SATURUAY, OCTOBER 27, 1787.

by a rash and sudden act, to avoid a presting inconwill ever mend. Sance any people ever deliber-acely gave up their libercies; but many in-flances occur in hillory of their losing them soreer ence, than by any precipitation to eliablish a con-litution without knowing whether it is right or wrong, and which it wrong, no length of time and our children. We ought I say to reflect care-fully, we ought not by any means to be in halle; i but rather to fuffer a little temporary inconveni-It will be in the power of the Congrets to raile and maintain a flanding army for their supports and when they are supported by an army, it will depend on themselves to say whether any amendaments thall be made in savour of liberty.

If these restections are just, it becomes us to pause and restect previously before we establish a sand our called a manual and a support of the same of same and restect or we ought it say to restect the same of support of the same support of same of support of same of same support of same support

doubte it will look steet be retitatined on an other the best celligious as well as civil. And if the freedom of the prefs fiall be refirsined, it will be another reason to delpair of any amendments being made in favour of liberty, after propole of confittuition, fliall be once eliabilithed. Add to this, that under the propoled confittuition it will be in the power of the Congress to raile and maintain a standing stmy for their support, and maintain a standing stmy for their support, (frained on the subject of politicks, there is no doubt it will loon aster be redistined on all other lead and inflame them by holding forth to them destribles which they ought to leave to their fuperious. Should the freedom of the prefs be repamphlets and estays are calculated only to mif. is plain that the common people need noinforma-tion on the subject of politicks. News-papers, ly calculated to obviste their feats 4 for that they may one may not be realized according to the principles and dispolitions of the men who may happen to pleasand dispolitions of the men who may happen to lated to alarm our feats on this head;—I mean the falhionable language which now prevails to much and is to frequent in the mouths of some who formerly held very different opinions;—That common Propels and is fortuned by the merly held very different opinions;—That merly held very different opinions;—That merly held very different opinions;—That is plain that the common people need no informs is plain that the common people need no informs: least appear to be some men's sears, and I cannot find in the proposed constitution any thing expects by calculated to obviate their feats 3 souther they others sentiments on political subjects .-- Such at not may politaly not be suffered to enjoy this molt invaluable bleding of a free communication of each employed in the cause of liberty, and to which per-page the greatest og the liboury which exilts in the world is owing at this inoment;—the pitels may the world is owing at this inoment is the pitel may bollbly be restrained of its section, and our child-most included the control of the fulfress of the most chemielves and their adherents. The caule of li-berty, if it be now for gaten, will be forgotten for-ever. — Even the PRESS which has to long been purfue the acquificion of more and more power possessin favour of liberty; they will steadily communication with one another from the time of the new conflitution being ratified, to the end of the world. Congrets will be the great focus of power as well as the great and only medium of communication from one flate to another. The great, and the wife, and the mighty will be in possible to a possible of places and offices; they will appole of them ever to interfere in to momentous a quef-tion as that of calling a Continental Conven-tion.—The different legitlatures will have no that they may return to their own buliness.—
Their heads will not be perplexed with the great assists of thate—We need not expect two thirds they can hurry through a law or two for repairing highways or impounding cattle, will conclude the business of their festions as suddenly as possible; do those of constables, by appointing men to serve whether they will or not, and stoing them if they resulte. The members thus appointed, as soon as the offices of affemblymen and councillors, as we more obtinately is it sityays permitted in. Asto any expectation of two thirds of the legislatures
concurring in fuch a request, it is it possible
fill more remote. The legislature of the States
will be but forms and shadows, and it will be
the height of atrogance and prefumption in them,
to turn their thoughts to such shigh subjects.
After this constitution is once established, it is
After this constitution is once established, it is
one evident that we shall be obliged to fill up any thing which shall detogate from their own authority and importance, or agreeing to give back
to the people any part of those privileges which
they have once parted with—so far from it, that
they have once parted with—so far from it, that
they exist occasion there may be sor a resormation, the less likelihood will there be of accomplishing it. The greater the abuse of power, the
more obslinately is it always perssilted in. As
to any expectation of two thirds of the legislatures
to any expectation of two thirds of the legislatures

nard, Tryon or Lemp? great understandings, and of more exsensive influence, than Randolph, Mulon or Gerry. Which of them is fit to be named with Iduchinson, Burtoo that their to all our news papers. Leanember received from a few officers of government in the vents 1775 and 1776. Recollect the Fatenber of Apparesses and the Catos, which apparessed in remember the oppolition which our Independence LL the opposition against the new govern-ment, who see altaid of Johng their falaries or places. This will not surprize those of us, who

Mr. PRINTER,

presseed to facrifice his deloved, his only fon. "Ah, holy Father I replied the lady, in all the poignant emphalis of grief, God would never dave exactived fuch a facrifice of a mother." tion of Abraham, who, nevertheleft, without mur-muting, obeyed the commands of Heaven, and was and in confequence became a prey to the reverence most exercising forrow. One of the reverence fractenity, to confole her, amongst other things, reminded her how great must have been the afficusminded her how great must have been the affire-

