



SC # New 5 n. 32

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1788.

[12s. per ann.] NUMBER 45, of Vol. IX. Price Three Cents.

## MISCELLANY.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

"In MODERATION placing all my glory,  
"While Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory."  
POPE.

UNDER all governments where the people have any considerable influence, but especially under democracies, there is a pervading influential principle superior to all constitutions and laws on paper—I mean, *the spirit of the times*.

The constitution of England has been nearly the same for ages, yet how different the condition of the people under it in different reigns? Even some of their laws lie dormant at times, maugre all their armies. There is a majesty in the people, and a sovereignty in their voice, that proftrate all other authority. Hardy indeed is that magistrate, who dare execute a law against the decided opinion of all his neighbours.

I shall not undertake to assert, that this popular impetus is always right—I well know, that bad kings and ministers in England have executed the most villainous measures amidst the acclamations of the people: But these delusions are short-lived, as being commonly founded in misinformation—or at least a false notion of their interest; and as soon as the veil is removed from the minds of the people, their resentment falls on the authors of the cheat.

The grievances, frauds and irregularities of the present day, are the natural result of the depravity of manners, and idleness let in upon by the late war.—It is no less folly to charge the whole of them on the deficiency of our present governments or constitutions, than it is to expect a radical cure from any constitution whatever. They are evils that grow out of the manners and habits of the mass of the people—they flow from causes too operative, it is to be feared, to be suddenly checked by any form of government.

Will not the administration of the new government receive its tincture from this spirit of the times? Will not the people appoint me to administer it in conformity to their views? I am not yet convinced that any government can save us without reformation of manners.

A careful education of youth, and strict family government, will operate like leaven—and lay a foundation to hope for better fruit from the rising generation, than ought to have been expected from the generality of those at present on the stage, had we considered the dissipation of the times when their manners were forming. Children that are taught obedience to their parents, and submission to their superiors, and in early life initiated in habits of virtue and industry, will not fail to make good citizens. Civil government may lop off the excrescences of vice; but good education establishes principles in the mind, and prevents the vicious shoots. Let every man, therefore, who glories in being a federalist, consider that true federalism, like charity, ought to begin at home.

An abundance of proof lies within our observation, of the prevalence of the spirit of the times over the dead letter of laws and constitutions.—During the war, and while that was the rage of the day, was not an act passed for putting every freeman in the State under martial law, to be assisted by a General over whom even the Legislature had no controul? Yet the people bore it—and those who complained of its being unconstitutional were answered, that *the safety of the people is the highest law*.

A more recent instance is also in point.—When the rage of the times turned on forcing paper money into circulation—the principles of the penal law became constitutional—a trial by jury must be laid aside.—Hardy indeed was that Court, and obdinate to a great degree, which opposed the tide of power—and gave up themselves a sacrifice to a cause by which they could gain nothing! Such were and such are the times—while to fill up the measure of absurdity, the same men who framed that penal law, and demolished that Court for not executing it, cry down the new federal Constitution, because it does not secure a trial by jury in all cases!

Had that privilege been ever so safe on paper, and had a phrenzy seized the administration similar to that under which this State at a certain time laboured, could not a penal law have passed Congress, and been enforced by a federal court—or a federal army—unless, indeed, they should have found the unconquerable spirit of an ADAMS in that court, to humble the pride of usurped power?

Whatever the new federal Constitution is in itself, its administration is all that can ever affect

people. That may be made safe and easy—or cruel and oppressive, by the administrators for the time being—and much will depend on the spirit of the times.

As this Constitution provides the means of altering itself—supposing it right now, the principles and manners of the times would be our chief security for its remaining so—and admitting it to be defective now, is there not reason to hope, that it will soon be made such as the good sense and virtue of the people choose to have it?

"For forms of government let foals contend,  
"That form that's best administer'd is best."

While others sharpen the point of the satirick pen, and by stirring up the angry passions of men add fuel to the flame of party—to sooth and sweeten the tempers of fellow-citizens—to warm their bosoms with brotherly love, and to unite them in pursuing the real good of their distracted country, shall be the pleasing task of

SOLOMON, junior.

