SC. # New 50:20

The Massachusetts

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.



CENTINEL.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1788.

NUMBER 33, of Vol. VIII. Price Three Gents. [128. per ann.]

MISCELLANY.

ANTICIPATED INTELLIGENCE,

with notes critical and explanate From [Powari] last AMERICAN HERALD From the AMPRICAN GOZECTE, July 51b, 1793.

JESTERDAY his most Superb Majetty 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 l'hilosophick Statesman, and an aged War-

heads:
"They achieved a noble effate, but did not give
"it to their children."

Then was exhibited the tombs of WARREN, MERCER, MONTGOMERY, and WOR-CESTER, with this infeription:

"BLOOD SHED IN VAIN"(a)
Then appeared a "Magicion(c)—He railed a
Randard, whereon was a firm, black Clock without a spot of white, or any other colour upon it --- He then turned a wheel with velocity, which fruck certain pipes, that articulated the word "AN. TIFEDERALIST" and drew millions of echces 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 multipude to a phenomenant than all according to multitude to a phrenzy, they all confessed that there were thirteen stripes in the *cloath. For which they were however, sentenced to be deprived of their liberty, and to hold their property at the

will of thers. His most 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 miferable multitude were placed to as to have the wheels roll on their shoulders; a ridge being

wheels roll on their shoulders; a ridge being railed 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 Worcester Magazine was condemned because its very form contends for Liberty.—The Printer of the Herald was imprisoned for lite—The Centinel, having some much in 1787 for the

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," tois, to as, Brother Ruffell, qui: n a quitness !!! (e) - Thus far the Herald.

(a) No doubt this will be a wonderful exhibition indeed .- The tombe of thefe worthier lying fo in vicinity of each other, it will be very easy to exhibit

them in reality.

(b) This "Magicion" without doubt is some antifederalist—we may well suppose this from his curious "pipe" that is made so prettily to articulate his title-besides none but an antifederalist (except indeed pirates) wear black colours-and we see the flandard of this creature is to be black, without Spot of white, or any other colour upon it. - Apro-pos of colours - Mr. Addison says, white is no copos of colours—Mr. Addison says, white is no colour—Mr. Powars here makes it one—now " who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"—As said Magician is an antisederaliss, it well follows that where hisphrenzy prevails, the people will be deprived of their liberty—and hold their property at the will of others.—Es Anarchy is the sather of bondage.

(c) Wonderful Scarcerow!—It is proposed to add this paragraph to the renowned history of "Little Red Ridinghood's beingeat up by a great woll:"

ele Red Ridinghood's beingear up by a great woll: -And the Printer at Worcester, will no doubt make

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 pute uncontaminated air" of genuine scarcerowism.

(c) Indeed, brother POWARS, thy brother RUSSELL feels "right tranquis"—ros with flanding thy prediction:—He will condole with thee on thy sate, shouldest thou be cast into prison—but he cannot persuade himself—nor doth he believe his brother Powars "right serious" in this afair—that it will be the effect of the adoption of the sederal Constitution—he being well assured that a "good tree cannot bring for thought of uit."

"We have copied verbation et literation from the

We have copied verbatim et literatim from the Herald - sherefore, our readers will expell no errata

For the CENTINEL.

To the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION of MASSACHUSETTS.

Hawarable 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 estable. That they nevertheless reponded a system of government with a prosessed 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 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 at to the people, and to have recommended their electing state Convention 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 consusting. 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 delastive prospect of sature 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 sacts which if any one doubts, will I think, clearly appear when we consider the system itself. the fyttem itfelf.

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.—" Reformal, That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is The revolution which separated the United States weld. That the preceeding Conflictation be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Contention, that it should afterward be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the PEOPLE thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature. for their assembled ratification, and that each Convention, assembled to and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. "Reformed That it is the opinion of the Convention, that as loon as the Conventions of nime States skall 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 the Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled shall fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratisfied 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 sixed 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 Senato, 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 "Repsived, That the Constitution to reported be transmitted to a Convention of Delegates, cholen in each State by the people thereof, in conformits to the resolute of the faid 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 appress mentioned in the resolution of Congress appression. 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 sederal Convention, submitted to the state Convention, that is, to a majority of its members, for their affect and ratification. Should the plan be advantable to the State Convention, that is, to a majority of its members, for their affect and ratification. their affent and ratification. Should the plan be adopted by this and eight other States, every part of the Conflitution of this Commonwealth subich is contrary to the new Conflitution, 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 Sate shall he bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notweithstanding"—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. Isoke, in his treatife of civil government, chap. 19, in Ital. 212, fays, "Governments are dissolved from within, when the legislative is altered," and in Ital. 212, "for it it not a certain number of men, no, for their meeting, unless they have also freedom of debating, and leiture of perteding, what is for the good of the Isociety, wherein the legislative consists: when these are taken away, or altered, Is 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 this powers that were intended to accompany them." What were the powers originally intended by their legislative; they are contained in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, part 2, chap. 1, sed. 1, under the head of "the legislative power," qualified neverthelets hy 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 pressume, is too evident to be denied, and will heteafter 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 soverning of the respective States, and thus dissolving their present governments.

