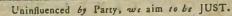
The Massachusetts

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CENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARV-16, 1788.

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Mr. ELLSWORTH's excellent Speech.

[As it conveys the moft important information, and the faireft reafoning, in the plaineft language we with pleafure embrace the opportunity of inferting the following Speech, made at the opening of the deliberations of the CONVEN-TION of CONNECTICUT, Jan. 4, 1788] Mr. PRESIDENT,

T is obfervable, that there is no preface to the propofed Conflitution; but it evidently prefuppofes two things; one is the neceffity of a federal government, the other is the inefficiency of the old articles of confederation. A union is neceffary for the purpofes of national defence. United, we are firong; divided we are weak. It is eafy for holile nations to (weep off a number of feparate flates one after another. Witnefs the flates in the neighbourhood of ancient Rome. They were fucceffively fubdued by that ambitious city; which they might have conquered with the utmoft eafe, if they had been united. Witnefs the Canaanitifh nations, whofe divided fituation rendered them an eafy prey. Witnefs England, which, when divided into a number of feparate flates, was twice conquered by an inferiour force. Thus it always happens to fmall flates, and to great ones, if divided. Or if to avoid this, they connect themfelves with fome powerful flate, their fituation is not much better. This flows us the neceffity of our combining our whole force ; and, as to national purpofes, becoming one flate. A union, fir, is likewife neceffary, confidered

A union, fir, is likewife neceffary, confidered with relation to economy. Small States have enemies as well as great ones. They mult provide for their defence. The expense of it, which would be moderate for a large kingdom, would be intolerable to a petty flate. The Dutch are wealthy, but they are one of the fmalleft of the European nations, and their taxes are higher than in any other country of Europe. Their taxes amount to forty fhillings per head, when those of England do not exceed half that fum. We must unite, in order to preferve peace among ourfelves. If we are divided, what is to

We must unite, in order to preferve peace among ourfelves. If we are divided, what is to hinder wars from breaking out among the flates? States, as well as individuals, are fubject to ambition, to avarice, to thofe jarring pattions which difturb the peace of fociety. What is to check thefe? If there is a parental hand over the whole, this, and nothing elfe, can reftrain the unruly conduct of the members.

, Union is neceffary to preferve commutative juffice between the flates. If divided, what is to hinder the large flates from opprefling the [mall ? What is to defend us from the ambition and rapacity of New-York, when flue has fpread over that vaft territory, which flue claims and holds ? Do we not already fee in her the feeds of an overbearing ambition ? On our other fide, there is a large and powerful State. Have we not already begun to be tributaries ? If we do not unite—flual we not be like lfachar of old, a flrong afs, crouching down between two burdens ?—New-Jerfey and Delaware have feen this, and have adopted the Conflictution unanimoufly.

the Conlitution unanimoully. A more energetick fyflem is neceffary. The prefent is merely advifory. It has no coercive power. Without this, government is ineffectual, or rather is no overnment at all. But it is faid, fuch a power is not neceffary. States will not do wrong. They need only to be told their duty, and they will do it. I afk. Sir, what warrant is there for this affertion? Do not States do wrong ? Whence come wars? One of two hoftile nations mult be in the wrong. But it is faid, among fifter States this can never be prefumed. But do not we know, that when friends become enemies, their enmity is the moft virulent? The feventeen provinces of the Netherlands were once confederated ; elsey fought under the fame banner. Antwerp, hard preffed by Philip, applied to the other flates for relief. Holland, a rival in trade, oppofed, and prevented the needed fuccours. Antwerp was made a facrifice. I with I could fay, there were no feeds of fimilar injuftice fipringing up among us. Is there not in one of our States injuftice too barefaced for eaftern defpotifm? That State is fmall ; it does little hurt to any but itfelf. But it has a fiprit, which would make a tophet of the univerfe. But fome will fay, we formerly did well, without any union. I anfwer, our fituation is materially changed. While Great-Britain held her authority, the awed us. She appointed gover-

nours and councils for the American provinces. She had a negative upon our laws. But now, our circumftances are fo altered, that there is no arguing what we shall be from what we have been. It is faid, that other confederacies have not had

It is faid, that other confederacies have not had the principle of coercion. Is this fo? Let us attend to thole confederacies which have refembled our own. Sometime before Alexander, the Grecian States confederated together. The Amphyctionic council, confifting of Deputies from thefe States, met at Delphos; and had authority to regulate the general interefls of Greece. This council did enforce its decrees by coercion. The Beotians once infringed upon a decree of the Amphyftions. A heavy mulft was laid upon them. They refufed to pay it. Upon that, their whole territory was confifcated. They were then glad to compound the matter. After the death of Alexander, the Achean League was formed. The decrees of this confederacy were enforced by dint of arms. The Ætolian league was formed by fome other Grecian cities in opposition to the Achean; and there was no peace between them, until they were conquered, and reduced to a Roman province. They were then all obliged to fit down in peace under the fame yoke of defpotifm.

