The Massachusetts

PUBLISHED ON WEUNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

CENTINEL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1787.

NUMBER 8, of Vol. VIII. Price Two Pence. [12s. per ann.]

MISCELLANY.

Further extracts from Mr. COXE's Addr.f., ddi-ourid before the Society for promoting AME-RICAN MANUFACTURES.

WONDERFUL as it must appear, the ma-nufacturers of beer, that best of all our commodities, have lately been obliged to im ort malt from Eagland. Here muit be inexcufeable neg-le?, or a strange blindness to our most obvious in-teress. The cultivation of barley should certainly be more attended to, and if I millake not exby be note activities of and in a minimum of even ecedingly, the prefent abundant crop of wheat will fo fill our markets, that the farmer, who thall reap barley the enfoing year, will find it the mott pro-fitable of all grains. We cannot, however, have any permanent difficulty on this article. Of flax and hemp little need be fuid, but that

we can increase them as we please, which we shall do according to the demand. Wool must become much more abundant as our

country populates. Mutton is the best meat for cities, manufactories, seminaries of learning, and poor houfes, and should be given by rule as in England. The settlement of our new lands, remote from water carriage, must introduce much more pasturage and grazing, than has been here-tofore necessfary, as theep, horses and horned catthe will carry themfelves to market through roads impaffable by waggons. The reftrictions of our trade will also tend to increase the number of Impailable by waggons. The reltrictions of our trade will also tend to increase the number of fhrep. Hories and horned cattle, used to form a great part of the New-England cargoes for the English Welt-India islands. These animals are exported to those places now in very fmall num-bers, as our vesses are excluded from their ports. The farms capital and men which were for-The farms, capital and men, which were for-merly employed in raising them, will want a mark-et for their usual quantity, and the nature of that country being unfit for grain, theep mult occupy a great proportion of their lands.

Cotton thrives as well in the fouthern States, as in any part of the world. The Weft India if ands and those States raifed it formerly, when the price was not half what it has been for years patt in Europe. It is also worth double the money in America, which it fold fur before the revolution, all the European nations naving prohibited the ex-portation of it from their respective colonies to any foreign country. It is much to be defired, that the fouthern planters would adopt the cultivation of an article from which the best informed manufacturers calculate the greatest profits, and on which fome established factories depend.

Silk has long been a profitable production of Georgia, and other parts of the United States, and may be encreafed, I prefume, as fast as the demand will rife. This is the frongeft of all raw materials, and the great empire of China, though abounding with cotton, finds it the cheapett abounding with cotton cloathing for her people.

Iron we have in great abundance, and a fufficiency of lead and copper, were labour low enough to extra them from the bowels of the earth. Madder has fcarcely been attempted, but this

and many other dye fluffs may be cultivated toad-

vantage, or found in America. Under all the difadvantages which have attend-ed manufactures and the uleful arts, it mult afford the most confortable reflection to every patriotick mind to observe their progress in theUnitedStates and particularly in Pennsylvania. For a long time after our forefathers sought an establishment in this place, then a dreary wildernefs, every thing neceffary for their fimple wants was the work of European hands. How great—how happy is the change ! The lift of articles we now make our-felves, if particularly enumerated would fatigue the ear, and wafte your valuable time. Permit the ear, and walle your valuable time. Permit me however to mention them under their general heads: meal of all kinds, fhips and boats, malt and diftilled liquors, potafh, gun-powder,cordag e, loaf fugar, pafteboard, cards and paper of every kind, books in various languages, fnuff, tobacco, flarch, cannon, musquets, anchors, nails, and very many other articles of iroa, bricks, tiles, potters ware, mill-ftones, and other flone work, cabinet work, trunks and windfor chairs, carriages and har-nefs of all kinds, corn fans, ploughs and many o nefs of all kinds, corn fans, ploughs and many o-ther implements of hulbandry, fadlery and whips, ther implements of nulvanory, ladery and whips, fhoes and boots, leather of various kinds, hofiery, hats and gloves, wearing apparel, coarfe linens, and woolens, and fome cotton goods, linfeed and haroil, wares of gold, filver, tin, per ter, lead, GKJ

brafs and copper, clocks and watches, wool and cotton cards, printing types, glafs and ftone ware, candles, foap and feveral other valuable articles with which the memory cannot furnish us at once. If the nations of Europe possible forme great ad-vantages over us in manufacturing for the rest of the world, it is, however, clear, that there are the world, it is, however, clear, that there are fome capital circumflances in our favour, when they meet us in our own markets The expendes of importing raw materials, which in fome in. tlances they labour under, while we do not—the fame charges in bringing their commodities hither —the duties we mult lay on their goods for the purpofes of revenue—the additional duties, though finall, which we venture to impofe without rif-queing the corruption of morals or the lofs of the revenue by fmuegling —the promot payment our revenue by fmuggling -- the prompt payment our workmen receive -- the long credits they give on their goods -- the fale of our articles by the piece to the confumer, while they fell theirs by the in-voice to an intermediate purchaser—the durable nature of fome American manufactures, efpecially of linens-the injuries theirs often fullain from their mode of bleeching-thefe things taken to-gether will give us an advantage of twenty-five to fifty per cent. on many articles, and mult work the total exclusion of feveral others.

Besides the difference in the qualities of American and Eur pean linens, arising from the mode of bleaching, there is a very conliderable faving of expense from the fame caule. So much and for powerful a funthine faves a great loss of time and expense of bleaching drugs and preparations, and this will be fentibly felt in our factories of linen and cotton.

