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Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

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CENTIN

MISCELLANY.

From the (London) MONTHLY REVIEW, for May, 1787. A Defence of the Conflitution of Government of the United States of America. By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D. &c. (Concluded)

LL. D. &c. (Concluded) T is frarcely poffible for us to conceive how a man of Dr. Adams's parts and knowledge, should have been led to offer to the world, a book containing lo many contradictions and abfurdities as we meet in this volume. He obferves (Preface, p. ii.) that ' in fo general a refinement, or ra-ther reformation of manpers and improvement of kowledge (fpeaking of modern Europe), is it not unaccountable, that the knowledge of the princi-ples. a d conftraction of free governments, in which the happing of life, and even the farther progrefs of improvements in education and fociety, progress of improvements in education and fociety, in knowledge and virtue, are fo deeply interefted, should have remained at a full stand for two or three thousand years ?—How is this to be recon-ciled with the following passage from the same Pre-face, p. xxv. ? The English have in reality blend-ed together the feudal infitutions with those of the Greeks and Romans; and out of all bare made that noble composition, which avoid the inconveni-encies, and retains the advantages of both." Again, p. 76. I only contend that the English constitu-tion is, in theory, the most fungendous fabrick of progressof improvements in education and fociety, tion is, in theory, the most stupendous fabrick of the human invention, both for the adjustment of the balances and the prevention of its vibrations ; and that the Americans ought to be applauded in-tlead of cenfured, for imitating it as far as they have. Not the formation of languages, not the whole art of navigation and thipbuilding, does more honour to the human underflanding than this fyltem of government.' And has this been no improvement ?—He proceeds : ' The Americans have not indeed imitated it in giving a negative have not indeed imitated it in giving a negative upon their legiflature to the executive power; in this refpect their balances are incomplete, very much to my mortification: In other refpects they have fallen thore of perfection, by giving the choice of fome militia officers, &c. to the people —thefe are however fmall matters at prefent. They have not made their first magistrates hereditary, nor their fenators : here they differ from the English constitution, and with great propriety."

We are glad to collect together the fcattered hints that occur in different parts of the book on the fubject announced in its title. They are ve-ry few, and might be comprifed in a fmall compaís; yet few as they are, they do not correspond with each other. Our Author's idea of the means of perfecting the British conflitution, which occurs at p. 37t, neither accords with the improvements of it above fuggelted, nor with the idea enter-tained by moft of the conflitution-menders in Britain, who lately offered to the publick their thoughts on that fubject.

The improvements to be made in the English conflitution lie entirely in the House of Commons.' [Here we find no objection to the hereditary king and nobles.] If county members were abolished, and representatives proportionally and fre-quently chosen in small districts, and if no candidate could be chosen but an established long setted inhabitant of that diffrict, it would be im-pofible to corrupt the people of England, and the Houfe of Commons might be an immortal guar-dian of the national liber; y. Inflead of projects to abolith Kings and Lords, if the Houfe of Com-mons had been attended to, wild wars would not mons had been attended to, wild wars would not have been engaged in, nor countlefs millions thrown away, nor would there bave remained an im-perfedica, perhaps, in the English confliction.' Those who have reflected deeply on the (cience of government, and carefully attend to facts, will no doubt fmile at the fanguine expectations of this speculative reformer. They know that perfection in human affairs cannot be thus eafily attained. The great object that Dr. Adams contends for

In human attairs cannot be thus eatily attained. The great object that Dr. Adams contends for, throughout all this work, is the necetility of a ba-lance of powers in every government. I tray,' fays he (p. 87.), ' be laid down as a univerfal maxim, that every government that has not three independent branches in its legislature, will foon become a abfolute monarchy : or an arrogant become an abfolute monarchy; or an arrogant nobility, increating every day in a rage for (plen-dour and magnificence, will annihilate the people, and attended with their horfes, hounds, and vaffals, will run down the King as they would hunt a deer, withing for nothing for much as to be in at the

death.' The fame fentiment is continually repeated in this volume. The balances, the balances, are perpetually rung in our ears; but in all the conllitutions here paffed in review before the reader, those of America and England not excepted, there is not given a diffinct account of the real balancing powers of any flate, or the particulars in which that balance confitted. The following account of a balance of power, if it does not in-flruct, may at leaft entertain the reader: It occurs

acccunt of a balance of power, if it does not in-flruct, may at leaft entertain the reader : It occurs in p. 100. • The true meaning of a balance of power is belt conceived by confidering what the nature of a balance is. It fuppole three things; fift, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two feales, with whatever is weighed therein. In a flate within itfelf the balance muft be held by a third hand, who is to deal the remaining power [2w. What remaining power ?] with the turnoff exact hefs into the feveral fcales. The balance may be held by the weakeft, who by his addrefs, removing from either fcale and adding his own, may keep the fcales duly poifed, &c.' In fhort (probably from this fanciful analogy) with our Author, three balancing pow-ers, and neither more nor lefs, are always necef-fary; but who does not know, that not only three but thirty, or three hundred, different political powers, may pofibly be fo balanced as to be kept firm and fleady? Even in the Britifh conflitution, to which he fo often refers, the balancing powers, though nominally three only, wiz. King, Lords, and Commons (by which latt term is meant the lower houfe of parliament), yet in reality confis virtually of four powers, in all queftions of great importance at leait, where the great body of the people take a part, and by their influence have a power to give a decided advantage to whatever party they fhall efpoufe.— This was finely illuftrat-ed not long ago when the King and the Upper Houfe oppofed the will of the Houfe of Commons —who, by a great majority of their own body, in-ified on claiming a privilege which the nation at who, by a great majority of their own body, infifted on claiming a privilege which the nation at large thought they were not entitled to exercife : And though the King and Lords mull of neceffity, on that occasion, have given up the contest, but for the almost unanimous support of the nation, yet by means of that support they obtained a complete victory, and she Commons were obliged

