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The Massachusetts

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CENTINE

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1787.

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MISCELLANY.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

MID the apprehensions of the timid, augmented by the predictions of gloomy speculators, and the heedless declamations of party, there have not been wanting some enlightened minds who have repeatedly administered an occasional cup of comfort to the people of America, to encourage them in the support of their present distinculties, and to point out the happiness which is really in their power.

Little has he studied the theory of man, or observed his semiliar life, who has not remarked that

ferved his familiar life, who has not remarked that the individual finds the highest gratifications in deploring the pleasures of the past, even amid the enjoyments of the present. Prompted thus by temper, men have in every age made complaints of the badness of the times, the loss of their commerce, and the ruin of their country. But these murmurers should know that nothing continues in one stay, that there are ebbs and flows in all governments, and a point of depression beyond which there is no declension; but from which there is a gradual rising, and frequently beyond the extent of former

greatness.

That a kind of despondency has gone through

the coatinent, is evident from the publick prints of every state, infomuch that a foreigner could hardly believe we were that brave people who so nobly struggled for our independence. The universality of these murmurs, and this despondency, must be ascribed to some cause, which we can-not think altogether friendly to this country; but it is hoped that these dark clouds may be dispelled and the people become wiser and better informed; and confequently less subject to the dominion of temporary terrors, and sar less to the hurtful impressions of fancied misery—That America is comparitively happy mult not, cannot be denied—but that a revolution of the most important nature, a political convulsion which threatened our very existence as a people, should be severely selt, and bring ruin on thousands, is not to be wondered at. The same distresses have always happened in similar cases.—That as our medium of commerce, during the uncertainties of war, was in a fluctuating flate, and our property rifing and fall-ing with the news of the day, it cannot be mar-vellousthat multitudes were mistaken in their calculations, and found themselves entangled in schemes which they conceived they had fabricated with the most consummate wisdom. The foundations of government were out of course—the security of life, li-berty and fortune, was shaken; and amid the bussle and clamour of war, the people did not see, or com-prehend what would be the eventual losses and exhave felt them fince—but shall we therefore del-pair; Heaven forbid! We are now in possession of rbiscountry—acountry equal for natural advantages, for liberty, civil and religious, to any other on the face of the globe. To say we are incapable of go-verning ourselves, is disgraceful in the superlative degree ; the idea degrades us to idiotism - But there have been so many specimens of American genius, so many instances of philosophick and enlarged minds who have appeared among us, that we cannot doubt of our abilities for self-government, one single moment—while we have a Franklin, a Wathington, a Morris, the Adamses, a Dickinson, and other able patriots in our fervice. cannot despair of the republick .- With respect to the country we have to govern, what do we want? Has not God and Nature done wonderful things for us? Within an abundance of the neces-faries of life, have we not materials for manufac-tures of every kind? Is not an American farmer is independent a man as any under Heaven? Will not ingenuity, industry and economy meet with encouragement? We know it will; it cannot fail. great reason to apprehend, that our querulous discordant passions arise more from a desire of foreign luxuries than from a real want of what can make us truly and rationally happy. We un-gratefully overlook the subflantial blessings we have in our hands, while we are anxious for such articles, as neither improve our health, nor our morals. The retrospect of one century in the hi-flory of America, its unparallelled progress, impor-tant improvements and revolution, will give us a glimple of its luture greatness-perhaps it will not be an irksome speculation, briefly to consider

what has been the gradual progress of a country from a state of nature, to that of civilization, wealth and commerce. That which we formerly considered as the parent State, will give us an example. Whoever would have supposed that those Iroquois, as we may call them, separated from the rest of the world, whom Julius Casar discovered, and Agricola designed to conquer, whose forces were in an cola deigned to conquer, whose faces were in antient times exhibited as a spectacle of derision, and they employed in the most service offices that these ultimi orbis, as Horace terms them, should one day become equal, if not superiour, to most of the nations in Europe, in power, wealth and science—that those who formerly were unac-quainted with the most simple branches of husbandry, and lived entirely upon milk and flesh, should now become so many Serrani, their island the Egypt of France, of Spain and Portugal. Who could have imagined that a people terrified at the sight of the Italian vessels, and afterwards so much delighted with a galley laden with saufages and much wine, which Julius the second sent, in order to excite them to take atms against and mulk wine, which Julius the fecond fent, in order to excite them to take arms against France, should in the issue, transport to all parts of the world the riches of the Indies, and their own, and cover the sea with their ships of war? How gradual has been the increase of their rade and against from the days of Elizabeth trade and navigation from the days of Elizabeth to the present period? What will not industry and perseverance atchieve? America can boast of natural advantages as well as Great-Britain. Let vis look to our fituation, extent, foil, productions, rivers and ports. Do we not fee an immense fource of wealth? Do we not fee a country, blessed with the means of maintaining an infinite number of people, superiour in this respect to any other in the world? Ye citizens of America, be not discouraged—Unite, be industrious, and you must be happy. Reverence yourselves as the somust be happy. Reverence yourselves as the so-vereigns of an Empire, more extensive than any to ancient history. Leave your murmuring and come forth, like the Patriarch Abraham, and contemplate the stars of Heaven, or the sands upon the sea shore; for such shall be the number of your posterity. Remember, as rational beings, to adoreand worship the Supreme Goodnes; and as citizens, to love one another, and cultivate the useful arts of life. Then will divine Providence make of you a great and mighty nation, and a blessing to all the families upon earth!

the CENTINE On the TENDER LAW.