How is it with refpect to the principle of coercion in the Germanic body? In Germany there are about three hundred principalities and republicks; deputies from the meet annually in the general Diet to make regulations for the empire. But the execution of the is not left voluntarily with the members. The empire is divided into ten circles; over each of which a fuperintendant is appointed, with the rank of a major general. It is his duty to exercise the decrees of the empire with a military force.

The confederation of the Swifs Cantons has been confidered as an example. But their circumflances are far different from ours. They are fmall republicks, about twenty miles fquare, fituated among the Alps, and inacceffible to hoffile attacks. They have nothing to tempt an invafion. Until lately, they had neither commerce nor manufactures. They were merely a fet of herdfmen. Their inacceffiblenefs has availed them. Four hundred of thofe mountainers defeated 15,000 Auftrians, who were marching to (ubdue them. They fpend the ardour of youth in foreign fervice; they return old, and difpofed for tranquility. Between fome of the Cantons and France, there has long fublitled a defensive treaty. By this treaty, France is to be a mediator to fettle differences between the Cantons. If any one is obflinate, France

is to compel a fubmifion to reafonable terms. The Dutch republick is an example that merits attention. The form of their Conditution, as it is on paper, admits not of coercion. But neceffity has introduced it in practice. This coercive power is the influence of the Stadtholder, an officer originally unknown to their Conditution. But they have been neceffitated to appoint him, in order to fet their unweildy machine of government in motion. He is commander in chief of their navy, and of their army confiding of 40,01 50 regiments. He appoints the officers of the land and naval forces. He prefides in the flates general, and in the flates of every province; and by means of this, he has a great opportunity to influence the elections and decifions. The province of Holland have ever been oppofed to the appointment of a Stadtholder; becaufe, by their wealth and power, being equal to all the other provinces, they poffers the weight and influence of the Stadtholder, when that office is vacant. Without fuch an influence, their machine of government would no more move, than a flip without wind, or a clock without weights.

But to come nearer home, Mr. Prefident, have we not feen and felt the neceffity of fuch a coercive power? What was the confequence of the want of it during the late war. particularly towards the clofe? A few States bore the burden of the war. While we, and one or two more of the States, were paying 80 or 100 dollars per man to recruit the Continental army, the regiments of fome States had fearcely men enough to wait on their officers. Since the clofe of the war, fome of the States have done nothing towards complying with the requifitions of Congrefs; others, who did fomething at fift, feeing that they were left to bear the whole burden, have become equally remifs. What is the confequence? To what thiffs have we been driven ? We have been driven to he wretched expedient of negociating new loans in Europe to pay the intercif of the foreign debt. And what is fill worfe, we have even been obliged to apply these new loans to the support of our own civil government at home. Another ill consequence of this want of energy, is, that treaties are not performed. The treaty

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Another ill confequence of this want of energy, is, that treaties are not performed. The treary of peace with Great Britain was a very favourabla one for us. But it did not happen perfectly to pleafe fome of the States; and they would not comply with it. The confequence is, Britain charges us with the breach, and refufeth to deliver up the poils on our northern quarter.

Our being tributaries to our fifter States is a confequence of the want of a federal lyftem. The State of New-York raifed 60 or 80,0001. a year by impoil. Connecticut confumes about one third of the goods upon which this impoil is raifed; and confequently pays one third of this fum to New-York. If we import by the medium of Maffachufetts, fhe has an impoil, and to her we pay a tribute. If this is done, when we have the fhadow of a national government, what fhall we not fuffer when even that fhadow is gone ?

If we go on as we have done, what is to become of the foreign debts? Will foreign nations forgive us this debt, becaufe we neglect to pay? or will they levy it by reprifals, as the law of nations authorizes them? Will our weaknefs induce Spain to relinquift the exclusive navigation of the Miffifippi, or the territory which the claims on the ealt fide of that river? Will our weaknefs induce the Britift to give up the northern polts? If a war breaks out, and or fituation invites our enemies to make war, how are we to defend ourfelves? Has government the means to enlitt a man, or buy an ox? Or fhall we rally theremains of our old army? The European nations, I believe to be not friendly to us. They were pleafed to fee us difconnected with Great-Britain ; they are pleafed to fee us difunited among ourfelves. If we continue fo, how eafy is it for them to canton us out among them, as they did the kingdom of Poland? But fuppofing this is not done, if we fuffer the union to expire, the leaft that can be expected is, that the European powers will form alliances, fome with one State and fome with another, and play the States off one againft another, and that we fhall be involved in all the labyrinths of European politicks. But I do not will to continue the painful recital : Enough has been faid to fhew, that a power in the general government to enforce the decrees of the union, is abfolately neceffary.

The Conflictution before us is a complete fyftem of legiflative, judicial and executive power. It was defigned to fupply the defects of the former fyftem; and I believe, upon a full difcuffion, it will be found calculated to anfwer the purpofe for which it was defigned.

which it was deligned. For N L. W. Y O R K, For N L. W. Y O R K, HE Sloop Ruamy, JEANIS WILLIAMSON, Mafter; will fail in 12 days. For freight or paliage, apply to the Mafter on board the Sloop, lying oppointe Mr. ALBXAN OBR's Store, No. 52, Long. Wharf. Jan. 12, 1788.