THE lady of a noble Venetion loft her only fon,

our claim of prior occupancy. miles from the town where he reliabed, engaged ac miles from the town where he reliabed, engaged ac filticuffs with a waggoner, and acciding off, frumper, whom the waggoner was carrying off, and to whom the Academician afferted the laperiand and to whom the Academician afferted the laperiand and to whom the Academician afferted the laperiand is and the first of the f hopes of his elevation to all the advantages they could offer him. A little trial exhibited to them how juelly their expectations were formed. He had been feated but a few months, when a gentleman of reputation found him, one morning, a few mailes from the town where he reliked as the miles from the town where he reliked a few miles from the town where he reliked as the miles from the town where he reliked as few miles from the town where he reliked as few miles from the town where he reliked as few miles from the town where he is the most of a few miles from the town where he is the miles from t this defign, he was placed in the superintendency of one of the was viewed merely as a praditioner for superintend this man and confidential and the publick waited with the most confidential hopes of his elevation to all the advantages they thought expedient to experiment nis abilities and character in a humbler leation. In pursuance of mended as knowing fomething of the basined to solicited, was on the verge of being elevated to the Chivershy in that tlate; when, from a recollection of past impositions, it was need to be the past in that the past in the topreside in them. The gentleman in queltion, totally superiour to the generality of these people in this interesting particular, has he as recomhonourable to them, have lately founded leversi feminaries for the instruction of youth, and, at that time were endeavoring to find proper perions this country. The inhabitants or that itself degree a liberality and publick spirit in the highelt degree very proper person to fill a chair of education in is country. The inhabitants of that state, with ORIGINAL A M E C D O T E S.

Solution of the last year, a native of the last year, a native mended as a person long and usefully employed in the University in the University

day, and it ought to be the concern of magnifrates and people to preferve this honour, left with our departing virtue, the bletungs of heaven depart from us also.

Bollon, has in time pail been remarkable and bonourable, for the Lord's

religion is allowed, no bounds can be fet to the progress of immorality. Some vices creep into fociety ander the pretence of necessity; but this profenation of the facted day; reflecting mind, that if this violation of law and reflecting mind, that if this violation of law and teleston is allowed, no hounds, one of the and relivation is allowed, no hounds, one of the second relivation is allowed.

tion, ". How the magistrates dispense with their

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

lituggles with the proprietaries, that " those who would give up effential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."

An OLD WHIG. venience orgassify some violent passion of re enge or fear. It was a celebrated observation of one of our Assembles before the revolution, during their

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CENLINEI

gi'ugman#79

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ly misinformed, as the report had not any foun-dation in truth.—And as a worthy gentleman has requelted that the followings from a fouthern paper, may have a place—he readily inferts it.] sures the publick, that the gentleman was grofers retuling to infert feveral pieces on the fub-jest, prefented to them 3 the Printer of the Centi-nel, as far as the fuggeltion respects himfelf, af-[It having been luggelted by an Hdnourable Member of the Legislature, in the debate on Wednated of the debate discutnesday lash, that a threef was put to a free discuttion of the new sederal constitution, by the strine
for the new sederal constitution, by the strine
for the new sederal constitution, by the strineter serving to insert sevential present on the

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

made its appearance, I was disposed to embrace it almost without examination; I was determined From the CHRONICLE of FREEDOM.

AM one of those who have long wished for a to protect out trade and provide for the general security of the United States. Accordingly, when the conflictation proposed by the late Convention made its appearance, I was disposed to embrace it

I shall theresore take the liberty of laying some of them before the publick, through the channel of and yet I am afraid to concur in giving my con-fent to the eltablithment of that which is proposed.

your paper.
In the first place, it appears to me that I was missaken in supposing that we could so very easily make trial of this confitution and again change it at our pleasure. The conventions of the sever. amout without examination; I was determined not to be offended with trifles or fean it too critically. "We want fomething; let us try this; experience is the belt teacher; if it does not another our purpole we can alter it: At all events it will ferve for a beginning." Such were may may restonings; —but, upon further reflection, I may testonings; —but, upon further reflection, I amy testonings; —but, upon further reflection. I also that I am shaken with very confiderable doubts and feruples; I want affected for onlitterion; and yet I am affait to concur in giving my consuder the succession of the su

or years, during his ablence, and as loon as he re-turned they could continue to observe them or re-ject at pleasure. Thus this celebrated Republick was in reality established by a trick. In like manner the proposed constitution holds out a prof-pect of being, subject to be changed if it be sound recessions of convenient to change it is but the con-In his laws. The people were made to believe they could make trial of his laws for a few months and therefore no alterations could be made as one of the other mode of ratheashon may be propoled by Congrets.—This appears to me to be poled by Congrets.—This appears to me to be first only a cunning way of taying that no alteration only a bad conflitution; it will remain sorever unamended. Lycurgus, when he promultiver that hey would make no alterations in them until he should return from a journey which he was then about to undertake.—He choic never to return, say the say the sale was the about to undertake.—He choic never to return, and the was the made. by the legillatures of three fourths of the feveral States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be prodeem it necellary to propole amenduents; or the legislatures of two thirds of the several States shalling a make application to Congress for the calling a convention for propoling amendments, which amendments shall not be valid until they are ratified by the sterillatures of three surples seemests. only to give their affent and ratification. And after the conflicution is once ratified, it mult remain fixed and it was thirds of both hondes of Congrets that al States cannot propose any alterations-they are