Tisapoint conceded on all hands, that the IT is a point conceded on all hands, that the Tender Law is unconflitutional: and shall we be at peace so long as those whom the people chose to be guardians of the Constitution, violate its most effential principles? This PRECEDENT is justly alarming, and sully evinces that the people have no secarity for their liberties in the most person so some trained: And can we be at feelt lystem that can be framed: And can we be at peace, while such a violation of the original compact is not opposed by those who are placed in the GAP for that purpose? The distress and perplexity which already pervade all parts of the Commonwealth, from this iniquitous law, are but an appropriate the fee sails that much resumples to the commonwealth of the sails that much resumples to the commonwealth of the sails that much resumples to the commonwealth of the sails that much resumples to the commonwealth of the sails that much resumples to the commonwealth of the commonwealt epitome of those evils that must accumulate upon the people—and can we be at peace while thus de-prived of the most essential blessing of social life? Had the wise and successful system of the last administration been adhered to, and pursued, this law must necessarily have fallen before the triumphs of government, law and justice—that confi-lency of charafter which is the only solid basis of the publick considence, in RULERS, led the peo-ple to anticipate a most strenuous opposition to this law—and shall we be at peace, when we realize that fuch righteous expectations were ill founded? Pray are we the only people upon earth, that ever fooled away their privileges? Is it referved for us to blacken the historick page with so degrading an inflance of human depravity?—No—cur wife ancestors made a better judgment—and the immortal tramers of our excellent Constitution, divided the Levillature into scharges branches, to ded the Legislature into feparate branches, to prevent THE PEOPLE from destroying themselves.—And the 'PEACEABLE MAN' may assign a period to the complaints of the people, as long as the continuance of such acknowledged and palpable violations of the constitution. So long as the people feel, they will complain; so long as they are harrowed up with sears, that this dangerous inroad upon the Constitution is but a prelude to an exten-tion of the breach, the peaceable Man, and the junto, if in office, may expect to be troubled. But how long, Mr. PEACEACLE MAN, will you,

like the falle prophets of old, cry peace, peace, when there is no peace?—Remember that those you denominate "a small, disappointed party," form an extensive circle, and are the only consistent, decided friends to the Constitution.—"Disappointed" indeed they are—not because they are out of place, dead they are not of place, for no good man, in a Commonwealth, can ferve himself by any office, but because the most versatile. inconfisent and unprincipled characters in the Commonwealth

HONORIUS.

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

D U B L I N, May 22.

HERE has for many years a melancholy but true observation been made, that a general coldness or indifference for religion, is rapidly pervading this kingdom; in order to remedy, if possible, this evil, and stem the torrent of insidelity, a society, we hear, is forming to promote a kind of mission throughout the island, by selecting a number of preachers of great fancity and elocution, who shall by their talents and good example, endeavour to rouse the nation to a sense of religion. Some Calvinist divines and a few of the ample, endeavour to roule the nation to a lende of religion. Some Calviniff divines and a few of the established church are at the head of this project. In one point, however, they are not entitely of opinion; the first think it would be best to import a few young men of talents from Great-Britain for this purpose, as the charms of novelty might assist the undertaking, while on the other hand it is alledged, that there are enough young men of talents to be sound in Ireland, who if their lives were consequent to their destrict would have lives were consonant to their doctrine, would have a greater weight than strangers.

L O N D O N.

(2) A Venetian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, remonstrating in behalf of the slag of the Republick, which had been insulted by the subjects of his Holiness, so irritated the Pope, that he, with great arrogance, demanded, "What charter his master had for the sovereignty of the seas?" The Ambassador very gravely desired the Pontist to examine the back of the parchment, on which was bis grant for St. Peter's patrimony, and he would find it there. would find it there.

(3) Fielding observes, that there are many men who give no other proofs of their existence, than destroying the beasts of the field, and devouring the fruits of the earth. Swift gives a very good epitaph to one of these worthies, which is not inferted in his works:

Here Gaffier Barrow's jaws are laid at ease, Whose death has dropt the price of bread and

cheefe. He cat, he drank, and slept; and then He eat and drank, and slept again; Like modern patriots, rightly understood, Live to themselves, and die for country's good.

(4) It has been flated that the Corunna, a new Spanish ship of war, built at the Havannah, carrying 114 guns, is the largest ship in the world; and that it will be surpassed only by the Etats de Bourgogne, or the States of Burgundy, a ship of war now building at Brest, at the expense of the States of that province, whose name it bears, and from whence it is intended as a present to his Majesty; this ship is to mount 118 guns. But it be remembered, that there is at this moment in the Royal Navy of Spain, a first-rate ship of war, considerably larger than either of these two; it is called the Santissima Trinidad, and carries 120 guns. The British ships that selt the fire when Lord Howe last relieved Gibraltan, may what an immense fized vessel she is; they may well judge of her who heard the dreadful thunder of her guns, and nobly withstood her fire. Admiral Milbank, in the Ocean, of 80 guns, defied her, and gave her blow for blow. He knows, however, and to his honour be it faid, as he engaged her with so inseriour a number of guns, that the is the largest ship in the world.