THREE hundred barrels beft Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, To be fold, cheap. Inquire of the Printer. Bofton, 1216, Jan. 1788. BEST Spanifh and Philadelphian BAR IRON, to be fold, low for cafh, At STORE, NO. 46, STATE-STREET. January 9, 1788. STRAYED, or ftolen, about the 30th ult. a dark brown COW. She has a white firipe on herback, a white foot on her

the 30th ult. a dark brown COW. She has a white firipe on her back, a white fpot on her face, and a hole bored in her near horn. Whoever will take up faid Cow, and fend word to the Printer hereof, fhall be handfomely rewarded therefor. Jan. 9, 1788, To be L E T,

A Small convenient HOUSE, in Beacon-Street. Inquire of WILLFAM RUGGLES, living in faid Houfe, Jan. 9, 1788.

MISCELLANY. For the CENTINEL.

Por the CENTITIES. M. RUSSEL, A minut in your left reminded me of the propriety of addreffing the Republicant Priorability through your renders by publiciting the following is your acti-So the REP UBLICAN FEDERALIST.

TOUR difregard of the opinion of the publick with respect to your publications, as inti-mated to you in the Independent Chronicle.can be confirmed only into that hardinefs of feeling, which all fnithed moniters of depravity are found ever to poffefs. It is barely a hope, that the ruggednefs of your temper will be foftened in the focus of pub the contempt will be fortened in the focus of pub-lick contempt; that induces us again to offer you cur fentiments. "Ab Jece principium" was the favourise motto of the ancients, in all publick po-tical enterprises. Happy indeed for our coun-try would it be, if its citizens would univerfally adopt this admirable fentiment. But when we look around as and view the various parties which exil in the State, purfuing with equal warmth differen objects from different motives, we are ready to fay with Cicero, " Deo volente, homines hominibus utiles non volunt," It would be almost prefumption at the prefent day, to fay that morality at leaft, is a necelfary qualification to a good flatefman. But however the refinement of modern policy may feem to have worn away the truth of this obfervation, it is cer tain that the ancients held it with very fingular folemnity. It was the cuftom of Cyrus, before any great attempt, to attend at the altar and pro-pitiate the God of battles. It is hard to fay whether the weal of the publicle, the thirft of glory in its defence, or a fenfe of piety towards the gods was the firongeft feature in the ancient republicks -religion was never deferred to any thing.-They were clearly of opinion, that without moral-ity no man could become a good general, a good ty no man could become a good general, a good fenator, a good magiltate, or a good citizen of any defeription. Nor were the realons on which these ideas were grounded, falls. A wife and a good man, ang who truely loves his country, cannot but entertain a high effeem and veneration for not but entertain a high effeem and veneration for religion and virtues, which he fees to be fo infi-mately connected with its profperity. How can we freppole him fincere and zealous in difcharg-ing the duties which flow from the relations which he fuffains towards his fellow men, whether in domeflick or civil life, who is regardlefs and infenfible to those more important and facred o-bligations under which he lies to the parent of the univerfe ? The mind that has loft its regard and veneration for virtue, must be too callous to those fentiments that form good members of civil foci-ety in the private ranks of life, and much more fo thole generous feelings, which fit a man to act with dignity and fidelity in the publick offices of State. Fortunate would it have been, Sir, for the caufe of freedom as well as honefly, if thefe imprefions had ever been flamped upon thy heart. Thy underflanding is not in fault, but thy will ; and though wilt ever remain a standing mo nument of the truth of the remark, that fuperiour but perverted talents, work indeed fuperiour mifchief

Publick fpirit is always an argument of fincerity. To fee a man, whom nature has bleft with fuperiour talents, which the benevolent authour of all things defigned to be exercifed for the good of his creatures, fpreading the poifon of immoral ity among all ranks of citizens, diffolving the bands of mutual confidence among men, and lawithing his wildom with outrageous profusion in the caufe of vice and tyranny, is to ice the nearest refemblance to infernal fpirits, that man can fer and live. The fyftem of things teaches us to be lieve that the gratification of every inclination, to a certain degree affords pleasure. It is upon these principles, and these only, that we can think you are happy. Doubtlefs thy understanding is biaffed by thy will, and thy confeience made up of the compound. But if it be a pleafure to work the defination of one's country, it must be a hel-lift pleafure. Give me leave, Sir, to obferve to you, that you are fill a firanger to those more noble and exalted pleafures, that arife from a punctual difcharge of our duty to the Commonwealth. "Whilf a great event is in fufpence, the action warms, and the very falpenie made up of hope and fear, maintains no unpleafing agitation in the mind. If the event is decided faccefsfully, fuch a man enjoys pleafare, proportionable to the good he has done ; a pleafure like to that which is attributed to the Supreme Being, on a furvey of his works. If the event is decided otherwife, and nfurping courts or overbearing parties prevail, fuch a man has fill the tellimony of his confcience, and a feafe of the honour he has acquired to foothe his mind and fupport his courage." fuch a pleafure does not belong to thee. But

