he Massachusetts

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS



Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1788.

NUMBER 47, of Vol. IX. Price Three Cents. [12s. per ann.]

MISCELLANY.

For the C E N
Mr. Russell, 1 1. N E L.

N reading Lord Kaims' Sketches lately, I marked feveral passages, which struck me as containing some historical sacts, not generally known.— They show how rapidly, in modern times, the arts and sciences have hattened to persection - and how crude were the ideas of legislation in Europe, but a comparatively few years fince. I fend you the volume, that you may occasionally introduce such extracts from it, as room or inclination may induce you to insert. Yours, HISTORICUS.

" WITH respect to naval architecture, the first vessels were beams joined together, and covered with planks, pushed along with long poles in shallow water, and drawn by animals in deep water. To these succeeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks MONOXYLES. The next were planks joined together in form of a mosoxyle. The thought of imitating a fifth advanced naval architecture. A prow was constructed in imitation of the head, a ftern with a move-ble helm, in imitation of the tail, and oars in imitation of the fins. Sails were at last added; which invention was so early, that the contriver is un-known. Before the year 1545, ships of war in England had no port-holes for guns, as at prefent : They had only a few cannon placed on the upper deck.

"AROUT the end of the thirteenth century, spectacles for assisting the sight were invented by Alexander Spina, a monk of Pisa. So useful an invention cannot be too much extolled. riod of life when the judgment is in maturity, and reading is of great benefit, the eyes begin to grow dim. One cannot help pitying the condition of bookish men before that invention; many of whom must have had their sight greatly impaired, while their appetite for reading was in vigour.

" THE second step naturally in the art of writa letter, which is the Chinese way of writing: They have about 11,000 of these marks or letters in common use; and in matters of science, they

employ to the number of 60,000.

"THE art of writing with letters reprefenting founds, is, of all inventions, the most important, and the least obvious. The way of writing in China makes so naturally the second step in the progress of the art, that our good fortune in flumbling upon a way so much more perfect, can-not be sufficiently admired, when to it we are indebted for our superiority in literature above the Chinese. Their way of writing is a statal obstruction to science; for it is so rivetted by inveterate practice, that the difficulty would not be greater to make them change their language, than their letters. Hierogyphicks were a fort of writing, so miserably imperfect, as to make every improvement welcome; but as the Chinese make a tolerable shift with their own letters, however cumbersome to those who know better, they never dream of any improvement. Hence it may be averred, with greater certainty, that in China, the sciences, though still in infancy, will forever continue fo.

IN the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root; and it has been not-ed, that even Queen Catharine herself could not command a faliad for dinner, until the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time, the artichoke, the apricot, About the lame time, the artichoke, the apricot, the damafk role, made their first appearance in England. Turkeys, carps, and hops, were first known there in the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the island of Zant, ann. 1533, and in the year 1540, cherry-trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent. It was in the year 1563 that knives were first made in England. Pocket-watches were brought there from Germany, ann. 1522. About the year 1580, coaches were ann. 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced; before which time Queen Elizabeth, on publick occasions, rode behind her chamberlain. A saw-mill was erected near London, ann. lain. A saw-mill was erected near Louise. 1633, but asterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment. How crude was the science of politicks, even in

HOWEL Dha, Prince of Wales. who died in the year 948, was their capital lawgiver.

his laws is, " If any one kill or iteal the cat that guards the prince's granary, he forfeits a milch ever with her lamb; or as much wheat as will cover the cat, when suspended by the tail, the head touching the ground." By the same lawgiver, a fine of twelve cows is enacted for a rape committed upon a maid, and eighteen for a rape upon a the prince's granary, he forfeits a milch matron. If the fact be proved after being denied, the criminal for his fallity pays as many ibillings as will cover the woman's polleriors.

A CLOCK that frikes the hours was unknown in Europe until the end of the twelfth century.

And hence the custom of employing men to proclaim the hours during night; which to this day
continues in Germany, Flanders and England.

"THE art of reading sade a very flow progress. To encourage that art in England, the capital punishment for murder was remitted if the criminal could but read, which in law language is termed benefit of clergy. One would imagine termed benefit of clergy. One would imagine that the art must have made a very rapid progress when so greatly savoured: But there is a signal proof of the contrary; for so small an edition of the bible as six hundred copies, translated into English in the reign of Henry VIII. was not wholly sold off in three years."

the CENTINEL.

For the C E N T I N E L.

Mr. RUSSELL,
SEND you the following extract from the
THIRD VOLUME of Dr. ADAMS's DEFENCE of the AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS, not doubting your publishing it, as it
contains the fentiments of fo great and good a man, upon a subject so interesting and important to the people at large—but also as it shews the mind of the author respecting that ONLY EFFECTUAL BARRIER to tyranny and arbitrary power—EDUCATION.

POPLICOLA.

An EXTRACT.

