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Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

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MISCELLANY.

From the (London) CRITICAL REVIEW, for

Apill, 1787.

A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America. By John Adams,

LI. D. &c.

E have before given our opinion of the defigns of those meddling politicians, who VV figns of those meddling politicians, who would become the legislators of America; who have spun their subtile cobwebs with so much mi-Dr. Adams examines different plans with care; objects to those parts which are deficient; supports his objections, and defends the American constitutions with sound argument, and by the experience of other governments. The science of government has always been accounted complicated and intricate; but, in reality, is only rendered fo by refinement. It never can be reduced to any fixed rules, because the continual and unexpected changes in manners, and the flate of foci-A third estate, for instance, in a mixed govern-ment, has been considered as the best desence of the people against the encroaching designs of mo-narchy, and a counterbalance to an aspiring aristocracy; but, at a period when commerce is carried on to its present extent, it becomes somewhat more: it is the representation also of the com-mercial interest, by men engaged in the active pursuit of it. If the House of Commons had not pursuit of it. If the House of Commons had not been established on that broad extensive basis, to admit of mercantile representatives, some additional member of government mult have been added. At present, the times of sitting, and the forms of Parliament, are scarcely sufficient for the numerous inquiries which are necessary; and we already find two other bodies arising to supply the defect, viz. the East India Company, and the chamber of commerce. The latter has began rather inauspiciously, but may again recover its credit. This is only designed, as an instance, to show what variations changes of situation may occasion in government: to return.
We are not surprised, with Dr. Adams, that,

fince the time of Lycurgus, there have been so few discoveries in the science of government; and that these are only representation, separating the legislative, executive, and judicial powers from each other, and balancing the legislature, by erecting three independent branches. The improvements may, perhaps, be confined to the first and third, for the second is necessary to their respective independence. We are not surprised at this, we say, because the field is a barren one, and admits but of sew practical improvements. The British but of few practical improvements. The British constitution is not only respectable in itself, but, without pretensions to divine origin, is venerated by Englishmen, and supported by them almost inviolate : a momentary rashness, and its effects, are repaired with a respectful silence ; and the scar is

hardly visible.
The American constitutions, or rather the conflitutions of the separate states, are, in general, founded on this model: they have a governour, a council, and an affembly; not because it is the British constitution, but because it is the best.—

M. Turgot thinks otherwise; and that 'all authority should be collected into one centre, that of the nation.' Dr. Adams exposes this idle indeterminate language, and endeavours to show that, if a pure democracy be meant, it is not founded in reason, or in experience; since no pure demo-cracy has existed in the smallest states. With this view, he examines the nature of the constitutions of those republicks which have been considered as democratical. The examination is entertaining and interesting; the representations, we believe just; and the conclusions fully establish our opinion.

Does M. Turgot mean by one centre, an ariftocracy? On examination, an arifocracy is foon broken and divided by jealoufy, to prevent an oligarchy. Except with different orders, and a mutual balance, governments have never rendered their countries rich or happy. From the recapi-tulation, we shall select a specimen of Dr. Adams' D. Sence.

In every republick, in the smallest and most popular, in the larger and more ariflocratical, as well as in the largest and most monarchial, we have observed a multitude of curious and ingeni-

ous inventions to balance, in their turn, all those powers, to check the passions peculiar to them, and to controll them from rushing into those exorbitancies to which they are must addicted—the Americans will then be no longer censured for endeavouring to introduce an equilibrium, which is much more profoundly meditated, and much more effectual for the protection of the laws, than

any we have feen, except in England:—we may even question whether that is an exception.

'In every country we have found a variety of orders, with very great distinctions. In America, there are different orders of offices, but none of men; out of office all men are of the same species, and of one blood; there is neither a greater nor a lesser nobility—Why then are they accused of establishing different orders of men? To our inexpessible provisions and the same of t pressible mortification we must have remarked, that the people have preserved a share of power, or an existence in the government, in no country out of England, except upon the tops of a few inaccessible mountains, among rocks and precipices, in territories so narrow, that you may span them with an hand's breadth, where, living unenvied in extreme poverty, chiefly upon pallurage, dellitute of manufactures and commerce, they still exhibit the most charming picture of life, and the most digni-fied character of human nature.'

Again, 'After all, let us compare every conflitution we have seen, with those of the United States of America, and we shall have no reason to blush for our country; on the contrary, we shall feel the strongest motives to fall upon our knees, in grati-tude to heaven for having been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that and for having destined us to live under her laws!
We shall have reason to exult, if we make our comparison with England and the English constitution. Our people are undoubtedly fovereign—all the landed and other property is in the hands of the citizens—not only their representatives, but their fenators and governours are annually chosen
—there are no hereditary titles, honours, offices, or distinctions—the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are carefully separated from each other—the powers of the one, the sew, and the many, are nicely balanced in their legislatures trials by jury are preferved in all their glory, and there is no standing army—the habeas corpus is in full force—the press is the most free in the world—and where all these circumstances take place, it is unnecessary to add, that the laws alone

If this be a true representation, we can only wish for its continuance, and that the result may be peace and happiness; but we sear they are yet distant. With a constitution, whose spirit at least resembles this which he has detailed, we think that political happiness will be best attained.

can govern.