in vain may we hope for retrieving them in vain. People once possessed of power are is loth to part with it; and we shall never forgotten. If the principles of liberty are not frmly fixed and eltablished in the present conflicuthe amendments.—Before all this labyt.nth can be traced to a conclution, ages will revolve, and perhap, the great principles upon which our late gloridus revolution was fornded, will be totally age supergreate. If the principles of libetty are to the amendments or not as they think right; sad after all, three fourths of the States mult ratify Congrees, or the legislacures of two thirds of the Scaees, must agree in centring a convention to be called. This will probably never happen; but it should happen, then the convention my agree to the agree that they happen. The conditions, I fay, upon which any alterations can take place, appears to me to be fuch as
never will exist—two thirds of both houses of

amended without some violent convassion or civil ditions upon which an alteration can take place, are fuch as in all probability will never exiti. The confequence will be that, when the confitution is once elikabilihed, it never can be altered on a greeded without fome vialest controlling or equili

necellary or convenient to change it; but the con-

BOSTON, October 27. Representatives for the purpose of taking notes the debate which took place on Wednesday laft, but from the unufual crowd of citizens who also attended to hear it—he was hindered—and depended on his memory for the fketch he w prefents to his readers, which however, from information fince collected, he believes, pourtrays the most prominent features of it.]

HE order of the day, for confidering the quellion, Whether the House will concur with Hon. Senare, in a Refelve to call a Convention, eably to recommendation of Congress, to offent to t, being called for, (and foon after the Dr. KILHAM [member for Newbury-Port] rofe.

and observed, that times of zeal were times of in atuation, and men were apt then to do what they night afterwards repent of :- It was hardly to be ofed, he faid, that the thirteen States could u nite in fentiment ; that fome, however, were to alous as to think we could all be driven into a folotion with the fame eafe with which a plantcould drive his flaves; that fome indeed had aid that unless the new government was preffed into immediate adoption, it would never be acepted; which was one reason why he was against a premature transmission of it to a State Convenon. - A man, fays the Doctor, may well enough camble for a guinea, and on an equal chance ; b on the prefent cafe our ALL is at flake. It is in expedient to forward the proposed government, be cause the minority may hereafter fairly enough infift, that the government whole adoption they did not confent to, cannot bind them, and because that minority may confilt of all the inhabitants of the four nonconcurring States, and many of the other nine, confusion and civil war may be the confe quences. It is unjust to patronize the new go vernment because it goes to the destruction of the most folema compacts between men-The old confederation expressly providing that no alteration shall be made unless the same be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State .-[The Resolution of Congress recommending the ap-Dr mide fome observations on the Convention's affirming powers not delegated to them by their commission, and concluded with moving that the resolution of Congres, accompanying the new confitution be read at the table. Which done, General Brooks [member for Lincoln] observ-

ed, that the confideration of the merits of the new conflication-and the confideration of the question to call a convention, were diffinet questions-the latter of which only was then before the Housefo far then as the gentleman from Newbury-Port had entered into the former, fo far had he been ou of order. - Having premifed this, the General con-fined his observations to the Doctor's objections to calling a State Convention; and fat down with faying .- Sir, the gentleman is of opinion, that confusion and civil war will be the confequences of proceeding with the Conflitation in the line mark e Convention-But, for my part, Mr Speaker, I think, after Twelve States pointed Deputies for the fole purpole of forming lyflom of federal government, adequate to the pur poles of the union-after these deputies have met and have deliberated four months on the fubjectand after they have unanimously recommended fythem to be confidered by the people-if this Honfe prevents the refult of their deliberations from coming before the people in the manner they have for unanimously recommended, I think it will be much

more likely to occasion the evils the gentleman appears fo much afraid of. Mr. Dawes [member for Boften] role, he faid. principally to remark on one observation of Dr. KILHAM, which was, that an adoption of the progovernment, would be an unjust violation of compact contained in the last article of the old con federation .- The people, faid he, will confider this point, with all the other proceedings, when in StateConvention-and we have no right to deprive them of this privilege; untels we will undertake to think for them in this instance, which they neto time for 100m in this limitary, winton in very employed us to do, and which they have referved for themfelves. As to the last article of the old confederation, the people of all the flates when affembled in their conventions, may think it not unlike that law of the old Romans which contained a classe prohibiting any future repeal; but which focceeding legislatures found a way to annul, by repealing that very prohibitory claufe.

ment, is just faying, that we had no right to oppose the British power when it became oppressive,
and that we are all now in one great rehelition.—
As to the melantholy picture of civil war, and
all its horrours, with lots of liberty, &c. which the gentleman predicts as confequences flowing from the measure—the probability of such a mino-rity of States does not yet appear, and if it did, such confequences are by no means inevitable. - Revoconfequences are by no means inevitable.—Revo-lations have been effected by the minority of a people, and yet have ended in the happiness of the whole—Writers have faid, that the Princes of the house of Hanover were brought in, and established on the throne of England, by only one third part of the people, notwithstanding which civil liberry has sourished in that country ever fince, much higher then in former periods -- but the probability that the proposed government will meet the wishes of almost all the people, of almost every state in the union -- But we have now nothing to do with am, Sir, for a concurrence with the Senate.