" THE instruction of the people in every kind of knowledge, ather can be of ale to them sethe practice of their moral duties as men, citizens, and christians, and of their political, and civil duties, as members of society, and freemen, ought to be the care of the publick, and of all who have any share in the conduct of its affairs, in a manner that never yet has been practifed in any

age or nation. The education here intended is not merely that of the children of the rich and noble, but of every rank and class of people down to the lowest and poorest—It is not too much to say that schools for the education of ALL, should be placed at convenient distances, and maintained at the publick expense. The revenues of the State would be applied infinitely better, more charitably, wisely, usefully, and therefore politically, in this way, than even in maintaining the poor-This would be the bell way of preventing the existence of the poor. If nations should ever be wife, instead of erecting thousands of useless offices, or engaging in unmeaning wars, they will make a fundamental maxim of this. In proportion as this is done, ty-ranny will disappear, kings and nobles will be made to feel their equitable equality with communers, and commoners will fee their interest and duty to respect the guardians of the laws; for guardians they must have as long as human na-ture endures. There is no room podoubt that the schools, academies, and universities, the stage, the press, the bar, pulpit and parliament, might all be improved to better effect than they have been in any country, for this great purpole. The ema nations of errour, folly and vice, which proceed from all these sources, might be lessened, and those of wisdom, virtue, and truth might be en creased; more of decency and dignity might be added to the human character in high and low life; manners would affift the laws, and the laws reform manners; and impollure, knavery and tyranny, be made assistanted to show their heads before the wisdom and integrity, decen-cy and delicacy, of a venerable publick opinion."

Chain of FURLIGN IN TELLIGENCE.

[The following address is given the publick as a specimen of the inflammatory publications which have been difficulted in France, to prejudice the subjects of that kingdom against the Ruling Powers:]

LONDON, June 4.

Ha following paper was lately seized at a private printing fress in l'Iris; a sew copies

of which had been previously circulated, and one of them fluck on the city gates. Through the zeal of parties concerned, the officers of police got information and committed the remainder to The men who were at work, escaped .flames. A very diligent but private featch was made to discover the authors and abettors.

TRANSLATION.

Fellow Citizens and Countryman!

Your hearts are full of grief and indignation.

Every tongue proclaims the cause. The king and his ministers have trampled with impunity out your dearest rights. He who should be the tather of his people, is become their bitterest enemy and

implace ble oppressor!

"Not content with mocking our loyal services; he dares to punish the men who are bold enough to tell him you see!! Your most industrious fellow citizens are punished with exile.

"Can you live and suffer this? Existence is contemptible without its sweets—and those sweets of our existence, are our liberties. A certain perscnage and his abandoned adherents are attempting to tread upon our necks.—Not a fingle law remains unviolated, that can favour the progress of the king's power: They tear up government by the roots—while there remains no hold to shel-

ter you from oppression.

Our remonstrances are called disloyal, because they are bold. Our right of complaining they pronounce in jurious, though the only right we have left, and file it irreconcileable to the confliction: Though our laws permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, they are sacrificed to injudice. The King tells us with a sacer, when we murmur, that we are milled. Detelled hypocrify ! they enjoy our complaints instead of listening to them. - Honey drops from their tongue, while poison lurks within the heart.

Their mouths are filled with declaring a paffion for the glory that refults from reigning over free men, yet they have been the dagger that flabs the very vitals of the conftitution. Alas! what redress can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes; and who violate without to their other crimes; and who remorfe, the most facred obligations of foriety-

" Alas ! Friends and country men! The arrived, behold yourselves at the eve of liberty, or miserable and perpetual slavery ! Fearless of frowns and menances of tyrants, let us pour in remonstrances from every corner of the nation. these should it become necessary, let us add the moli spirited maniseltos.

" May Heaven, and a repenting Sovereign, avert the horrors of a civil war; but if our entreaties prove in vain, shall we be tamely driven on to

desperation?—No, let us make a last appeal to the all-powerful God of Battles.

"Oh! may the names of all those who will not facrifice even life, to break the chains thele tyrants are forging for us, and for posterity, be branded with the blackest infamy! pursued by public detellation even beyond the grave! May they be marked by curling and bitterness for e-

verlasting ages!
To your Tents,

O ISRAEL!"

Of the SWEDES.

June 21. Dispatches received in town yester-ty contain the most positive advices, that an immediate declaration of war will take place on the part of Sweden against the Empress of Russia.

The immediate object of his Swedish Majesty, first, to recover the very valuable province of Finland, formerly belonging to the crown of Sweden; and secondly, should be succeed in this en-deavour, to enter the province of Livonia, on the opposite shore, one of the most productive territo-ries throughout Europe.

The King takes the field in person. There is army of near 50,000 men in Finland, weil provided in every respect, and the troops eager for conquests.

A treaty of defensive alliance has been some time negociating between Sir James Harris, on the part of Great Britain, and the Baron Alvenfleben on the part of Prussia, which was finally concluded and figned by each party at Loo, on the 31th inft. and a meffenger arrived with it on Thurfday last, at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office.

On Wednesday last, the fix malefactors con-demned at Gloucester, were executed at that

place.

Francis Turner, whose real name was John Hent, addressed the crowd of spectators, admonishing them to beware by his sad fate, and avoid the practices which led him to this untimely end.—



two or three Handing round the gallows, who are no less deserving the halter, than myself. I wish my death may reform their lives."

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

Sadi Mahomer, the prefent Empercur of Morocco, has very little reason to complain of the want of veracity in the English, when according to M. Chnier, the French Conful, who refided long at Morocco, the Moorith Monarchs have not the same ideas with European Suvereigns concerning the adhering to their words :- " Takell thou me for an insidel," faid an Emperour of Morocco to a foreigner, " that I must be the slave of Such are the firance oni. nions they hold of their own puillance, by which they suppose they may rid themselves of every

thing most (sered.