(5) The interview between the Fingres and

(5) The interview between the Finger's and the King of Polandrook place at Kaniow on the 6th of May. The King went on board the yatht in which the Empreys was, and they dined toge-



ther, with the principal nobility in their fuite ; I the Empress fat on the King's right hand, and the Emperour's Ambassadour on the left. After dinper the two crowned heads retired from the company, returned to an adjoining room, and had a conference for an hour, and parted next day after the exchange of mutual civilities. MAY 20.

(6) ExtraH of a letter from Paris, May 10.

Never was the plain of Sablons enobled with foch grand folks, nor trod by fo many feet as on Tuefday laft, when the King made his annual re-view. I really believe half a million of people were affembled on the occasion. The Queen ho-noured it with her presence this year, in her grand gala coach, drawn by eight beautiful cream colournd horfes, richly caparifoned, and their necks co Majesty's head dress was elegantly simple; a kind of lace corunet, intermixed with pale pink rib bons, ending in triple and undulating knots, rea-dered the whole arrangement of the hair unaffect-edly must; while the Ladies in Waiting, and the Maids of Honour, who followed in the Queen's, Mefdames's and Countels d'Artois' carriages, had very thewy and elevated coronets in the form of helmers, with four plumes of bending feathers The handsomest man on horseback was certainly the Duke of Bourbon, the Prince of Conde's fon all the Princes were on horfeback, and in their u niforms; that of the Duke of Orleans (huffars) was superbly rich and martial. His Majesty was mounted on a steed as white as snow, his dress of fearlet and gold, with a white feather in his hat.
Most of the foreign Ministers likewife attended
on horseback. In the Duke of Dorfet's carriage were Col. Gardiner, his lady, &c. Baccelli appeared in the elegant vis-a-vis the had built on purpost for Longehamps, and added splendour to the pompous cavalcade. (7) An extraordinary mufical incident happen-

ed in the fixteenth century, which ferves to prove that the fongs of the Irish harpers, in latter times, were founded in facts. The relation is given by bishop Gibson, whose words are these: Near Ballyfhannon (fays his lordfhip) were, not many years ago, dug up two pieces of gold, discovered by a method very remarkable. The bishop of Derry Pappening to be at a dinner, there came an Irish harper, and fung an old fong to his harp. His lord-This not understanding Irifb, was at a loss for the meaning of the fong; but on enquiry, he found the (naming the very fpot) a man of gigantick flature lay buried, and that on his breaft and back were plates of pure gold, and on his fingers rings of gold, fo large that an ordinary man might creep through them. The place was fo exactly described, that two persons then present were tempted to go in quest of the golden prize, which the harper's fong had pointed out to them. After they dug fo fome time, they found two thin plates of gold. Of these two pieces his lordship gave an exact engravmay find in the folio edition of Camden's Britannia. published in 1695, page 1022. It was thus the grave of the British hero, king Arthur, was discovered; a circomftance which Dr. Warton " has enshrined in his golden lines."

But a much more remarkable instance occured last year (1785) in Ireland. This was the discovery made in a manner fomewhat fimilar of the grave of an Iriffs hero, who must have died ages before Arthur was born; as the hero was a Pagan, and Ireland was converted to christianity in 432. It is related in an old Irish manuscript poem called Cath Gabhra (the battle of Gabhra) that Canan,an lrith prince, while facrificing to the fun on one of the mountaint, of (now the county of) Clare, was treacherously murdered; and his body was intered near a Droid's alrar, under a stone, inscribed with an epitaph in Orgham characters. So minutely is the spot described in the poem, that Mr. The-ophilos O'Flanneghan, of Trinity College, Dublin, was tempted on reading the paffage, to propose to was tempted on reading the pallage, to propole to the Royal Irish Academy, to feek for the monu-mental flone, under their auspices. His propolal was acceded to. He has given the world a most curious memoir on this subject, which was presented by him to the academy. Our readers will find it under the title of " Observations on the Alphabet of the Pagan Irifh, in Archaol." Vol. VII.

(8) In the Court of Common Pleas lately, the blowing charge was one article in an attorney's bill-2001. for 2000 attendances. Mr. Serjeant Bolton compared this charge to that of a blackfmith charging for 2000 hot nails.

(9) It has fallen to the lot of few Princes of whom history has preferred any authentick re-

Subjects, after the unprecedented differences and cato pollels at the prefent moment. The loss of our West-India islands, and of Minorca, the furrender of whole armies—the ignominious flight of English fleets before those of France and Spain—the expenditure of a hundred and thirty millions of poundsthe abyls of rein into which a long train of unfortunate councils has plunged the empire-the accu-mulation of taxes, under which every order of the community is oppressed and overwhelmed-and the degree of political infignificance, into which a country is fallen, who once dispensed her largesses and her fubfidies to half the Princes of Europe .-These missortunes, multiplied, and almost unparallelled as they are, yet have not deprived his Majefty of the affections of his people. His popularity. which during the first years of his reign, and in all the funthine of youth, and internal prosperity, and external success, could not sustain itself against an obscure periodical paper, written by a private gentleman; has yet, to the admiration of mankind, furvived this mighty wreck, and, even renewed itfelt amidft the convultions and decline of the British

MISCELLANY. For the C E N T I N E L.