It is common for refined villains to juffify their practice by their principles. But thou-Oh ! the extremity of cowardice ! afraid to be a rogue, and not withing to be an honeft man, art chequered with a mixture of open depravity and deceiving profefiion. If thou hadit alked thyfelf whether contracts were not facred things, and whether enacting of Tender Late, were not a violation of honef principles, what would thy heart have answered thee? For thy fame's fake venture fomething, and maint thylel of one colour. Yet variegated as thou art, we can ftill counterdraw the ftrokes of malice through thy gilded performance, and affign to every feature, the colour of its original : However fecreted by the medium of a duped reprefen-tation, we can fee thy vivid likeness through the veil. We can meet the blackness of thy name, through the labyrinth of thy deception. Detrac-tor ! we can trace thee like the fnail upon the rock, by the filme of defamation, which thou leaveff behind thee. Let us denominate thee a cent pied, a quadruped, or what we pleafe, we can fill differn the eccentricity of thy views, in the malice of thy lubrications. We however heartily with the of thy labrications. We however heartily with the a fpredy reformation. To which end, we befeech there not to continue in the very port of publick contempt, to force thefe little pidures of thyleff, deformed images of a felfin being. Do not barter virtue for intereft. Do not continue to fixmp and emit the coin of thy infamy, in fuch giddy pro-fution, from thy mint of depravity. They will not pals currently. They are the counterfeit of good intentions, but the intrinfick value of damnability of fpirits. On one fide the image of thy felf, on the other the trainpet which blows it origin. Let us not then labour in vain, and af

ford us not from experience an obflinate teffimon of the truth of the proverb, that though you bray a fool in a mortaf, yet will his folly not depart from REMARKER AD CORRIGENDAM. im. Jan. 10. 1788.

State Convention.

SATURDAT, January 12, 1788. A. M. THE Convention this day finished the invef-tigation of the contelled elections-the refult was in favour of the fetting members.

MONDAY, 14th, A. M.

The Convention being now ready to enter of the difcuffion of the Confliction, the Hon. Mr. The diffusion of the Conditions, the from Africa STRONG, in a lhort peech, introduced the follow-ing motion : " Voted, That this Convention, fenf-ble how important it it, that the great fubject fob-mitted to their determination, fhold be diffud and confidered with moderation, candour and de liberation-will enter into a free conversation or the feveral parts thereof, by paragraphs, until every member fhall have had opportunity to express his tion will confider and debate at largethe queftion whether this Convention will adopt and ratify the proposed Conflictution before any vote is taken ex refive of the fenfe of the Convention upon the whole or any part thereof."

This vote was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. DANA, on Tuefday amended by the following addition :

"It is neverthelefs, the opinion of this Convention, that if any member conceives any other claufe or paragraph of the Conflictution to be connefted with the one immediately under confidera. tion, that he have full liberty to take up fuch othe

claufe or paragraph for that purpofe." The Hon. Mr. ADAMS expressed his approba-tion of the motion ; but wished that previous to tion of the motion; but willed that previous to its being put, the proposed Consiltution might be read. This mode of proceeding, quadrating with the general ideas of the Convention, the Con-ditotion, together with the refolves accompanying it, were accordingly read; after which Mr STRONG'S motion paffed. P. M.

Agreeably to the refolution paffed in the 'fore noon, the Convention proceeded to confider the conversation, entered upon the discussion of the fe cond fection, the first paragraph of which caufed a lengthy debate. The following fletches faintly pourtray the leading features of it.

It had been mentioned by fome gentlemen, that the introduction of tyranny into feveral nations had been by lengthening the duration of their parlia ments, or legiflative bodies ; and the fate of those nations was urged as a caution against lengthening the period for which Congress is to be cholen .-The Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK withed to know what were the nations which had been thus depriv were the nations which had been thus deply-ed of their liberties ; he believed they were few in number-in face, he did not recolled any.-After fhewing by feveral examples hew nations had been deprived of their liberties, he continued After the visit by ferral camples Are mains had been derived of their likerice, he continued — is in our cellary, Mr. Frieden, that if dealers, the best for a main of performance — to be formed as the Ohio.

You observe that conflications are facred things. | al representatives fload be chosen for two years ? Annual elections in a fingle frie may be the beft, for a variety of reafons : But when the great affairs of thirteen States-where their commerce may he extended, and where it is neceffary to be religided -what measures may be molt expedient, and belt adapted to promote the general profperity there-of, are to be the objects of deliberation - is not fach a period too fhort ? Can a man called into publick life divert himfelf of local concerns, and infantly initiate himfelf into a general knowledge of fuch extensive and weighty matters ?