M. Chesier relates, that as the prefent Emperour was once paffing the riverBeth, on horseback, the Emperour was in danger of being drowned, when one of his negrees run to his succour and faved his life. The flave congratulated himfelf for having faved his mafter, when the Emperour drawing his fabre, clave him down and cried. Here is an iofidel, to suppose he had faved me as if God flood in need of his intervention to fave a Shariff" The letter of the prefent Emperour of Moroc-

co fenc to all the European Confuls, in which he accuses the English of being liars, is pleasantly ridicolous : M. Chenier informs us, that this faid Sidi Mahomet, after having concluded peace with Spain, secretly assembled forces to besiege Melilla, a town under the Spanish government ; and being reproached for perfidy, this Empercur of ve-racity replied.—He was only at peace with his friend, Don Carlos, the King of Spain, by fea, but not by land. [Thefe paragraphs are of British manufadure, and probably are without any foundation in truth-They bowever demonfrate bow much the politiciant of England are nettled at the late letter of the Emperour of Morocco, complaining of a breach of national fairb-and forbiding bis subjects any further commerce with a nation, on whose word no dependence can be placed.

The celebrated HENRY FIELDING thought, that by recording Broughton's Advertisements, he should mark the manners of the age he lived in, respecting the athletic exercises. Perhaps the solulowing Anecdote may equally particularize the exiftence of that familiar reliance upon the interference of the Deity, to frequent with our anceffors before the battle of Dunbar :

A few weeks ago in a Meeting-House, in Bowffreet, the prayers of the Congregation were defir-ed by the Minister from his Pulpit, in behalf of one of their brethren, then entering into a Chancery Contest with his neighbour.

Strangers among the Durch are apt to complain of the Spicen ; but those of the country feldom or never ;-which a correspondent supposes to proceed from their being very bufy, or eafily fatisfied. For this feems to be the dileafe of people who are idle, or think themselves ill entertained, and attribute every fit of dell humour or imagination, to a formal difease, which they have found this name for ;-whereas fuch fits are incident to all men, at one time or other, from the fumes of indigeftion, from the common alterations of force intentible degrees in health and vigour; or from lome change or approaches of change, in winds and weather, which affect the finer fpirit of the brain, before they grow fensible to other parts; and are apt to alter the thapes or colours of whatever is reprefented to us by our imaginations, while we are fo affected .- Yet this effect is not fo ftrong, but that bulinels or intenfenels of thought, commonly either refifts or diverts it, and those who underftand the motions of it, let it pais and return to themfalves.

MISCELLANT. Far the CENTINEL.

Mr. Russatt, IT is an extraordinary observation, though frequently made, that certain moral, as well as phyfical qualities, a peculiar to certain countries. and even diffritts of a country - which their neighbours experience not the least traits of. For Rance, in one part of France the people are univerially open, bofpitable, and brave-in another part of the fame kingdom they are as universally close, niggardly and pufillanimous .- In Enpland a man of general observation need not be told to what particular county a person belongs, he as quires this knowledge from observing his conduct for a few minutes. Is it, Mr. Ruffell, owing to the climate, or to the particular fituation of countries and diftricts thus characterized, that good or evil, is thus butted and bounded? Or, is good or every to some sources are by all manking and on the fame species, love to live and to sleek toge.

Such wretches are by all manking and on Differ and inflays their wees increase, of the fame species, love to live and to sleek toge.

Such wretches are by all manking and on Differ and inflays their wees increase, of the fame species, love to live and to sleek toge.

Looking round upon the crowd, he faid, " I fee I ther ? The question is a curious one-and I wish ! fome of your correspondents would take such little pains to inveltigate the matter—and to affign a rational cause for the phehomenon.—If a remedy could at the same time be prescribed, the person would be entitled to the thanks of every one who. s ifhes well to fociety -at least he would particu-/ar oblige the States of America at the prefent

I was led into this train of thinking, on reading in a volume of papers printed about 60 years fince in this town, by Mr. B. Green, a " Letter from 4 merchant in Boston, to his employer in London; and the Answer" -on the subject of the then knavish conduct of the colony of Rhode Island. In this letter, the writer affigns as a cause why he could not make regular returns, the diffurbance which the paper-money of Rhode-Island made in this then Province. This money paffed at the fame rate with the bills of this Province, which bills were on an equitable foundation-and were to be called in in feven years .- " Whereas the Bills of Rhode-Ifland, (to use the writer's own words) have no government fecurity, neither are they ever to be paid in by any tax on that people; but that government feem to me to be a new fort of ufurers who make bills of credit which coff little more than pen, ink and paper, and let them out to any who will borrow them, at a small interest and who will mortgage a little land for a great deal of them. and which has no other credit than thefe give them who mortgage their Land for them, fo that they pay perhaps 4 or 5 per cent. interest for their owicedit; which Lands they have twenty years time to redeem, and the redemption money to be paid in the fame fort of bills," The amount of these bills then paffing in this Province was about 200,000l. At the date of this letter, [Jane 6,1734] attempts were making for putting a flop to the circulation. But, fays the writer, " we are threat ened by Rhode-Island that if we refuse them here, they will do fo there, and thus leave them a dead loss in the hands of their Maffachufetts' pol feffors"-and by fuch means obliged the government to defill from the measure.