Dr. [ARVIS [member for Bofton] role, and obferved to the house, that he should not have given his the house on the question before them, but it was necessary he thought to apologize to the gentle man from Newbury-Port, for requesting his tention to what he conceived was the real point in debate; which he should by no means have done, but that he wished to prevent all controversy a this time on the merits of the Conflictation larel submitted to the publick. I with, fays the Doct or, to encourage an improper zeal, or precipirancy on this occasion, as little as the gentlema who has rifen in opposition to a concurrence with he Senate-though it appears impossible, that we can refuse to the people what I think is their un questionable right. As to the inconveniencies and dangers which the gentleman has fuggested, I do not think, proceeded the Doctor, that he has reafoned with his usual metaphylical pre-tilon, on this point—It is deducing a politive conclusion from a politible inconvenience—any event may be politible. and it would be difficult to determine what me nature. But, be this as it may, our bufinels fimply appears to be, to discharge our duty, and to deral Convention, and by Congress; and merely to recommend the plan submitted to the people for their consideration.—I have no doubt, they will confider it with that good fenfe, candour and mo deration, which they have invariably discovered. At any rate, I confider this house but as a vehicle by which this all-important object is to be convey ed to our conflituents. As their agents and fub ed to our conflituents. flitutes we cannot refuse it to them, and I hope we hall accordingly determine, to refer it where it

Mr. PARSONS [member for Newbury Port] role to make an observation on part of what fell from his colleague- The worthy gentleman, he faid, expreffed much fear, left, if we adopt the method recommended by the Convention, the minority should make a law to govern the majority-But, Mr Speaker, (favshe) I will aik the gentleman whe ther the case is not possible in this Commonwealth He believed the gentieman would confess it was .-And were the consequences so much dreaded With respect to the quellion in debate, he asked. whether this House were the only persons in the the proposed constitution-or whether it was not in he power of the people to elect others of equal respectability, knowledge and probity to represen hem in Convention ? - He trulted it was - and as the people alone were the proper and ar-indges of the fullem proposed by the Federal Con-vention, he hoped there was not a person in that house we would dare attempt an abortion of so noble a corperpion.

Mr. Waboury. [member for New-Gloncefter] Mr. Speaker, I am in favour of the new Conflict-tion being laid before the people-I do no think these is a gentleman within these walls who will object to it-But, Sir, I am against the manner in which it is to be brought before them. In difcuffing the Conflitation in a State Convention, eequal chance-The poverty of fome towns, Sir, I know to be fuch, that i / cannot fuffain the ex pense of sending members to Convention-I wish herefore, Sir, that the feveral towns may be directed to confider the Conflitution in town-meet ing, and to return the number of votes for and a-

gainst it, into the Secretary's office. Mr. Gornam, [member for Charlefferun] adverted to the expensivencis of the method fuggetted by the gentleman from New Glouceller-and to remeif it shall appear to them that the old confederation dy the evil complained of by the gentleman, and tend to fo extravage is inadequate to all the perpotes of national govern-that every town in the Common wealth might be en-

ment, is just faving, that we had no right to op- | abled to be represented in the Convention, offered to the chair a conditional Refolve, providing, if theHouse should concur with theHonourable Senate to call a Convention, for the payment of the pay-roll of the members who may compose the

The question being now called for from every part of the house, it was put, and the numbers were, Yeas 129

After the blanks were filled up, and the final question being put, Mr. Bishor [member for Rebobeth] moved, that the words "State-Housein Boston," in the first part of the resolve, be erased, and the words ". Court-House in Worcester," be inserted-after a short debate on this motion, in which the disapprobation of the House of it, for which the disapposant avariety of driking reasons, was very evident—another motion was made, that "Old-York," should be substituted: On which Dr Conx [Member for Hallowelf | rofe, and judiciously observed, that as a happy unanimity had been preferred in discussing the other parts of the queltion - as gentlemen, in every part of the House, had discovered conceding and accommodating dispositions—and as Wor-cester was one, and Old-York another extreme, and as Bolton was nearly a medium to them, he hoped the gentlemen would withdraw their motions, that the harmony might be continued through the were immediately done-and the question agreed o On which the House adjourned.

MISCELLANY.

From the | Hartford | AMERICAN MERCURY.