M. Turgot must then mean one assembly; and, in this opinion, he is supported by Dr. Franklin. Our author examines it with care; he thows very Our author examines it with care; he thows very clearly, from the natural inequality of men, either in respect to riches, ancestry, or ability, that in one assembly there will be all the inconveniences of two, without the balance which two would produce. This part of his work is laboured with single-specific part of the work is laboured with single-specific part of the section of the part o gular ability and success; and we are forry that, from its length, and the mutual connection of its different parts, we are not enabled to select any portion of it.

(The residue on Wednesday.)

From the (Pennsylvania) INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

Mr. Oswald, Mr. Oswald, N. Antifederal writer in Messer, Sunlap and Claypoole's paper of last week, supposes that the distresses of America cannot be relieved by any alterations in our federal government, or "a few resolves upon paper," as he is pleased to stile the new constitution that is forming by the Washingtons, and Franklins, and Maddisons of our country. He supposed supposed further that the people and not try. He supposed further that the people, and not our governments, are in fault; and that they e, and not our constitutions, require altering. I his man's reasoning puts me in mind of a slory I once heard of a tenant, who applied to his land-lord to repair his house, adding that from its being so shattered, and open to all weathers, he had caught repeated colds. Poh—poh! faid the landlord, the house is good enough; your constitution is in fault, which exposes you to catch cold so easi-

ly; put on thicker clothes, and work more out of doors, and I will undertake for you, that all the wind and rain that can beat upon you in my house, will never hurt you." The tenant resented the insult contained in this advice, and immediately lest the house; which unfortunately, in the course of a few months afterwards, fell down while the landlord was viewing it, and crushed him to death in its ruins.

A Friend to Liberty and a good Government.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received per the Ship Hudson, Capt. Folger, from Dublin, arrived at New York.



1: O N D O N, July 16.

HE letters from Utrecht paint the devaslations committed by the Orange party at Middlebourg in the darkelt and deepest colours. Fire and fword, they fay, carry every thing before them. They accuse the Stadtholder of having encou-

raged the foldiers to plunder and pillage; and go fo far as to affert, that it is by his fanction and authority, that a great number (nombre infini) of citizens of all classes have been massacred, robbed, plundered, burnt, and drowned. For these

bed, plundered, burnt, and drowned. For thele accounts there is no other authority than the ipfe dixit of the Utrecht Gazette.

A letter from the Hague, July 7, fays, "Whatever may be the event of our present struggles, France, which has proved herself the friend and faithful ally of the Republican party, continues to demonstrate the same generosity, the same intentions, equally worthy of her power and wisdom, in preparing openly, and with the tacit consent of other States, such a sorce as may prevent the efother States, such a force as may prevent the ef-fusion of blood. The fleet preparing at Breft, would be alarming intelligence, if the design was would be alarming intelligence, if the design was not the most humane. Sixteen ships, two of which are of 110 guns, two of 80, and the rest of 74, will be ready for the sea within a sew days. The names of these ships are, the Royal Louis, and Majesteux, of 110; Deux Freres, and L'Esprit, of 80; Le Neptune, Northumberland, Magnanime, Tcmeraire, Sceptre, Victorie, Achilles, Argonaute, Hercule, Illustre, Brave, and Superbo, of 74 guns. Twenty-eight more ships of the line are ordered to be ready in case they should be wanted. At Toulon, a steet of fix ships is preparing; and at Rochfort, three ships are ordered to be got ready. Rochfort, three ships are ordered to be got ready. These preparations have for their object, to restore liberty to the Republicks."

From respectable authority, we can inform our

readers, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been signed between Great-Britain and Prussia. It passed the Great Seal last week, and was forwarded to the Continent with the greatest expedition. This will in all probability accelerate the dition.

crifis of the tumults in Holland.

By the Pigou, Capt. Suston, arrived at Philadelphia,

from England, the 16th infl.

LONDON, July 6.

Extrast of a letter from the Hague, June 26.

The defertion of the troops is become almost as considerable in the little Statholderian army, as it was in our line. The foldiers arrive in bands to profit by the amnesty, and the high pay which the commission of defence has granted to those who shall return to their duty, as well as to those who remained loyal. That desertion has increased to fuch a degree, that the Prince has been obliged to form a line of cavalry, to prevent the battalion of Stuart and Grenier from returning to their old gar-

"The States of Amersfort cannot agree; they quarrel among themselves, and also with their sureme dictator. Their forces are not so considerable as is given out, and the officers are obliged to keep their foldiers in a we with a pittol at their head, to prevent their deserting. They have but 30 pence a week, and their comrades (the Patriots) have now 50, in Holland and Utrecht."

Among the cottages of the village of Peterdale, in Westmoreland, there is a house belonging to a person of somewhat better condition, whose estate, which he occupies himself, lies in the neighbourhood. As his property, inconliderable as it is, is better than that of any of his neighbours, it has gained him the title of king of Peterdale, in



which his family name is loft. His ancestors have long enjoyed the title before him. We had the honour (fays Mr, Gilpin) of feeing this prince, as he took the divertion of fifting on the lake; and could not help thinking, that if I was inclined to envy the firmation of any potentate in Europe, i be that of the king of Peterdale. The pride of Windfor and Verfailles would thrink on a comparifon with the magnificence of his dominion.