HAT a nation formerly fo much accustomed to feandalous breaches of publick faith as the United States, as they do, for the /upro/ed com mission of like crimes, might furnish good matter for physical inquiry-For however punctitious they may now be in the observance of engagements, it may rather be attributed to their ticklish fituation, when the most trivial instance of malpractice would annihilate them as a nation, than o any genuine inherent principles of honefty. This being the case, it would be well, then, to remind them of their national infidelity, when they dared be perfidient; as it may possibly make them more civil. One inflance faithless conduct I have in view, sgainst which may be opposed the late lenient and generous conduct of the government of this Communwealth, in a fimilar circumstance. The meafure I allude to was transacted in the reign of Henry IV.—when it appears, Prince John of Lancaster, son to that King, during a rebellion, enters into a treaty, and offers personal security and a redress of grievances, to the rebels, on con-dition of their disbanding, and becoming subjects -How well he fulfilled his compact, Shakefpeare tells us in the following words :

Haft. My Lord, our army is dispers'd already Like youthful fleers unyok'd, they took their course East, West, North, South; or like a school broke up, Each hurries towards his home and sporting place West. Good tidings, my Lord Hastings; for the

I do arrest thee, traitor, of high treason; And you, Lord Archbishop; and you, Lord Mow-Of capital treason I attach you both. [bray, Mawb. Is this proceeding just and honourable

York. Will you thus break your faith?

Lun. I pawn'd you none; promis'd you redress of these fame grievances Whereof you did complain ; which, by mine ho will perform with a most Christian care. [nour But for you, rebels, look to talle the due Meet for rebellion and fuch acts as yours. Most shallowy did you these arms commence. Fondly brought here, and foolifhly fent hence,

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd stray;

Heav'n,* and not we, have safely fought to-day.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death, Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath.

tion, it is the attributing fo hellish a meafure to divine

LITERARY ARTICLE.

Extraded from a fort review of the political flat-of Great Britain, lately published. HAVING thus wandered through the fertile fields of Ministerial plenty, where alone to be found the golden apples of the Hasperides, t is time that we turn our eyes upon the barren walkes of Opposition. Here chilling poverty ap pears in all-its terrors.
"No streams, as amber smooth, as amber clear,

"Are seen to flow, or heard to warble here,"
Yet, ungrateful and sterile as the foil may feem,
it is fertilized by one spring, the waters of which,

fonal attachment, respect, and adherence of their | gold, yet will difpense what gold can never nura chafe-Fame and Immortality. That fpring is the Fountain of Genius, and of the Mufes; the Pierian Spring, which flowed through ancient parren plains and favage rocks of Attica. It is that facred Fountain, at which Menander, and animated their fingers, and firung their lyres.

Witness those two beautiful and unequalled compolitions, in which fatire has exaulted her keenelt fbrined on a throne, in the confruction of which, genius has lavifuly employed her choicest ma-terials; and which shall preferve to distant times. the names of a Mawbey, or a Turner, facred to immortal ridicole !— I need not fay that I can only mean the "Relliad," and the "Prebationary Oder." It is however to be lamented, that future ages will not be able to tafte and to comprehend, many of the most delicate and pointed allosions. from the circumstances of personality which acproductions of profe, or of poetry, they fland alone and unrivalled: Superiour, perhaps, to the 'Dunciad' itself in energy, and not inferiour in harmony of numbers; abounding with all the atvere and manly as the finest fatires of luvenal."

PHILADELPHIA ANECDOTE. O N taking down the CROWN of Christ Church fleeple, which fome time fince had been much injured by lightning, one of the byeflanders afked, what they were going to do with it? He was told it was to be repaired and put up again immediately-"I guess" fays an arch bov, who had been very attentive to the query and answer, "they had better wait till the Convention breaks up, and know first what they recommend."

By laft Evening's Mails.

PHILADELPHIA Angul an AWRITER in a Virginia paper, who figns Senex, fays, "I have read with a great deal of attention, Mr. Adams's protended Defence of the American Conflitutions. It tras far as I can judge, one of the most deep wrought systems of political deception, that ever was penned by the Ingenuity of man. It is a capital picture I must readily confefs; but without adverting the specimens of an Angelo or a Raphael, I will venture to affirm, that it exhibits the trueft mixture of light and fhade that ever entered the imagination of a painter. Americans, beware ! for if you imbibe a particle of his political poifon, you are undone for ever. His learned production has been very lately put into my hands-but every fubject of such immense moment, as it may have great weight, and perof this country, I think it my duty as a citizen and a patriot, as far as my abilities will admit, to probe it to the very bottom, difregarding the finalts of ridicule, the finer of contempt, or the frown of power. If my health finoid laft, you you may depend on hearing from me—and upon every subject inferted in his Janus, or double faced

(11) From the castward we underftand, that the pirit of Shayifm rapidly fubfides, and that Shays himself it almost destitute of a companion. It is remarkable however, that notwithstanding the rewards offered by the different States, no attempt has been made either to feize or betray him. This circumstance recalls the extraordinary fortune of the pretender, who after his defeat at Colloden discovered himfelf to a Scotish persant. The persant declined earning thirty thousand pounds flerling by the treachery of giving up the prince to his enemies, but was banged, within twelve months afterwards, for flealing five shillings.