We must carefully examine the conduct of other countries in order to poff=fs ourfelves of their methods of encouraging manufactories, and pursue fuch of them, as apply to our own fituation, to far as it may be in our power—Exempting raw ma-terials, dye-fluff, and certain implements for manufacturing from duty on importation is a very proper measure. Premiums for uleful inventions and improvements, whether foreign or American, for the belt experiments in any unknown matter, and for the largelt quantity of any valuable raw material mult have an excellent effect. They would affilt the efforts of indultry, and hold out the noble incentive of honourable diffinction to merit and genius. The State might with great convenience enable an enlightened fociety, eltablifhed for the purpole, to offer liberal rewards in land for a number of objects of this nature. Our funds of that kind are confiderable, and almost dormant. An unsettled tract of a thousand acres, as it may be paid for at this time, yields very little money to the flate. By offering these premiums for use-ful inventions to any citizen of the union, or to any foreigner, who would become a citizen, we might often acquire in the man a compensation for the land, independent of the merit which gave it to him. If he would be induced to fettle among us with a family and property, it would be of more confequence to the State than all the purchale money. It might answer an uleful purpose, if a commit-

tee of this fuciety should have it in charge to visit every fhip arriving with paffengers from any fo-reign country in order to enquire what perfons they may have on board capable of constructing uleful machines, qualified to carry on manufac-tures, or coming among us with a view to that kind of employment. It would be a great relief and encouragement to those friendless people in a land of ftrangers, and would fix many among us whom little difficulties might incline to return.

Extreme poverty and idleness in the citizens of a free government will ever produce vicious ha-bits and disobedience to the laws, and must ren-der the coole 5c informations for the dangerous der the people fit inftruments for the dangerous purpoles of ambitious men. In this light the employment of our poor in manufactures, who cannot find other honeft means of fubfiltence, is of the ut-most confequence. A man opprefied by extreme want is prepared for all evil, and the idler is ever prone to wickednes, while the habits of industry, filling the mind with honeft thoughts, and requir-ing the time for heures purchased and requiring the time for better purpoles, do not leave lei-fure for meditating or executing milchief."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

OT long fince, a perfon vifited the city of New York, under the Old Control of the city of New-York, under the file of Nobility. For feveral months his manner of living accorded with

his allumed character. His lodgings, his attendand opuleace. Fathion received from him its laws, and tafte appealed to him as its genuine ftand-ard. Balls, affemblies, and entertainments, welcomed him as their principal ornament; while fe-nators and ambaffadours, were pleafed to be en-rolled as his companions. In this career of glory, he addretied a young lady, highly respectable for her character and connections: Bur, at the very eve of marriage, by the fresh appearance of the ink, which he had used in forging certain deeds. defigued as proofs of great family property, and by a difpute with a perfon about the price of the parchment on which one of them was written, he was discovered to be a milerable vagabond, whom infamy would have blufhed to have acknowledged as her offsprinz. Lad es ! be on your guar l.

SC#New 51.14 47

Fresh FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

L O N D O N, July 26. Extrati of a letter from Paris, July 20. "MR. St. Reny, Captain of Arthlery, and Kuight of St. Louin, has been for about a year atConflamintsple, where he directed the School of Artillery, beforegoverned by Baron de Tot; as it is decided there will be no war b tween Ruf-fin and the Porte, he is come back to Paris. He declares the Turks conceive eality, execute any thing with address, and are very active. He allores us, that it is eafy to teach them every art, and that we may be fure to fee them make a proprets in whatever they undertake. He adds, that they are honelt, just, fusceptible of honour, brave, and briendly; fo that travellers feem to have very much ca-lumiated their charaGer. Mr. Remy, however, acknowledged that the obflinacy, flupidity, and want of confequence of the Turkith Government, cannot fufficiently be blamed; it is only calculated cannot lufticiently be blamed; it is only calculated to keep its (ubjects in a flate of ignorance; fo that abfurdity reigns both in the Seraglio and the Divan. We learn from the fame perfon, that Mr. L2 Roia Director of the Dock Yards, who was brought up under Mr. Croignard, is employed in the yards of Turkey, building thips and trigates after the manner (thefe at Back). of those at Brelt. It is likewise a French officer who bas had the management of repairing the fortifications at Oczakow.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, July 16.

Extraß of a letter from Madrid, July 16. "The King, who is indifoofed with a nervous diforder, with which he is fingularly affected at particular periods, has fet the Prince of Auftras again at the head of the Eferial Council, his M. jefhimfelf retiring to eafe and more bodily exercice, by advice of his phy ficians. A journey to Barce-lona, where there is a palace, has been mentioned, for the benefit of the fea air."

A gentleman who left Breft on Sunday the 8 h inft. (ays, that the preparations to fit out 17 fbips were put a flop to until further orders, and that there are now about 45 fail of the line in the harbour, are now about 45 fail of the line in the habour, and a great number of large fhips building, parti-cularly the Deux Amis, 120 guns, which will be ready to be launched in a few days; the America, rebuilt upon the name, in lieu of the one prefented to France by the United States of America, which is the state of the one prefented in the second state of the second states tates of the se was found quite ro ten and condemned ; allo a fhip building of an extraordinary fize, 20 feet longer than any keel ever laid, and will be pierced for 140 guns; fhe is a prefent from the States of Burgundy to the King.