to yield. In a hundred places, perhaps, of this work, Dr. Adams repeats, that liberty can only exist in a state where there are three independent ballancing powers; and in as many places he explains ing powers; and in as many places he explains what conflitutes, in his opinion, the neceffary in-dependence of thefe powers, wiz. the being pof-feffed, each of them, of a negative voice with re-gard to the enacting of laws. This circumflance alone he thinks entirely fufficient to anfwer all the purpofes of a perfect balance. In conformity with this idea, talking; of Rome, he obferves, p. 335, that ' if the Confuls had been poffelfed of a preserve in the legiflature, and of all the execua negative in the legiflature, and of all the execu-tive authority, and the fenate and people had been made equal and independent in the first cftablithment of the commonwealth, it is impossible for any man to prove that the republick would for any man to prove that the republick would not have remained in vigour and in glory at this hour.' This will readily be granted; but we hope he will not be able to deny, that, although all these regulations had been established, it would be equally impossible for any man to prove that the republick would have remained in vigour and in glory at this hour. The fact is, that all these re-gulations might have taken place, and the repub-lick might notwithstanding have been of thorter duration than it was; for before any thing decilive duration than it was; for before any thing decilive on this fubject can be faid, a great many circum-flances must be attended to that he has overlook-ed. A particular order of men in the state may be authorifed by the conflitution to have a negative on all acts of legislation, and yet may be lo cir-cumflanced as never to be able to exercise that power. This is, in sach, very nearly the cafe in cumftanced as never to be able to exercise that power. This is, in fact, very nearly the cafe in Britain, at this prefent moment, for though the King has doubtlefs a full right to negative any law, yet when did he exercise that power? And in how few cafes could he do it with effect, however dif-posed to do fo? Those therefore who represent this as the discriminating feature and peculiar mark of excellence in the British confliction, look no farther than the furface, and can give to others no proper idea either of its excellencies or defects. This, we are forry to fay, is the cafe with our Au-

thor ; for he does not once, in the courfe of this thor; for he does not once, in the could of this work; that we could obferve (and we have read it all with care), fo much as touch at the leading fprings which conflituted the concealed, though real balance of power in any of those flates whole revolution he recites. Had the book been writ-ten by a youth, with a view to obtain fome acade-mical prize, we thould have faid it afforded indications of an aclive mind that gave hopes of future acquirements; but that the young man, too ca-ger to difcover the extent of his reading, had carelefsly adopted fome confused notion of go-vernment, and hattily fkimmed the furface of the vernment, and hattily fkimmed the furface of the fubjeft, without having taken time deliberately to inveltigate particulars, and fift the matter to the bottom. This we fhould, in *that cafe*, have faid. But we cannot bring ourfelves to think that a man of Dr. Adams's known abilities could poffibly be in the fame predicament; for which reafon we conclude that he muft have fome point to carry, fome objeft in view, beyond the Atlantick, with which we are not acquainted, and that he has been fenfible that a book of the nature of this which now lies before us, is well calculated to an-fwer his purpole. It may indeed amufe the igno-rant, it may miflead the unwary, but it neither can inform nor entertain the philosopher, nor the man of letters. man of letters.

35

We are the more confirmed in our opinion, by observing, that in the letter which he entitles con-clusion, there are some pertinent and judicious recurrent, there are some pertinent and judicious re-marks on the bad confequences that most be ex-pected to refult from authorizing a popular affem-bly to nominate officers in a state. These re-marks are evidently dictated by good fense and at-tentive observation; which satisfies us it was not from inability in the Author, that the rest of his book consists of materials to exceedingly different

from this part. It would give us great pleafure to fee fome ju-dicious treatife on the fubject of government, pe-culiarly calculated for the fituation and circum-flances of the Americans, by a man of fuch influence among them as might induce them to adopt some practicable plan; for it pains us to fce a numerous people, once our fellow subjects, still our numerous people, once our fellow lubjects, till our fellow Chrittians, and who (we truft) will long continue our commercial friends, involved in di-flreffes from which they evidently know not how to extricate themfelves. We hoped that this might have been the book, and we regret exceed-ingly that we have been fo much difappointed.

ANECDOTAL FRAGMENTS.

Of Louis XIV. THIS Monarch was one day entertaining a fei-left party of his courtiers with the relation of a circumftance, which he had announced as ex-tremely laughable. But on the entrance of Prince Armagnac, he supprefied a fine repartee, which confitured the merit of the flory. The whole circle felt themselves disappointed, which was fel-dom the case when his Majesty promised them entertainment, and were therefore furprized. The King obferved it, but faid nothing until the Prince departed. "Now, Gentlemen, I'll make you laugh," faid he, and according gave them the aneclaugh," faid he, and according gave them the anec-dote unmutilated, which produced in a high degree the promifed effed. "You fee," fubjoined Louis, "there was an oblique flroke that would have af-fected the Prince, and I (uppreffed it to prevent his being embarraffed; for I would rather lofe the re-putation of the belt bon mot that ever was uttered, than give a moment's pain to any individual."— An example worthy the imitation of all who af give to the character of really fine Gentlemen.

Of an AMERICAN OFFICER.

DURING the lare glorious contest, an effi-cer was ordered to a flation of extreme perilcer was ordered to a llation of extreme peril-feveral of those around him suggested many pre-texts by which he might evade the dangerous em-ployment affigaed him, to which he made this noble reply—¹⁴ I thank you, my worthy sriends, for your folicitude—I know I can easily fave my life, but who will fave my honour, if I should adopt your advice?"