This conduct, Mr. Ruffell, is to exactly of

piece with the late conduct of the State of Rhode-Island, that it can be fafely faid, that knavery is indigenous to the foil : And that, therefore, Mo nongenous to the ioi: And that, therefore, Mo-railfa cannot adduce the late proceedings of the majority of that little diffife, as a proof of the degeneracy of the prefent times. The English merchant, in his answer to the a-

bove mentioned letter, gives the following opi-nion-" As for Rhode-Hand people," fays he, refuling their own bills, it is unreasonable to think fo; they must be a people abandoned of all honour and honefly, and their pames must flink in all parts of the civilized and tracing world, if they offer any thing like it. If they do, depend upon it, the King and Parliament must interfere."

However, this merchant may thing on the fubjed, the Rhode Islanders threatened the mifchief he thinks improbable-and it is faid, not only threat ned, but put the threats into execution : Whether they did or did not, their then conduct is a ftriking proof of the great want of a controuling power the United States-fuch power as the honest part of the continent have lately entrufled to Congress -to check their knavish dispositions, and to the balance of justice between them and their neighbours. Yours, FEDERALIST.

For the CENTINEL. Mr. Russell. If the following fragment of an Epifle to a Friend will ferve to exhibit in an alarming point of wiew, the fatal effects of drinking GROG-it is

at your for vice for publication.

Your NEW CORRESPONDENT. THE DRAM DRINKER.

THE DRAM DRINKER.

GOOD GOAL is thin my nather friend I crief?
— bung his head, and I will be his proper and fight d.

To whise of follows, like the needle, Trae.

To whise of follows, like the needle, Trae.

To whise of follows, like the needle, Trae.

The first of particular order long to flows;

Till drughts indiases from the fawfuling bord,

Bellowy'd the fine feedings of his faul.

Cathler'd the need feedings of his faul.

Cathler'd the need for his needle, the day of the day.

All: had you for his his his his highly dreft,

You would have full, when language can't carpet's a day of the day of And coal doft colear'd flockings, full of holes ; As pair on graph senatural ways and hard-with fearce a button modelty to figure; An all llade riph sanifoant, and his fair Was, what remaind, a parfect parts of fact; His cast-which his great-grand fire were when yawg, In 1857 and ratters on his boulders hung. Upon his head a rufty felthe wore, h his fort matted looks, france cover'd o'es Thefe form'd the wardrobe of our once gay friend— Thefe are the fruits that LOVE OF GROG attend: Nay worse than these, for reason thus dethron'd, Such wretches are by all mankind disown'd, Disease and infamy their woes increase,

For the CENTINEL Mr. Russell,

THE general joy which has diffused through-out America, in confequences of the adop-tion of the new Conflitation, is a firiking proof of that philanthropick disposition, which has hitherto so eminently distinguished the enlightened patriots of America-Willing to relinquish whatever might be found necessary for the preservation of the whole, they have generously given up all local advantages, with a firm and determined resolution of supporting the Union, and chablishing that friendship and reciprocity of interest, which cannot but contribute to the general welfare. Fears and apprehensions have arisen in the minds of some, from the powers velled in the general government by this Conflitution : But thefe, if on trial they are found dangerous to our liberties, will doubtlefa be removed; for America has yet citizens who have wisdom and circumspection to discere them. But let us be cautious, left thofe, who under the male of obtaining amendments, only with for foch alterations, erafements, or additions, at fhall utterly destroy the fair fabrick which has caused us fo much labour and expense, should get into power, by our own election, to work our ruin. Our first and principal care ought to be, in being watchful of whom we trust—and to choose none but those who are undeniably friends to the rights of human nature. Friends to justice, publick faith and honour, -who nave adequate ideas of the prefent flate of the continent, and flability enough to adopt, and to purfue fuch meafures, as the exigencies of the times may require. Those who wish to preferve their liberty, ought to remember, that their dignity, their honour and happiness, ress with those they appoint to represent them - And let the government be what it will, if the representatives are virtuous, the people may live happy. But when the citizens negled this great and important privilege, and forget that they are freemen, de-figning men may step into authority-that predominant principle, interess, will most assuredly follow, and anarchy must be the natural confequence.

HORTENSIUS.

Mr. PRINTER, WHAT would your patriots of '74 have faid.

bad a writer in the papers of that eral have recommended as perfors worthy the choice of the freemen of Maffachufetts. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, and a

TIMOTHY RUGGLES. as Members to represent them in the fiell American Congress? Let these answer the question who at this day recommend the appointment of the ENEMIES of a plan of government, to be its

By last Evening's Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18. THE politicks of fome of the great powers of Europe, at this moment are truly inexplicable. Sweden, without remonstrating against the great naval expedition fitting out by Russia, and without having any apparent cause for either mak-ing or apprehending an attack, is arming with all possible dispatch a squadron of eleven fail of the ne and feveral frigates.

Spain is advally in a flate of preparation for a naval war. Her professions of friendship and good will to England enabled her to carry on her armaments without interreption. The late orders of the Spanish Ministry to the commandants of the different ports in Spain, to receive in a friendy manner such Rossian ships of war as may put into them, shew that the arms of Spain are not likely to be diverted against the Empress of Russia. The fire and number of ships either actually sent to fea by the Catholick King, or in readings for t, (we understand there are at least twenty of the ine) thew they are not intended to all against the xebecks and frigates of the Barbary flates. The connection between France and Spain is such that we cannot for a moment entertain an idea, that the latter is likely to be hoffile to the former. For what purpole, then can Spain, whose finances afford no furplus, or exuberance of refources, have put herfelf to the heavy expense of fitting out, and maintaining, fo very confiderable a squadron. England, the leading principle of whole govern-

England, the leading principle of whose govern-ment at prefer it is economy, is also arraine para-ment at the prefer in economy, is also arraine para-all the fossible representation of farge hips for fee. Whill all the fossible representation of the profession of the programment of the profession up the (at prefent mysterious) conduct of the great NEW-HAVEN, August 20.