An officer in a very gallant manner obliged whose diffinguished merit and services had escaped the attention of that prince in a promotion of offi-cers, were and most respectfully addressed him, say-ing. I had expected no other than to die in the fervice of your majefty-but I did not think it would be with grief.' The king, always equitable and grateful, took the first means of rewarding him

with a promotion equal to his spirit and gallantry. We learn from Palermo, that an epidemical diftemper has carried off 11,000 perfors in the foace of two months, which is attributed to the luxuries

Dr. Perit, the best physician at Paris, has gene roufly given to the town of Orleans the funt of 66,000 livres (27501) for establishing an annual re-

Venue for the relief of the poor.

There are to be four physicians and four forgeons, who will attend and distribute their medicine gratis, and their falary is fixed at 500 livres to every phylician, and 250 to every furgeon. It must be owned that it is a very noble and generour inflication for a fingle individual, and a man who was not born of rich parents, but made all his fortune by his own merit. He was originally a furgeon, but made very rapid progress in physiolicy, and received his degrees about 20 years ago. His treatment of patients is chiefly without prescriptions.

A gentleman just arrived from Amsterdam, fau Lord George Gordon there-and thus he deferibe his concect and fituation. On his arrival in the city, Lord George waited on one of the Magift most cruelly persecuted in England, he had re treated to a country very dear to bim, as being the land of Proteflantifm and of liberty." Lere George added, "that, as he had fought an afylun in Holland, he should live as a private citizen, and not by any means interfere in commotions; his employment would be of a religious nature."-Lord George then took his leave, enquired for the house of Mr. Moses, a Jew, which, having found he delivered a recommendatory letter, written by a Rabbi, in Hebrew. Mr. Mofes received Lore George with extreme cordiality, allotted him ap partments in his house, where he at this momen resides; and when the gentleman who communi cated these particulars quitted Amsterdam, there was every reason to believe, that Lord George was preparing for circumcifion, and meant to embrace people of that perfuafion, lets his beard grow, and, in every respect, relembles a profelyte. This whimsteal incident is a proof of events being produced by causes apparently not bearing the most distant relation: For who could have supposed that the French Ambassador, a Roman Catholick, should have occasioned a Presbyterian to turn Jew? Yet this will be the case, if Lord George should com-

WHITEHALL, July 7 The king has been pleafed to grant, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain to the right honourable Sir George Augustus Elliott, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, file and title of LordHeathfield, BaronHeath-

field of Gibraltar.

July 10. The king has been pleafed to grant naro the right honourable Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraliar, and his iffue, his royal li cence and authority to bear as an honograple augmentation to his family arms of Elliott of Stobbs the arms of Gibraltar, in confideration of his emi nest fervices.

THE English papers for some sime past have been crowded with addrelles to and answers from Prince William Henry, prefented by his Britannick majefly's loyal subjects in different parts of the world. It would seem that young man is roving about in his good fhip Pegalus, merely to receiv and answer addresses, as hardly any other visible purpose is thereby attained, his minions having already afferred him to be a very complete mariner. His answers may in general be compared to a

perion. It is worthy of remark that the fand prince confinantly in his answers to these addresses, promifer, faithfully to qualify himself, with unre-mitted attention, for serving the nation in future wars.—He puts us in mind of a Scotch recruit on the rebel fide in the year 1745. Being afked if he thought he could face the Doke of Combesland-In gude faith (faid Sawny) I canna sell noo, ha'ing ne'er feen a faight, but this I ken weel enough, gin

A WELL KNOWN grave lady being it convertation with a gentleman, and afking him his opinion of feveral passages in the feriptures, defined him to fay what he underflood to be the meaning of the phrase, "He was cloathed with curses as with a garment." The gentleman immediately re-

with a garment. The gentleman immediately re-plied, he fupposed the paliage was descriptive of some person who had a habit of swearing. A REMARKABLE thin gentleman went one day into a turner's shop to 2th for a flesh brosh. Pray, fir, faid the turner, who was a wag, viewny his cufformer from top to toe, have not you made miftake-inflead of a floh, did you not mean a kin and bone bruth?

MISCELLANY.

BOSTON, September 22.

Satrad of a letter from the County of Hampshire, dated Sept. 11, 1787.

"DEAR SIR,

YOU inquire of me the fituation and tem-per of the infurgents in this part of the ountry. I can only fay in answer that those who are now at home behave with decency and good order-their business keeping their minds employed, they have no time to broad over imaginary grievances and batch fedition :- But I am ver orry to inform you that mifchief may be expected the next election. The last April, Mr. HAN-COCK you know was the man of the people. Their hopes were fanguine that if he was again elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate every thing would go well: But in him they have been difappointed in a degree, and instead of increasing his popul rity with the fore of riot, infurrection and rehelli on, he has gained much of the efteem of the friend of justice, good order, and good government. His first address to the General Court—his message to them respecting the necessity of raising troops—his proclamation subsequent to the conciliatory bill, were manly, and in a tone that did honour to himfelf and the government. His disposition to negative the tender act is also known, and who prevented its taking place. These circumstances, while they have gained him the esteem of good men, and commanded the respect of all, have ferved to convince the infurgents that this gentle man will not become their tool to carry into effect their wicked and dangerous views. They respect yet carrie his virtues, as being opposed to their flagitions pursuits. But these people must always have as idol. They think they have found one in our old friend Judge Sullivan. In him they have high hopes, and you may rely upon it that it is their full determination of a great number of them to introduce him to the chair the next rear. They confider that every measure, which has been adopted by the Governour and Council in their favour, has been through his influence. He was fome time a little unpopular on many ac counts, but more particularly for his refuling to plead for Shattuck. To remove this unfavourable impression his friends now give out that he did