confolidation can be established, without destroying the sovereignty of the respective States, and thus diffolium their present governments.

But supposing the adoption of the new plan would only alter the Constitution of this State, by audat mode foould that alteration be made P. Should it be effected pursuant to the recommendation of a federal Continuous and in direct violation of the Constitution. vention, and in direct violation of the Constitution of this State? or should the alteration be made of this State? or should the alteration be made consistently with the Consistution itself? This expressly provides, "That, in order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the Consistution, 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 affellors of the unincorporated plantations, direction fessions 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 exte-diency of revising the Constitution, in order to amend-ments: And it it shall appear by the returns made, that two thirds of the qualified voters throughout the State, who shall assemble and vote in confequence 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 tives," &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 rewision and amendment, in that case only, is a Convention to be called for the purposes. Should it be a question, whether an olpurpojes. Should it be a question, whether an otteration 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 mult iffue for 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 it felf, for otherwise the clouse recited must become a nullity, which is inadmissible, or, which is the same thing, the Constitution itself muß be violated.

Of all compacts, a Constitution or frame of Go wernment, is the most folemn 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, laters and estate: Every measure therefore, that only approaches to an intraction 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 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 Constitution, because a Convention cannot be called for altering, much lefe and as a further proof of the goodness of the cli-

mate, there was not above one pair of thoes and

flockings in three families; and it was the general

opinion, that nor twenty cords of wood would be

burnt in the place this winter; fuch was the heat of the weather, that not an ounce of meat was ex-

poled in their market-that their butter was oil-

and the inhabitants in general were to enfechled by

the heat, that fearcely one in ten ever fat down to

a regular meal; and most of them lay on the floors instead of beds-Most of the rooms of their spaci-

ous houses were devoted to the fole purpose of

holding AIR; and that a free circulation of this

comfortable element might not be obftructed, not

above one quarrer of the faftes had a fingle pane

of glass in them ; the sea around them resembled

a looking glats, and the countenances of those loyal

people were as thin and ghaftly as those who are broiling under the line. The above facts are now

affirmed by an INHABITANT of SHELBURNE.

For the CENTINEL.

AM an husbandman, and live ten miles from Bof-

produces for myfelf and family a comfortable sup

port—by this you will perceive I am not one of what is commonly called the rich or ariflocratick

party-in winter I have leifure to read the paper

and talk politicks with my neighbours, and tome

ton, on my own farm, which in common years

the fentiments of the qualified voters are collected on the necessity or expediency of revising the Con flitation to order to amendment, and two third of them shall be in favour of the measure. A ra tification, therefore, of the new Conditation by cuizens of this State, being directly repugnant to an exitting covenant. But suppose such a ratificawention and of the citizens of this State: What must be the consequence of thus destroying all pub-lick faith and considence? Are not these the principles that bind and cement the community, and that establish them as a body politick? Are they not the foundation of a tree Government ? I every individual by fuch a measure, should hav his faith and confidence in the honour and integrity of the community effectually defiroved. (and this mult inevitably be the confequence) will be to: decline entering into fach a nugatory com-pact in future, or entering into it, will be not diffe-gard it as a mere matter of form, and rather than be at any pains of expense to support it, suffer it to share the fate of the other? Certainly he will, 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.

professed admirer of your writings, under the fig-

nature of Honeflus, I hope to the next edition of tha

laboured performance you will pleafe to add this

by way of preface. Indeed it will ferve as a key

What 6.32 8s. for the lean of 1200 dollars, for three months? Undoubtedly you have reason to

you have this advantage, the adherents of Shays, will not fuffer the author of Honeffus to be profecut-

ed. Undoubtedly the mob will again oppose the

fetting of Courts ; rather than their dailing Ho-

fertile genius help thee out of this ferape ! Can-

not you feize upon some popular topick? Say it was necessary when you was labouring for the pub-

lick good, that you should take something extraor-

dinary, and that the laws in such case ought to give

way. - Is there no fubterfage? Can't you fee one of "the order" you have so blasted? Alas! my dear Ben. HONESTUS, juniour.

