather to see it over shoes in mud and water, and so blocked up, as to be nearly impassable from the great number of trucks kept there. As I am informed the Selectmen are the directors of the high way—I wish they might order said street to be repaired, and the truckmen to take their proper stand at the town-dock, or Oliver's dock, where there is sufficient room for them.

A BOSTONIAN.

For the CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

THAT the prospects of our publick creditors are brightening, is a fact as demonstrable as it is that such an event would be pleasing to every true patriot and federalist. An efficient Constitution is nearly adopted—The Convention which is expected to complete it, is now in session. Add to this the vast fund in our western territory—and then let the voice of infidelity say if it can, that the United States of America have not sufficient ability, not only to discharge all debts, but to lay the foundation of an empire, potent and honourable.—Of the landed fund of the United States, the following account is authentic.

The whole of the immense extent of unappropriated western territory, or vacant, unsettled land, contains 220 millions of acres, and has been by the cession of some of the original States, and by the Treaty of Peace, transferred to the Federal Government, and is pledged as a fund for sinking the Continental Debt.

The publick creditor has, therefore, every prospect of soon being able to realize the reward due to his services in the cause of his country.

PROBUS.

SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

THE tear of the morning hangs on the thorn, and impels the rose. In the day of my joy my cheek was likened to the blushing beauty of that charming flower;—and though it has long since lost its crimson, it still retains a partial similitude, for the tear is on it. But, alas! no cheering sun exhales my sorrow; and the crystal that stole forth in the morning from my eyelids, holds its place at the midnight hour.

And is love, said I, the canker-worm that has preyed on thy beauty?—Does that torturing passion make thee shed the ceaseless tear.

No, Sir, replied Lucilla—love gave me all the choicest blessings—During five years I rioted in them and this world was an heaven to me. William, it is true, is no more; but he died in the field of honour: He is recorded with those heroes who fought and fell for their country. I bathed his wounds—his last words blessed me—and his expiring sigh was breathed forth in my bosom—I wept the briny tears of honest sorrow—but I had my consolation—my William loved none but me and he still lived in the blessed image which beleft me of himself.

It was my duty, and soon became my sole delight, to point out to the darling boy the path in which his sire had trod, and to instil into his expanding mind an emulation of parental virtue. His young breast felt the growing flame, and he was wont to weep when I led him to the grave which glory had dug for his father.

CASH given for I. Peirce's

Final Settlements, and Six Months Drafts on Loan-Officers, Loan-Office Certificates, Hardy's Indents, State Notes, Impost Orders, &c.

By NATHAN BOND,

No. 31 CORNHILL.

At which place may be purchased, on reasonable terms, Orders on State and Continental Taxes, a few Orders on Suffolk County Tax, and other Publick Securities.

N.B. A few Bills of Exchange on New-York, to be had at the above place.
Boston, June 4, 1788.

Crocery & Glafs Ware.

STILLMAN & TAYLOR

Have for sale, at their STORE, just below the Draw-Bridge, in FORE-STREET, as cheap as at any place in Bolton,

CREAM-coloured, blue and white, blue, red and white, red, penciled, glafs, and federal WARE, by wholesale or retail.

Tobacco Manufactory.

CROWLEY & CLARK

HAVE just received a quantity of KITE-FOOT TOBACCO, of a superior quality for smoaking; which is to be sold at the sign of the INDIAN CHIEF, opposite the North-East corner of Paneuil-Hall, Boston—

Where may be had,

Fine and common Pigtail, at all times, of the best quality. May 28, 1788.

Just IMPORTED, and to be SOLD,
By BAZIN & POIGNEND,

No. 16, CORNHILL.

A Fresh assortment plated and other Shoe and Knee Buckles, Bonnet-frame Wire, and a general assortment of Hard-Ware, Looking-Glasses, &c.

SILVERING.

The silvering of Looking-Glasses, done at said place.—The small expense attending this, when it is considered, that it will make an intire new glafs of a defective one, will, it is hoped, give full satisfaction. May 21, 1788. (6r)

ALL persons who are indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of the late ELIAS THOMAS, sen. of Boston, Sail-Maker, deceased, are requested to apply for immediate settlement, to the subscribers.

ELIAS THOMAS,
ALEXANDER THOMAS, } Executors.

Boston, June 7, 1788.

ALL persons who have claims

on the estate of Capt. RICHARD CHAPMAN, late of Boston, mariner, deceased—are desired to exhibit the same—and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JONATHAN CHAPMAN, } Administrator
on said est.