composing with this apology, it is fatisfactory and perfectly pleasing. His going to the upper part of Middlefex, and setting on foot a petition in favour of Shattuck, if true, was a mafterly stroke of policy. Whether true or falle it is believed here, and has greatly encreased his popularity; for Shattuck, you must know, is considered by the infurgents as a character quite as important as Shays himself. These people now say, that if had not been for Mr. SULLIVAN, the Tender Law would have been repealed, and the convict all of them hung. They believe, or affect to be lieve, that SULLIVAN's influence over the Go vernour is fuch as to give the entire controul t all the executive part of our publick affairs.

this, that a more favourable opportunity might be offered for exertion in his behalf. His conduct

Why, fay they, should we keep a man in place who does nothing in our favour but by the influ ence of another. If there were no intermediate agent they think their views might be answered, it possible, more fully. I do not know how it is ef-fected, but that man takes care to keep the infur-

viteges"—" Freeborn Britons"—" faithful loy-aids"—" infaraused men"—" his majedy's facred perfor." It is worthy of remark that the faid gentleman, I have no doubble. I am forty to give gentleman, I have no doubt. I am forry to give up my respect and esteem for him; but when I fee him playing off every artiface, which the wit of man can devise, to render himself popular with a class of men, whose applauses he has too much enfe to with for, unless to gratify fome ambition views, I must withhold my confidence. I may be miltaken but it appears to me that his intention is to rate himself to the office of CHIEF MAGIS-TRATE Whether this is the case or not, one thing is certain, that it is a determined point among a great proportion of the infurgents.

For the C E N T I N E L. WRITER in the last Centinel, under the A WRITER in the last Centinel, under the fignature of an American, says, "he has read Dr. ADAMS' Defence, and has no particular observation to make on it-he would however query, which is most ridiculous, paying a British general for writing plays, or mair taining an American Ambassadour, to write an eulogium on the British government," &c.

It is really fome mortification, that America has one citizen (if in fact he is a citizen) whose mind is so contracted that he cannot see the pro-priety of Dr. Adams' Defence, and the political nformation it contains, which is peculiarly neceffary for the information of his countrymen at this time ! And every liberal mind will highly applaud the American Ambaffadour for his indi that amidit his publick concerns, he foould find time to labour for the future happiness of his countrymen, by affilling them in forming their conflictions upon such principles as may belt fe-cure liberty and publick prosperity-For this purattention, collected and brought into one view the nistory of all the free governments of any note that ever existed, and from the experience of ail nations, under every circumfiance, demonfirated what are the effential principles in a government, to conflitute and preserve true liberty. And for fuch a work he merits and will receive the thanks of every true AMERICAN.

For the C B N T I N E L.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the publick are folicitous to see a full, com-pleat, inguisar and VERY LEARNED an-fuer to the performances of NUMA, the Hamp-Three writer, they are referred to the immitable productions of Caffue, in the three last Massachufetts Gazettes—This tremendeur hero of the janto hus transfixed the keeneff arrows of fatire from his inexhaufille quiver, into the vitals of Numa ! Poor Numa! how pitiable is thy fate! How cameft thou to be fo fool-hardy as to adventure the frail then to be to tool-nardy as to adventure too trait wehicle of the opinion upon the execut of politicis, when fact TARTARS as Caspus are out upon a croite. Cospus in amed at all points, and with a refullely torrent of only legick and learned live, dreffed up in the garest habiliments of rhetorick, and elegantly turned periods of language, hears down all opposition—Nova, is as a majqueto in the vortex of a whirlwind when in the management of Caffur and it cannot be doubted, that if this pullant champion of the quill, should deign to attack the inferiour fcribblers of the day. especially such as presume to animadvert upon the measures of government, and the machinations of the junto, that they will one and all be diffipated into nonemary like the morning fog, before this resplendent luminary of our wettern hemisphere.
O L D F O G.

By last Thursday Evening's Mails.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) August 25. ON the 18th inft. when the fnow Lively of London, Captain Park, which put in here in diffres, paffed Cape Florida, the faw two thips ashore (one a three decker) which appeared to be inevitably loft, and one at anchor. have been a part of the Jamaica fleet: A great number of small craft were employed about them. which gives hopes that few lives were lott.

AUGUST 29. On Saturday evening laft a fire broke out in King-Street, but fortunately was extinguished with but little damage. Jost after the fire, foar men of gallows complexion, and armed with clabs, were observed in the croad, and firong-ly suppered by some gentlemen, one of whom clefely watched their movements, and whilf one of them was about to pick his pocket, (which he had previously fecured) he arrested the hand of another of the gang in the pocket of a gentleman who flood near him, which proved the fact to a His shawed may la great se compass we be planted in the state of the s

neighbouring pump, and poured over his hide a copions torrent, after which he was committed to the guard-house; but as no prosecutor appeared the next morning at the usual hour of release he

was discharged.