Yesterday we had a violent gale of wind, the heighth of which was from the South-East, about one o'clock. Though the tide was not fo full at has been frequent in eafterly florms, confiderable damage was done to the hong-Wharl, by the violence | XII of Sweden, are arming for an attack on the of the waves, and feveral veffels parred their fafts but the flipping received no material damage. The Indian core is much injured, and the trees firing of

Vot. 19:

their fruit, and fome apple-trees blown dowd.

By a veilel which left New York, fail evening, and arrived here this morning, we are advised, thirtitle florm yellerday, was very fewere there, and has dune great damage to the wharves, &cc.

PETERSBURGH, (Virg.) August 7. By a gentleman from Hilliborouga, N. Caroli na, welcare, that on Thursday last the Conventi on of that state finished the discussion of the new confliction-when the quellion was put on prety of near one third-Amendments were accord ingly agreed upon, which are to be submitted to the confideration of the ciriyens of the United

On Friday and Saturday following the Convention was debating on the subject of fixing the feat of the government of that thate, and at length concluded on appointing Commissioners to fix of the most eligible situation in Wake county, any where within 10 miles of the Court-house of that county, for that purpose. After having concluded this bosiness, THEY ADJOURNED. N E W - Y O R K, August 21.

On the 12th of July, a committee of Congress, to whom was referred fundry letters and papers from the Governour of the Wellern Territory, made their report, which was agreed to, and pur ported a request, that the executives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, would order, that not exceed ing 1500 of their frontier militia be ready to co operate with the federal troops, under the direc tions of the Governour of the Western Territory, as he may judge proper for the defence of the frontiers against the Indians, &c. It was recommended, that all hostile measures be avoided if

Wars, and rumours of wars, pervade all the north of Europe. The Venitians are in motion : The Swedes are also prepared for war. The following petition and remonstrance of the

clergy have been presented by the archbishop of Narbonne to his Gallick Majefly :-

"You alk eighty millions of money of us : and. not examining at present whether this sum is too heavy a burthen for us to bear, or not, we shall only represent to your Majesty that we have no eighty millions in our coffers. The clergy are not accustomed to fave money. To grant, therefore, such a sum to the crown, we must borrow it: and we cannot help remarking, that, in the prefent crifis there are no parliaments. The clergy, there fore, cannot rely on having any legal regidering in the present very alarming circumstances. And if a loan cannot take place, there is an impossibility of our paying the requested eighty millions.

In this alarming criffs your elergy cannot help entreating your majesty to suspend all operations relative to the magistrates, until the Con-vention of the General Assembly of the States which you may anticipate if you pleafe, and dur-ing the fedious of that grand Affembly, the affairs of the magiltacy may be properly deliberated up-on, and duly confidered."

BUSTUN, Wednefday, August 27. Of NORTH CAROLINA.

We have yet hopes, that the information given the Post Master, at Richmond, that the Conven tion of North Carolina had REJECTED the new Conflitution, was not authentick - as feveral as counts from that quarter have been received, none of which confirm it-nor the account that the quellion for previous amendments, or conditional ralast night's Mail we received the following from e friend at New-York,

"The report of the rejection of the Confliction by North-Carolina; in not yet confirmed; and a geotleman who left Wilmington the 1st inst fays, it eannot be true : He faw letters from members of the Convention, at Hillfborough, dated but three days before, which informed, that they had gone through the bulnels of the contelled elections, and just entered on the Conflitution, which was to be debated by paragraphs." Gov. Johnson was chosen President of the North-

Carolina Convention, the first day it met. On Tuefday lait week, the London Packer, Capt. Woolfer, arrived at New-York, in 56 days from London, with the June mail. British paper, by this Packet, are as late as June 1 - but contain no information, other than fome few accounts of fkirmithes between the Turks and Ruffians-of the diffurbances in France-which grow from bad to worse daily-and of the preparations making for war in all the northern powers of Burope.

The descendents of the immortal Charles the Stoop Rydansa,

puterity of the no less immorral Peter the Great of Roffis. This contest must indeed be bloody, if the example of thefe illustrious heroes is followed by

the soldiers of the oppoling armies.

The last letters from Petersburgh affore us, that there is a prospect of the Treaty of Commerce being concluded between England and Russia.

If ever there was a time for free difquifition, it the prefent - America never had more at flake On her acting from calm investigation, and full information of charafters, manners and views, in the choice of her federal rulers, are suspended all her prospects of happiness under the vew Constitution. Whatever pretentions, candidates, for publick appointments may fet up, they ought to be weighed in the impartial feales of truth and right reaforand the eftenfible merit, that will not bear this forutiny, should be rejected as surreptitious and spurious. The Hon. Legisfature will not want learned honell, and federal Candidates for National Senators, while this State can boaft of a Bowdoin, an Adams, a Sedewick, a Gorham, an Oris, &c. &c. The Conflitution which we have adopted, being good, it is hardly possible that this enlightened people should fail of ensuring a good administration of it, by electing the wifest and most independent of the citizens.