Mr. PRINTER,

last, at Shelburne, in the hot, very hot, region of Nova-Scotia, in which the writer observes,

mon pleafantness of the weather in November

the CENTINEL.

your motives for that ineffimable production.

Meffrs. PRINTERS,

THE ratification of the Confliction of the
United States unanimenfly, by New-Jerfey, of your Bollon papers have given me great uneafinels .- They have informed me that the rich people were going to chain us down to tyranny-and Suppells an observation to my mind that I wish to that for this purpose a junto in your town were de-termining to croud the Confliction upon us, and fetter us with indissoluble chains-My neighcommunicate. The representatives of threeStates on the river Delaware have met in convention a different places, to consider the proposed federal bours, and I, read this Conflitution, and talked conflication, and of the whole number no one man it over, and every word of it, among ourselves— we could not, for the souls of us, see the chains that has disapproved of the plan in his publick character, except twenty-three, every one of whom belongs to a particular party in this flate. The interence is clear, that whatever may be the merits or dewere meant to bind us-but then we always love to know the opinions of our Bolton friends and neighbours, (I don't mean the rich merchants, merits of the constitution itself, they have not and the lawyers, nor the negociators, for right or been duly confidered by its opponents in Pennsylvania but their conduct must have been consideramen and mechanicks of the town, who get their living, as we do, by the labour of their handsbly influenced by diflike to men of an opposite party in the State politicks, and by their attach-ment to certain political tenets, which, whether and we were alarmed, upon hearing a few days ago, that they were opposed to it, though we right or not, do certainly engrofs too great a share of their minds and feelings. A FREEMAN. orts, Sir, had almost determined our town to call a meeting, and infruct our delegate not to For the CENTINEL. vote for the conflitution - But this morning being To BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. Efg. in town, I read the paper, and the doings of the DEAR SIR. tradefmen of Boston, and was right pleased to see WAS much diverted at feeing your publication the manly and explicit refolves of this body of in the last week's Centinel, and as I am a good and worthy citizens .- These resolves will

execrate " the Order." They are naturally a fcourge to gentlemen of your cast. Then Hone flat icks of Boston were against it, we thought they faw fome hidden danger, that did not firike us.

The tradefmen of Boston, and the farmers in was wrote at the time you was under apprehensions of profecutions for fuch offences against the law of your country. I congratulate you opon the hapthe country, I have always confidered as bre py idea—It was the forest way, to lay the ax to the thren; and what will injure one, we know will injure the other-and we well know, that if they were fare to escape with impunity. And are there thrive, our produce will fell well, and find a ready any fo deprayed, as to call you to an account for fuch peccadillos? What I fue you in the county market. - If they are enflaved, we know we shall be-and if they are free-the fame freedom will apply to us .-- In thort, we must rife or fall .-- lanof Worcefler, where you have to industriously diffeminated your principles ? But then, my friend,

totally diffipate the falfehoods, that have been in

dustriously circulated among us, and our neigh-

bouring towns, that the tradefmen of Boston

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

the new Conflictation, yet hearing that the

guish or revive -- live or die together. Thus Siral have expressed to you my fentiments, and those of my neighbours, several of whom, as rain, and are by me while I write this. I can affure ### thould be brought to juffice. This is bet-ter for you than to be profecuted " where the bu-fine's was transacted." Now, dear Ben, cannot thy you, that they are, and all my townsmen will be, happy to find that we accord fo well with our brethren the tradefmen of Bollon.

Jan. 8, 1788.

Late interesting European Intelligence, per the Nonpariel.

CONSTANTINOPLE, [Capital of Tur.

Arj Sept. 22.