The once celebrated lady Percy, the beautiful wife of Earl Percy who ferred in America during the late war, and eldeft daughter to the Earl of Bate, has fallen into such a low estate, from the proflituted life in which the lately lived, that the humbly to licited permission to lodge the remainder of a night in one of those watch boxes which are placed in the Areers of London !!!

PHILADELPHIA, September 12. On Saturday night last, arrived in this city, from New-York, his excellency DonDiego deGardoqui, minister from his Catholick Majesty to the Hon. the Congress of the United States, on a visit to his Excellency General Washington, previous to his departure for his feat at Mount Vernon.

Extract of a letter from Campen, (province of Overyf-fel) July 8.
"The States of our province, assembled in this town, on the 4th, 5th and 6th. The taking of the town of Haffeit, by fome deferters from the Cordon. and effected through the treaton of Secretary d'Almaras, was the object of their deliberations; but Haffelt having been invested by a corps of the auxiliaries, and threatened with a cannonade from the thipping, the regency was conftrained to request from our flates, a fale condect for a deputation to

be fent here, to enter into a fort of a capitulation. be feat here, to enter into a fort of a capitulation.

"The States, although in power to punish the trainest of this plot, preferred elementy, and regulated fix articles in favour of the regency, and other inhabitants of Halfelt; at the fame time pardoning wast had been done.

" The flares before they parted, came to the following refolutions:
" tft. The ABSOLUTE SUSPENSION of WIL LIAM theFifth, from the dignity of Stadtholder, and

Captain, and Admiral General of the Province. "2d. Not to pay their quota part of the emolu-ments attached to these three dignities, until the Prince of Orange had put an end to his unjust ambition, which was the cause of all the troubles and calamities which defolated the dear country. Extrall of a letter from Baltimore.

"The fentiments of our Amballadour Adams, that a person ought to be WELL BORN to be of any confequence in a commonwealth, feems to be rapidly gaining ground in this country. Hardly any petion is at prefent in want of employment bu his advertisement gives a plain intimation, if not an abfolute affertion, of his or her being in fome or fenie or other WELL BORN. As for example : "A gentleman having about two or three months leifure of fince the revolution. &cc."—Again; -" Wants a place in a flore, a Young Man of a good family, who understands, &c."—"To be fold, the time of a servant girl from Germany, who has three years to lerve, &c. N.B. She fave the is of a very good family."-Now I would afk thefe gentlemen and ladies, what are their good families and gentility to the republicans of A merica? We accomplished the late Revolution without being Well Born (that is, we are descend ed only from plain laborious ancestors) we have fense enough to become legislators, merchants, farmers and mannfacturers without being Well Born, and why, young gentlemen and ladies, cannot you manage our books of accounts, or take care of our flores and kitchens with out being Well Born? Happy philosopher, who could broach an idea, for truly ariftocrarical ! - In the late war, however, remember it was not demanded, who are the Nobles and Well Born of the land; but, who is willing to carry his mulquet and knapfack through the fnows of Canada, or the fands of Carolina and Georgia, and repel the invaders of his rights and country ?

N E W.- L O N D O N, Sept. 14.
Arrived here, Brig Sally, Bates, from Barbadoes, in 21 days; spoke two whalemen, belonging to Nantucker, who had taken five whales, in lat . 37 .-In lat. 20 Spoke a Spanish Ship from Teneriffe bound to Laguira, having on board 170 ladies, carrying out the newelt fathious of drefs and polite-

BOSTON, Saturday, September 22 It is to be hoped (fays a correspondent) that the friends of government to the westward, will not remit their exertions for the apprehending those notorious vilains, Shays and the other out laws ; that julice may overtake at least some of the traitors who have difgraced the government, private hours, on reasonable terms. and put us to fuch enormous expense to check their

rebellion, depredations and murders-It cannot be ; NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTERED fince our laft. from forgot that the proclamation offering to large a Snip May de Deos, reward is fill in force,
Accounts from the Weft-Indies inform, that on Nancy,
Nancy,

the 22d August, a severe hurricane at Bassets did much damage to the filipping there—a brig belonging to this port, was driven by it out to lea, and confiderably damaged—as were a Marbichead fehomer, Capt. Gale, a brig and a loop belong-ing to Cafeo Bay, and feveral other veffcis, which were not heard of at the date of our accounts.

Laft week, the Chevalier John Paul Jones, the
intrepid naval hero of America, arrived at Hart-

ford, Connecticut. The Indians, it appears by letters from the western country, fill continue their depredations on the Whites-regardless of the faith pledged by so-lerns treaties made with them; they wish only for the pportunity to do it to put into execution any ou ages their favage nature is capable of perpetrat ing-and, indeed, nothing will prevent this ever being the case, but either depriving them, by dint of arms; of those band, which have too long been employed to difgrace the human character—or burying deep in their heads, those barchers which they have

ept wet with the blood of helpleis innocents. On Thursday last the Roxbury Troop of Horse commanded by Capt. John Tyler, made their publick appearance in complete uniform (blue, trimmed with white). Having dined together at Cambridge, they marched into this town, over Charles RiverBridge, and alighted at the Bunch of Grapes Tavera—when, after refrehing themfelves, they performed their evolutions and firings, in State-Street, in the prefence of a large number of spectators, with great military exactness; and about sun-fet returned to Roxbury, by way of the ifthmus.