HEN hall the Council of Connecticut be likened unto ten virgins which took their votes and went in to meet the conflictation. And that were foolish took their votes and took no fense with them. But the wife took fenfe in their nod-dies with their votgs. While the confliction tar-ried they all flumbered and flept. And at mid-day there was a cry made, behold the confliction cometh; go ye in to pass it. Then all these virwith them. But the wife took fepfe in their nodgins arote and offered their votes. And the fool-ish faid unto the wife, give us of your fenle, for our votes are unpopular. But the wife answered, faying, not fo, left there be not enough for us and you a but look ye rather to the fituation of our country, and learn for yourselves. And while they went to learn, the conflitution came; and they that were ready supported it with their voice, and the question was carried. At the next election came also the other virgins, saying people, people, open to us. But the people answered and said, verily we fay unto you, we know you not. Watch therefore, or you will not discern how the popular wind blows.

WELL, PAT, my boneft fellow, fay, Has Russell more Soip News to-day? Pray do the Fleet of Objervation", Still occupy their quondam flation, In that four cove, where, out of view, They fee what other cruizers do ?

The Guardibiost - are they in good plight.

When under the command of one,

When under the command of one, who would much foomer fight than run.

Is Gerdage fearce?—The Price runs high,
But yet the County Court may buy
New first, broad intiging, and new quhips,
Enough to furnish all their firip. Though Hemp of late was scarce and dear,

Yet now, thank God ! there's plenty here :-And when, next year, the fons of trade Inquire what Price for it was paid. I hope old G.-y will give advice
He "bought Hemp for—a triffing Parce!"
E U G E N I O.

. The Some-bouse club. + The State-Street Infurers, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON. August 21. HE Province of Holland has had the modelly to propose to the Court of France, tha. mould guarantee its immediate establishment of a diffinct unconnected government, and the fecure polleffion of the Durch festlements in the Eaft West Indies. This would instantly involve Europe in war, particularly the rival powers of France and England. But the French cabinet will hardly attend to fo extravagant a proposal-fay the Shrewd

The Emorels of Ruffig has not this year com- I has been treated with every possible mark of conmemorated her accelling to the throng by honour ary promotions of her courtiers, but by an a which does herfelf honour. She has released al debtors who have been imprisoned for ten years past; and pardoned all criminals whose crimes

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were prior to that date.

The Parliament of Paris have brought against Monfieur Calonne 130 articles of impeachment.

Monfieur Calonne is faid to be in London but the French (pies of Knightsbridge, know nothing of the matter. If the reports of Paris be true, that he means fully to justify himself, at the expense of two great personages, who drew immensely on him for rious purpoles both of politicks and pleafure, his delence will be read with avidity. An imperial person is also to come in for his share, if De Calone can be concealed to produce the pamphlet.

By a letter from the north of Ireland, it appears that the late thunder, lightning, and hail, have done much mischiel there. The giants Causeway, that flupendous and wonderful work of nature, has been fplit in one part of the rock upwards of twenty yards.

August 25. On Thurfday a meffenger extra ordinary arrived at the Secretary of State's office, from Sir James Harris at the Harve, whose difparches contain the following particulars: the night on which the messenger set off, a large body o armed men, of the French party, were before the gates, and infilted upon entrance into the Hague. on which a Council was fummoned (and was fitting when the mellenger fit off) to determine what wa haft to he done

By last Thursday Frening's Mails

PHILADELPHIA, October 17. A tholick tamilies, we hear, are about to re move from this city to Carthagena, a province and town in South-America, belonging to the crown of

Spain.
Within these sew days two large ships have arrived, one from Amflerdam, the other from Rotterdam, with Dutch redemptioners, and a confiderable number of paffengers.

It is with great pleafure we inform our cuflomers, that from the returns already come to hand o jority of persons strongly attached to the new Fe

deral Contitution. Mr. R. WHITEHILL, who was rejected from : feat in the Council by the county of Cumberland for deferting the Affembly, was fo confident of be ing returned by his late conflitments, that he has taken longings for himfelf in a private house i this city for three years, the term of service in the Council, agreeably to the constitution of Pennsyl

The rejection of Meffrs. ANTRS and DALE in th county of Northumberland was occasioned by their defertion of their duty in the Affembly. Previous to the election, the following advertisement was posted up in all the places of publick refort in the county Northumberland, Odober, 1787.

"A handlome reward and reasonable expense will be paid to any person, who will apprehen-Affembly, lately fled from their duty. There were nineteen in the whole, but, fortunately fo themselves, two of these deluded creatures wer taken up in the city, and conveyed to the place from whence, they came—the remainder are fear tered to and fro on the earth, being as the fwir of old poffeffed, and had they ran into the Dela ware, it would have been well for their country They are now at large and with the poison of the tongues (il not speedily prevented) will taint th eninds of shair larg confliquents, as they are fuffere. to go forth as lying prophets to delude and mifguid the unwary ions of men-Saian like, when h found his kingdom would be currailed by a Saviour he even had the effrontery upon the mount to en deayour to feduce our Lord himfell, by offering him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fal down and worthip him-and as thefe weak tool of a party are of opinion, that, through the effect of the late glorious conflictation, when it shall beg to operate, their adherents will no longer pay th homage to ignorance they have hitherto done, but forty-four true-born (one of America, who are not affected with that green-eyed hell born jealouly, that a WASHINGTON and his colleagues, whole interest and political falvation are infeparable from ours, would tender a conflictution to their brethren fraught with such evils, as is by that diabolical junto fer forth. Alas for it I our government has no

tempt and negled, for negleding to fignthe Federal Conflitution, and that PATRICE HENRY, Efg. in ufing his influence in the flate in promoting its adon Lion

Our accounts from Maryland leave us no room to doubt of the Federal Government being adoptwords-or men on paper -and men for paperonly object to it.