A gentleman just arrived from Madeira, by way of Corke, acquaints us, that the two frigate-built vessels, which lately plundered an American ship, in lar. 32, are now known to be pirates, who, to dif-guife themfelves, range the feas from the Weftern lilands to within a few days fail of the continent of America, hoift no colours, and drefs their crews in the Barbary habit. They are fuppoled to be ruffians of all nations, under the command of fome French or Portugaele malefactors, elcaped from the island of Tercera, where they were probably condemned to fpend cheir lives in hard labour and chains. The inhabitants of the Canaries, as well as those of Madeira and Gratiola, have folicited fuecours from Portugal, as no veffel date flir out of their ports, and they are conflantly in dread of an invalion in fome deleuceles place. They are thips of force, carrying thirty-five or forty guns on one deck, and manned with above three hundred defperate villains each.

The CENTINEL.

MISCELLANT. For the CENTINEL. Mr. RUSSELL, "It is impeffible but that effences will come." THE above fentence of holy writoccurred to me on reading fome paragraphs in the Maj-fachafett: Gazette of Tuelday laft. The late Continental Convention could not entertain the idea of futing the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION to the nobimi, caprices, prejudices and jelf-intereff of every individual in the United States-Such an anticipation would have been as abfurd as the conduct of the old man in the fable, who fet out to carry his als to market.

This paragraphist obferves, " That a Confede-This paragraphil obterves, "That a Confede-ration for purpoles mirry national, would indoubt-elly be exceedingly beneficial to thefe States."-What his ideas of a nation are, is difficult to af-certain. If the nation is compoled of individual states, it evidently follows that a confederation mult fall flort of aufwering any national parpofe, except it has influence on the concerns of particu-lar States-and here, the Control which we at prefent are *languifting*, *fainting* and *septring*, different its total inefficiency—The new Conflictency is happily calculated not only to reftore us to animation and vigour, but to diffuse a a national Jpirit, and infpire every man with fentiments of dignity, when he reflects that he is not merely the individual of aState, but aCTTIZEN of AMERICA. This leads to his fecond paragraph, respecting, " the mode of publick buliness, being conformable to the babits of the people"-Is this antifederalift to be informed at this time of day that the " habits" of the citizens of America are very diffimular ?-And that this is owing if a great meafure to the difuniting and difcordant principles of the feparate Conflications of the States, and the want of a federal Government ?-It is in vain to expect a national trait in our characters, or a fimilitude of babits, but as the effect of a national efficient government-Virtue or good habits are the refult of good laws-and from the excellent American Conflictution those babits will be induced, that fhall lead to those exertions, manufactures and enterprizes, which will give a fcope to the Ameri-can genius, and " find employment for their allivity

His third paragraph contains the bafeft anti-fe-deral infinuations and fulpicions-Although the Reprefernative body is by the new Conflictation to be much larger than at prefent, he reprefents it as a "fmall number ;" and the period for which they are choien every one knows is fhort enough to ac quire that legiflative knowledge which the great concerns of fuch an extensive government mult re quire-Fatal experience has evinced the abfurdity of a rapid rotation of publick officers ; and a more frequent recurrence to elections would deprive us of the whole advantage of a national government : Bot the Congreis of the United States " is to be invefted with almost every branch of Legislative authority"-Well, in the name of region, why fhould they not?-Does this paragraphik mean to treat the publick as children or as fools ? Are we to exift as a nation without laws, and without le giflators ?-And another dreadful circomstance with him is, the Congress will not fet in ALE the States at one and the fame time !-How long are we to be troubled by fuch ridiculous cavillings of moonfhine politicians ?

Fourthly-Congress by the new Conflication are to regulate commerce, external and internal-" confummation devoutly to be withed"-" Bu they are " NOT" to keep up flanding armies with in theStates at all times," although this paragraph-ift wickedly and faliely afferts it ---- Look at the Conflitution, fee if the fupreme power has there delegated to it greater authority in this refpect than what the very nature of things requires ? How the What he very nature of things requires f How the States loke the right of compelling the obscience of their own fubjects, I cannot devite—it is true we relign thole rights that are incompatible with our NATIONAL INTEREST, and no others.

Fifthly-This paragraphift afferts that no flate will be able to pay its debts but by a dry tax-When he acquired this knowledge I cannot determine--the Confliction fays no fuch thing-It is true that the right (not an exclusive one by the bye) of levying Impost and Excise is to be velled in the Congress, and if the domestick debts of the States are put upon a continental effablishment, as justice, poli cy, and the facilitating publick bufinels evidently what the paragraphil means by the States not having a right to certify their own debts, he mult write more paragraphs to explain.

His Sixth paragraph is equally enigmatical refpetting lands-That the Continental Government will operate unequally for a time may be truebut this is an evil merely temporary, and better to

be induited than no government-this State will | which withflood Charles the Fifth, all the efforts of have an equal chance, and time and experience will doubtlefs effect an equality-That the State of Varmont will be excluded from the union is a meer affertion, or rather vile incendiary infinua-

tion-one of the group that certain reflefs (pirit) widing the people, and keeping themfelves in power. His Seventh paragraph is full of that mean ful-piclon which has too long prevailed, and been one chief mean of bringing the whole continent into its prefent deplorable circumftances. That "we are every day coaleicing under a wife and mode rate, but firm government," all our fenfes contrarate, but him government, all our ients contra-dit :--But that the good people through the states are earnedly defiring fuch a government, is un-doubtedly a fact--The people appear to be united in featiment, that the American Confliction will give them fuch a government-why then, in the name of honefty, fhould they be plagaed with the groundlefs furmifes and falfhoods of those who lear for themfelves, but for the publick have no bowels of compation ? Why thould any man be to vain fo felf-fufficient, as to palm his individual judg ment upon the people, as foperiour to that of the concentered wildom of America, in its late glorious CONVENTION.