Of a BRITISH GRENADIER. IN one of those severe days that happened in the Southern Provinces, Lord Rawden fent a nadier to reconnoitre a post from which his were much annoyed. The foldier, with th

206

calmoste and intrepidity, examined the ground, | ture, pervade all parts of the Commonwealth- ! that the island of Nantucket contains 6000 inhabirotwithflanding his enemy kept up an inceffant fire, and wounded him in two or three places :-Having deliberately inified his obfervations, h returned and gave an account of its fituation, without betraying the imalleft lymptom of pain .- Lord Rawdon, however, perceiving his blood run very treely, palled out his purfe, and prefented it to him. warm panegyrick upon his heroick conduct This, however, the generous grenadicr refuled, faying, that " his acceptance of it would tarnifi whatever merit his action may be fuppofed to have."-This brave fellow was foon after promoted, and now commands the very company in which he was then only a private.

Of the FRENCH GRENADIERS

NOT lefs heroick than the above, was the con duct of the Irifh Brigade at the fiege of Savannah, which, when Comte d'Eltaing bravely propofed to take by a Coup de Main, Comte Dillon, anxiour to fignalize his regiment, propoled a reward of 100 guineas to the brilt of his grenadiers that planted a fafcine in the folle, which was expoled to the whole fire of the garrifon-but not one offered to advance,-Comte Dillon, in a rage began to upbraid them with cowardife, to which the Serjeant Major replied, Monfieur le Comte, had you not held out a fum of money as the temptation, your grenadiers They did to inftantly, and out of 194, of which the company confifted, only 90 returned alive.

OF GROEGE IL

AN old feaman, commonly called Old Will, be-longing to the veffel that brough. his Majefty from Holland, being very aftive in a florm that occurred in the paffage, his Majefty obferved, that after the danger was fubfided, the officers were very libera in their mutual congratulations, and recollecting that one Old Will had been very much called upon inquired if there was not fuch a man on board ? Bring produced, his Majefty faid, " that as he had no friend, he himfelf would fupply that deficiency, and accordingly made him one of the Poor Knights ol Windfor.

Of a BRAVE OFFICER.

AN officer in the horfe, fighting a duel with an officer of infantry, received from the fword of his antagonift a mortal wound. In the fame inftant, however, he difarmed his enemy ; but he returned him his fword, faying, "I give you what thou haft taken from me."-Meaning his life.

MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL. On the TENDER LAW.

"HE degeneracy of the times has been a teeming topick of publick difquifitionwarnings, counfels and advice-remonstrances, threats and denunciations have alternately employ. ed the pens of a great variety of genuifes in the publick papers-all due honour be paid to their exertions for the publick good !-But " Paul may preach, and Appollos may water," yet if their la-bours are not beflowed on a good foil, they will prove vain and fruitlefs.

THE LAWS, the SACRED LAWS, are the only foundation on which we can hope to rear a permanent fyftem of morals-mankind will not be usiantarily honeft, juft and benevolent-by good laws and wholefome regulations firifily administered, the people must be made jenfible, that it is for their intereft to conform to the principles of reflitude-but what avail the moft excellent -conflication, and the wifest fystem of jurifprudence, except the Executive Branch of a Legifla-ture is deady, firm and upprejudiced in the duties of its important flation ?

When a Legiflatore thall be found enacting laws that are oppugnant to the fpirit of the Conflitution they are fworn to maintain inviolate :when those barriers are broken through, which righteous and equal laws have drawn round the property of the citizens ;-when the publick counfels are puzzled and perplexed, about decifions on plain points of equity and juffice, and confution appears in their ideas of right and wrong ;their darkened understandings, but instead of being " a pillar of fire by night" to guide, are as a du-bious cloud following in the rear of the Legiflature ;-when fymptoms of thefe kindt affect the fountain of government and morals, we may expeft a renovation of manners, but our expectation will be fruftated ; for if " the head is thus fick, the whole heart will be faint"

they are feen, for and complained of by every man; the bonds of amity are loofened-mutual confidence is annihilated, fufpicion and deceit e-very where abound-and the good old maxim of thinking every manhomeft until experience evinces the contrary, is reverfed, and felf prefervation feems to render it neceffary to treat our fellow men rogues, whatever may be their real character. This deplorable flate of things can julily be alcribed to no other caufe but the profiration of the laws, the infecurity of property, and that unconftitutional affumption of power in the Legiflature, by which the nature of property is made variable and fhadowy-the deteflable TENDER ACT.

As we would therefore with to fee a revival o those principles of urbanity, honeity and mucual confidence, without which we are deceived in expectations of happinels in every line of focial life ;-as we with for a reitoration of that publick and private faith, the lofs of which cafts a fhade upon our independence, and makes us regret the contraft, between the paft and prefent flate of fociety :--- as we with for that renovation of manners in the publick and private walks of life which every good man earneitly prays for, and are the ony fure prognoffick of a continuance of our liber ties and a flate of lafting happinels-let every citizen of independent fentiments unite in one fire-nuous effort for a repeal of the TENDER ACT. As fucces in every plan for the TENDLE ACT. As fucces in every plan for the removal of legi-dative burthens feems to depend upon the popula-rity of the meafure, whether jult or mijuft -let the opposition to injufter, fraud and violence, be getrai-and the TENDER LAW will undoubted be repealed.

Would to God we could anticipate, upon juff foundations, fuch a radical cure for the complaints of the body politick, as would remove all apprehenfion of future relapfes into a fituation fimilar o our prefent-the people have a right to expect ofe laws, which fad experience have proved to be iniquitous and pernicious, should be repealed ;-they have a right to expect that our civil fa-thers will exert their amply fufficient powers to remove every caufe of just complaint, every reafonable imputation upon the honour and faith of the government-Let the foundation of good morals be laid in the Supreme Authority's adopting those rigid rules of right, that shall make them an adopting example for the imitation of their confituentsunder the influence of fach principles, the Tender Law, and every act founded in injustice, mult fall. H O N O R I U S.

Extraffrom Prince WILLIAM HENRY's ele gant Sprech to the Loyalist in Nova Scotia, July 7. 1787.

"How much more preferable do you in your hearts, feel your fituation to be, than those unhanpy and deluded men do who have on this conti-nent forfeited their fidelity to their fovereign, and the advantages arifing from being fubjects to his Majetty !"