By a late calculation, it appears that the reduc tion of the expenses of the government of Pennsyl-vania, by the adoption of the newFederalConstitu tion, will amount to ac coopl, a year. A fum that will nearly pay the interest of our whole proportion of the dahr of the United States

A Minister of the Gospel, through the medium of our paper, begs leave to alk, whether men can be serious in regard to the Christian religion who object to a government that is calculated to promote the glory of GOD, by effablishing peace order and juffice in our country ?-and, whether it would not be better for such men to renounce the Shawanefe or Mohawk Indians, than to at empt to retain the bleffings of religion and civi lization, with their licentious ideas of government We hear that the uniform of the Federalists in this city is to confift of-CLOTH-COVERED BUT TONE LEATURE POCERTE AND BLACKSULETS

BOSTON, Saturday, October 27. The first regiment of militia in Suffolk, being destitute of Field Officers, a number of Captains, fired with a laudable ambition to discharge their duty, as far as in their own power, agreed on a voluntary field day-and Wednesday last was appointed for the purpose-When the troop of light horse commanded by Capt. Tyler, company o artillery under the command of Capt. Spooner militia companies of the town of Roxbury, com-manded by Captains Draper, Williams, and Rug

les, and company of Brookline, commanded b Caps, White, the whole our under the immediat command of Capt. Spooner, paraded on the north end of Jamaica-Plain in Roxbury - Benides the cavalry and arrillery, two of the militia companies ere in complete uniform.

The line having been formed with expedition and regularity, and the troops having performed he manual exercise, and some manusures, a mock iction was exhibited, the light troops advancing begas the action; as if overpowered by numbers, they retreated to the main body, on which a cannonade, and fire of fmall arms, by plations, commenced; inis was fucceeded by a promittuous fire of cannot and mulquetry continued for fome time-the norfe making an impetuour charge, fword in hand - The whole was conducted in a manner which tid honour to the officers and men of the respecive corps, and to the general fatisfaction of a great

The prefent prevailing military fpirit throughout this Commonwealth, cannot but afford real pleafure to every lover of his country as to a! her advantages, this fpirit will render ber citizens

By the refelution agreed to by the House on Wednesday last, the Convention is to meet a the State-House in Boston, the second Wedne day in January. The words of this refolution of the Federal Convention, and of Congress, empowering the respective Legislatures to call a Con ertion; and this mode of expression, we suppose, is wilely calculated to prevent those difficulties that night other wife have arifen. The utmost candour and good humour sublisted on this interesting occafion. - The galleries were crouded, and hundreds fectators were admitted on the floor, and in the unoccupied fears of the Houle, drawn thithe by their extreme curiofity and impatience to know On the whole, every thing terminated to the entire fatsfaction of this numerous concourfe of citizens

Wednesday last a Committee of both house was appointed, confifting of the Honourable Mr Wood and the Honourable Mr. Auftin, on the part of the Senate-Mr. Carnes, Mr. Clark and Doctor Cony, on the part of the house, to bring in a bill for regulating the practice of the law in this commonwealth; and for establishing fees for

on Thursday, we hear, the Honourable Senate accepted the report of the committee in favour of the petition of the Hon. George Cabot, Efq. and others, for building a bridge across the river at Be-

Yellerday the Honfe of Representatives, after a fer forth. Alss for it! our government has no moule of purifying foch mifereants."

We hear from Virginia, that GEORGE MASON prior to No. 4--and for fulpending the fifting of taxes.

to a further time

executions against theriffs, for taxes No. 4 and c.

His Excellency the Governour, with advice of

Council, has been pleated to appoint Fauriday, out this Commonwealth, as a day of publick

thankfgiving and praife. thanklejving and praife.
The fime suthority have been pleafed to grant
a formight's reprieve to John Steine, who was a
bave been executed on Thorday, for barglary.
Yellerday the corps of Light-infrantry, commanded by Capt. Orrs, paraded and at ten
o'clock, marched for Cambridge by the way of

Roxbury, where they dined; and returned to town,

at 6 o'clock, over the Bridge. Ir is a fact as true as contolatory, that the inter-

nal refources of America never were in to flourishing a state as at present. The wounds of the war are in a great degree healed; the flock on our tarms, which had been leffened by it, is replaced : and aware trawallar agrees that there are more acres of land (in the feveral States) under tillage this year, than were ever known to be cultivated in a feelon fince the full white man let foot on the continent. Heaven has smiled firmularly upon our harvests, and, in spite of all our grumbling, will enharvests, and, in spite of all our grambling, will en-able, if not compel us, to pay our just debts.