## For the CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

IN passing over Boston Neck last week, I observed that a large number of pits had been dug very near the side of the road. Those pits by the late rain are filled with water, which, as it is confined by a clay bottom, will remain, until from its stagnant state, it becomes putrid, noxious and offensive.—This may be thought a small evil by some, but the physicians inform us, that the effluvia from such a source is highly injurious.—There is one idea, however, that must come with weight upon the minds of the citizens of this town.—It is not long since very great exertions were made by a number of public spirited persons, to raise a subscription to defray the expence of mending the Neck, then a quagmire, and hardly passable.—More than 1500 dollars were paid for gravel, &c. and the business was so far effected, that the road was put in a better situation than it had been in for twenty years before. After these repairs, THIS TOWN, at a very great charge, repaired the pavement, and upon the foundation laid by private persons, completed that necessary business. This great work, Sir, is now undermining by these pits, and in a very short time, thousands of loads of gravel will not supply the waste, which exhauling the earth so near the road, will occasion. It has been from the beginning a great object to keep out the inroads of the sea, by raising the land adjacent to the Neck—but it is evident that these enormous pits will ere long form an easy communication with the ocean—in the mean time, the superior parts of the Neck will naturally approximate to a level with the lowest land in its neighbourhood, and thus become a greater nuisance than it was formerly. It is earnestly to be desired, that those whose business it is, would see to this matter—for however desirous we may be of encouraging manufactures, it can hardly be supposed that the land in question is either leased or sold upon such a tenure, that the SOIL ITSELF can be removed, to injure the publick so essentially as in the present instance. CIVIS.

From the NEWPORT HERALD.

IN the ingenious fable of Protagoras, he represents men as having gathered themselves together and built cities to defend them against their enemies; "but," says he, "when they were collected in societies, not having knowledge of civil laws, they offered violences to one another, and for that reason were obliged to disperse again, and became once more exposed to the fury of the beasts.

"Jupiter fearing the race of mankind should be extirpated, sent Mercury to carry Shame and Justice among men that they might be ornaments to cities, and confirm the bonds of love and friendship among them.

"Mercury asked Jupiter in what manner he should distribute Shame and Justice, whether in the same as the arts were?—Shall I distribute Shame and Justice according to this rule or give them indiscriminately to all?—To ALL, replied Jupiter; they must all be partakers of them; for no city will ever be able to exist if they are only communicated to a few, as the arts are.—Besides, you shall proclaim this law in my name, that he who has not Shame and Justice shall be cut off as a plague to society."

What will be the final doom of the shameless and unjust I leave to their Judge; but if all shameless and unjust rulers shall be cut off from the face of the earth, how terrible would be the excision in a certain State under the moon.

## For the CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

DURING the present interregnum—between the death of one form of government and the operation of another, I imagine you will find it difficult to collect information sufficient to fill your papers. I shall, therefore; from time to time send you for publication, such matters, original and extracted, as my leisure will permit me to pen or select. They will doubtless be on various subjects, and from your impartiality I am certain, that the sentiment of any piece will not exclude it from publication. At present, I send you an extract from a Poem lately published—and which I believe has not been much read in this State.—It is entitled, "THE TRIUMPH OF INFIDELITY," Satan describing the progress of scepticism, notices the PREACHERS and PROFESSORS of the new plan of salvation in the following pointed lines—

"There smil'd the smooth divine, unu'd to wound  
The sinner's heart, with hell's alarming sound.  
No terrors on his gentle tongue attend;  
No grating truths, the nicest ear offend.  
That strange new-birth, that methodistick grace,  
Nor in his heart, nor sermons taught a place.  
Plato's fine tales he clumsily re-told,  
Trite, fire-side, moral sea-faws, dull as gold;  
His Christ and bible; plac'd at god remove,  
Guilt hell-deserving, and forgiving love.  
'Twas well, he said, mankind should cease to sin;  
Good fame requir'd it; so did peace within:  
Their honor's, well he knew, would ne'er be driven;  
But hop'd they still would please to go to Heaven."