A COMMENT on the above. DELUDED States, what milchiefs have ye done, Thus to be flighted by a monarch's fon, Whom chance alone, not merit, gave to fhine The third fad fample of a royal line, Who came-return'd-and came again fo far

To flew the world what little things they are ; Who, driven by George to fcout the ocean o'er, No welcome finds but on one favage thore, Where exil'd mifereants, like true fwine are fed, And chew potators for the want of bread-Well may he fret while famith'd he remains At TORY TREATS on Scotia's barren plaint, Where none but hangmen thake the princely paw, And foup of thell-fift tires his royal maw. Philadlephia, Aug. 26.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 12. BY letters received on Saturday from Madrid, we are informed, that the Prince of Aflurias, ho was declared Heir Apparent to the Crown of Spain, on account of an invincible imbecility of nind in the Doke of Calabria, his eldeit brother, as renounced the right fo given, in confequence of a furprifing recovery in the Duke's intellectual faculties

(2) Sir Richard Jebb's practice for 20 years was confiderable, and perhaps during the years 1779, 80, and 81, little inferior to Mead's in the beft times. His fees in those three years, it ap-pears from undoubted documents, were no lefs than 20,000 guineas !

(3) JUNE 28. A petition has been fent to the French Minifty from the Nantucket people fet-tled at Dunkirk, who are principally Quakers, to whole hear will be fairs? The pericides confequences of the deviations, from the plain and fimple path of bonefy, which have digraced fome transfittons of a publick na-base digraced fome transfittons of a publick na-

tants, and that nine-tenths of thefe are Quakers They have belonging to their port 140 veifels, 128 of which are the property of the Quakers .--It is not unworthy of remark, that the Nantucket people, previous to the American difputes, fonc all their oil to this country, but now carry it to France, where they meet with every pollible encouragement.

VOL. VII.

(4) A Defeription of the late Dr. S. JOHNSON.

(4) A Deterption of the tate Dr. S. JOHNSON, by Feter Findar. "Praife, as his due, he ne'er was known to fluon, Born with a flomach to digeft a ton. Methinks I view his full, plain fait of brown.

The large, grey, bufhy wig that grac'd mis crown, Black worfied flockings, little filver buckles, And thirt, that had no ruffics for his knuckles. I mark the brown great coat of cloth he wore, That two huge Patagonian pockets bore, Which mighty pockets, wondrous to behold, Would fairly both his dictionaries hold."

(5) It is rather whimfical that the only two perions whom the States of Holland will not fuffer to remain in their Province, are the Princels of Orange and Lord George Gordon.

By laft Thurlday Evening's Mails, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Extraß of a late letter from Holland. HIS is the period when the antient martial

Batavians, at this time called Netherlands, have again an opportunity to difplay to the world their undaunted courage in the caufe of liberty ; but there is ftill, however, an amazing difference between the famous eighty years war, when they had to oppole Philip the Second, at that time the mightieft monarch of the univerfe, and the prefent conteft with their own ferwant the Stadtholder Prince of Orange. The Britifb faction, and fome ambitiour traitors of the country, who have confpired to enflave the freeborn Netherlanders, are affifted by defperadoes among the vulgar, a mere mob, compol-ed as mobs are in London, of the four of thenarion. Those who are acquainted with the true fpirit of the Netherlanders, and their unfhaken fortitude in defending their dear bought and beloved liberty, at the rifk of life and property (the common proverb of the nation) are confcious, that thefe internal commotions will not take up as many months as the former did years to fertle them. This is quite evident from the tenor of the counter-manifelto.drawn up by the States in oppolition to the declaration of the Stadtholder, who has been deprived of his eminent offices and confiderable emolements by his fovereigns. In that manifelto it is declared, firft, a derial of the affertions contained thereio. Secondly, a direct declaration, that he bimfelf is the fole caufe of the prefent diffentions, and the enemy of his country. Thirdly, an appeal to all the people of Netherand, and the feveral provinces in favour of the meafures already raken, which are abfolutely necellary for the prefervation of liberty. Fourthly, an invi-tation to every well-wifter to the Saven United Provinces to come forward in the prefent crifis of affairs, and effectually lend their affifiance: And lafly, a folemn determination to perfift, even to blood, in the caufe of liberty, and againft the ufurpations of the ungrateful and treacherous fervant of the republick, a tyrant guilty of (erimen leefe Majeflaris) high treafon.

(7) The Proteflants of France, amounting to fifteen hundred thousand fouls, will be added to the three millions of Americans, the adorers of the Marquis de la Fayette-as that Nobleman, in the Affembly of the Notables, carried a motion, pray-ing his Moft Christian Majefly to put an end to all the laws of profeription in force against them, which it is thought will be granted.

(8) We learn from Wyoming, that a danger-ous combination of villains, compoled of runaway debtors, criminals, adherents of Shays, Sc. is now actually forming on the river Sufquehanna. Tioga-Point feems to be their general rendezvous. They extend fome diffarce down, as well as up the river, including alfo Tioga Branch. They have had a gathering to council of their principal par-tizans, who oppofe the introduction of law in that fettlement. They carry every thing with a high hand, in open defiance of all government, except their own : Laft week they were to try a man for his life, who refufed to comply with their injunctions ; but the illue is not yet known.

1

(9) By accounts from Europe we learn, that the pretent Greenland featon has proved the moft difaffrous one ever experienced - 20 fhips, with many of their crews, have perified in the ice. (10) General Elliot is created a British Peer by the title of Lord Hethfield.