The abfurd and contradictory accounts with which the English papers have been crowded ref-pecting the late rebellion in this Commonwealth, fome of which have gone fo far as to fix Mr. Shays in the Chair of Government, ought to caution us against an implicit belief of the no less various ac-

counts of the disputes in Holland. By the Maria, from L'Orient, which arrived here on Wednesday, we learn, that such prepara tions were making throughout all France, at the time of her departure, as indicated a war to be at no great distance.

LITERARY ARTICLE. Proposals are made at Litchfield,in Conneclicut, for printing by subscription, "REPORTS of the Adjudications of the Superiour Court of the State of Connecticut, in the years 1785, 1786, and 1787," taken under the inspedion and with the approbation of the Court. By Ephraim Kirby, Efq .- the first attempt of the kind we recollect to have heard

On Wednesday night we are told, two houses and two vessels were broken open, and articles stolen therefrom—the night being very stormy

Holen therefrom—the night being very flormy favoured the deligns of the maranders.

On Thursday last, eleven of the culprits fen-tenced at the late Supreme Judicial Court, received publick punishment. The county Stage, on which thefe enemies to fociety were to all their fevera parts, was drawn into State-Street at 11 o'clockand at 12 o'clock ten of them were efcorted by the executive officers of justice, from the goal, to the fame-when feven men and a woman, wearing proper "infignias" (the halter round the neck, &c.) were introduced to a confpicuous flation on the beam of a gallows erected thereon-as were two others to a pillory, on the fame flage-At one o'clock, they descended (one, however, leaving a piece of his right ear behind) into the cage below -from which those who were thus sentenced were again brought on the flage fingly, to be afters in another part—that of whipping—which done, they were re-conducted to prison—the major part of them repining that they could not thus cafely get rid of that, to them, world part of their pu-nifbments, hard labour at-the Cattle.

During the punishment of the above culprits, a gentlem in the croud had his pockets robber four dollars in cash and a filk handkerchief. Anti-Civis in our next. AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

Andrew Campbell's EVENING-SCHOOL (opposite the

Friends' Meeting-Houle)

I S now opened.—The price is very moderate—
not exceeding Twelve Shillings, per quarter, to those who pay at entrance.

N. B. Those who incline to acquire the AME-

RICAN method of Book-Keeping, in all its ex-tentive branches, will be taught, at publick and Bofton, September 20, 1787.

l'Orient Hispaniola Cape de Verds Nancy, __ Triton, Clarke, New-York Schooner Lark, Grinnel. Martinico Sloop Rofanna, Honters Beny, Y Young. Philadelphia St. Johns Schooner Rofanna, Two Brothers, Lovitt Jenny;

"COCCES" OF COCCES THIS DAY.
Will be fold by PUBLICK VENDUE, At Lewis Hayt's Office, STATE STREET,

NINE Casks 20d, 10d. and 4d. Nails-10 barrels Connecticut PORK, prime order, one hog and an half to a barrel-30 Bags Feathers-a quantity. Challe. Sale to begin at half-paft Twelve o'clock.

Sacred Mufick.

A CONCERT of SACRED MU-on THURSDAY, 4th October next, to begin at 3 o'clock, P. M. when the following felect and very celebrated Pieces of Mufick will be per-ACT I.

IVeh Phriodical Overture. Fitz.
Anthema" Except the Lard build the House." ANTHEM -" O be joyful in the Lord." Selby.

ANTHEM—"O of pagina more transported to the CT II.

ANTHEM—"O Lord God of Ifeach." Williams.

Sono from the Oragoro of Sampson.

ANTHEM—"And I faw a mighty Angel."

Williams.

Handel's GRANDHALLELUJAH CHORUS, from he Sacred Oratorio, MESSIAH, accompanied with Kettle-Drums

AGREEABLY to the generous intentions of the MUSICAL SOCIETIES, in this town, who have propriated to affir rebuilding the MEETING-HOUSE, in Hollis-Street, destroyed by the late calamitous fire - From the known ability of the performers, which will be particularly exerted on this occasion-from the benevolent and charitable purpole for which the aboveConcert is intended, it is presumed there will be a large and respecta

Tickets at 3s. each, may be had of Mr. Haftings, at the Post-Office—at Col. Hurd's Office. State-Street—ni Messes. William & Josiab Brown, and of Mr. Edward Edei, in this town-Mr. J. Rugglis, Roxbury-William Hant, Big. Watertown-and of Meffes. Larkin & Hard, Charlestown. On TUESDAY next, 25th inft.

At TEN in the Morning, Will be fold by Publick Vendue, at the Store of Meffrs. Smith & Loring, in CORNHILL.

A large and numerous Collection of Goods

confifting of

SUPERFINE and coarfe Broadcloths, Coatings, Serges, Sagathees, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, Camblets, Moreens, Grograms, men's and women's worfted, thread cotton and filk Hofe, men's and women's white and black filk Gloves, black and white filk Mits, worsted Mits, men's and women's leather Gloves Calicoes, Patches, printed Linens and Copperplate Furniture, Checks, plain, ftriped and spotted Lawns, Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs, Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Irish Linens and Sheeting, black and white Gauze and Nets, Luftrings, Perfians, Sarfacts, Modes and coloured Satins, Dimothies, Diapers and Diaper Table-Cloths, Marfeilles' Quiltings, Threads, Tapes, Needles, Ribbons and Taffes, Ivory and Horn Combs, black and white Laces and Edgings, Silk Twift, Silk Ferrers, Bindings, Fans, Cap-Wire, filk and worsled Knee-Garters, worsted Caps, Chip Hats, death-head, basket and meral Burtons, thirt Buttons, Pewter-with a great variety of HARD-WARE Goods, &c. &c.