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After feveral other arguments in favour of the fection, he begged the indulgence of the Convention while he made a perfonal obfervation : " It has been given out, Sir, by feveral perfons, that I have faid the Conflitution muft go downright or wrong-I beg leave to declare, fir, on my claration, the idea of it has not ever entered my

Mr. G. Dancy wifted to know how the reprefentation was fecured-as by the 4th fection. Congreis were empowered to make or alter the regulation of the times, places, and manner of holding elections-Mr. D. was continuing, but was called to order by Mr. Parfors, who faid that the fubject on debate was the expediency of biennial eleftions, and that an answer, to the gentleman from Hopkington would more properly be given when the 4th fection was under confideration.

Dr. TAYLOR. Mr. Prefident, I am oppofed to biennial and am in layour of ennual elect ---rual elections have been the practice of this State ever fince its fettlement, and no objection to fuch a mode of electing has ever been made-it has, indeed, fir, been confidered as the faleguard of the liberties of the people-and the annihilation of it the avenue through which tyranny will enter. By the articles of confederation, annual elections are provided for-though we have additional fecurities in a right to recall any, or all of our members from Copere's -- and a provision for rotation. In the propoled Conflitution, there is no provision for rota-tion - we have no right by it to recall our delegates. In answer to the observation, that by frequency of elections, good men will be excluded, I anfwer-If they behave well, it is probable they will be continued-but if they behave ill, how fhall we remedy the evil. It is peffible, that rulers may be appointed who may wifh to root out the liberties of the prople. Is it not, Mr. Prefident, better, if fuch a cafe flouid occur, that at a flori period they fhould politically die, than that they hould be proceeded against by impeachment. Thele confiderations, and others, faid the Doftor, make me in favour of annual elections ; and the further we deviate therefrom, the greater is the

The Hon. Mr. SPRACUE faid a few words which we could not difficilly hear. He was in favour of the fection as it flood-He thought the fame principles ought not to guide us, when confidering the election of a body whole jurifdiction was coextenfive with a great continent, as when regulating that of one whole concerns are only thole of a fin-

gle flate. Mr. T. DAWES, after a fhort exordium, faid he had not heard it mentioned by any gentleman who had fpoken in the debate, that the right of elect-ing Reprefentatives in Congress, as provided for in the proposed conflicution, will be the acquifftion of a new privilege by the people-as it real-ly will be. The people will then be immediately represented in the Federal Government-at pre fent they are not-therefore it will be in favour of the people, if they are even cholen for 40 inflead of two years-and he adduced many reafons to fhew that it woold not conduce to the intereft of the United States, or the fecurity of the people, to have them for a fhorter period.

The Hon, Mr. WHITE faid he was oppofed to The Hon. Mr. WRITE lid he was opplied to the (edion-he thought the fecurity of the people lay in frequent eledions-for his part he would rather they flouid be for fix months than for two years-and concluded by faying he was in favor annual elections.

Dr. JARVIS, Gen. BROOKS, Gen. HEATH, and the Hon. Mr. TURNER, each fpoke a few words the Hon. Mr. Turkin, each poise a few words on the dipled-when a motion was made to poli-pone the confideration of the 2d. (eff. until tomor-row morning, which palmog, the Convention ad-journed. (To be continued.) [We had not time to prepare any of the debates off-pellerdyn-an wells a solitilite, will

permit us we thall attempt laying a part of them before the publick in our next.] -

By Saturday Evening's Mails. PROVIDENCE, January 5.

a ho propole to become fettlers, formed an efcort, | States-like the gen'rous vine fapported live, and are to be joined by others in the State o

Extratt of a letter from Dorchefter, (S. Carolina.) " I have the pleafure to inform you, that a gold mine of extraordinary richnefs has been lately dif-covered, one hundred miles welt of the city, by a gentleman of the faculty. Several experiments have already been made on the ore, and each procels has hitherto proved fuccelsful beyond the molt anguing expectation. It is remarkably ponderour, of a black colour and exhibits an infinitude of fhining particles; and if we may judge from re-cent experience, will yield feventy-five pounds of gold from one hundred weight of ore.

" The difcoverer is a gentleman of refplendent profeffional eminence, from whole generofity there is every reafon to prefume that this grand fource of opulence will diffafe its falutary influence throughout the community. What an advantage will no A merica derive from this unexpected bleffing ?

" It will prevent wat and carnage, and eventually be the means of confolidating the union into one indiffoluble mals of empire.

" Our warriours will have no occasion to diffurb the tranquility of South-America, to attack and florm townsin queft of fame and olunder, when they can acquire both without toil or danger .- Thole perfons, who 's n fordid motives of intereft, op pofe the Federal Coullitation, will now dwindle in-to filence-The mouth of BRUTUS fhall be LOCKED with a GOLDEN KEY -and the POOR, UNFORTUNATE, NALF-STAR VED SCRIBBLER, who writes under the fignature ofPHILO-CENTINEL. Ordibe NO LONGER PRNNYLESS

N E W P O R T. (R.1.) January 10. THE DAWN OF FADERALISM.