Time was, when the BREWERIES of this town, exceeded the DISTILLERIES in number. How is it now? YELLOW DUST hath blinded our eyes to that destruction which we bring or our species. Abstinence from the use of WHITE RUM, or New-England " liquid fire," would fave more than all the gewgaws of Britain cost-bendes thousands of families, lives and reputations from total ruin. " Drunkenness will cloathe a man with rags,"

faid the WISE MAN : But have we not feen almost verified, in many instances, the amplification of the text made by the Irifhman, " that drunk ennels will cloathe a man with nakedness ?"

Rum, Tobacco and Snuff, are much more closel allied than many persons are aware of. They al promote a temporary exhileration of the fairies produce thirft, and excite to unneceffury drinking they eventually depress the spirits, injure the appetite, and create a nausea in the stomach; the ife of one, naturally leads to the use of the other. Hence a great proportion of those who are called Ssakers use great quantities of tobacco.

In order that the people of Rhode-Island might

not be induced to accede to the union, until those who " grow fat" on the iniquities of that State, are fatiated, their leaders have progated a flory that Britain has agreed in case of coercive pro-ceedings against them, by Congress, to succour them with 40 ships of the line, and 15,000 troops from Canada :- And many are fo weak as to be-

Yesterday the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court commenced fession in this town. - At one o'clock, the Court assembled in the Senate Chamber, and from thence went, in procession, to the Court-House, were the ceremonies usual at the opening of the Court being gone through, the Hon. Judge Sargeant, gave an elegant and comprehenave charge to the Grand Jury-after which the Rev. Mr. Ecle, addressed the throne of grace in grayer-and the Court adjourned.

AdmiralSawyer, with feveral of the British ships of war, lately flationed in Nova-Scotia, &c. have failed for England.

DIED]—In this town, last Saturday morning after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZABETH LEWIS OTIS, eldest

tughter of the Hon. Samuel Allyne Otis, Efq. SHIP NEWS. By letters brought in the Packet, we learn, that

aptains Barnard and Scott, from this port, both rrived at London in 29 days. The British July Packet, is arrived at Halifax. In the gale of wind on Tuesday last week, the Sloop of war, belonging to the Marquis de Sain-

arville's fquadron was difmafted-and was towed into the Road, on Sunday laft. The French (quadron, we are told, brought in the Captain and crew of an American veffel,

which was shiprecked near Cape Francois The were put on wages, on board the fquadron, and affilted in piloting the fleet to our coaff. NAVAL-OFFICE, ENTERED fince our laft. from Hogg, Agullo, Sheriton, Brig Prince Charles. Brig Conquest, Brig l'Active. Ific of Rhe Afiez, Saunders, Goodhue,

Ireland

Aug 25, 1788.

oner Sally, Brig Baltimore, C L E A R E D. C L E A R E D.

Brig John and Benjamin, Conningham,
Brig Berfy, Wales,
Brig Abigail, Gage,
Brig Preslope,

THIS DAY Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Lewis Havt's Office.

STATE STREET. A Quantity new Kigging, a Wine, feveral cases manufactured Pig-Tail House-Furniture, &c. &c Sale at O N E o'clack.

Publick Auction. On THURSDAY the 18th day of Sep-At ONE o'clock, P. M. will be fold,

THe Hull of the Sloop LUCY, with her flanding Rigprincipal part of her Blocks and Spars, with some running Rigging. The faid Sloop is about 86 tons burthen, the is an exceeding firong built vef-fel, about three years old, and has been used only fel, about three years on, and may been the out-in the coalling business. Any person inclining to purchase, may view her as the lays in Oliver's Dock—And be further informed by applying to the Printer. Bofton, Aug. 27, 1788. John Montgomery & Co.

HAVE imported from their House, in Alicans, a cargo of LAMAT SALT, per the Spanish Brig PRINCE CHARLES, burthen 220 tons-which they will charter for the Mediterranean, Cadiz, Lifbon, or Bilbon.

N. B. Meffrs, MONTGOMERYS have opened their Store, at No. 33, State-Street. Beffen, August 27, 1788. HE Copartnership of

BRAZIER and GOFF, being on the 23d inft. by mutual confent, diffolyare endebred, are defired to exhibit their demands. and all indebted thereto, to make payment JOHN BRAZIER.

Rofton, Aug. 27, 1788.

To be S O L D. A Genteel, brown bay Horfe, of good fize, is about nine years old, fuita-

ble either for the fuddle or fulkey. For particulars inquire of JAMES HILLIARD, at the Federal Stable, No. 1, Board-Alley. Boffen, August 27, 1788.

American Publications.

To be SOLD by DAVID WEST, At his SHOP, No. 36, MARLBORO'. STREET, opposite the Treasury-Office, Boffen,

THE following American publications - Perpetual Laws of the Com-monwealth of Ma ffachuletts, of avo - Pike's new and complete System of Arithmetick—Art of Speaking—Emma Corbett, 2 vols.—Advice from a Lady or quality to her Children, 2 vols.—Fersyce's Addresses to Young Men, 2 vols .- Perry's Dictionary - Children's Friend-The American Young Men's best Companion.—Cullen's Institu-tions of Medicine—Mrs. Chapone's Letters on the Improvement of the Mind. Alle.

Clothier's, Press and Bonnet Papers, by the groce or lefs quantity-with a general affort-

ment of Books and Stationary.