For the CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. RUSSELL, E VERY waitenable right of the free citizens of thele States is facred ; and it is political fui-cide to refign the full exercise of these rights-one one this prince. of which is to think for our/elver-upon this prin-ciple the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION is to be fubmitted to the difcuffion of CONVENTIONS chofen by the people for that purpole .- The true ly bonourable Continental Convention, after de-If bomserable Continential Convention, after de-baing upon very softhic confequence and attend-ant of the new conditution, UNANIMOUSLY agreed upon the form handed to the people. It is difficult to conceive of an objection that can be flarted, which was not thoroughly canvalled in

the debates of that honourable body. FOUR MONTHS CLOSE APPLICATION to the important buline(s of their appointment, has produced a conflication which cau be equalled by no form of government upon earth ; nothing thort of infpiration can excel it - and we ought to remember that had Heaven's own finger penned a conditution for us, here can be no doubt but objections to it would be raifed by many perfors. Although the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION is to be formed. remember that had Heaven's own finger fubmitted to the confideration of PO PULAR CONVENTIONS, it can certainly be of no fervice to the common interest, to have the publick mind prejudiced and barrassid by fears, furmiles, jealoufies, and earpings previous to the meeting of these Conventions. There always was and forever will be, a number of reffiels, ambitious interested perfons, who find their account in diffe minating the feeds of difcord, miltrult and faction The speculations of such performs ought to be dif-countenanced, and if under a specient garb they are obtruded upon the publick eye, they ought to be read with caution and the motives of their au thours firitly ferutinized. The propolal in the laft CENTINEL, that the names of those who with to advance any thing to the publick, upon this great fabies, thould, if required, be difclofed, is fair and equitable :--By this mode we may efcape a great deal of imposition-and the fecret motives of the writers may be fo accurately traced, as defeat the defigns of thole who pretend to be FE DERALISTS, but are at heart bitterly aver/e to a continental government. It is almost universall conceded, that the prefent is the critical perio with us, and upon the adopting an efficient federal government at THIS CRISIS, is sufpended the and good-will, patience and liberality of thinking and conducting, will work out our political fal-vation, and lead to a peaceable and cordial adoption of the American Conflictution.

But if a fufpicious fpirit fhould predominate ; and becaufe we cannot penetrate into future ages and fee that the rulers of the people that may iber exift, will be perfed beings, we will not truft ourfelves at the prefent time, with ourfelves, or which is the fame thing, with men from among ourfelveswe may complain of the evils we fuffer without any hope of redrefs, and when anarchy and confu fion shall have totally ruined the States, they will fall an eafy prey to fome defpot .- From fuch delution the Lord in his mercy deliver America, and AMEN. let all the people fay.

By laft Thurlday Evening's Mails, BALTIMORE, September 30.

THE division of the Seven United Province. (fays a late English paragraph writer) is, in all probability effected for ever. That Union, and happine's of Penn'ylvania.

Philip the Second, the houle of Auftria, and the truly be faid of thele Provinces, as it was of Scot-

land, What foreign arms could never quell,

By civil rage and difcord tell. The learned will be pleafed to hear a fad, we an announce from authority, that an Academy of Polite Arts has been lately established as Mexico, in South-America; of which Mr. Salma, well known for the fine engravings he executed for Don zettes in feveral towns in Spanith-America.

PHILADELPHIA, ORober 4: "How are the mighty falled 1"-poorShay is at this inflant cracking chefrous in the vicinity ollake-Champlain. The fituation of Shattuck is not much better, only it is poffible he may be cracking walnuts .- This man you must know was confidered by the infurgents as a character quite as im-portant as Shays himfelf. The infurgents in geneal have returned to their homes, and as far as we can learn, behave with decency and good order. As to those that are ftill lurking in the borders of Canada, they are literally, "So worn, to walted, to defois'd a crew,

" As e'en Guy Carleton might with pity view."

The Proteft of the Minority, who objected to calling a Convention, for the purpole of adopting the Federal Conflictution.

ift. BECAUSE, by the diminution of the power of the flate of Pennfylvania, we fhall thall have fewer offices, and imaller falaries, to be-

flow upon our friends. dence, the measure, if a right one, is premature. 3d. Becaufe the new federal confliction pute an end to all future emifions of paper money, and to tender laws, to both of which many of us owe our fortunes, and all of us our profpects of extrica-

tion from cent and exemption from gaos, of the benefit of the bankrupt law. 4th. Becaufe, by the new confliction of the U-nited States, we shall be compelled to pay our taxes-whereas the now pay nothing towards the fupes-whereas we now pay holing to ware the hop-port of government, and yet are handfomely fap-ported out of the flate treafury. gth. Becaule the new confliction wis not fab-mitted to the confideration of the antifederal junto

in Philadelphia, before it was fent on to Congrefs, to each individual whereof America is under great-

er obligations than to General Wafhington. fith. Betaufe by the 6th fedion of the 1ft article of the conflication of the United States, it is made impofible for perfons in power to create offices for themfelves, or to appoint themfelves to offices. This we conceive to be an evident departure from the free and excellent conflication of Pennfvlvania, by which it is lawful for Affemblymen and

and, by Work it is lawfall for Alexandymen and Conneillors to appoint themefolves or their fons to all, or to any of the oilizes of the flate. 7th. Becaude a dufficient demember of the fede-ral convention, from Virginia, in a clofet conver-fation with R. Whitwell, dilapproved of the fe-deral government, and we hold it to be our dary rather to follow his advice, than the inclinations of our conflituents.