N E W-Y O R K, August 23.

(12) The States of America yet remain in flatu uo, no communications having been received from the Federal Convention, to clear away the tenebrous clouds which have fo long been pendant on our political hemisphere. Extracts of letters, pie-ces, and paragraphs innumerable, have filled the papers upon the probable refult of their national confultations; but, as the most absolute secrecy has been maintained by that august assembly, these paragraphs, &cc. must be viewed as idle; the chimeras of the feveral political fancies which brought them forth. It is a subject of no trifling moment to refled (if report can be credited) that there is a certain clafe of inhabitants, nor a thoufand miles whom nationy has preserved any authorized by one prings are water or which, to enjoy to confiderable a portion of the per-though they cannot convert what they touch to course to fleet - what pare to all - let the recommendations of the Convention be what they may. Against fuch a curie to the community-against fuch a class of people - Good Lord driver u

(13) The effabilihment of the French Queen's of Louis the XVth's was, viz. one hundred and figry-two horles on'y.

N E W P O R T. August 23. were to have convened agreeably to their adjourn ment, at Briffol on Monday laft; but neither of the members of the Upper House attending on Monday to adjourn that house, a question on Wednesday arose in the Lower House whether the Assembly could be formed to as legally to proceed to bufinefs; it was however proposed by the gentlemen advise his Excellency the Governour respecting the propriety of specially convening the Assembly ingly fent to the Governour requesting the letters but before they could be obtained fo many mem-bers retired, that the letters were not read and no advice was given.

BOSTON, Wednefday, August 29. (15) Yellerday the Hon, the Juffices of the Su (15) Yellerday the Hon, the Julices of the Su-preme Judicial Court, commenced their fellion in this town, with the uftal ceremonies - His Ho-nour Judge Cushing, gave a fpirited and pa-thetick Charge to the Grand Jury: After which the Rev. Mr. Fhatcher, addressed the Throne of Grace, in a prayer, well adapted to the occasion.

(16) From the decided and folemu observations made by the Hon, the Chief Judge of the

Supreme Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, on the faral confequences to be appretence of death pronounced on the Traitors nov correspondent cannot but hope, that the advocate for further lenity, will be convinced of the weak-nefs, abfurdity and danger of their ill timed cle-mency, and hear-ily join with every friend to humanity and good government, in praying that those wretched persons, who have forfeited their lives to the safety and justice of their country, may not escape the fate allored them. For if after fair and impartial trial, and being found guilty by their country, of the most attrocious crimes the authors of them are to be encouraged to look up with confidence for a free pardon, adicu to that great barrier to our liberties, the laws—adicu to great oarrier to our intertier, he has a failed to every thing that can give a relith to life, for in fuch cate, Morders, Treafons, Stratagems and Crimes, will in open day pervade our country, and the daring perpetrators of them riot in our fpoils. (17) The Albany Gazette of the 16th infl. informs, that the Line of Jurisdiction between this Commonwealth and the State of New-York is

(18) Saturday being the day for the feast of St Louis, the fame was celebrated by every publical demonstration of joy, by the squadron of his Mos Christian Majesty, now in this harbour. The Vifcount de BEAUMONT gave an entertainment on board the Patriote; - at which were present his Honour the Lieutenant-Governour, and the gen-tlemen of the Honourable Council, the Prefident of the Honourable Senate, the late Governour, the principal officers of the late federal army, and other official characters of diffinction. His Excellency the Governour, from an indisposition, could not have the pleasure of attending. The all nations, among which the American firipes were confpicuous. The feast was fuperb : The were confpicuous. The featt was fuperb; The

ficers gave the utmost pleasure to the gentlemen who had the honour of being prefent. The following toaths were announced under a discharge of cannon from all the ships in the har-

1. His Moft Christian Majefly. 2. The United States. 13 guns. 2. Governour and Commonwealth. 13 guns. A. Perpetual alliance between France and Ame

c. Federal Convention.

6 Gen. Washington, and the fociety of Cincinnati. . The navigation and trade of America.

9. The memory of those who have fought for 10. The patriots who projected the American

11. The late federal army-may America never want another as brave and difintereffed to de-

fend her freedom.

12. May the States be as happy in peace as her citizens have been virtuous and fuccessful in war.

te. The American ladies-may the men be as brave as the women are fair.

The Day was concluded by a discharge of twenty

one gans from each flip in the fleet.