Now in the prefs, and in about four or five weeks will be ready for Jule, at the above Shop. A new edition (with addi-

tions) of Webfler's Spelling Book. Aug. 27. WANTED, A Person to act in the capacity of a Tutor in a private family, at a-

fmall diffance from this town. Inquire of the Printer.

Bofton, Aug. 27, 1788. The American Magazine,

A MOST valuable and interesting com-pilation of original pieces, to be fold by SAMUEL HALL, No. 53, Cornhill. Boston, Aug. 27, 1788.

The Affize of Bread as flated for direction to the Ba-kers, and Clerks of the Market, is as follows, viz. Two penny white loff.

I wo penny winte non,
Four penny ditto,
Eight penny ditto,
Eight penny ditto,
Biliket of a capper price,
Biliket of a capper price,
Biliket of two conpers price,
N. B. A. 4d. hard of har win bread.) 14 three quarters wheat and one quarter rye, must weigh,
A 4d, ditto, not above half Indian meal,

CASTALIAN FUUNT. AMERICAN POETRY.

The IIAPPY MAN. By the late Dr. LADD.

By the late Dr. Ladd.

LEST with the joys impallion'd fathers know,

A write endear'd to that congenial breath.

In three (weet prattlers most supremely blett.

Elest with enjoyments that on wealth attend,

And blest by heav'n with many a social friend;

In calm delight, whose ever-smiling rays

Spread a sweet southine o'er thy happy days;

And blest to know, that high enroll'd in same,

Apes shall love and venerate thy name. Ages shall love and venerate thy name.
To ev'ry friend thy mem'ry dear shall be.
And sweet the song be, when they sing of thee—
Oh! read this verse, where blessings all combine,
And view thyself in each descriptive line.

MISCELLANY.

HUMANITY of a RAVEN. Bath, Feb. 5. Mr. URDAN,

OU have given two instances of the fagacity, confidence (or what shall I call it?) of birds. Let me, therefore, give you ope inflance of the ten-derness, I was about to say humanity of a raven. He lives, or did live three years fince, at the Red Lion at Hungerford; his name, I think, is Rafe. You must know then, that, coming into the inn, my chaile run over, or bruised, the leg of my New-foundland dog; and, while we were examining the injury done to the dog's soot Rafe was evidently a concerned spectator; for, the minute the dog was tied up under the manger with my horfes, Rafe not only, visited, but setched him bones, and attended upon him with particular and repeated marks of kindness. The bird's notice of the dog was so marked, that I observed it to the hostler, for I had not heard a word before of the hiltory of this benevolent creature. John then told me, that he had been bred from his pin-feather in intimacy with a dog; that the affection between them was mutual; and that all the neighbourhood had often been witnelles of the innumerable acts of kindnels they had soulerred upon each other. Rafe's poor dog, after a while broke his leg, and, during the long time he was confined, Rafe waited upon him constantly, carried him his provisions daily, and never scarce left him alone! One night by accident, the hoftler had thut the flable door, and Rafe was deprived of the company of his friend the whole night; but the holller found in the morning the bottom of the door to picked away, that, had it not been opened, Rafe would, in another bour, have made his own entrance-port. I then enquired of my landlady (a fensible woman) and heard what I have related configured by her, with several other singular traits of the kindnesses this bird shews to all dugs in gepaper, and fent them for publication in the St. James's Chronicle, † I have forgotten them. I hope and believe however, the bird is fill living; and the traveller will find I have not overrated this wonderful bird's merit. In my next, I will give you some account of a real Newfoundland dog, once my property; for, though I know it will be deem-ed a long bow-flring, I had rather be suspected of fuch a stretch, than omit to repeat what I saw, and what I verily believe my brother saw.

[Gent. Mag.]

P. T. [Gent. Mag.]

· Rafe has been a widow or widower some years. † To my great surprize, it was not inserted in that paper. I suppose it was not credited, but my name is at the service of the doubtful,

A N E C D O T E S.

WELL-KNOWN person, of an odd rurn of humour, riding a horse-back, near Barh (England) happened to meet another equal to himfelf, in a lane fo narrow that neither could pass without one giving way, which neither would do. Both made a halt, and not a fingle word was spoken until the first mentioned, deliberately pulled a newspaper out of his pocket, and began reading it to himself, with the utmost composure, when the other, determined to prove an equal degree of pather, determined to prove an equal degree of pather, determined to prove an equal degree of pathers, determined to prove an equal degree of pathers, determined to prove an equal degree of pathers. tience and obstinacy, leisurely took a pinch of souff, and very gravely accosted him, "Sir, when you have done with that paper, I shall be glad to look at ir," which so pleased the humourist, that he immediately pulled off his spectacles, and seized him by the hand, declaring at the same time, that " he Thould go home, and dine with him.'

DR. F — being in England in the year 1775, was asked by a Nobleman, what would fathly the Americans? He answered, that it might

easily be comprised in a sew Re's, which he immediately wrote on a piece of paper. Thus,

-call your forces,
-flore Castle William, -pair the damages doce to Bollon, -peal your unconstitutional acts,

-nounce your prerentions to taxes,
-fund theduties you bave extorted; after this -quire, and

-ceive payment for the destroyed rea, with the voluntary grants of the colonies, and then,

-joice in a happy -conciliation



BETSEY, will fail in about ten days, and will take on board a few tons of Goods, on freight, if application is made

foon. For freight or passage, apply to

70HN LILLIE,

At his STORE, fouth fide the Town-Dock.—

Where may be had,

A quantity of Cape-de-Verd HIDES,
and GOAT-SKINS on reasonable terms.