8th. Becaufe, from the power claimed by the new conflictution, Congreis will have a right to fop-prefs all " domettick inforrections" in particular States, by which means we shall be deprived of

BUSIUN, Saturday, Uctober 13.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. From a Philadelphia Paper, of OR. 4. ROM the time the refolution of Congress was P paffed until its adoption by Pennfylva-na was only twenty hours .- Such is the zeal of Pennfylvania to flow her attachment to a vigorous, free and wife frame of national government. In confequence of the arrival of the unanimous

refolution of Congrefs, and the adoption of it by our affembly, the bells of Chrift Church rang during the greateft part of Saturday. Many hundred citizens of the first character attended in the lobby, and at the door of the flate-houfe, during the deliberations of the houfe on the calling of a Convention, and teftified their joy upon the refolves being paffed for that purpole by three heart-felt cheers-in fhort, unafual joy appeared in every countenance (three or four officers of government excepted) and that day exhibited every where the moft agreeable marks of the fpeedy referrection of the profperity

Vot. VIII.

From a PORTSMOUTH PAPER, of Odober 2. It is with real pleafure we announce, that Report of the Federal Convention meets with greatest approbation in this metropolis. ranks are highly animated with the pleasing hope, that this glorious thracture, tupported by tairtreen pillars, will fpeedily be completed. The patti-ots who have affiled in the above work, nave deferved well of their country-their names fhall brighten the annals of America, and their memory be forever revered, not as the lords and peers, but as the fathers of America

The antifederalists in the Peantylvania Legiflature (whole number, God be praifed, is fmall) as their most plaufible reafon (alias cavil,) for op-posing the new Conflication, fay, that " the convention were not unanimous with respect to men, though they were as itates, feveral of thole who have ligned did not fully approve of the plan of gövernment, and three of the members, viz. Governour Randsigh and Col. George Majon of Virginia, and Elbridge Gerry, Elq. of Maffachofetts, whole characters are very respectable, had fuch from objections as to refule figning."

We are informed by good authority, that Congrefs has been pleafed to appoint His Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governour of the Weft-

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governour or new weit-ern Territory, and Soperintendant of Indian af-fairs ;--and Majoi Winthrop Sarguar, Secretary. The following gentlemen are Candidates for Judges in faid territory, wie. Gen. R. Patnan, Gen. Parions, Gen. Armftrong, Rev. Mr. Cutler, and Col Summer

By a vetfel from France, which arrived at Sa. lem on Tuelday, the following intelligence, (highly interefling to our country,) was received. Extraft of a letter from France, August 18.

"England and France are fitting out their fleets, while the King of France is at war with his Parliament, occasioned by a land tax, flamp duty, and other alterations in the revenues. The edicts have been published, and the parliament of Paris has refuied to enregister them. Repeated remon-firances were made by the King. The Parlia-ment protefted and forbid the edicts being carried into execution. They expected to be indivi-dually exiled, but what was more extraordinary, they were banified in a body to Troyes in Champaign. The Judges, Lawyers and Clerks, with their wives and children, were obliged to fly with their wires and children, were obliged to ny with them. All this has produced a violent commo-tion in this country. The other Parliaments in the kingdom will, without doubt, experience the fame opprefilon. This has thrown Paris into great configuration." Another letter of the 24th of August, favs,

" The post of this day has brought a confirmation of the above account, from Paris, and alfo of a greater tumult in that city. The Court of Aids greater tundt in that city. The Court of Aide were required to energiller the edits, and having refuied, are banified to Pontife. The Court d'Artois, the King's brother, appeared with the guards and the corps of Gens d'arme: but were defeated and repulied. The Queen appeared at the Opera, with Madame, after it was begun ; and it being ufual to begin again on her appearance, the people clamoured and forbid it ; fhe was obliged to retire, and was followed and infulted h the mob to her Palace. The people are all in confusion, and the Parliament feem determined not to comply with the demand of the King.

There it no foundation for fome of the report in circulation, of a eivil war raging in France. Yellerday the Land-Lottery was began drawing

at the State-Houfe in this town.

On Wednefday next the GeneralCourt will con-wenc in this town agreeably to adjournment. DIED]-On Wednefday, Mr. WILLIAM FREELAND, Cooper, aged 36. His funeral will be attended from late his houfe in Middle-Street, opposite Dr. Rand's.to-morrow after noon-which his friends and acquaintance are defired to attend. Died on Wednefday laft. Mr. WILLIAM FEN-

NELLY, aged 46. His funeral will be this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, which his friends and acquaintance are requefled to attendifrom late his houje in Kilby-Street.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTE	RED fince o	ur haft. from
Brig General Washingto	n, Hatch,	Surrinam
Brig Union,	Low,	L'Orient
Sloop Stork,	Parfon,	Hifpaniola
Sloop Three Sallys,	Thacher,	Hifpaniola
Sloop Friendfhip,	Harding,	Baltimore
Schooner Lydia,	Saunders,	Stonington
Schooner Sally,	Freeman,	St. Martins
CLEARE	D,	for
Ship Thomas,	Whitewell, A	Il Saints Bay
Sloop Liberty,	Hookey,	Virginia
Schooner Sally,	Porter	St. Croix
Schooner Adventure,	Weft,	Teneriffe
Schooner Hope,	Bolworth	S. Carolin a

1 1 1

To CORRESPONDENTS. The defice of " One of the People," could not pof-they be gratified this day -in our next it will be.