RUSSELL & CLAP, Audioniers.

To be LET, (if applied for immediately) A Large, commodious House, with Stable, Coach-House, Gardens, and other accommodations, near Fort-Hill. A large House, with a Shop, good Yard,

Garden, and Ont-houses, in Union-Street, near the Market. Inquire of the Printer.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

The COLLEGIATE TRIUMVIRATE. .

HREE sprightly youths, of sbining parts, Of judgment sound, and pious hearts, Did Ricemnly assemble;

By low chagrin and anger fir'd, They then to fatirize conspir'd, And make all Hollis tremble.

Say they no more well use our force, To climb Parnassus' rugged course If merit's thus negleded ; Orations and fbrinficks too La merit's scale are our just due-And what we all expeded.

Pecluse from friends we've spent our life, In toil and scientifick strife,

To gain the palm of same;

If caprice thus can justice turn,

No more the midnight lamp we'll b

But quit our honest claim. we'll burn,

In mad rotation then they try'd, And every spark of genius ply'd,
To vent their indignation;
We'll blackour honour'd Overfeers Let fell injustice grate their ears, And rouse the Corporation.

When each had try'd-and try'd in vain, ·To lash in poor satirick strain-That one should dictate all his spite— And one correct-the other write-To counteract suspicion.

Their tutor and their classimate too, Were swept away like morning dew, Before a summer's sky. Those lads in academick course, Like comets of reliftless force, Shine not, except they fly.

Still conscious of their own desert. They fawn their Patron for a part, Upon some suture stage; But noble minds disdain applause, That merit, or demerit draws, From sycophantick rage.

We hope, with them, the time draws near-When justice plac'd in judgment's chair, Impartially decrees; Their injured friend will bear the plume, And all their flatt'ry will confume, Like bubbles on the feas.

STUDENTS.

Camb. Sept. 1787.

* See their address in the Centinel of the 15th infl.

MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL.

RUSSEL Mr. Russell,
DAMNOAH was kind enough, not long fince, to inform the publick, through the the advertisement of a certain book called Jachin and Boaz. He was merely amused, as he himself afferts, with the publication of this authentick key to the mysteries of Free Maloory. Why, in confequence of his being amused, he should attempt to injure the Printer, by representing the publication of this book as a finesse to gull the publick out of money, by imposing on their credulity, is not easily accounted for. He says, that he should not have written on the subject, were it nor for the observa-tions of Cassigator. These observations were never published, as I am informed, wing to their feurrility, invedive and personal abuse. Adamnoal seeks a pretext in reprehending Castigator for noticing this catch penny, as he terms it, to indulge his malevolence and ill-nature; and fruitleffly attempts to conceal his wifes that the publication may not be generally diffeminated—as he must know, that it is in fast what it pretends to be, an Authentick Key, (however many absurdities in may appear to contain) to the mysteries of malon-ty. Of its authenicity, the present writer, who was a purchaser, has from experiment and obser-vation, received proofs recent and indubitable. He is far, however, from recommending this disclofure of the mighty and important fecrets of Masoncurious it may be amuling, and to those who wish to become Masons, instructive and useful; yet to those who had rather gain folid instruction than to explore the affected obscurity, mystery, unmasping jargon and ridiculous rites of any fociety whatever,

it cannot be very entertaining.
It is true, Jachin and Boaz is not a late publication. It was printed in London, tome years fince, and followed by a racit acknowledgement of its authenticity, the copies being purchased and destroyed by the Free-Mason society. Ware it ever printed in Boston the republication must have been attended with a fimilar event. Adamnoah afferts that a greater part of it was printed. What that greater part contained, where, in what manner, and by whom it was printed is still unknown. Not a copy is to be found of the whole, or of any part. Adamnoah, it feems, having as much credulity as other people, has made the books written on the subject of Masonry an object of his study. He has selected a number and ventured to recommend them for republication. These it is probable would give all the infight into Masonry which is to be acquired by books. The practical part, such as the use of the trowel, setting-mall and hammer, must be attained by a long and praffical course of attention under some experienced master. X. Z. Bofton, Sept. 17, 1787.

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

NE of General Montgomery's Aids deCamp wasMr. Macpherlon, a most promising
young man, whose father resided at Philadelphia, and was greatly dislinguished in privateering, in the war of 1756. This gentleman had a brother in the 16th regiment, in the British service, at the time of Montgomery's expedition into Canada, and who was as violent in favour of the English government, as-that General's Aid-de-camp was enthusiastick in the cause of America. The latter had accompanied his General, a day or two previous to the attack in which they both lost their lives, to view and meditate on the spot where Wolse had fallen: On his return, he sound a letter from his brother, the English officer, full of the bitterest reproaches against him, for having entered into the American service, and contained a pretty direct wish, that if he would not abandon it, he might meet with the deserved fate of a rebel. The Aid-de-Camp immediately returned an anfwer, full of strong reasoning in desence of his conduct; but by no means attempting to shake the duct; but by no means attempting to linke the oppolite principles of his brother; and not only free from acrimony, but full of expredions of tenderness and affection: This letter he dated, if from the spot where Wolfe lost his life, in fighting the cause of England, in friendship with America." It had scarcely reached the officer, at New-York, when it was followed by the news of his brother's death: The effect was instantaneous.