N the 18th we had a new spechacle here, viz. the publick entry of an Ambassadour viz. an Indian Prince, well known for his warlike exploits against the English and the Mahrattas, that is to fay, Tippoo Saib. The object of his mission, is to render homage on the part of his master to the Grand Signior, in quality of Caliph and Su-oreme Chief of the Law of Mahomet. The numerous train which accompanied this publick en-

"Coloing the government of Mallachafett, before | without either a coat, or gown to their backs; | paraful; afterwards many other Officers of the parali, a ferward: many other Officers of the Legation, and then the Ambaffadour hindelf, with two of the principal of his faite, carried in palan-quins, which were fuperbly deceared. A train to magnificent, the fingular dreffers, the efcort which the Porte timally give in thost the feat mixture of the cultum, and the pole-hahometars, Gentille, and Christians, occurd a

general curiofity.
AMSTERDAM. (United Netberlands) Of. 11. A complete revolution has taken place in the political and civil government of this city. The political and civil government of this city. The persons who had been appointed by the faction to unercede them, made a virtue of necessity; they refigned without any struggle, and gave up employments which they could no longer hold.

I O N D O N. October 31. The intelligence contained in the London Gazette of laft night, was immediately on the arrival of the medenger from Paris, at noon, communicated to the publick by letters written from SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE to the GOVERNOURS OF THE BANK, the DIRECTORS of be East-India Company, the Lord Mayor,

It were needles to make any comments on the bject attained by this bufiness, as the Gazette is full and explicit on the fubject, fo far as it relates either to this country or to France. It is only mechany, therefore, to remark, and we have good authority to believe it that the communication of the KING of PRUSSIA* nubich is referred to in the Counter Declaration of the Court of France, COUNTER DECLARATION of the Court of France, wan an affurance that his Persian Majely intended to withdraw his recept from the United Provinces, as from air the thrown of Amferdam, and the other corps, foodd have returned to their duty, and accopy, posted the Sovereignty of the States, in giving the fattified the Sovereignty of the States, in giving the fattified and that the fattified of Profile; and that he would then leave it to themfolives to arrange their internal affairs on the footing of the ancient Con-

. Vide ninth line counter declaration, in our laft. According to letters from the continent, a tri-France, is faid to be certainly on the tapis, and in great forwardness. France in this case gives up Terks, for which the is to have a great thare of the Levant trade guaranteed to her by the other contracting powers, when the Turk is driv-en out of Europe. The chief matter in quellion is, who shall possess the imperial city of Constanti-

Nov. 8. Mr. Nairne of London has received a letter from Dr. Franklin, in America, which fistes, that the cover of his mahogany-box, which held artificial magnets, and fitted it at London and Paris, was too small in America. The air of America must therefore be dryer than that of Europe.

By Saturday Evening's Mails.

SAVANNAH, Georgia Nov. 22.
WHEN Mr.Jay was at Madrid, he had a committee it from Congress to offer an exclusive navigation of the Mithlippi for fitry years, provided Spain would vigorously affit America; that court took to much time to confider this proposition that in the interim Lord Cornwallis, and his army, furrendered : A victory fo great, and fo hapfortunate to America gave a new turn to her politicks, and Congress therefore immediately dis-parched a mellenger to their ambassadour, fignifying their pleafure that the matter flouid be fuipended.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26. A correspondent has read, with allonisment, that part of the address of the minority of our flate convention, wherein they fay, that the new federal conditation enables the prefident, fenate and reprejentatives to perpetuate their political exflence, when it exprefly declares they shall continge 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 uncandid men, but for the publick.

READ THIS! READ THIS! It is afferted that the federal conflictation will innihilate the State conflitutions. Several arguments have been adduced to evince the errour o uch an affestion, but the following detail will flew it is impossible that government could be carried on, without the continuance of the State conflitutions. The federal government neither makes, or can with alteration make, any pro-vision for the choice of probates of wills, land officers and furveyors, justices of the peace, county lieutenants, county commissioners, receivers of quit-rents, fheriffs, coroners, overfeers of the poor, and constables; nor does it provide in any way rry was preceded by 150 Indians, habited according to their nation, but diciplined and armed multilake place among the cuizens of the fame tike Europeans, having two fire, which played distinctions of the fame and other vermin-that the roles at that time were in bud, and the greatest part of the inhabitant.

Marilike musick: They were followed by an Office court; nor for licencing marriages, and published.

unless on post roads; nor for poor-houses; nor towns and boroughs; nor for charity schools, adeffential to the advancement of human happiness,

Vot. VIII.