If defined, " A votary at the firine of Mars," bail apprar on Wednefdar. We inform " A Rederalitt" that be miffakes the

Card in our laft the wijb bim to read it carefully,

On TU SDAY next, Will be fold by PUBLICK VENDUE

At Lewis Hayt's Office, STATE-STREET. RIFTEEN Crates afforted Crockery

T Ware, four cafes flone Cups and Saucers, a few Pipes genuine Brandy, Weft India Rum. Allo

A few barrels Turpentine and Varnift, &c. Sale to begin at half paft Twelve o'clock Gilbert & Lewis Deblois

BEG leave to inform their good Cuftom-ers, and the Traders both in town and coun-try, that they have lately received

A fine affortment of

WINTER GOODS, viz.

Baizes, Duffils, Blankets, Flannels, Coatings, Serges, Kerfeys, Broadcloths, with A GREAT VARIETY of

Millenary, Haberdafhery, Ironmongery, &cc Which they are now felling off very cheap for READY MONEY, as their Copartnerfhip will expire the joth November. Those who please to fa-vour them with their cuftom will find great penny. norths. Bofton, Oct. 13, 1787.

Fresh Goods.

Nathan Frazier & Son. BEG leave to inform their Cuftomers and the publick, That they have received by the Captains BARSARD and Scorr, jul arrived, a large Affortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

which, as they deal for READY MONEY only. will be fold on the very lowef terms, at their Store, the corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Market, Botton. Oct. 13. 1787. Botton. IUST RECEIVED,

By the lait Veffels from LONDON. And to be SOLD, by Azor G. Archbald.

No. 31. UNION-STREET. General Affortment of

Goods fuitable to the feafon, among which are Broadcloths, Coatings, Baizes 7, 8, and 9-4. Blackets, white and yellow Flances, blue, chocolate and green Half-Thick, Knap Serges, fuperfine worked Florentines, Laftings, A variety of Wailcoat Patterns,

Superfine Camblets and Hairbines for Gen. tlemen's Cloaks, much fuperiour to any before imported-Cambleteens, &c. All which will be fold as cheap for Cafh, as at any

other place in town. Oct. 13, 1787. To be S O L D. THAT beautiful and well fituated place in Charleftown, called

MAYPLACE formerly the property of Capt JOHN FENTON. The fituation of this place is elegant, and convenient for a Gentleman's Scat, or a place for bufinefs, as it is fituated between the Bridges ; it ontains about twenty-fix acres of exceeding good LAND .- Any perfon withing to purchafe koow the terms, by applying to Mr. DAVID WOOD, jun. of Charleflows. Od. 13, 1787.

Malden Bridge. THE following are the Rates of TOLL

chabinned by the GENERAL COUP	T.
oot Paffengers	1d.1
Ian and Horfe	Ada
orfe and Care -	6di
eam drawn by more than one beaft	Qd.
lorfe and Chaife	od.
oaches, Chariots, Phaetons& Carricles	1/6d.
Ian and Wheelbarrow	24. 3
lorfe and neat Cattle not in 7	and the second
teams nor rode	zd.
heep and Swine	21

Double Toll is required on the Sabbath.

Frefh GOODS.

IMPORTED in the NEPTUNE, Captain SCOTT, from LONDON, and to be fold by Samuel Coverly.

At No. 11, MARLEOROUGH-STREET, A good Affortment of

FALL and Winter GOODS, which, as he fells for the ready money only, will be difpoled of on the molt reafonable terms.

New Grocery Store.

JOSEPH CALLENDAR, jun. R ESPECTFULLY informs his friends A and others, that he has removed from No. 2, Long-Wharf, to the Store next to Mr. J. Bot 7's, GROCERY-ROW, fouth-fide Faneuil-Hall, Where he has for fale.

Groceries of all kinds, good and very cheap, and where he folicits a continuance of their favours.

French Language.

Evening-School-in South-Latin School. THOSE Gentlemen who have engaged, and those who propose to become pupils of that inflitution, are hereby requested to fublic their names as foon as convenient (the terms being proortioned to the number of fcholars) at the Bofton Book-flore, No. 59, Cornhill, at Mr. Hant's La-in School; or at the Printer's hereof-To begin in a few days. Oft. 13: 1787. For LONDON,

THE Ship Neptune, JAMES SCOTT, Malter-To fail teith Norember, having pleas part of her stargo ready to take on board. Freighters and Poffengen may agree with the Mafter on board the Ship, at the Long-Wharf, or with BEN AMIN GREENE. at BENJAMIN GREENE, jun's flore, near the Market. Off. 13, 1787.

THE Copartnership of DA-NIEL DENISON ROGERS, and HEN-RY BROOMFIELD, jun. of London, Merchants, being, by mutual confent; diffolved :- All Perfons indebted to that Houfe are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to DANISL DENI-son ROGERS, who will continue in America, for the fole purpole of adjusting their accounts, and of receiving payments. DANIEL DENISON ROGERS.

HENRY BROOMFIELD, jun. Bofton, Oftober 1, 1787.

To be SOLD, at the STORE of Daniel Sears.

No. 131, STREET-STREET

A QUANTITY of Woolens and Linens, a few barrels Beef, Pork, and Butter, very low for cain.

N. B. He requefts those who are indebted to him, to make payment ; and those who have any kind of demands, to bring in their accounts for adjuttment, before the 31ft init. Odober. 13, 1787.