Writing, Printing, Bonnet, Press, and every other kind of PAPER, may be had in any quantities, at the above Store, as cheap as at any Paper-Mill, in the Commonwealth. Boston, August 23, 1788.

NATHAN BOND

S now felling off (under flerling cost and charges) his whole flock in trade, confitting (among others) of the following articles, viz.

Teans, Fullians, Corduroys, Calicoes, Calimancoes. Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Gauzes, White and pink Satin,

Lustrings. Ladies' silk and leather

Men's ditto, Sewing Silk, Silk and worsted Mits,

Blankers, Baizes Horse Nets at 18f. pair, Ribons, Buttons, Twift. Bonnet Paper of the first quality, Spectacles, Shears,

Scythes Ivery handled Knives and Forks, Buckles,
Small Looking-Glass-

es, &c. &c. Mr. Bond will still continue to carry on the Broker's Bufiness, at his Shop, No. 31, Cornhill, where ready money will be given for all kinds of PUBLACK SECURITIES, and the same fold on reasonable terms.

All orders either for purchales, or fales, received from his friends, and customers, will be executed on moderate commissions, with secrecy and punctuality.

Boston, July 30, 1788.

THOMAS WELLS's

Customers and the Publick are informed, HAT he has given up the Wine-Store, just below the Draw-Bridge, and aken the one lately occupied by Capt. David Bradler, formerly by Mr. Joseph Bush-where they may have

WINES,

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 attendence 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.

RESH Bohea Tea, of the

The First, Second and Third Parts of WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE, to be had at No. 44, CORNHILL. August 20, 1788.

August 20, 1788.

A LL 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 12, 1788.

WANTED to attend an Office, a Lad, who can write a tolerably good hand—In

who can write a tolerably good hand-Inquire of the Printer.

Samuel Blagge,

Has for SALE, at his Store, on Mr. NATHAR SPEAR'S Wharf,

FResh Bohea Tea, part of the

Columbia's cargo, lately arrived at New-York from Canton, Southong Tea, Flour, Iron flat and square Bars—blistered Steel—draught Perter, fresh Leghorn Oil, in cases, and a quantity of INDIAN CORN.

August, 1788.

Un THURSDAY, the 9th day of Oftober next,

Precifely at ONE o'clock, P. M.
At the Bunch-of-Grapes Tavern, in State-

Street,

Will be put up to fale, at PUBLICK AUCTION. If not before disposed of at private fale,

THE Dwelling-House, formerly the property of Mr. Gibbs Atkins, now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Ballard, fituated at the corner of the lane, leading from Mid-dle-Street, near the Rev. Doctor Lathrop's Meet-ing-House, to Fish-Street, at the North-End of

A valuable Wharf-Lot and Flats, and a House-Lot fronting the same, in the lane leading from Charles-River Bridge, to the lane leading from Charles-River Bridge, to the bottom of North-Street, and opposite to the passage-way leading into Charter-Street. Conditions to be made known at the place, and previous to the time of sale, by

RICHARD CRANCH, Committee for the fale of confileated effaces in Suffolk County.

Boston, August, 19. 1788.

7 ACK ASSES.

THREE excellent JACKS,

in good order, just imported, one of which will be warranted—to be fold on reasonable terms.

Inquire of the Printer.

August 23.

To be SOL D. cheap.

A FEW hogheads of excel-lent, high-proof Barbadoes RUM. on board the Brig Port-Rofeway, JAMES WISHART, Maller, lying at his Excellency the Governour's August 23, 1788.

THe Copartnership of JONES and FAULKNER, having been dissolved and FAULKNER, having been dissolved the 18th inft. by mutual confect, all perfons indebted to, or having any demands on them, are requested to call on FRANCIS FAULKNER, for fettlement.

FPHRAIM JONES,
FRANCIS FAULKNER.

Watertoner, August 18, 1788.

To be S O L D.
Or exchanged for a bouse in Bosson,

THAT delightful SEAT, on Jamaica Plains, formerly the property of BenjaminHolloqueil, Efq. containing about 20 acres of land.—The House, Store and Out-houses, are in complete repair—the Kitchen Garden large, and well thored with excellent fruit trees, goofberries, currants and thrawberries; and the Pleasure Garden with flowers. For particulars inquire & No.

den with flowers. For parriculars inquire at No. 65. Cornhill, Bolton. June 14, 1788.

To be SOLD,

WO 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 seet 6 inches-fronting the Lane 36 seet—the length of the Lot 89 seet, with a Barn in the year, a story and half to feet, with a Barn in the rear, a flory and half 15 by 15, fix fire places, with a Well and a Cellas under the whole,

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

OST about fix weeks fince, a SII.VER WATCH, No. 343-maker's me, Edward Sanselos, London. Whoever, havname, Edward Santelos, London. Whoever, having found the same, will give information thereof to the Printer, shall ressive ONE GUINEA reward for their trouble.

Boston, August. 13, 1788.

ALM. ANACK.
Remarks. Angust H.W. 19 C. &t. 1. Rem 27 Wed. 7 59 5 23 7 St. Augustine. 28 Thur. 8 53 5 24 7 Derige. 29 Frida. 9 47 5 26 7

Published by BENJA Mile RUSSELL, near the State-Haufe, Bofton,