A correspondent informs us, that a gentleman who has returned from a tour through the State of Maryland and Virginia fays, that he was repeat edly affored that there would not be a differting voice in the convention of Maryland against the ated affembly whatever. The proceedings follow Fieths of the yeomansy of Virginia are on the fide of General Washington, the Mun of the People, in Favour of the new government. NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 2

It is with pleafur are inform the publick, that, by accounts from feveral towns in the State of New-Hampfhire, the good people, is general are favourably 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 reprefent them in the enfuing Convention.—That choice highly difguilted the antifederal junto, who, in order to prevent the vailed upon the felectmen to call a town-meeting, for the purpose of infiruding their delegates - acand, to the no (mall morrification and confusion of the junto, instead of instructing their delegates to govern the meeting - and that the meeting be

diffolved -by a majority of nearly three to one.

W O R C E S T E R, January 3. A gentleman from the fouthward informs us, that provided the Federal Constitution should be adopted. Mr. HANCOCK is talked of as Vice-Prefident A flight shock of an earthquake was last week felt in this place.

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

This day the Convention of this State are to meet in this town, for the purpole of affenting to, and ratifying the Federal Conflitution .- 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 establishing a form of government peaceably and deliberately, which will fecure to thefe States all those bleffings which give worth to existence, or dignity to man, PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY !- And may the guardian God of our " dear country" infpire the Convention of this Commonwealth with wifdom, difiniereflidately and patriotifm equal to the display of those virtues in our fifter States who have already erected Three Pillars of the glorious Fabrick of the Federal Republick.

The TRADESMEN and MECHANICKS of the town of Boston, have always manifested their attachment to the principles of the Revolutionwith Readiness and perseverance they pursued the prize of Independence-that object obtained, they ave patiently though anxiously, waited for the bleffings of good government; that those happy feenes which they were led to anticipate from the fuccess which crowned the arms of America, might - From the first appointment of the

mental Convention, they looked up to reactions and decisions they had EVERY THING to hope—nor have they been disappoint ed.—The CONSTITUTION which they have proposed to the UNITED STATES, they consider as the result of much wisdom, candour, and those mutual concessions, without which America can not expect ever to harmonize in any fystem of COMMERCE or GOVERNMENT.

Proceedings of the TRADESMEN of the town of Boston.

The enemies to good government, finding that their flimfy arguments against the new constitution would avail nothing, when opposed by the fair arguments of reason and common sense, adopt ed a new falsey to injure the fyftem proposed, by afferting that the democratick part of the community, viz. the Tradelmen of the feaports, and our ERETHREN the Venmen of the country were on poled to its adoption-Certain of the falfity of fuch reports as far as they respected the Tradesmen of by, a number of Tradefmen met, and agreed to request 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 inserted in the papers of Monday last .- At about fix o'clock, near four hundred of the moil respect. Gasan, of Coventry.

houses ; nor the credion of ferries and bridges, | able real Tradefinen of this town-men who obtain their funnors from the fweat of their brow and the labour of their hands - men who are con flantly employed in the hive of the Commonwealth for their own subfiflence and the dignicy of the flate, met at the Green Dragon-when the fubfequent spirited and patriotick proceedings took Although convened together at a thort no lace. tice, and forming a large body when met, the whole bufiness was conducted with as much propriety and regularity, we venture to fay, as ever marked the proceedings of the best organized and well resu-

> Bofton, January 7, 1788. GREEABLY to an advertisement inserted i A 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, Efguire, was chosen Moderator, and after some discussi-The Moderator, Paul Revers, Efg. andMr. BENJAMIN RUSSELL, were choien to draft certain refolutions 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 printed in the feveral publick

> RESOLUTIONS. RESOLUTIONS.
> The HEREAS forme person, intenting to injure the reputation of the tradigion of this town, have afforted, that they were majirated, and advery is the adaptive of the conflictation of the United States of America, as proposed to the vyth Schember Left, by the Convention of the United States affembled in Philadelphia "Thereiper, to manifol the Alphonous fights afferings, and to affective the world our world our timents of the proposed frame of government, Be it RESOLVED.

THAT fuch affertions are falls and groundless . and it is the fenie of this body, that all thole, who pro-pagate fuch reports, have no other view than the injury of our reputation, or the attainment of their own wick-

of our reputation, or the attainment of their own wick-ed purpoles, on bale and falle grounds.

a. THAT, in the judgment of this body, the pro-ported frame of government, is well calculated to (e-cure the liberties, protect the property, and guard the rights of the citizens of America; and it is our warment with and prayer that the lame flould be adopted by this common wealth.