MARRIFDI At Philadelphia, Mr. Basner

SHAFFER, to the amiable Mils SAPHIA SPRINGER, aged 13 years and 9 months.
To CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged to omit a number of ar-sicles prepared for this day .- The request of De-TECTOR Shall be complied with in our next.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTERED fince ourlast. from Big Polly, Higgins, M ddletown Sloop Lovina, Sloop Scrub, Warren. M deletown Schooner Betfy, Brayton, Liverpool CLEARED. Pormeal Ship May de Deos, Pacheo. Brie Union. Smith. Marinian Sloop Harlot, Barlow, Hubbard, New-Haven Schooner Sally. London

For Havie de Grace,

THE Ship

LOUIS A:

Will fail by the 4th November.

For pailige apply to the CAPTAIN
on board, at the end of the Long. 08. 27, 1787. Od. 27, 1787

A pair of Hay Screws. Od. 27, 1787. Inquire of the Frinter. On IUESDAY, next, 30th inft.

At half past nine o'clock, Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE, At Ruffell & Clap's Auction-Room, Court-Street

A LARGE collection of Goods, among which are Broadcloths, Coatings, Flannels, Camblets, Duroys, Tammies, Calimancoes, Mo-LARGE collection of Goods, among reens, men's worfted Hofe, Cotton Velvets, black, green, pink and crimton Luttrings, black Satins, black Modes, men's and women's filk Gloves and Mitts, leather Gloves and Mitts, Lawns, and Lown Handkerchiefs, Gauzes, and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, filk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Ferrets, meral and death-head Buttons, Muffs and Tippets, Gartering, &c.

French Language. Evening-School-in South Latin School. THOSE Gentlemen who have engaged, and those who propose to become pupils of that institution, are hereby informed, that it was opened on Monday Evening, the twenty-second inflant. The number of feholars will regulate the Apply at the Botton Book Store.

HOUSE to be SOLD. To be SOLD, at PUBLICK VENDUE,

(If not previously dispessed of at Private Sale) THE fouth-east Half of a DWELLING-HOUSE.

confishing of two Rooms on a floor, two Chambers, and two Upper-Chambers, a convenient Yard, Garden and Pump, fituated in North Latin School lane, and now occupied by Capt. Bounduchs. Sale to be on the premijes, at XII. o'clock.

CASTALIAN FOUNT. AMERICAN POETRY.

On the PILLARS of the GALLERY, at MOUNT VERNON—Gen. Walhington's feat.

1GHT Columns here his humble roof adorn,
But on thirteen, his ponderous fame is borne.
Our fimale forms the filter floods reflect, Their tow ring heads, the mighty world effect.
His mind screen and strong, like yonder waves
As clear, as deep, adons the land it saves.
Potowmack rears his hoary head, well pleas'd
To view the hero, which his banks have rais'd And the wrong'd genius of the atlantick shore, Proud of her son-torgot the ills she bore.

SENTIMENT.

WHEN a friend a fks, there is no to-morrow.

Take care that a particular offence does not make you unjust to the general character. of the offender-generous anger even inspires the

desires of overcoming with benefits.

The proud and vain often dispute after conviction; because, it is a grievous mortification to them, to acknowledge that they are wifer for what they have heard from their opponents.

That anger is not warrantable that has feen

The buffoon foon runs through his flock of oddities, mimickry and jests, and the wit, by perpetually stathing confounds and tires the intellect, inflead of affording it mirth and surprise.

When the Philosopher was asked if he was not

mad? he replied—wby really, Sir, I was thinking whether it was best.

There are at this day, many men of lunar characters, who borrow their beams from others: opaque in themselves—are nothing, except when the approach of their superiours, or the ignorance

The duties which are owing to friends, are integrity, love, counsel and affiltance.—It is not a perpetual intimacy, that makes a friend, but a disinterested observance of those duties.

Xenophon said—Fo excel our friends in liberality does not seem so admirable in high forume.

ity, does not feem so admirable in high fortune, but to transcend them in goodness of heart and fentiments of friendship is great indeed.—Cato resulted having any statue erected to perpetuate his memory—saying: He had rather it should be asked why Cato had not a statue, than why he had." A good moral for courtiers.

The WEEKLY MONITOR. No. 185.

GAMING.

PE votaries of this destrustive science, pisture to your sclves for a moment, a young man, happy in the wise of his choice; happy in sweet and much loved infants around him; happy in all his inestick connections; esseemed by his friends, and easy in a plentiful fortune! Pisture to your selves this young man, deluded by some salfe and pretended friend to the internal society of gamesters, and at length duped man, deluded by some false and presented friend to the infernal society of gamesters, and at longth duped and deprived by them of all his fortune, and so of all his comforts? With what an eye of anguish and of hor-our must he now look on what before gave the sweetest consolution to his sight? Can the bosom of that wife, where once he sound perpetual peace and joy, now assord other than the keenest distress?—
He has undone that wife? Can those babes, whose innocent prattlings once were musick to his ears, now do other than pierce his very soul with their cries?— He has undone those babes! Friends, dwelling, all things are misery to him; nor can a ray of satisfac-tion beam into his benighted mind! where the conscioufness, the dreadful consciousness that his own vice and folly have wrought all this ruin, hounts him forever, and murders all repose!