TAR, Turpentine, Rofin and

Spirits of Tarpentine. Also, A few caffes New-England Rum, Holland's Gin in cafes, and a quantity of belt Virgi-nia COALS, for fmiths-to be fold very cheap at

STORE, No. 41, Long-Whart, wreath given for BEES.WAX, A C O W loft.

CTRAYED from the Com-5 mon in Bofton, about two weeks fince, a fmall Red COW, with a number of worts on her teats, her left car cut off at the end, and a mark with a faw upon the infide of her left horn, near the end----Whoever will deliver faid Cow fafe to Mr. JAMES WAKEFIELD, Painter, in Milk Street, thall be handfomely rewarded for their trouble. October 13, 1787

THEREAS POLLY, the wife of THO-MAS WADE, has behaved in the moftwicked and vile manner towards him and bas refufed to cohabit with him -- This is to cautan all Perfons not to traff her on his account, as is will not pay any debts of her contracting. Weymourb, October 9th 1787.

Vol. VIII.

32

Reflecting on the intercifting object of the OHIO COMPANY, a pleusing picture of their-pro-jected fectlement prefented utself to my imagina-tion, and suggested the following defuitory thoughts, cloathed in a Pindarics drefs. M.

HAPPY that country where the fertile foil Is cultivated by the owner's hand, Subordinate; yet not oblig'd to toil By an imperious matter's ftern command.

Simple and plain,

Each hufbandman minds his own farm, Political pain

In his bosom creates no alarm.

Who is Bishop or President never can cause In his breatt an affemblage of cares ; He fubmits to those heads who have studied the laws, The direction of publick atfairs :

To those fons of Mars Who glory in wars, And ambitious of (cars, Chufe rather to fight than fit quiet, He has the good fenfe To commit his defence, And draw them the pence And pays them the pence, To quell an invasion or riot.

Cheerful he meets the rifing dawn, Contented lays him down to relt; The flocks that range his verdant lawn,

Less peaceful than their master's breast. In the fpring when all nature is fmiling, He hies him away to the field,

His labouring moments beguiling

With thoughts on the crop it will yield. Now the garden's earliest bleffings,

Gratifies th' industrious owner While his thanks are past expressing To the ever bounteous donor.

The fummer is gone, Delicious fruits of various kinds appear ;

The autumn comes on, Which crowns with joy the wifely-varied year.

Now the chearful swains advance, Gathering in kind Ceres' treasure, And the nymphs, in fellive dance,

Gaily trip in artlefs measure ; No one, envious, looks afkance,

But improves the general pleasure.

Grant me kind Heav'n ! this peaceful life to live, Grateful for every joy thy bounties give ! May my bold frame fultain the fummer's fun With all the vigour that in fpring begun ; And when life's autumn thews the winter nigh, Like full-ripe corn contented let me die !

EPIGRAM on MATRIMONY. S^{IR}, you are prudent, good and wife; I own I thank you from my heart, And much approve what you advife; But let me think-before I flart.

For folks well able to difcern, Who know what 'tis to take a wife, Say, 'tis a cafe of fuch concern, A man should think on't —- all his life.

MISCELLANT

[If the Durch patriots of the prefent day are De Witts, what have not their enemies to fear ?]

Of the great DE WITT. HE virtuous, faithful, and wife ItatefmenCornelius de Witt, deputy of Holland, in the fleet with Admiral de Ruiter and Captain Brackell, the conqueror of Chatham, who with his own hand fer fire to the Royal George the largest and most beautiful man of war, at that time, in the English navy, on the mighty king of the ocean's own river, was acculed by the Stadtholder and the mob (which was generally in favour of the houle of Orange in their unjust causes) of keeping correspondence with France to the prejudice and injury of his counby the fentence of judges, who were bribed by the prince Stadtholder) to the torture, with unfhaken fortitude in the midfl of his horrid fufferings, faid in a loud voice, "disjoint, tear my body to pieces, but never fliall you make me confefs a crime I am not guilty of." He then proceeded "I do cire you all who are confcious of my innocence, before the tribunal of the Righteous Judge of the Uni-verfe"-and even when his limbs were quite difjointed on the torture table, and by the means of

iron engires and knotted roper, the cruelest pains were inflicted which ever had been invented; ha recited, with the lame firm voice thefe lines of Horace thus tranflated,

The man, in confcious virtue bold, Who dares his fecret purpofe hold,

Unfbaken, hears the crowd's tumultuous cries, And the Imperious tyrant's angry brow defies.

HISTORICAL SCRAP. URING the troubles in the reign of Charles Dia country girl came to London in fearch of a place, as a fervant maid; but not fucceeding the applied herfelf to carrying out beer from a brewhoufe, and was one of those then called tub women. The brewer observing a well looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a fervant, and after a while married her but he died while the was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The bufinefs of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in the law to settle her husband's affairs — Hyde (who was afterwards the greatEarl ofClarendon) finding the widow's fortune confiderable, mar-ried her. Of this marriage there was no other illue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of Facaland of England.

The WEEKLY MONIFOR.

T is a rule of the Gospel, that we give honour to whom honour is due : and from examples in feripture of those who have practified upon this rule, we find, that honour, in this, state, is not to be de-termined folely by merit; but, likewise, by a number of circumstances in Providence, which cause a person, or charafter, 10 be diflinguished.