At a town-meeting (pecially convened at Little Compton, in this State, on the firlt day of January inft. for the purpole of confidering the new Federa Conflicution, it was voted that a committee be ap pointed to draw up inftructions for their deputies in General Affembly, who reported accordingly infructions to Gapt. George Simmons and Nathaniel Sailes, Efq. their deputies, of which the follow-

the extreme need we fland in of a well organized and energetick national government; and viewing the new Federal Confirmion as a plan of government well adapted to the prefent critical fituation of our pational affairs, we do therefore enjoin it or you, as your politive inftructions, that you and each of you do ufe your utmoft endeavours at the next feffion of the General Allembly of this State. to have an all paffed recommending it to the fe veral towns in this State to choole delegates as foot as may he for the purpole of adopting or rejecting the new Federal Conflitution, agreeably to the requ fition of the honourable the Continental Convention; And thefe our politive inftructions, Gentle men you mall not fail to execute on pain of pro-curing our highest dilpleature. Which report was accepted and paffed as the infructions of the town of Little-Compton to their deputies in the Genera Aflembly.

BOSTON, Wednefday, January 16 On Monday a vote paffed the Hon. Convention on motion of Mr WEDGERY, for introducing th Hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eig. to a feat in the Convention, for the purpole of answering an question which may be asked him, respecting cer tsin parts of the new Conflication A Commit tee was appointed to inform Mr. GERRY of above vote-and yefferday Mr. GERRY, by lette informed the Convention, that he fhould atten the deliberations of the Hon. Convention.

On SaturdayDr. Heward officiated as Chaplain to the Hon. Convention, on Monday the Rev. Mr. Parker, and yetterday the Rev. Mr. Thacher

In order that the great number of people, who are anxious to hear the all-important debates of are anxious to near the all important departs of the Convention, may be gratified, on motion of Mr. Naxow, that how body yeflerday raifed a Committee to inquire whether a more convenient place can be obtained, where their deliberations may be carried on, and the people accommodated than that in which they now fit.

We are informed by a gentleman who arriv-ed lately from the Well-Indices, that the Federal Confliction has been confidered in the iflands as a maîter-piece of human wifdom. Many planter have declared that as foon as there is a profpect of its adoption, they will arrange their affairs, and em-bark for this country, in order to eftablish a claim of citizenhip, coeval with the new government In fpeaking of the credit of the United States

Mr. M'Kean, in the late Convention of Pennfylva nia, alluded to the loan which had been raifed Holland, declaring that it was accomplifhed by the mere address of the negotiator, and that the lender themfelves had fince fold out at a confiderable lofs.

The CENTINEL.

The firength they gain is from th'embrace they giv

UNITED THEY STAND-DIVIDED FALL. A veffel arrived at Cane-Ann. after a ft lage from Georgia, confirms the pleafing intelli-

gence announced in our laft, that that State has uanimoufly ratified the Federal Conflication. Thus is aFIFTH PILLAR added to the glorious fabrick. May Maflachuletts rear the SIXTH. As we predicted in our laft, fo it hannened-

Monday morning, was ufhered in with the ringpleafing intelligence received by Saturday night's mail, that the State of Connedicut had added a FOURTH PILLAR to that GRAND REPUB-LICAN SUPERSTRUCTURE, the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Extrait of a letter from a Member of the Convention in Connecticut, dated Hartford the 9th January, 1788. "This day the NEW CONSTITUTION was BATIFIED and CONFIRMED by this State in Conntion-ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT YEAS, to jorty NAYS. It is remarkable that no

man of confequence in Convention was among the man or confequence in Conversion of the Source of Workshow of Wronghead. "P.S. This bunch being juft finished by a vote, and the ratification not figured, the Government

our cannot fend an official account-but will do it as foron as noffible STAFE of CONNECTICUT, January 1d, 1788. The Honourable Convention for this State met this day at the State House in the city of Hart-ford ; and appointed his Excellency MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Efq. late Govern ur of this State, Prefident, and JEDIDIAH STRONG, Efq. Se-cretary. After fome debate upon the molt eligie method of entering upon the important fubjed he which they were convened, and of effecting Il difcuffion and thorough inveffigation of hey refolved that the Confliction proposed by

ifcuffed by fedions ; but that no vote fhould e taken on it, until the whole flould be fully dif In CONVENTION, Junuary oth, 1788.

On motion of Gen. Parlons, feconded by Gen. Huntington, Refolved, That this Convention do adopt, ratify and confirm the Conflication of Government, propoled by the General Convention held at Philadelphia in eptember laft, and recommended to the confider-

ation of this Convention by the General Affembly in October, 1787. Yeas 128-Navs 40. The acceffion of our fifter State, Connedicut, to

the new and effettual plan of Confederation, is a mat er of real exultation to the friends of horefty and eace-and every good man fincerely hopes this e vent is an earnest and foretaste of that wifdom and natriotifm, which will do fo great honour to the Convention of this State .- For if all fenfe of juffice, onour and publick faith, and every principle of regaid to the PEACE and HAPPINESS of the United States, have not torfaken this Commonwealth, the Convention mult adopt the propoled Confitution.