(19) Extract of a latter from Luchfield, August 6"The ingenious Mr. Hanks, of this town, to whom the publick are indebted for that curious piece of mechanism, the AIR CLOCK, a few lays fince placed in the belfry of our Meeing may lince praced in the being of our wieeing-Houfe, an excellent, well-wrough, graceful found-ing BELL, which he himfelf call. This piece of information I more readily communicate, as it affords a finall initiance of the progress of arts in

(20) Sunday evening about eight o'clock, fix convicts, who were confined in Suffolk's jail for various offences, made their escape by the most dirty paffage poffible; but being much incumber-ed, and heavy laden with chains, &c. three of them were foon after caught, and recommitted to

feparate apartments of the dungeon.
(21) The Ohio Company was originated by the Officers of the late Continental Army in this Com monwealth. Their object is the purchasing and fettling of lands on the porth-west of the river Ohio. The hufinels has been to far matured, that Con grefs have agreed to fell the Company between three and four millions of acres, adjoining the Ohio, and extending northward between the rivers Sci oto and Muskingum, between 38 and 39, and 40 and 41, degrees of north latitude. The Company have acceded to the terms of purchase; and the two thirds of a dollar, in any kind of paper of the United States, per acre.
(22) It is faid, that General Shays's bead-quar-

(22) It is faid, that General Shaya's bead-quar-ters, i. e. quarters for his own bead, are now at the house of an Episcopalian Divine, in Arling-ton, State of Vermont, where his Excellency (af-fifted by his reverend patron) is builly employed in revifing the martial laws of his army, and making fome great improvements in retrograde move-ments, &c. He also intends, affilted as above, to form a fystem of ethicks, as an appendix to Allen's Oracle of Reason.

(23) On Saturday laft, a fon of Mr. Robert Clough, of this town, being at play in a chocolate mill, North-End, by some accident got entangled in the machinery of the works, while the horsewere on the go, and was fo shockingly mangled in his bowels, &c. that he died at two o'clock, Sunday MARRIEDI-Mr. IZZEMIAH WILLIAMS

to the amiable Miss MATILDA DAVIS, youngest daughter of the Hon. Caleb Davis, Efq. of this

ADAMNOAH will be attended to on Saturday. as will a FRIEND TO JUSTICE

NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTERED fince our laft. from Snip Caro, Stevens, St. Johns Brig Ann, Brig Mermaid, Brie Ranger, Foster, Coffin Hifpaniola Mc Lellan, Lowe. Brig Phillip Scott, Schooner New-York Barnard. Barbadoes New-York Packer. Schooner Liverpool, Gage, St. Croix Schooner Bride, Lincoln, Annapolis St. Johns Sloop Indultry, Chapman, Sloop Dove, Snow, C L E A R E D. Schooner Sally. St. Euftaria Rea, N. Carolina Brig Dauphin, Brig Dædalus, Crocker. Baltimore Schooner Cohaffer, Webber, Lifhon Sloop Indoffry, Oakes, Sloop Richmond, Carver,

" SEESEES" SEESEES" Just published, price 256, and to be fold by Benjamin Guild,

At the Boston Book-Store, No. 59, Cornhill,

AN Essay for a nosological and comparative view of the CYNANCHE MALIGNA, or PUTRID SORE THEOAT, and the SCARLATINA ANGINOSA, OF SCARLET FEVER

with ANGINA.

By WILLLIAM LEE PERKINS, M. D.

Member of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, and Physician to the Offulfion Dipensary, London. This Eslay is intended as a specimen of a general introduction to the fludy of Methodical No fology; and the Monthly Review for April, has highly recommended the utility of this performance. Printer.

THIS DAY,
At TWELVE o'clock, will be SOLD,
At the Head of the Long-Wharf, A Long BOAT and YAUL, with SAILS and OARS complete, lately

belonging to the Ship Active foundered at fea. On SATURDAY next,
Will be SOLD,
At Lewis Hayt's Office, STATE-STREET,

A Quantity Houshold Furni-

ture, taken by Execution. Scotch Carpets and Carpeting.

Joft OPENED, At No. 60, CORNHILL,

SCOTCH Carpets and Carpeting, of various fizes and widths.

Boston, August 27, 1787.

French Language.

A GENTLEMAIN, a native of Paris, proposes to instruct a few Ladies and Gentlemen, in that polite and wietul Language, the rules and idiom of which he has made it his confant fludy to render cafy and methodical. Translations into both Languages done with ac-

curacy and expedition. Please to enquire at the Boston Book-Store, No. 59, Cornhill, of Mr. Larhin, the Printer hereof, or of Mr. DeNancrice, at Mr. Rea's, Quaker-Lane. August 28, 1787.

It is perhaps not jufficiently known how far the progress of a scholar depends upon the method of the master—a remark no less just than little attended to by les amateurs, elfe many more would fludy a lansugge subject and delice to brown and a ovent many might acquire. Few French people are able to trach French, even though matters of it—Experience flows, and every able teacher knows, bow indefpenally necoffary it is that be fould be equally verfen in his pupil's mother tongue; otherwise the progress which we sometimes objerve in few who Rudy the lunguage, is entirely owing to their close application, or good parts, or both, but never to those of the Master. be above advertiler appears convinced at their erea. neceffity, we cannot doubt bis poffeffing the method and

Old Sherry Wine.

full imported, and to be fold at the STORE of John Codman, jun. On the fouth-fide of the Town-Dock, A FEW half-pipes and quarperiour quality, Malaga ditto, Raifins, Lemons, and Salt.