5. FHAF, it is our opinion, if faid confliction flould be adopted by the United States of America. hould be adopted by the United States of America can advantage and increase, employ and inhibitines will be afforded to many of our fown-and for the control of the control of the control faries of life; that it will promote industry and moral, by, render to respectable as a nation; and product or till the bellings to which we are entitled from the ma-tural weak of the control of the control of the control to the control of the control of the control of the control to the control of the control

4. THAT it is the fense of this body, that if the proposed frame of government should be rejected the imall remains of commerce yet left us, will be an nibilated the various trades and handicrafts dependen

numacou for various trades and handicratis dependent thereon, must decay our poor will be increaled, and many of our worthy and killul mechanicks compelies to feekemploy and fubification for the plants. 5. THAT, in the late election of delegates to repre-tent his town in Couvernion, it was our defign, and the opinion of this body, the delign of every good man in towns to leff flush. the opinion of this body, the drigg of every pool min in town, to effect that men, and fish only, as would exert their utmof ability to promote the adoption of the proposed firms of government in all its party-with-tions wherever; and that fuel, and menting on alternative theory of the proposed firms of the first proposed the feelings, wilders, and define of the conditionals; and if any of the delegates of this country of the delegates of the condition of the delegate of the condition of first frame of governments. town input oppole the adoption of taid frame or government in groft, or under pretence of making a-mendments, or alterations of any kind, or of annexing conditions to their acceptance, such delegate or del-egates will selt contrary to the befi interests, the strongest feelings, and warmest wishes of the Tradef-wise of the town of Rushins. men of the town of Bofton

men of the town of Botton.

JOHN LUCAS, Per order.

The above resolution beingpassed John Lucas,

Esq. Mr., Joseph Clark, Paul Revers, Esq.

Mr. Rhodes, Mr. William Bordman, Johnson WITHBELE, Eq. 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 laft, can leave no doubt of their fentiments-and although they do not wish to preclude a fair discossion of the great subject-yet they are convinced that the unbinfled unprejudiced and reuly patriotick members of the honourable Convention will join with them in de-termining that the bleffings of Independence are suspended on the adoption of the new Federal Con-

The fellow who robbed Mr. Bacon, (as mention ed in our laft) proves to be one Ezekiel Natting, who was apprehended in this town on Friday laff, and committed to jail.

The next day, Luke Day, second in command of the late rebel army, for whom a reward of one hundred pounds are offered for apprehending him by government, was brought to town and committed.

MARRIED] - At Providence, Mr. BENJAMIN MARRIED) - At Providence, Day, O. Mills MARIA GENTLEL Boarding for its Gentle-Summar, effort, of this town, to Mills Maria Gentle-Convention at No. to, Cornhills

We will it were in our power early to gratify out numerous correlandents on easers tobich - Rut like Agran's fergent, the lubied of the Confliction (quallow up every other at prefent.

We inform Honestus, that if he will permit u: to raje or alter, towo or three words in his piece, it shall be inferred in our next. Charity - an imiration-thall find a slace in over poetick department on Saturday-When the " Writ

> Lottery, as Joen as poffible. SHIP NEWS.
> The 28th ult. failed from New-York, for Medeira. and Canton, in China, the thip Jay. Thomas Rendall-Elq.commander, formerly the Hope, Capt. Magee]. She is richly laden, and carried, as passenger tor Ma-deira, John M. Pintard, Esq. Commercial Agent from the United States, at that ifland,

The Philipick on the Subject of the North-Mills

de Hæretico comburendo" fball appear

To CORRESPONDENTS.

CLEARANCES. Ship America, Goodwin, Guadaloupe Snow Bofton,

Will be fold, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Lewis Havt's Office. STATE STREET.

A VARIETY of Jewelry, a number gross of fashionable Coat Buttons, fomeHard Ware, Dry Goods, &c. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

At One o'clock, out doors -- Four hogfheads W. I. Rum, three pipes Brandy, five bolis English Duck, two chests Green Ten. Allo, A worm for a fmall Still, &c.

WINDOW-Glass, 7 by o. 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, chean for each AtS FORE, No. 40, on LONG-WHARE.