(11) A valuable vein of copper ore has been

lately difcovered on a gentleman's plantation in Charlefton, State of South-Carolina ; a piace of i Chartelton, State or Sound to contain a fortiet

VoL. VII.

many mines now working in South-America. N E W - Y O R K. September 8. (12) Extratt of a letter from Connetlicut, Aug. 25 "The year 1787 may juffly be denominated the year of difcontents and apprehention. Every man a politician; and every one is to fore, either it reality or Imagination, that a by-flander can learer venture to laugh without horting the feelings of Shays had for a long time been the fource of ill-hu mour among the patriotick ; our impatience to know what the grand Convention are about has made us no leis inappifs to each other for more than two months paft ; and he muil be a Democritus himfelf who would venture to fmule when th decay of our trade is brought upon the carper. As if all thefe, and a hundred more I might mention, were not fufficient caufes of previfhnels, a devilife philosophical fellow came into one of our town with an account of a large comet that it is expected will appear the beginning of autumn .- The ap proach of fuch a body, faid he, is much to be apprehended, for fhould it approximate too near the earth is pathing the line of its orbit, towards the lon diffolution would be the inevitable confequence." After we had fufficiently fhuddered at that, he went on to inform us, " that the planet Jupiter which is a thouland times larger than the earth, was violently driven from its utual courfe in 1680, by a comet, an univerfal deluge enfued in that great planetary body, and the inhabitants totally deftroy-ed." Life at beft is but milerable : fools however, commonly make it more fo, by their apprehenfions of evils to come."

(13) The very frequent attempts that have o late been made to fet this city on fire, naturally lead us to credit the anonymous Letters received fromBaltimore, by feveral gentlemen in town ; and however lightly the information they contain was paffed over, it is too evident that a number of inendiaries lurk about this city, with fuch hellifl

(14) Laft evening the inhabitants of Eaft ward met at the Coffee-Houfe, purfuant to a notification from the Magistrates, and unanimously agreed upon the appointment of 24 perforts of that ward as : watch every night, in rotation, in addition to the City-Watch; it is prefumed the other wards have

entered into fimilar meafures. (15) We learn from Philadelphia, by good au-thority, that it was confidentially afferted there, that Governour Randolph, now in the Convention had received information, that the inhabitants of feveral of the interiour and central counties of Virginia, had taken up arms and flopped the proceedangs of the courts of jultice.

(16) By a gentleman just arrived from Annapo hs Royal, we learn, that the fhip Peggy had ar-(20) Extrall from a letter to the Secretary of the rived at St. John's, from London. On board this fhip were General Benedict Arnold, his lady and "As it is necellary that the names of the military affociators in our Company, and the quantity of their bounty lands fhould be known to the Agents family, with their fuite. The General, it is faid. purpoles to pals the remainder of his days in that province, (Nova-Scotia) under the benign aufpices of Governour Parr .--- [Some line; on this event will in New York, (previous to the 4th of October) in order properly to accommodate the bufinefs with the Board of Treafury, you will do well by giving the information to all concerned." Your's &c. be in our next.

BOSTON, Saturday, September 15.

(21) We hear from Albany, that the citizens of that place have fuccefsfully promoted a fubferio-(17) Not having room, or inclination, to publish at large the numerous contradiciory and partial ac-counts respecting the commotions in Holland, with which the London papers, received by the late arrivals, abound, we thall content ourfelves with fummarily flating a few of fuch relating thereto, as bear fome marks of anthenticity, viz. - That the Sovereign States of Holland, by a number of spirited measures, appear refelutely determined to admit fhips of 300 tons quite up to the town, which is fituated at the diffance of near 200 miles perfevere in faying to the ambitious encroacher on their libertics, the Stadtholder, " thus far fball thou come, but no farther "- that they have a force in arms of 10,000 men-the command of the greater part of the wealth of the Province, and the nefs, in the 53d year of her age, Mrs. SARAH JEFFRIES, relid of the late David Jeffries, Efo. voice of the people, to fupport them ;- that they have, by Proclamation, dated July 4, denounced the punifhment of INSTANT DEATH, on the fpor where the party is detected, on any perfon whi and goodhils of her general department, was much ofteened by a large circle of Chriftian friends; whole prefett confolation is, that what now lies in fhall be found finging inflammatory fongs, in favour of the Stadtholder, or feen wearing orange-ribbons, as the infignia of the Prince's darkneys, fall rije to glory on the refurredion morn, when the faying that is written thail be brought to pais, death is iwallowed up in victory. party :- That the Prince of Orange has with him at Nimeguen, about 4000 men ;-that he has ob-tained the loans of confiderable fums of money, and is promifed the affiltance of his brother-in-law of Folume VII, the undifiembled thanks of the Printer are prefented his numerous Patrons for each and every inflance of their Jupport and he offsees them, that Pruffia, who has marched into the Datchy of Cleves, 20,000 troops for that purpofe : - That Frederick had taken in high dudgeon the capture of his fift-er the Princels of Orange, and had demanded of to the paft exercion be bas made to give faitifattion, be will add the fulleft extent of those, which expethe States of Holland, immediate fatisfaction for the injury, and punifiment of thole who commitrience and an energiaics correspondence will undoubt-edly enable him to make-and which he hopes will ed it-To which the States had replied, that as the measure was a neceffary one, they could not infure to him think of punishing those who executed it :- That in bis favour.

for Europe. (10) The Supreme Executive of this Common-

wealth, we hear, have been pleafed to grant a FULL and FREE PARDON to the fix Traitors,

------ " UNDER a wife and juft administra-

ion of government, ler us lead quiet and peacea

Thus far, fays our correspondent, have we arriv-

d in our political courie, let us be thankful matters

are no worfe-fince they are no better-and as the

rebellion is no more, and those who were concerne

in it, have returned and taken the oath of allegiance

to a man, and those who were under fentence o

death for Treaton, Rebellion and Murder, have

received a full and free pardon from the Supreme Executive, let all murmurings and difcord ceale, and let us quietly fubmit " to the powers that be," for

cavillings or evil furmifings come out of con

mouths - " all things have been done decently, and

in order" of time at leaft .- Let no man's conduct.

either as fupreme or fubordinate in authority, be impeached.-Let no man's motives be called in

queftion .- Let it not be faid that the leaft reterence

o popularity (with the infurgents) has bialled the

judgment of any one, or that the folemnity of an oath has not had its due influence.-Let no man be

infulted with the opprobrious and infamous name

of a trimmer, a runner, or artful pettifogger .- Let t not be faid that delay, art and cunning have been

employed to carry points, and that the influence of

verament mourn for the departed dignity of the

laws, and that they are become a fecondary con-

lar .- Let them not lament that there is no inquiry

for blood, in our land-that the innocent luffer,

while the guilty triumph over the conflication.

and the laws .- But les every man lay his hand

opon his mouth, and under fuch a wife, just and

(pirited administration of government, let us all

lead quier and peaceable lives, in all godlinets and H O N E S T Y.