Honour among men is of two kinds; one may be fulled real, the other relative. Real honour co-fifts in perfonal merit; by relative, I mean thole diffus-tions which arife for tiches, and from office. Per-fons who have honour in the latter fenfe are entitled to deference, for they are evidently diffinguished in the enjoyment of that which is veluable, and unlefs

the injourned of this which is versable, and philips we pay fome respect to them, we do not acknowledge difinitions which exift; and which must be regarded in order that fociety may be in peace. It is neceffary in the prefent flate of mankind, that there should be a subordination among individuals: It is just this subordination floud be in fome tegree determined by the value of temporal bielfings, fore the subording is temporatory as well as the fince the fubordination is temporary - as well as by real merit. Indeed were real merit in a charafter the only rule of honour, there would be but a partial futordination in lociety: for mankind in general do not diferen merit: they are not alike in their judg-ment of it: whereas the diffinition of names all underfland : and the comparison of temporal possions all can make.

It is a very wide deviation from the duty under confideration, when a perfon is diftinguilhed in one respect to confider him as entitled to honour in these in which he is deficient : this difeovers a weak head, and a bafe heart; but then it is necessary that we pay a deference to perfons in those respects in which they are diflinguistied, and that we do not make the honour which is due to them in one sense a facrifice to their ill-defert in another.

Perhaps there is not a more difficult duty in the courfe of human praflice, than to regard an office, while we express a suitable diflike to the iniquities of the person who bears it : 10 confider the rich as elevated, and yet to condemn the vanity which fome of them difeover. But by interfeiing with dignities, and endeavouring to degrade them, we certainly tranf gress a most obvious dury ; and we injure the cause which we espouse, since by degrading dignity in un-worthy charafters, we shall find that dignity affested, when the balance is on the fide of justice and virtue. 010101020102010101010101010101010101

ESSE PUTNAM

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and D Cuftomers, That he has REMOVED from his late Store. No. 67, in Cornhill, to Store No. 14, on the oppolite fide of the Street, lately occu-pied by Mellirs. SMITH & LORING-where he hopes for a continuance of their favours. Bofton, 101b ORober, 1787.

On THURSDAY, the 18th infl. Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE, AN END of a DWELLING. HOUSE, situate near the head of Blackhorse Lane, now occupied by the widow Mary Hammond. Sale to be on the Premifes, at XII. o'clo k. Bofton, 9th O.R. 1787.

Luke Baker

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Pub-lick, and his Cuftomers in particular, That he has REMOVED from BOSTON to ROX-BURY, (on Jamaica-Plain, four miles from Boiton) where he is now opening a large and fresh Affortment of

English and India GOODS, Which he receives directly from the Manufactur-ers, and is determined to fell, either by WHOLE-SALE OR RETAIL, at least 5 per cent. lower than when in Boston.—Those that please to favour him with their Cuttom will receive every attention, and the least favour thankfully acknowledged.



BARGAINS. NOW felling, at the Store of the late Mr. Enoch Brown, In DOCK-SQUARE

A general affortment of HARD-WARE.

at the tree flerling colt. Aljo, A variety of ENGLISH GOODS, at a lower rate than can be bought for cash at any other store in this town. Oct. 10, 1787.

To be SOLD; at the STORE of

	Benjamin	Hammatt,	jun.
ł	J	AL MADVET	5

Near the MARKET,		
D USSIAN and Ra-	Loaf and Brown Sugar,	
K vens Duck,	W. I. and N. E. Rum,	
Liverpool Salt,	H lland's Gin,	
James River Coal,	F-ench Brandy,	
Pitch, Turpentine,	Wines,	
Rofin,	Snuff in Bottles,	
Flour, Rice,	Mustard, do.	
Cafk and Jar Raifins,	French and Carolina	
Cinnamon, Cloves,	Indigo,	
Nutmegs, Mace.	Copperas, Allum,	
Rhubarb. Cailia,	Chalk,	
Pepper, Piemento,	and the second se	
Ginger,	Logwood,	
Wide India Satins,	Fultick,	
Taffeta, Muflin,	Pipes per Box,	
Bandanno Handkerchiefs	Cod and deep-fea Lines,	
Calicoes.	Spike Rods,	
Boglepores,	Sheathing,]	
Diaper, Long Cloths,	Drawing, Nails, per	
	20d. 10d. Calk,	
and plain Glass Ware,	and 4d.	
Chocolate, Cocoa,	Wrapping Paper,	
Bohen and Green Tea,	Hollow Iron Ware. Alio,	

A few Crates of green and blue-cdged, and plain Cream-coloured WARE. Oct. 6, 1787. To be LET,

Convenient END of HOUSE, near the centre of the town-two Rooms on a Floor. Inquire of the Printer. October 10, 1787. 2

Elkanah Hawkes

MOS r respectfully begs leave to in-form the inhabitants of this town, that he has opened an E.VENING SCHOOL for the in-Rruction of youth, in the School-Room lately oc-cupied by Mr. GRIPPITH, near Concert-Hall. the terms of admittance, much attention will be paid to the benefit of those who may apply. Any who may wish to know the terms will be pleased to call at faid School-Room, or to Mrs. WHITwell's in Brattle-Street. Boffon, OA. 5, 1787.

 Boffon. O.B. 5, 1787.

 CONSTRUCTION

 Hisri-WATER, KISING and SETTING of

 ta SUN, &c. in BOSTON, Lat. $42^{\circ}25'$ N.

 ORober, | Hi.Wa.| $\odot r.\&f.$ | Remarks.

 13 Sat.
 1

 1 6
 6 28

 13 Sat.
 1

 1 5
 6 29

 15 Mon.
 2 36

 2 30
 6 32

 6 32
 6

SHIPPING.PAPE KS-BILLS of LOAD-ING-EXCISE CERTIFICATES, &c. &c.-to be fold at this Office.

Publiched by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-Houle, BoRon.

• 31