Of the Professors he says, on the propagation of it—

"—Each villain started at the pleasing sound—  
Hugg'd his old crimes, new mischiefs 'gan devise,  
And turn'd his nose up to the threaten'ing skies.  
High pleas'd, the honest tar outbolded—when  
Good doctrine, Jack, aye, too good to be true.  
There the half putrid epicure was seen,  
His cheeks of port, and lips with turtle green,  
Who hop'd a long eternity was giv'n.  
To spread good tables in some eating heaven."

Yours, &c.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

## By Saturday Evening's Mail.

LONDON, May 26.

THE Parliament of Normandy has published the following arrêt very lately, which is now enforced throughout all that district.—That upon the requisition of the Procureur-General, all relations, to the seventh degree, of orphans, minors under seven years of age, whose fathers and mothers are deceased, and of old men bedridden, whose poverty can be sufficiently ascertained, shall be bound to contribute to their support and nourishment, upon demand made by the substitute of the Procureur-General of the Crown, and at the order of the Judge, under certain restrictions."

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

We are happy to inform our readers, that not more than two-thirds of the quantity of spirituous liquors have been entered into the Excise-Office of this city this year, that were entered the last year; and that the demand for malt liquors has increased in proportion to the diminished consumption of spirits.

The alterations (not amendments) of the federal Constitution proposed by the Convention of New-York, says a correspondent, are so numerous, that if it were possible to admit them, they would annihilate the Constitution, and throw the United States not only back again into anarchy, but introduce poverty, misery, bloodshed and slavery into every State in the Union. The authors of these alterations would do well to put on match coats and associate with the lawless Indians who inhabit the borders of the western lakes. They have not sense enough to frame, or understand a system of government fit for a civilized nation.

Efforts to abolish the practice of drinking liquid fire, or ardent spirits, are not confined to America, as appears by the following paragraph in a late Dublin paper:—"The Grand Jury of this city, in conjunction with their fellow-citizens, have addressed his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham on the alarming prevalence of spirit drinking; they very justly state, that for the remedy of an evil so fatal to industry and morality, and at the same time so general and inveterate, their private endeavours must be insufficient, without the assistance of government, and the co-operation of law. They



where, that the abolition of the use of spirituous liquors is a reformation most devoutly to be wished. A general and well-founded abhorrence of the same, has been manifested in many places, and heaped will extend to every part of the kingdom.

The present motions is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

fortunate an incident, as to call a trade over our drawing professors—and perhaps occasion a breach in the intercourse of nations of which it is the most important link.

To prevent to great evil, it is justly expected that the American producers of many brilliant luminaries in her hemisphere of politics, these will be a number of great and good characters voted for as electors. The public attention will doubtless be called to a variety of names, in every profession, that of the House of Representatives, and in particular, of the House of Representatives.

America in particular, and the world at large, will be in some future age, if they do not at this time, be the most favored friends of the human race, that in any other country has produced so many illustrious and public-spirited men.

It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

whole male, as a dilutee upon like moving forth, *defuse* mentions it as a reality, that they do not give themselves a moment's intermission from their work to look at this, which was the subject of the present motion. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

Ins't, fourth daughter of Major Phillip Corstait, formerly in this city; as a second wife, she was married to a young man, who was a native of the British Isles, and who had been educated at the University of Oxford, and who had been employed in the East India Company, and who had been employed in the East India Company, and who had been employed in the East India Company.

It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE FRENCH FLEET**  
 Bound to this port, Capt. Newman, who arrived at Newbury on the 15th inst., will sail, on the 20th inst. from Gaudoupe, giving information, that this fleet from Gaudoupe before her left, that she had been in the harbor of Newbury, and that she had been in the harbor of Newbury, and that she had been in the harbor of Newbury.