OHIO COMPANY.

tion for cleaning out and deepening the over-falls being two ree's of fand, very narrow, but running

quite acrols the Hudlon, the first only three miles

the other nine, from Albany, and at prefent not

admitting vellels to pais of more than 7 feet draught

when loaded ; whereas at a very moderate ex-

peafe, it is beliaved a channel may be formed, to

Saturday last departed this life, after a Goort ill-

and on Monday ber remains were deposited among the

other dead. - She had long been a profoffed admirer

of the religion of the gofpel, and by reason of the piety

TheCentinel of this day, (No. 52.) compleating

infure to bim the continuance of their partiality Sept. 15, 1787.

from the ocean.

fideration, when the execution of them is unpopu-

any extraneous body is felt in the decifions of ou Supreme Executive .- Let not the friends of go-

fevere in his defpotick attempts.

lately under featence of death.

ble lives in all godlinefs and honefty."

part of pure gold, which is a great deal richer than 1 no plan of accommodation it is probable will take , NAVAL-OFFICE, ENTERED fines our laft, from Brig Count d'Eftaing, Bray, effect, as the Patriots, depending on the juf-Guadalogoe Caparozolo, Brig Auftria, Brig Union, (if any foreign powers interfere) of France, are Hale, Swanzey languine in their expectations of faccefs : [See the Schooner Success, Mols, Schooner Two Brothers, Jenney, Halifar languing in their expectations of decels : [3/e the sciracit under -the Philadelphia basa] And the Prince of Orange, prompted by ambition, and ex-peding the upport of England. Profila, and the Emperour of Germany, will molt undoubtedly per-Baltimote CLEARED, Brig Port Roleway, Wilhart, Schooner Induftry, Brooks, Barbadoes Baltimore Schooner Betley, Holland, Well ladias (18) It is reported, that the British veffels of war, fately flationed in Nova-Scotia, have failed

THIS DAY. Will be fold by PUBLICK VENDUE,

STATE STREET, WENTY Crates Crockery WARE.

before the Sale Thirty Jars OLIVES, a few Puncheons Barbadoes RUM, BRANDY, &c. &c.

On board the Brigt. Union, Capt. Hole, lying at the lower-end of Long-Wharf,

riour quality, very low they are doubtlefs " ordained of God."-Let no Inquire of HERMAN BRIMMER.on

A quantity of English SALT, of a fuperiour quality.

Sept. 14, 1787.

A HOUSE in State-Street. Inquire of JONATHAN AMORY.

THE Sloop Olive. Branch, WILLIAM HARRIS, Malter-THE Sloop Unversaries, William Hawars, Malter-will fail on Tuefday next. For freight or pafiage, apply to the Maffer on board, North faile Town Dock-where are for faile,

Sept. 14, 1787.

CONCERT.

THOSE Gentlemen who are defirous that the CONCERT flould be carried on through the infuing feafon, upon the fame terms it was the laft winter, are requeited to apply in perfon, or fend in their names to the Committee of the MUSICAL SOCIETY, who will attend for that purpole, on Monday and Thurfday evenings next, at Concert-Hall. Sept. 14. 1787.

Geo. Richard's Evening School WILL begin the 21ft of October, as W the evenings in September are too flort to profit the Scholar. Thole who pay for the Quarter will have one Month's Instruction gratis. The price will be modeflite, and the hours of atrendance from 6 to 9, P. M. four Evenings in the week. Sept. 8, 1787.

Ofgood Carleton

HAS opened a School, in Mr. Armour's Chamber, opposite Mr. Little's, in State-Street, near the Long-Wharf, for teaching Arith-Street, near the Long-wharf, for teacong stitue-metick, Navigation, Surveying, Algebra, Geo-graphy, Altonomy, Mcaluration, the Ule of Globes, &c. He propoles opening an Evening-School, for teaching the fame branches, the sid-inft. Thole who with to be taught may apply to him at his School, or at Mr. TANT's, at the Eaffers Coffee-Houfe, State-Street.

Befton, Sept. 1, 1787.

Fames Leach

RETURNS his fincere thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies, who have honoured him with their pupilage ; and would inform them and others, that he propoles removing hisSCHOOL into State-Street, where he will teach, on the molt reafonable terms, the MATHEMATICKS in all its branches .- As he has long been under the tu-

his exertions, render ns. thole who employ him. N. B. His Braning School will begin Offoher 18-He wiftes to take a few Lads in the day Style. 14, 1782.

ATRICATION CATANTALES At Lewis Hayt's Office, Invoice of which may be feen at any time Sale to begin precisily at balf paft Twelve e'clock. For S A L E,

SWANZEY Coals of a fupe-

Greene's Wharf, or of the Captain on board.

September 14, 1787

Inquire at No. 9, CORNHILL.

To be L.E.T.

For NEW.YORK.

Pork, Beef and Flour.

Salara Salar C.ASTALIAN FOUNT.

From the (London) MORNING CHRONICLE. S T A N Z A S Written at the BOAR'S HEAD, in EAST-CHEAP, aubich from the date in the front of the house, ap-pears to be the identical Tavenn where HARRY of MON MOUTH, when PRINCE of WALES, af-

Jociated with his merry Companions. His house, which Shakespear made the scene

Of Falftaff's jokes with Haltbe Prince, In honour of the Bard has been

The feat of humour ever fince !