N. B. Cath, and a good price, given for FLAX-SEED. 7an. o 7an. 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 firipe on her back, a white fpot on her face, and a hole bored in her near horn. Whoever will take up faid Cow, and fend word to the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded therefor therefor. Jan. 9, 1788,
To be fold, at T. & J. FLEET's Printing Office
at the Bible and-Heart, in Boston,

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

The whole containing about 150 pages, in a near duodecimo volume for the ule and conveniery of the purchalers: Alfo, Low's ALMANACK for 1788, in which is inferted the folar and lunar for 1788, In which is merred the four and than calculations; "-cclipfer; a facets; judgment of the weather; (an and moon's place; time of high water; valgar notes; courts in Maffachojetts; News-Hamphore, Rober-India, and Connection: A rable of fimple intereft; the impefficility of pleafached. ing every body : courts, clerks, justices, and other civil officers' lawful fees : Maifachufetts fcale of depreciation: Principal roads; with the names of the most noted innholders, &cc. &cc. &cc.

At the same 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 Philadelphia, the first Monday of May, 1787, and agreed upon the 17th of September following, with the resolutions of the General Court of Massachufetts respecting the same. Is Jan. 9, 1788.

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

A Convenient HOUSE,
a fluor. Inquire of the printer.
To be L B T. Convenient HOUSE, two rooms on

Wo CHAMBERS, in State-Street. Inquire of the Printer. Jan. o.

that the pinks and ftrawberries were in the blow, on the 29th of that month-I would now inform you, that being in that place on the 21ft o December, I was almost suffocated with musketoes and other vermin-that the roles at that time were

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

e Englishmen's COMPENSATION for the loss 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 * avose.

Most fortunate is he and wife, No forrow need to know, Who gains NEW regions in the Ries, For on a ones lost below.

The Georgium Sudus, a planet lately discovered by Mr. Herschel-and thus named in honour of the

MISCELLANY. or the C E. IN I I N E L.

Mr. Russell,

THE information in your last, that Sandwich had instructed their delegates to the Convention to vote against the adoption of the new Constitution, although the eligibility of such a meafure, were aemonstrated by the strongest arguments, must afford matter of surprise and assorbement to the recional part of the community.

When an alteration in the sederal system is con-

when an alteration in the lederal lyttem is con-fessedly a desideratum in American politicks;— when in saft, we are reduced to the alternative of adopting a government which has efficiency, and a national controul, coextensive with our national ceneers; or, of dwindling into infignificance, and becoming the scorn, and the deristin of nations; it certainly becomes us as a wife and virtuous people coolly to deliberate upon the proposed plan of federal government. Conformably to this idea, our wife legislature called a Convention, to collect the wildom and experience of the commonwealth, for cool deliberation, on a momentous subject, big with the fate of thirteen, independent, rifing States. A convenion was not called, it is prefumed, blindly 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 reject to the constitution of th jest the Coestitution, is repugnant to these sentiments, is extremely obvious: There can be no deliberation, 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 carriers only, or be the mere mechanical echo of a party; and the design of the Convention, so say respects them, is intirely frustrated. Were it the original intention of the legislature to lubmir the Conflictution to the respective towns for their sarification, or rejection, the affembling a Convention would not only be needlest, but about and injurious to the community. But as the delign was evidently to colled a representation of the State, un-flackled by particular, positive infructions, the proceedings of the town of Sandwich are highly reprehensiale: They are insulting to their dele-gates, and injurious to the publick;—insulting to their delegates, because they suppose them incapableof acting alone, or unworthy of confidence; Commonwealth with the expecte of paying two men :ravel and attendence, 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 the political creed of their delegates, much be shaken by the triumph of reason and truth over sophistry and errour. We sincerely regret this procedure of the good people of Sandwich, as it must, with their celebrared instructions to their representatives in the present court, remain an indelible fligma upon the charafter of the town.

Radon Jan. A. 1788. MARCUS.

From a lose LONDON PUBLICATION.

OME days fince, walking near a church-yard oME days fince, walking near a church-yard in the vicinity of the metropolis, I perceived the grave-digger carrying away (everal pieces of coffirs and human bones. Upon questioning him, as to their disposal, he very gravely rold me, that they were intended to boil the pot for his dinnet! "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 bones make the best of fire-wood—I have burnt pothing, but the best of fire-wood-I have burnt nothing but

coffins, skulls, legs and arms, for thefe ten years my church yard is my coal pit—and I affure you, mailer, 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 wern.
I was so much shocked at the circumstance, that

I was so much shocked at the local food make him no reply whatever. But should such moniters be suffered to exist in the metropo-HAMLET.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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 fide, the inn-keeper, jumping up from his sleep, asked who was there i—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 e almost unanimous welcome given in this city to the new federal constitution, nothing can be more surprising than how there came such a power of writers against it. This day we have a Centiof writers against it. This day we have a Centi-nel—the next an Old Whig—now Cincinnatus— then a Continental Officer—or, An als in a Lion's kin—Philadelphienss—and a number of others.