It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**NAVAL OFFICERS ENTERED** (see our last, for list of names) will sail, on the 20th inst. from Gaudoupe, giving information, that this fleet from Gaudoupe before her left, that she had been in the harbor of Newbury, and that she had been in the harbor of Newbury, and that she had been in the harbor of Newbury.

It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**AURORA BOREALIS.**  
 This phenomenon, so rare in England, that none are recorded in its annals, since that remarkable one on the 13th of Nov. 1774, till the surprising display of the 15th and 16th inst., which appeared for three nights, successively. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**BY** accounts from North Carolina this evening, that the late Governor, John B. Morehead, has died at Raleigh, on the 15th inst. He was a native of North Carolina, and was a member of the State Senate, and was a member of the State Senate, and was a member of the State Senate.

**PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.**  
 A bill for the relief of the late Governor, John B. Morehead, has passed the Senate, and is now in the hands of the House of Representatives. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE DREAM SHOP.**  
 There stands the Dream Shop, the first of its kind, in the city of Philadelphia. It is a measure which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**CHAIN OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**  
 LONDON, May 26. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

**THE CENTINEL**  
 For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

Advertisements for the following are inserted: For the 16th inst. The present motion is favourable, and it is to be hoped, will be attended with success. It is not only a measure of great importance, but one which will be productive of the most salutary and glorious results to our country and to the world.

GASTALIAN FOUNT. AMERICAN POETRY.

A FEDERAL SONG. NO more shall anarchy bear sway, Nor petty States pursue their way, But all united firm as one, Shall seek the general good alone.

Great WASHINGTON shall rule the land; While ADAMS's counsel aids his hand. The gilded toys of Europe's shore, Shall rob us of our wealth no more, Imposts their dang'rous progress step, And premiums bear industry up.

Great Washington, &c. The arts of peace shall flourish here, Nor slavish nations interfere; At home as Thirteen States we're known, While foreign Courts shall feel us on a.

Great Washington, &c. Thus halcyon days shall bless our life, And party rage forget its strife; Like children of one parent still, Beneath our vines and figtrees dwell.

MISCELLANY.

Mr. RUSSELL, If, in the present droughty season of political information, you will insert the following fragment, it will oblige your constant reader, CELIA.

PASSAGES OF A TRUE STORY. OH Romeo, Romeo, what a creature wert thou! how courteous—how sagacious—how well tempered!

He was descended, madam, from a glorious line—the son of a noble stock—venerable from his pedigree—royal in his extraction, and so grown his character, he was the favourite companion of a dear friend of mine who is now—no more.

In one of the sharpest days, and yet one of the fairest that winter could produce, the youthful Flavian prepared, with his gun and his Romeo, to take the diversions of the field—happiest of men—happiest of dogs—They were particularly lucky, and it was a day of eminent success—this pointed the game—that brought it to the ground—the net was soon crowded with the spoil—but as Flavian was returning

Notwithstanding the elevation of your rank, your ladyship must have had frequent occasion to deplore the capricious uncertainty of lublunary enjoyments—must have seen the eye that in the present moment sparkled with hope, in the next rolling with despair—and tears usurp the features which an hour before was dimpled by joy—this is indeed so hackneyed and universal a fact, that I should beg your pardon for digressing into a parenthesis about it.

As Flavian was returning to his house, and Romeo was ranging the skirts of a copse, rather in the way of wantonness, than idollry—knowing perhaps, that the business of the day was already done—just as the winding of the thicket meander'd into an elbow that jerked into the field, Romeo broke short his step and stood fixed in an attitude, which put Flavian on his guard. In the next instant an hate started from the bushes, and ran trembling to the opposite hedge-row; on the other side of which, was a shaded lane, that led to Flavian's villa—There is an embosom, which seizes the sportsman at the sight of sudden game.—With that fort of inspiration was Flavian now seized, who levelled his gun at the mark (with an aim too fatally erring) deposited the charge into the bosom of—Mighty God!—I want fortitude to go on!