From age to sge, the jolly Knight Has thone by proxy thro' these rooms; And Nyms and Bardolphs fill delight, To chale away the midnight glooms.

Here Fielding, Somerville, and Gay,

Have frequent país'd a merry night; Here Beard pour'd forth the cheerful lay, And Garrick added converse bright.

Here Goldfmith felt reliftlefs ties

To Him, whole raptures were lincere, The feast ! would feem a facrifice, And fongs, as hymns of praise appear !

O ! Sbakespear, here to thee are paid The offerings of a heathen (hri

ne ; Heifers oft imoke beneath the blade. With due libations of rich wine !

MISCELLANY.

Y.

To the OVERSEERS of an UNIVERSITY.

WHEN we contemplate your unwearied ex-W ertions to enhance the reputation of the University, your uniform recommendations to reward genius and merit, we are bound by princi-ples of gratitude, to return you our molt cordial thanks. But, with every feeling of chagrin and mortification, we are conftrained to fay, that thefe laudable intentions appear to us to be perverted by the partiality and prejudice of a few individuals, or individual. We do not mean to criminate univerfally the gentlemen who compose the immedi-ate government. — We are so far from having such are government. — We are to far from having foch an intention, that with pleafure we affirm, they are generally perfous of real merit and genius— Especially our worthy Prefident; whole abilities as a fcholar, whole virtues as a private perfon, will ever claim refpect; but, whole noble:charac-ter, as a gentleman of the ftriftest impartiality, will ender him reall prefease and furgeting the first will endear him to all prefent and fucceding claffes.

When we lirst became lons of our Alma Mater, we fondly imagined that an affiduous application to fludy, accompanied with fuitable deportment, would gain the diffinctions of the University. But, alas! the cafe appears diametrically the re-verse. The day arrives, when confcious merit claims its reward—the hopes of competitors, who have been fired with noble emulation to obtain the palm, are lolt; forever loft. Is it just, that the very creature of ignorance, inattention, in-temperance and debauchery, should rife upon the ruins of merit, and allume an unprecedented importance? To what caufe can we attribute fo ftrange a phenomenon ?—is it partiality, or bri-bery ?—The principle of prejudice is fo clofely interwoven in human nature, as to prevent manthe woven in numan nature, as to prevent man-fections, between hatred and effections, between hatred and effections, the object of partiality ought to policis, at leaf, fome faint qualities of virtue. Is it bribery ? -A good dinner, a fmall prefent, a place of re-fort, are powerful incentives upon the mind, which have and will again, in all probability, work miracles-yet, we think, the culprit, the hero of the trick, is too much indebted to our friendly exertions, for his eafe, popularity and reputation, to repay us with fuch bitter fruit.—But, true it is, that kindness in the extreme is often rewarded by

ingratitude. We have indefatigably laboured up the heights of Parnassus, but the creature of secret influence, the fountain of jultice, or difturb its waters.

A comparative view of the characters of thole who have lately received a private diffinction at the Univerfity, with fome of thole, who will fcon be crowned with its mult diffinguifned honours, fully demonstrate the drift of our argument—par-tiality in the extreme. Ought not that hireling to be kicked out of the vineyard, who cuts down the flourifhing vines to make room for the thorn the flourishing vines to make room for the thorn and the thiftle? Is it true, that merit must be

transplanted from its native foil to wear an agreeable aspect ; and that the reflected virtue only can charm ? These questions are, in their nature, feemingly paradoxical, but in reality the affirma-tives of them are truths, which mark the degene-racy of the times, and will, we imagine, forever remain an indelible blot upon the reputation of the University. Let no person imagine that these observations

proceed from mortification, perfonal refentment, or private pique.-No; they are the general fen-timents-they are intended to deftroy, in future, that fatal tendency, which low cunning, narrow prejudice, and fecret influence, have to corrupt publick juflice.

But, thanks be to Heaven, the revolution of an Alma Mater, is productive of the molt happy ef-fects. It is then, our illustrious Prefident, aloof from prejudice, callous to ignoble influence, feated in the chair of justice and impartiality, rewards intrinsick merit. Could the caprice of an indi-vidual have dictated the distribution of honours, vidual have dictated the diffribution of honours, at fuch a period, the publick probably would not have been delighted with the manly and eloquent ftrains of a Freeman and an Adams—No—thefe reputable youths, it is likely, would have been puthed behind the fcene, and their abilities, as yet, unknown to their friends and the publick.—O tempora ! O more; ! Your's, &c. The STUDE NITS

Your's, &c. The STUDENTS. SENTENCES at the late SUPREME COURT. N Tuelday last the Supreme Judicial Court finished their Sessions in this town.-During which the following perfons were convicted of the crimes hereafter mentioned, and fentenced aecordingly.

John Shean, convicted of burglatiouly breaking the houfe of Mr. Simon Ellior, of this town, in June laft, and stealing therefrom fundry articles of plate-received fentence of DEATH.

Sarah Armstrong. Stealing from John Follerton. To pay 6l. 123, be whipped to ftripes; pay cofts of profecution, and ftand committed until featence be performed.

Sarah Armstrong. Receiving goods Stolen from Samuel Mellifh, and harbouring and maintaining the perfons who flole the fame. To pay 271. 9s. fit an hour on the gallows, be whipped 24 ftripes ; pay cofts, &c.

Mary Sheaa. Conveying tools to prilozers. To

Mary Shear. Conveying tools to priloners. To be whipped 20 (tripes; pay colts, &c. Dorothy Horn. Conveying tools to priloners. To be whipped 15 (tripes; pay colts, &c. Margaret Lee. Stealing from Gawen Brown. To pay 31.81. be whipped 7 (tripes; pay colts, &c. Mary Adams. Stealing from David Townfend.