At the same place was behod,
A small quantity superfine FLOUR. and INDIAN CORN-All which will be difoofed of on reasonable terms. Bofton, August 28, 1787.

THE Partnership of SMITH and LORING, being by mutual confent diffolved, all persons indebted to them, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately. The remainder of their STOCK, confifting of DRY GOODS and HARD-WARE, will be fold at the Sterling Coft, for ready money only, if foon applied for.

Bofton, August 28, 1787. For NEW-YORK.

THE Schooler New-York Packet, Thowas BARNARD, communder, which Ten Days, having part of the cano engaged. For freight or pullage, apply to the Captain on board as Greene's Wart.

Bofton, August 28, 1787.

WOMAN, with a good breaft of WOMAN, with a good breaft of Milk, wiftes to go into a family as a Wet Nurfe, or take a child to fuckle. Inquire of the

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

From a PETERSBU. OH (Virginia) PAPER.

A NEW S O N G.

Sung on the 4th of July, 1787.

Na chariot of light, from the regions above,
The goddes of freedom appear'd
The fun-beams of day emblazon'd her way,
And empire America rear'd;

To sustain the vast fabrick her offspring were She smil'd on each patriot birth; [taught, But shielded her charms, secure in the arms Of her chieftain ceiellial on earth.

But fir'd at his glory, the fierce god of war, Disdaining etherial repose; Exclaim'd, threnes divine, see an hero of mine, How matchless and godlike he glows.

Your hero-Minerva indignant replies,
'Twas I at his birth did preside;
Form'd, finish'd his mind, the great talents design'd, His goddess, preceptress, and guide.

Next the fair power of Virtue, serene and severe, Implor'd they'd a moment be mute: Her laws she'd protest, alone rul'd his breast. Su Heaven was all in dispute.

Jove heard it, and summon'd the synod supreme, Which met in the chambers of day; Obedient Fate, then bulh'd the debate, And thus did the thunderer fay :-

Minerva, Mars, Phoebus, and Virtue attend, To oblivion this clamour refign:
For just is each claim, and in Wathington's name,
For ever your laurels combine.

MISCELLANY.

Description of BUFFALO RIVER.

DUFFALOE River falls into the Onio on the eattern fide of it, at the distance of 925 computed miles from Fort-Pitt. It is a very confiderable branch of the Ohio; is two hundred yards wide, navigable upwards of one hundred and fifty miles for batteaux or barges of thirty feet long, five feet broad, and three feet deep, carrying about feven tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The Ream is moderate. The lands on both fides of this river are of a most luxuriant quality, for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, to-bacco, &cc. They are covered with a great variety of lotty and uteful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several persons who have ascended this river, (ay, that falt springs, coal, lime, and free stone, &c. are to be found in a variety of

PASSAICK FALL THE ftupendous fail or cataract of the Paffaick, in New-Jer., about 23 miles from this city, has always been confidered by travellers as a great curiofity in the works of nature. The river, which is of a confiderable breadth, being interrupted by a great rock, the water is violently thrown down to the rocks below, 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, with a great agitation and noise. The vapour ar fing from the fall causes an appearance, when the fun shines, similar to a rainbow. The pleasing and romantick scenes at this place are highly picturesque, and tend to fill the mind with terror and ad-miration; the noise and soaming of the water, and ous let ge rocks which form curious clifts and precipices; the hill and dale, and the verdure and beauty of the country, particularly at this feafon of the year, conspire to make a jaunt to this place truly agreeable. ly agreeable.

From Mercier's WORKS. THE HAND.

T is to the hand of man the world is indebted for the multitude of arts, from the delicate for the multitude of arts, from the deficate touch of multitude of arts, trom the blow of the hammer. Necessity, comfort, all are due to this amazing organ which distinguishes man; by its aid he penetrates the bowels of the earth; he levels, mountains with hillocks; he digs a bed in the seas and opposes dykes to its rage; in a word, he reigns over the subdued close. over the lubdued globe.

Characters, traced by the hand of man, furvive the over-turning of empires, and thus become, as it were, divine. Man's knowledge does not perifth, but rather increases : the wife man's mind, fraught with patriotick fire, connects with his who comes

into the world a thousand years after him.

Anaxagoras has said, that in the hand confills the wildom of man; without it, his mind would be

The motion of the hand is as eloquent as the eye; it is an idiom common to all people, the universal language. The hand calls, sends away, prolanguage. The hand calls, fends away, pro-miles, threatens, tears, interrogates, denies, doubts, Maies, threatens, lears, interrogates, denies, doubts, flatters, derefts, denotes numbers, expelles the marks of joy, grief, repentance; in fine, the hand speaks when the tongue cannot.

Man's hand excels even the elephant's trunk.

Next in progression, iron is the true sceptre with which he commands nature. Theire happy had he not turned it against himself!

The inhabitants of the commands was sink.

The inhabitants of the new world were right when they gave the preference to iron, in exchanging a large quantity of gold for a hedge-bill, a spade, or a mattock.