Nature and perhaps reachen prevailed—a thoughts of the second of the sec -Nature, and perhaps reason, prevailed—a thou fand not unworthy sentiments rushed upon his di-stressed mind : He quitted the English service, entered into that of America, and fought every occation of distinguishing himself in her cause.

The WEEKLY MONITOR,

ERTAIN itis-but, alas! little is it regarded-that nothing can give us lasting happiness and peace of mind, but GOOD WORKS—The wealth of the Indies will not purchase them—nor are they the attendants of the most brilliant titles. Striking. ly illustrative of the truth of this, were the remarkable words delivered by Sir John Mason, who lived and stourished in the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, of England, to-wards the latter end of his life—they contain more than is to be found in whole volumes. "Lo!" fays he, "here have I lived to see five princes, and have been a privy counsellour to sour of them. — I have seen the privy counsellour to sour of them.—I have seen the most remarkable occurrences in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learend this, after so many years experience—that seriousness is the greatest wisdom—temperance the best physick—and a good conscience the best estate—and were I to live my life over again, I would thange the court for a cloyster, my privy counsellour's buckler for an hermit or retirement, and the whole life I lived in the palace for an hour's enjoyment of GOD in the chapel.—All things esse for sake me beside my GOD, my duty, and my prayer." befide my GOD, my duty, and my prayer.

HERRES BERESH

For S A L E, A quantity of English SALT, of a superiour quality.

Inquire at No. 9, CORNHILL.

WANTS a PLACE,

Young Man, with a good recommen-A dation, to live in a family, or wait on a fingle gentleman-understands taking care of borfes. Inquire of the Printer,

To be S O L D, THREE FARMS lying in Stoneham, known by the name of Charlestown Farms.

A piece of LAND, of about thirteen acres, adjoining Mr. Timothy Wright's land in said Stoneham.

Also,

A piece of LAND, contain. ing about two acres, known by the name of the High Fields, back of Ploughed-hill, in Charles-Allo.

About twenty-four acres of LAND lying in Charlestown, known by the name of Charlestown Common, lying one mile and one quarter from Charles-river-Bridge, and one eighth of a mile from Malden Bridge—Is exceedingly well calculated for a number of gentlemen's ele-gant feats, and most advantageously situated for carrying on the most extensive trade with the in-land part of the country—and all heavy goods may be transported within twenty rods to their flores by water, there being a landing-place refere-ed by the town, for that purpose. Said COMed by the town, for that purpose. Said COM-MONwill be fold in the whole or in lots, as will best MONwill befold in the whole or in lots, as will be fold for any of the fecurities of the town of Charlestownsuch as have passed the approbation of the Selectmen. For further particulars inquire of
MATTHEW BRIDGE, Committee
DAVID WOOD, jun.
EBENEZER BREED, of lands.

Charlestown, Sept. 17, 1787

J. Mitchell,

UST arrived from England,

has opened a Shop, at the Corner-House, at the soot of Back-Street and Black-Horse-Lane, leading to Charles'-River Bridge. Where may be had.

Sundry English Goods, just imported-Broadcloths, yard-wide Hunters, 10-4 (carlet Cloth, scarlet Knaps and Beavers, Shalloons, Cam-blets, and other Stuff Goods—Buttons afforted, printed Cottons and Linens, Lawns, &c. together with a number of other articles, which will be fold at very low prices.

at very low prices.

Sept. 19, 1787.

To be fold, by Publick Auction,

On THURSDAY, 4th October next,

At TWO o'clock, in the afternoon,

(if not fold before at Private Sale)

WO valuable Farms, in the town of ANDOVER, near Mr. Symmes's Meeting-House, consisting of excellent mowing, tillage, passure, and woodland—the one is now improved by Mr. James Frye, and the other by Mr. Levi Ames. The Farms will be fold separate, or the Lots will be so divided at the time of sale, as may be most convenient. For surther particulars, inquire of the Printer, in Boston, or Colonel Na.

The fale to be at the House of Mr. Levi Ames, of Andover. Sept. 17, 1787

By Permission of the Selectmen. James Leach

Hall, the bottom of Cross-Street, where he proposes to teach ARITHMETICK, and several

other branches of the MATHEMATICKS.

N. B. His Evening School will begin October
off—He wishes to take a few Youths in the day Sepe. 14, 1787.

To be SOLD, CHEAP, THAT valuable Building, known by the name of CONCERT-HALL. Inquire of WILLIAM TURNER.

To be LET, HOUSE in State-Street,

now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Bowen -Inquire of JONATHAN AMORY.

HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of the SUN, &c. in BOSTON. Lat. 42°25′ N. Septem. | Hi.Wa. | Or.&f. | Remarks. 22 Sat. | 7 46 | 5 58 7 | 16th past Tripity. 24 Mon. | 9 19 | 6 | 0 6 | 23 Tues. | 10 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | S.J. C. Springfield:

Publified by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-House, Bofton.