To pay 31. be whipped 10 ftripes; pay cofts, &c. Luke Durfee. For an allault, with an intent to ravift-found guilty of the affault only. To fuffer 3 months imprisonment, pay costs of prosecution, &c. John Franks. Breaking the store of James Huy-

man, and (tealing. To fit one hour on the gallows; be whipped twenty (tripes; pay the fum of 360l. tos. and be confined to hard labour for the term of one year.

John Lear. For the fame crime as John Franks. The fame fentence as against Franks, except the confinement to hard labour.

John Smith. Breaking and entering the ware-houfe of Gideon Baty, and Itealing goods. To pay the fum of 4281, 179. 6d. fit one hour on the gal-lows; be wipped 20 ftripes; and confined to hard

Jabour for three years. D.sniel Woodbury. Coining and counterfeiting money. To Rand one hour in the pillory, and there have the underpart of his right ear cut off: and be confined to hard labour for the term of three years.

William Sayles. For uttering counterfeit dollars, knowing them to be fuch, and having them in culrody with intent to utter. To pay a fine to the Commonwealth, of sol. fland one hour in the pillo-ry; recognize in 80l. with fufficient furety for keeping the peace, and being of good behaviour for two years peak of 8 & 6

samuel Smith. Breaking the shop of Henry Bass, withan intent to commit a felony. To sit one hour on

the gallows; be whipped 20 (tripes; pay cofts, &c. Samuel Mitchell. Stealing from James Tileflone, after a former conviction. To pay 231. 151. fit one hour on the gallows; be whipped 24 (tripes, and be

confined to hard labour three years. Dennis Conolly. Stealing from Edward Proder, jun. To pay 91. 125. be whipped 20 (Iripes ; pay colls, &c.

Dennis Conolly. Breaking and entering a fhip, and Realing. To fit one hour on the gallows; be fe-verelly whipped 30 ftripes; pay 101. 11. and be confined to hard labour two years.

Edward Cotterill. Breaking and entering the fhop of Samuel Mellifh, and flealing. To pay 491-175. fit one hour on the gallows; be whipped 30 (tripes; and confined to hard labour three years.

The WEEKLY MONITOR.

N OTHING bus virtue can conflitute the hap-pinefs of fociety. To abflain from injuries; to deprive no man of the advantages he enjoys; to give to every one what is due to him; to do good; to contribute to the happinefs of others; and affif each other; this is being virtuous. Virtue can only be what contributes to the utility, welfare, and fecu-

be what contributes to the users, rity of fociety. The first of all focial virtues is humanity; it is the abridgement of all the reft; taken in its most ex-temfive fignification, it is that fentiment which gives every individual of our species a right to our heart and affections. Founded upon a cultivated fensibility, it disposes us to do all the good in our power to our fellow-creatures. Its effects are love, beneficence, or perfosive, indulgence and composition. When this generofity, indulgence and compafion. When this virtue is confined within the limits of the fociety to which we belong, its effects are love of our country, paternal love, filial piety, conjugal tendernefs, friend-

Thip, offedion for our relations and fellow-citizens. Strength and affivity ought to be ranked among the focial virtues, because they defend fociety, or establish its fecurity; and their esters are magnanimity, courage, patience, moderation and temperance, Those virtues which have the good of the fociety for their objett, must not be lazy and indolent, like the chimerical virtues introduced by impoflure, which often makes a merit of being ufelefs to others: -- idle-nefs is a real vice in every affaciation. Juffice is the true bafts of all the focial virtues: it is juffice which holds the balance between the fe-

veral members of foctety, and keeps it in an equi-librium, which remedies those evils that might arise from the inequality that nature has established among men, and even makes it contribute to the general good; which fecures to individuals their rights, their property, their perfons, their liberty, and protets them from the attacks of force, and the fnares of treachery; which obliges them to be faithful to their engagements, and banifhes fraud and falfhood from among men : In a word, it is justice, which by means of equitable laws, and a wife distribution of rewards and punishments, excites to virtue, restrains from vice, and leads those to reason and restellion, who might be tempted to purchase a momentary good, by doing a lasting injury to their fellow-ereatures.

aoing a taining infary to the art of the second se

WATCH-MAKER, No. 7. State-Street, Variety of WATCHES, elegant Watch-Chains, Seals, Keys, Strings,

Trinkets and Glaffes, Stone, filver, plated and Ladies' Hair Springs, black Shoe-Ruckles, ditto Stock and Knee do. Variety Breaß. Pios,

Stone Broaches, l'ins and Ear-Rings, Garnet, Stone, and plain Cold Binstrate and Sugar

Gold Rings, Common Chains, Seals, Keys, and Children's

Watches, by wholefale or retail, The Watch-Business carried on as

ulual, and constant attendance given. To LET-A Shop in State-Street. Inquire as

above.

A HOUSE, in Charleftown, fituated near the Bridge. For particulars Inquire at No. 33, in CORNHILL, Where may be had, a

General affortment of Dry Goods, among which are,

India Calicoes, Cotton Sheetings, and Nankeens. Alo.

At No. 34, CORNHILL, Compleat Sets of China, and Crockery Ware of all forts, by wholefale and retail, cheap for cash. August 24, 1787.

HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of the SUN, &c. in BOSTON, Lat.42°25' N. Septem. Hi.Wa. Or.&f. Remarks. 15 Sat. 2 22 5 49 7 16 Sun. 3 8 5 50 7 17 Mon. 3 54 5 52 7
HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of the SUN, &c. in BOSTON, Lat. 42°25' N. Septem. Hi.Wa. Or.&f. Remarks. 15 Sat. 2 22 5 49 7 16 Sun. 3 8 5 50 7 15th paft Trinity. 17 Mon. 3 54 5 52 7
Septem. Hi.Wa. Or.&f. Remarks. 15 Sat. 2 22 5 49 7 15th paft Trinity. 16 Sun. 3 8 5 50 7 15th paft Trinity. 17 Mon. 3 54 5 52 7 1
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