Flavian, madam, had a wife—unhappily for him she was tempted by the brightness of the morning and the report of his fowling piece at no great distance, to stole from her house, and—as was sometimes her tender custom—intended to hasten his return, not only to enjoy his society, but to put an end to the depredations of the day.—The sound of the gun had scarcely died upon the air, when a sound of a different kind saluted the ear: Flavian dashed through the hedge, and saw his Maria extended along the path-way, which was over-hung by the bushes, and her bosom was bathed in that blood, which she now found had been shed by her husband. In pursuing the game, Romeo first discovered his mistress, and with his fore-foot upon her lap, was mourning over her wounds: The agony was so legible in his countenance, that if he had the power of speech—it would have been impossible to describe it.

The husband—ah, madam! in these cases, as I have just remarked—the brute and the man are alike; since both must deliver over to the dumb sensations of the heart, a language neither science

nor instinct can teach them to articulate—all that can be said or done is dull painting—he struck his breast—cast an eye of astonishment to Heaven, and fell speechless by her side—the poor woman saw his agony—made an effort to embrace him, but sunk exhausted on his breast.

A servant of Flavian's who had been on a message, now appeared upon the road in the lane—Romeo ran to him, leaped round his horse, locked up to the man—and led the way to the scene of death—the servant rode away on the spur to alarm the family at the mansion house—in the mean time, the last endearments were faintly interchanged betwixt Flavian and Maria—to the latter, articulation was soon denied—but she, by some means, got her husband in her arms, and in that situation expired—the distress of Flavian affected moreover his tongue—the dear body, tangled as it was could not be torn from him, and both he and the unhappy lady were carried to that apartment, from which they had paried a few hours before, in the highest gaiety of wedded hearts, and in the warmest ardours of youthful expectation. And now comes on the business of poor Romeo—Flavian fell sick—Romeo was the very sentinel of his door, and the nurse of his chamber—a fever followed, which at length touched Flavian on the brain and in the violence of the delirium he struck his poor attendant Romeo, who so far from resenting the blow, licked lovingly the hand that gave it—madness shifted into melancholy—Romeo was still by the side of the bed, fearful to step even on the carpet.—After this—the fever returned, and burning its way to the heart, in a few days defied physick, and united his ashes to those of his beloved Maria—from the room in which he died no force or contrivance could seduce Romeo, until the moment in which he was put into the coffin, and the people concerned in his funeral began to deem it necessary to destroy the dog, which refused all their measures, but especially their carrying him away; at length he suffered it—but followed them close, and was perhaps the most sincere mourner. As soon as Flavian was committed to the earth, his faithful Romeo took dominion of the spot, and was the sentry of his grave—grief and hunger had exhausted every thing—but his attachment—yet he never was heard to whine—bur, after lying until nature could do no more, he was at length found dead at the foot of the tomb—thus the master expired, and the servant found it impossible to survive him.

Perhaps I see your ladyship shed a tear to the complicated misfortunes of this family—I congratulate you upon it—Eyes upon the heart that is ashamed to feel—and withered he the cheek, that (in defiance of the impulses of nature) is kept dry, by the maxims of fashion!

NATHAN BOND

IS now selling off (under sterling cost and charges) his whole stock in trade, consisting (among others) of the following articles, viz.

- Jeans, Blankets, Fustians, Baizes, Corduroys, Horse Nets at 18s. pair, Calicoes, Ribbons, Calmancoes, Buttons, Shalloons, Twill, Tammies, Bonnet Paper of the first quality, Durants, Spectacles, Gauzes, Shears, White and pink Satin, Scythes, Lustrings, Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Ladies' silk and leather, Buckles, Gloves, and Forks, Men's ditto, Sewing Silk, Small Looking-Glasses, &c. &c. Silk and worsted Mite.

Mr. BOND will still continue to carry on the Broker's Business, at his Shop, No. 31, Cornhill, where ready money will be given for all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the same sold on reasonable terms.

All orders either for purchases, or sales, received from his friends, and customers, will be executed on moderate commissions, with secrecy and punctuality. Boston, July 30, 1788.