Charlestown, June 7, 1788.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, a light bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, white strip in his face, lofty carriage, trots and paces—has two sores on his back, one just under the fore part of the saddle, the other under the hinder part, both nearly healed—a bridle with plated bits, silver buckles, and a silver crown in front of the bridle—a saddle with new pads, red and white saddle cloth, bound with red. The Horse was stolen by one JOHN BROWN, alias JOHN NOBLE, born in Germany, about 22 or 23 years of age, and five feet one or two inches high, light complexion—had on and carried with him a short mixed homespun coat, light blue vest, fullian overalls, wore boots—white linen shirts and striped cotton and linen ditto, round black hat—he speaks considerably good English—he is supposed to have a silver watch with him with a painted face, and a number of silver spoons and other plate. Whoever will take up said Thief and Horse, and send word to the subscriber, so he may obtain the horse and other things, shall have the above reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid. JOSEPH TUCKER.

Yark, May 26, 1788.

A SINGLE Gentleman may be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, at a very pleasant place, about six miles from Boston. Inquire of the Printer. June 7.

WANTED, a LAD to tend a Store
Inquire of the Printer. June 7.

For HAVRE-DE-GRACE,
THE Brig. LION,
NICHOLAS LOWE, Master, will fail by the 15th of July next. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SHATTUCK. Boston, June 7, 1788.

For CHARLESTON, (S. C.)
THE Sloop INDUS-
TRY, JOSEPH D. HICHBORN, Master, will fail in 6 or 8 days. For freight or passage apply to the said Master on board, at Hicbhorn's Wharf, North-End. Boston, June 7, 1788.

For YORK-TOWN, (Virginia) to stop at NORFOLK,
THE Schooner Maria,
JOHN MARCH, Master, will fail in eight days. For freight or passage apply to JOHN ERVING, jun. at his Store next door to the Golden-Ball, Merchant's-Row. Boston, June 7, 1788.

CHOICE Connecticut PORK, fishing ANCHORS—and a general assortment of GROCERIES—to be sold,
At Samuel W. Hunt's
GROCERY-STORE,
Opposite the fourth side of Paneuil-Hall.
WANTED—a Servant MAN.—Apply to the Printer. June 7, 1788.

THOMAS SEWARD
INFORMS the publick, and particularly his friends, that he has REMOVED from the Shop he lately occupied in Dock-Square, to STATE-STREET, adjoining Mr. Elliot's Snuff-Store—where he continues to carry on the
HATTER'S BUSINESS—
Where any commands will be punctually executed—and every favour gratefully acknowledged.
Boston, June 7, 1788.

TA V E R N.
Thomas Merrill
INFORMS his friends and the publick, that he has removed into Newbury-Port again, where he has opened a House of Publick ENTERTAINMENT, in State-Street, a few doors above the Town-House. Good attendance will be given—And while he solicits the encouragement of a generous publick, his most assiduous exertions shall not be wanting to merit their favour.
Good Stabling for Horses.
Newbury-Port, June 4, 1788.

YOKE of OXEN LOST.
STRAYED or stolen, from the pasture of Ebenezer Sewer, of Roxbury, the 5th inst. a YOKE of OXEN, of the following description—viz. one of a pale red colour—gaunt made—right foot cut a little by the other ox—right ear a little pinched off, between the cops and the bolt—the last rib on the left side, more indented than the others, and shorter, which may be perceived by feeling them. The other, of a brownish colour—hind legs crooked—ears a little lopped.—Neither of them has any white, except there may be a little under their flanks—they have middling horns—are in girt about 6 feet and 4 inches—one is 9, and the other 10 years old—and the red ox carries his head higher than the brown one. Whoever will take up said oxen, and deliver them to Capt. BENJAMIN BEALS, of Braintree—or JOSIAH TOREY, of Abington, shall receive a handsome reward, and have all necessary charges paid. Roxbury, June 6, 1788.

ALL persons having demands upon the estate of Mr. CLEMENT COLLINS, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same immediately to CLEMENT COLLINS, and WALTER PIPER, Executors, living near Mr. Cary, the Keg Maker, in Fore-Street.

To be SOLD.

A small TENEMENT, situated near the North-Latin School. Inquire of the above Executors. Boston, June 7, 1788.

ALMANACK.
June | H.W. | Or. & | | Remarks.
11 Wed. | 5 49 | 4 27 8 | St. Barnabas apoft.
12 Thur. | 6 36 | 4 27 8 | [Etr. 60.
13 Frid. | 7 23 | 4 26 8 | V. Mary died, A. D. 40.
BURIED in town last week 7.—BAPTISED 6.

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