It is iron that cuts ftone and makes it flexible and obeoient as wax; digs the mines, raifes edifices, binds the timber of the vellel that cuts the ocean; it is iron fertilifes the fields, reaps the harvelt, and performs the falutary operations on the human

Whilft we admire the wonders of clock-work, the favage is in ecflacy at the fimple but ufeful invention of a nail. With this hard and tenacious metal, that man fhapes in what manner he pleates, to make it act on the most stubborn things, he has wrought works which have made alterations on our globe; he has leveled mountains, railed vallies, girt the fea, pierced illhmuses, cut down lorests, dug lakes, changed the courle of tivers and the

Who has not had the coriofity to fee in a forge, an enormous bar of iron, which can be turned on every fide, placed under an allonishing hammer of eight handred weight, every stroke of which may be heard at a league's distance! Man seems to play with those amazing bodies of 1000, with the affictance of a rivulet of water; he subdues, he sup-plies them; he passes the bar through the wiredrawing inflrument, and metamorphotes into a thread, nearly as small as a hair.

#DOBBER: BEBEER

Benjamin Guild,

Has for fale at the BOSTON BOOK-STORE, No. 59, CORNHILL, A LARGE affortment of

B 0 0

in all the various Branches of Literature, among which are the following American Productions,

Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences, with the Charter and Regulations of the

Academy,

Bilknap's History of New Hampshire,

Smith's History of New-Jersey,

Ramsay's Revolution of South-Carolina,

History of Connecticut,

Ledyard's Voyage round the World,

Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions, Chauncey's Universal Salvation, and other works, Barlow's Vision of Columbus,

Humpbrey's Poems, &c. &c. Alfo,
A general affortment of STATIONARY.

The CIRCULATING LIBRARY Eas been lately enriched with many valuable and enter taining Books: CATALOGUES of which, with

terms of circulation, may be bad gratis. Boston, August 21, 1787.

ASH given for Barley, by

JOSEPH GREENE, At No. 12, GREENE's Wharf. To be fold, at faid STORE,

small affortment of LINENS and WOOLENS, Dry and Ground WHITE LEAD, and CROCKERY WARE. A'fo, Madeira Wine, and Cordage. August 22, 1787.

いかからかのかの Excellent Madeira Wine, To be SOLD, cheap, for CASH, or EX-At No. 23, on the Long-Wharf.

Paper Hangings.

LARGE Affortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, confifting of above FORTY elegant Patterns, with feltoon and common Bordering, to be fold, at Joseph Hovey's Manufactory,

in Winter-Street-From If. to 71. per Roll. Linens printed in the neatest manner.

William Scott,

REMOVED from Ann-SPINNING-WHEEL, In Marlborough-Street.
Has imported, by the Lucretta, Capt. CALLAHAN IRISH Linens, Ta-

ble Cloths, Sheetings, and Dowlass, of all prices, besides a large Assortment of

ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, Which will be fold on fuch Terms as cannot fail to please the Purchasers. ___Aljo,

China and Glass WARES. Doctor HEMMET's celebrated ESSENCE of PEARL and PEARL DENTIFRICE. Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

A Stable and Coach-House, to be let .-Inquire as above.

WINE CELLAR.

Thomas Wells,

A CQUAINTS his Customers and the

He has opened a WINE-CELLAR, under the Old South Meeting-House, nearly of po-fite the Treafurer's-Office, where may be had,

Sherry, Madeira, WIN Lifton. l'ort. I eneriffe, Cacavilla, Burgundy, Clarer, yall, Malaga J Valld Jamaica Spirit, Windward Rum, I yall,

Brandy, bouled Porter, Cider by barrel, bottle, Sec. by wholefale or retail, for cash, as cheap as can be bought in Bolton, and every favour gracefully acknowledged.

N. B. He continues the businefe, at his WINE STORE north of the Draw-Bridge - where the above articles may he had as Cash for empty Bottles.

Bollon, June 15, 1787. (ep 6m)

Onions.

TWO Thousand Bunches of Rareripe ONIONS, warranted good, at a penny half penny a bunch—to be fold by SANUEL WALLIS, or MATTHEW PARK, Surveyor, at their Stores, the North fide of the Town-Dock

August 15. 1787

HUICE Liverpool fishery and common SALT, Lisbon and Cacavilla Wine. to be fold. Inquire at the Store of

ISAAC SMITH. in STATE-STREET.

BRAN by the bushel,

By the FRENCH BAKER, West-Boston. To LET,

A Large, convenient House, near the centre of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of the SUN, &c. in BONTON. Lat. 42° 25' N. Angust. | H.W. | 197.&t. | Remarks.

29 Wed. | 12 | 3|5 | 26 | 7| St. John baptist behead.

30 Thur. | 12 | 53|5 | 27 | 7|

31 Frida. | 1 | 41|5 | 28 | 7|

BURIED in town last week 6 .- BAPTISED 6.

N В 1... A

SHIPPING PAPERS—BILLS of LOAD-ING—EXCISE CERTIFICATES, &c. &c.—to be fold, at Reffell's Printing Office, State-Street.

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