A correspondent observes, that the perfon who intruded on the publick, his fullome performance in laft Saturday's Centinel, under the pilfered fig nature of Honeflus, and prefaced the fame with " what think ye of the Order now," has ferved to imprefs on the minds of the well-difpofed citizens in general, that many of the remarks of the real Hourflur are well grounded-and if one of the Order, who for fome time has rioted on the milerie and misfortunes of worthy perfons, does not defift from his nefarious practices, notwithflanding his

effrontery, he will openly receive that contemp his conduct deferves, and a long catalogue of his aftions will be handed to the publick in their juft Monday morning, at half paft feven o'clock, the

Mercury, in Fahrenheit's Thermometer, flood at 3 below o, in the open air. For the lift of the Returns of Members to theCon

vention, fee the next page. MARRIED]-At Providence, JOHN FRANCIS

Efg. Merchant, to Mils ALBY BROWN, daughter o John Brown, Elq. On Saturday evening last died bere, Mr. Jans-

MIAH RUSSELL, in the 49th year of his age .- His remains are to be interned this afterneon, at half past Three o'clock, when his friends and acquaintance are defired to attend.

NAVAL-OFFICE: ENTERED Sloop Betly, Schooner Sally, Young, Freeman,

Schooner Jane, Hitchborg, Schooner Jane, Hitchborg, C L E A R E D, Patterion, N. Carolina for Weft-Indies Daggett, Sloop Sally, Daggett, Virginia TO-MORROW,

Will be fold, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Edward Proctor's Office. Corner of WING'S LANE,

BROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Foreft Cloths, Kerfeys, Baize, worlted Tabines, Caps, Gloves, Crapes, Irith Linens, Sheetings-Houle-Fornitare-Feather-Bods, Bediteads, Tables, Chairs, Cheft of Draws, and a variety of other articles. Sale to begin at TEN o'clock.

At ONE o'clock .- A number of bars rely Flour and Beef.

THE Subscribers to the MU-SICAL SOCIETY, are defired to take SIGAL SOCIETY, are delired to take notice, that their next CONCER T is pollponed to the 7th of FERRUARY, at the Hall on THURS-DAY the 24th inflant, will be appropriated to the benefit of Mr. SELEY, when there will be a

PUBLICK CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Mulick.

To begin at 7 o'clock P. M. FIRST ACT.

OVERTURE. A double piece on the Harpfichords

A deute piece on the charpic dout Sono. Four Piece. S E C ON D A C T. The COUNTRY COURTSHIP, a Musicato

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Characters, Dorus, Auexis, and Pastora. Tickets at 3f. Shillings each, to be had

of Mr. HASTINGD, at the Poff-Office, and at the Hall. P. S. Pamphlets of the Mufical Enter-

tainment to be had at the above places, at 4 cop-pers each. Jan. 15, 1788. THE belt of Newcallie COAL, to be SOLD at

SAMUEL WALLIS's Store,

North-fide of the Town-Dock. Choice Newtown Pippins, Souchong Tea. fuperfine and common Flour, Rice, Coffee, Choco-late, ground Ginger, Corn, Rye, Oats, Tea-Table fets of China, iron Stoves, two boxes of Clarets Spanifh Hides, Oars, &c. &c.

A good affortment of Irifh Linens from 1/6 to 6/2 a yard, Irith Sheeting, black filk Hand-kerchiefs, &c. Jan. 16, 1788.

Wanted on CHARTER,

A Sloop, or a Schoon* er, of about 60 or 70 tens bur4 then-for a voyage of 4 or 5 months. a quire of the Printer.

Empty Bottles wanted. CASH will be paid for EMPTY BOT-TLES, at the Store of John & Thomas Read,

STATE STREET.

GOOD barrel BE EF, to be sold in Bick Street. Inquire of ALEX-ANDER EDWARDS. FURS.

CASH and a good price given for all Samuel Coverly,

NO. II, MARLBOROUGH-STREET. Dec. 5.

ALL perfons indebted to, of having demands upon the effare of JOHN ROWE, late of Bolton, Blauire, deceafed, are once more defired to exhibit the fame for adjultment, to Herman Brimmer.

At his STORE, on GREENE'S. WHARF.

To be L E T. A large and convenient Dwelling, fituated in Auchmuty's Lane. Apply as above. Jan. 5, 1788.



Connecticut. HARTFORD, January 7.

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

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[Mr. Yates, of New York, a swriter under the fig nature of Rough-Hewer, burying lately been filence ed by some other writers in that city, occasioned the following witty epitaph :]

The following EPITAPH is infcribed on the Tomb of the Rough-Hewer. TERE has at lait the fo long fam'd Rough-Hewer

Hewer, For his ambition found a fovereign cure-

Beneath this pile the fubril arguer lies, And worms with antifederal food fupplies Sparingly feed ye worms, left that fame spirit, Which, when alive, this body did inherit, Thro'out your peaceful tribes confulion spread, And make you curfe the hour you found it dead.