One might indeed reconcile these seemingly op-posite circumslances, if we could suppose that every one of the little antifederal squad was actually endowed with the faculties of thinking and feribbling; but from a correct lift, drawn out upon a fingle card, it does not appear that more than two of the number can have any pretentions to such capabi-lities. Indeed, from similarity of fallshood, nonsense, sophillry and malice, there is great reason to believe that the said Centinel, Protest, &c. &c. are neither more nor less than little Brianno with the red cloak, of fufficient industry and zeal to keep up such 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 sold, at PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Tuesday, 29th day of January, 1788, At THREE o'clock, P. M. By order of the Supreme Judicial Court.

HE Mansion-House and Out-Houses, THE Mansion-House and Out-Houses, together with as much land adjoining the same, as will bring the sum of £. 1614 o o—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 contiguous ness to the salt water, together with its beautiful situation for a gentleman's Country-Seat, it is presumed will be sufficient inducements for many purchasers to attend the sale, which will be at the the Dwelling-House on the premises.

ABEL ALLEYNE, Administrators with JEREMIAHS. BOIES, Sthewill annexed.

Braintree, December 18, 1787.

Braintree, December 18, 1787.

RUSSIA Duck and Sheetings,

cheap, of PRINCE and CABOT.

No. 17, LONG-WHARF. Large Bilboa Handkerchiefs. Dec. 29.

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

Warranted GILT BUTTONS, newest

fashion, very low, Black filk Velvet, for | Scotch Thread from No. 5 to 90, Wnite pound Thread, Large affortment col-Breeches, Plain and honey-comb Velvet, Twilled and plain Corloured Ribons,

Ruffian Sheeting, by piece, Milled Caps, English white Curtain-Fringe, Stocking Crewel, Scarlet Flannel, Principal Paper duroy, Low pric'dShawls,prdo2 Dark cotton Handk'fs, Nine-quarters, four rose

Blankets. Dushil ditto, Hair-Ribons, very low, Printing-Paper, Chimney Tile, China Cups and Saucers,

An elegant affortment Ladics' 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,

EREAKFAST-fets, and teafets, flowered with blue, and gilt edges, Dining fers, flowered with blue, Glafs Salvers, and Orange-Glaffes, fingle or in

complete fets.
Mahogany falvers 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 articles at a reasonable rate.

Dec. 22, 1787.

Stores on the T.

HIS is to inform MERCHANTS, MASTERS of VESSELS, and others, that the Stores on the T have lately been rained fix inches above the highest tides ever known, and are now ready to receive SUGAR, SALT, &c. The ventence of Roring 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.

Dec. 19. Dec. 19.

ONCE MORE! Bosion Hog Butchery.

MR. HEWE.S 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 froft, and barrelled by him for little more than the offals, which will be less expensive than carting them into town when killed as the course 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, iShorts. Wheat Bran, Geneva in cases, Firkin Butter, lile of Shoals Dumb Fish, Barrel Pork, Rye and Indian Corn; all of which will be fold on the lowest terms for cash. Brilan, Dec. 26, 1787.

FURS.

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

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

FURS.

ASH, 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 forts of fine Worl, of Fur, Lamband Camel. Also, Bed Feathers of all forts. If the Gentlemen Merchants will huy on the invoice by the bale, good Winter Goods, pleafe to apply to him for following, just arrived per Capt. Plance, at Portsmouth, and now in town, Duffils, Coatings, Kerleys, 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, Efquire, decealed, are once more defired to exhibit the same for adjuliment, to

Herman Brimmer,

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

A large and convenient Dwelling, fituated in Auchmuty's Lane. Apply as above. 7an 5. 1788.

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

Boston, Jan. 4th. 1788.

Bis Thur. 12 15 7 27 5

It Frida. 12 58 7 26 5

BURIED in jour 108 week 12 PARTICE.

BURIED in town taft week 13 - RAPTISED none.

Pabiffinad by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, sear ite State-licuse, Boston.