To be SOLD,

TWO Ends of a two-story Brick HOUSE, the corner of Tileston's School Lane and Middle-Street; being part of the Mansion-House of the late Mr. John Grant. Fronting Middle-Street 18 feet 6 inches—fronting the Lane 30 feet—the length of the Lot 89 feet, with a Barn in the rear, a story and half 45 by 15, six fire places, with a Well and a Cellar under the whole.

Country produce, West-India Goods, or a Vessel will be taken in pay. Inquire on the premises. Boston, Aug. 13, 1788.

PROPOSALS are presented to the Publick for a new Publication, to be entitled, The HERALD of FREEDOM, FEDERAL ADVERTISER.

CONDITIONS. 1. This Paper shall be of the crown size, and printed on a new and elegant type.

2. It will be published twice every week, viz. on Mondays and Thursdays, and delivered to Subscribers in town on the morning of each publication; and particular care will be taken to convey Papers to Subscribers in the country by the earliest and most convenient opportunities.

3. The price will be TWELVE SHILLINGS, per annum, exclusive of postage.

4. Each Subscriber will be considered as continuing his subscription until he pays off all arrears.

IT shall be the ambition of the Publishers, by assiduity and punctuality, to render this Paper "A COMPLETE and CONCISE HISTORY OF THE TIMES." Such a HISTORY ought to be the object of every Paper established in a land of liberty. It should include, 1st, A faithful exhibition of domestic incidents. 2dly, A succinct view of foreign transactions. 3dly, A sketch of the debates in our State and national councils. 4thly, It should contain specimens of poetry and of amusement, original as well as select. 5thly, To these should be added the progress of manufactures, agriculture, medicine, philosophy, literature and the whole circle of the sciences.

The intended Publishers have, therefore, from a thorough conviction of its eligibility, determined upon the PLAN which they now present to the Publick, and hope for that patronage which will enable them immediately to commence the Publication, which, supported on the above principle, they trust "Will catch the MANNERS living as they rise."

EDMUND FREEMAN, LORING ANDREWS.

THE JAS WELLS'S

Customers and the Publick are informed, THAT he has given up the Wine-Store, just below the Draw-Bridge, and taken the one lately occupied by Capt. DAVID BRADLEE, formerly by Mr. JOSEPH BUSH—where they may have

WINE S,

Old Jamaica Spirit, West-India Rum, brandy, Cider, Vinegar, and a few dozen excellent Bottled CLARET, and CIDER.

The same articles may be had under the Old South Meeting-House, at which places constant attendance is given, from morning until nine in the evening.

N. B. The quality and price of the Wines, &c. Mr. WELLS leaves to his generous customers to judge of, which he hopes will be determined by their trying them.

Cash given for empty BOTTLES.

ALL persons indebted to, or having demands upon the Estate of Mr. JOSEPH PUTNAM, late of Boston deceased, Chair-maker, are desired to exhibit their accounts to JESSE PUTNAM, Executor. Boston, August 13, 1788.

LOST about six weeks since, a SILVER WATCH, No. 343—maker's name, Edward Santeloe, London. Whoever, having found the same, will give information thereof to the Printer, shall receive ONE GUINEA reward for their trouble. Boston, August 13, 1788.

To be SOLD,

Or exchanged for a house in Boston,

THAT delightful SEAT, on Jamaica Plains, formerly the property of Benjamin Hollowell, Esq. containing about 20 acres of land—The House, Store and Out-houses, are in complete repair—the Kitchen Garden large, and well stored with excellent fruit trees, gooseberries, currants and strawberries; and the Pleasure Garden with flowers. For particulars inquire at No. 66, Cornhill, Boston. June 14, 1788.

WANTED,

A SERVANT-MAN, who can take care of a horse—is willing to attend in a family, and who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. Aug. 9, 1788.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Price. 20 Wed. 2 9 1/2 12 7, 21 Thur. 2 5 1/2 13 7, 22 Frida. 3 4 1/2 14 7

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