I AM never furprized to observe the English abound with lies and misrepresentapapers papers abound with lies and milreprefenta-tions of the flate of affairs in France;—the En-glifh are permitted to belyars, and envious, ac-cording as national fpight demands; but I am greatly aftonifhed to find that those lies, through which a spirit of malice to conspicuously pierces, that it should need no refutation, and which being void of all foundation in truth, are, nay can only be intended for the weak and ignorant-I fay, am furprifed that these lies should be copied this country, fo free from prejudices, and which thould be neuter, in fuch base infinuations. I fay weak and ignorant, becaufe no perfon polleffied of the ufe of his fenfes, though never fo little ac-grainted with our government, will ever give credit to the paragraphs inferted in the different papers, and particularly in the Gazette of Friday laft ? That pretended traveller, fays, that the king is held in abomination ;- that he is reprefented on walls, and publick places in a ridiculous man-ner; that the queen is execrated, &c. How rafh ! how ignorant in the wretch who invented it-I had almolf faid, in the copy if ; — a great revolution in-deed this would be, and a greater one than I ex-peft will ever take place—At leaft our prefent pect will ever take place—At leaft our prefent king fpares nothing to put back the period as far as the human eye can reach. I know you have also read those infignificances in the English pa-pers, but have indignantly overlooked them, as deflitute of foundation, and the work of envy. But what will you think, Mr. Raffell, when I tell you, that ministe letters is form the the View that private letters inform, that the King was prefented in the moll grateful manner, the thanks of the parliament and of the nation for [upprefling the edice of the land and flamp taxes? Muft not those lies fall to the ground? Alas! why can I why can not raife my voice in unifon with millions to blefs one of the greatest monarchs France ever hadbut he is equally above my praife and these ma-licious reports. Excuse a billious moment from A FRENCHMAN. yours,

LEGE ET JUDICA. To the Editor of the COURIER DE L'EUROPE. I R,

HAVE the honour to fend you an extract of a letter from Troyes, which informs that the parliament has registered an edict, suppressing that of the stamp and land-taxes, and prorogating the fecond wingitisme for two years. The parlia-ment again charged Mr. D'Aligre, first Prefident, to repair to the King, in order to give him their thanks as well as those of the nation. Mr. D'Aligre has in this occasion given marks of his attachment to the King and the nation.

The answer, which the 'sing made Mr. D'Ali-gre, who brought him news of the regislering, was. "I am fatisfied with the marks of fidelity and obedience which my parliament has given me. I hope it will ever concur with me in every thing that may operate to the good of my people-and peferve my confidence."

RUSSIA Duck and Sheetings, of an excellent quality, and large Bilboa Handkerchiefs, may be bought very cheap, of PRINCE and CABOT,

Nº. 17, I. ONG-WHARF.

Who have for SALE, or CHARTER An excellent BRIGANIINE, of 160 tons burthen, built in 1786. They request all Pessons who have accounts open with thesi, to come to an immediate fettlement thereof. Jan. 12.

Publifted by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-Houle, Bolton,

DELEGATES

County of Suffolk. His Excellency John Bofton. Hancock, Hon. James Bowdoin, Hon. Samuel Adams, Hon. William Phillips, Hon. Calebl)avis, Efq. Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, John Winthrop, Thomas Jones, John Winthrop, Thomas Dawes, jun. Efq'rs. Rev. Samuel Stillman, Thomas Ruffell, Elq; Chriftopher Gore, Efq. *Roxbury*. Hon. Wm. Heath, Hon. Increafe Sumner, Efq'rs. *Dorebefler*. James Bowdoin, jun. and Ebenezer Wales, Efq'ra. *Milton*. Rev. Nath'l Robbins. *Weymouth*. Hon. C. Tufts, Efq; *Himgham*. Hun Beri Lincola.

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Howard, jun. Middleboro'. Rev. Ifaac Back-us, Mr. Benjamin Thomas, Ifaac Tomfon, Efq. Rochefler, Mr. NathanielHam-mond, Mr. Abraham Holmes. Plymptor.Capt.Francis Shurt-lift, Mr. Elijah Bifbee, jun. Pembroke. Capt. John Turner, Mr. Jofiah Smith. Kingfon. Wil. Sever jun. Efq. Hanover. Hon. J. Cuflung, Efq. Mington. Rev.Sarpuel Nites. Halfax. Mr. Free. Waterman. Warebam. Col. Ifa. Fearing. County of Barnflable. Barnflable. Nymphas Marfton, Shearjathiel Bourn, Efquires. Sandwicb. Dr. ThomasSmith, Mr. Thomas Nyc. Tarmoutb. David Thatcher, Efq. Capt. Jonathan Howes. Harawieb. Hon.SolomonFrce-man, Efg. Capt. Kembil Clark.

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Hon.

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Egremont. I Becket. Mr. W. Stockbrid

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Mr. JohnPicket, ju.

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