You would not, my young friends, be a wretch like this? Then avoid, like death and the grave, the least approach to that vice, which indulged; may probably lead to such fatal consequences.—Nor let the pestilence of ill example blastyou with its dire contegion, and induce you through the terms of se the pesilence of ill example blassyou with its dire contagion, and induce you through the sear of singularity, to fall a slave to a prastice so infamous, so pernicious! It is a precept of your God, that you should not follow a multitude to do evil; and though that multitude be composed even of the highest ranks in life; though it should unfortunately happen even that they, whose exalted stations should lead them to propose better examples to those beneath them, are of this multitude; that even many of those who are called upon to unite 'in forming the laws; should themselves be transgressor of the laws; though it should happen, that even the greatest and the highest, and those, on other accounts the most respectable, should unhapping endeavour to sansity the prastice by their cown pursuit of it: Yet remember, this can never alter the nature of things, or tender practice by their own purjuit of it: Yet remember, this can never alter the nature of things, or tender that practice less blameable or less pernicious. It is,

no doubt, a grest misfortune to those in the inseriour orders of life, when their superiours set such examples: However, in a case like this, there is only the greater need of more caution, and more sortitude. Every good man is then called forth, whatever his station, to bear his testimony against a proceeding so ruinous to his country; and singularity will ever be esteemed a virtue, when rice, when such a gigantick enormous vice more particularly, is in sashion!"

New Grocery Store.

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

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

Best Hyson and Souchong TEAS. Oct. 13.

To be S O L D,

THAT beautiful and well si-

toated place in Charlestown, called MAYPLACE, formerly the property of Capt JOHN FENTON. The situation of this place is elegant, and convenient for a Gentleman's Seat, or a place for business, as it is situated between the Bridges; it contains about twenty-fix acres of exceeding good LAND .- Any person wishing to purchase it, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. DAVID WOOD, jun. of Charlettown. Oct. 13, 1787.

HE Copartnership of DA-NIEL DENISON ROGERS, and HEN-RY BROOMFIELD, jun. of London, Merchants, being, by mutual confent, dissolved:—All Per-ions indebted to that House are hereby called upon o make immediate payment to DANIEL DENI-SON ROGERS, who will continue in America, for the fole purpose of adjusting their accounts, and of

DANIEL DENISON ROGERS,
OR.13. HENRY BROOMFIELD, jun.

For LONDON,



THE Ship Neptune,

THE Ship Neptune,

JAMES SCOTT, Master—To

fail 10th November, having great
part of her cargo ready to take on
board. Preighters and Passengers

may agree with the Master on board the Ship, at the Long-Whari, or with BEN JAMIN GREENE, at Benjamin Greene, jun's store, near the Market.

OA. 13, 1787.

MERICAN Mustard, Basket Salt, Chocolate, Bacon, and Vinegar, manufactured and fold, wholesale and retail by

Edward Rumney,

At his Shop, opposite the South-East Corner of the Market.

N. B. Cash given for Mustard Seed, and Mustard Bottles. Boston, October 17, 1787.

Now SELEING,

A Quantity of Bristol SALT, of superiour quality, on board the Brigantine Polly and NARCY, lying at the North side of the Long-Wharf. Inquire at William White's Store,

in BUTLER'S-Row. Where may be had,
A few well-chosen GOODS, just imported -By wholesale only. Od. 17, 1787.

Malden Bridge.

HE following are the Rates of TOLL established by the GENERAL COURT. Foot Passengers Man and Horse Horse and Cart Team drawn by more than one bealt 9d.
Horse and Chaise 9d.
Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons & Curricles 156d.
Man and Wheelbarrow 2d. Man and Wheelbarron
Horie and neat Cattle not in 24.3 Sheep and Swine Double Toll is required on the Sabbath. A HOUSE LOT in the town

of Charlestown—paved YARD, and GARDEN, an excellent WELL, of Water, and BARN LOT—one of the best stands for business in the square. Inquire of NATHANIEL AUSTIN, of faid town.

October 19th, 1787.

John and Thomas Read

R ESPECTFULLY inform the Publick that they have for fale, at their Grocery-Store & Wine-Cellar,

At the head of ROYAL-EXCHANGE-LANE, in STATE-STREET,

A few Quarter-chefts of excellent

HYSON TEA,

Gun-powder, Souchong, and Bohea ditto, with a general alfortment of GROCERIES, Also,

Sterling Madeira, Old Sherry, WINES. Lisbon, Cacavilla, warranted PURE and Claret.

Malaga
Old Spirits, Brandy, West-India Rum, Porter, &c.—which they will fell, by wholesole or retail, at very small profits.

Oct. 17.

Cash given for empty bottles.

Gun-Powder.

ENOCHHUSE,

No. 38, Marlborough-Street, QUANILIY of cannon and mus-A QUANTITION Cambon and the ket POWDER, Dutch manufacture, by wholefale and retail, proved to be of the belt quality.

Boffin, Oct. 19th. 1787.

Flax-Seed Store.

THE subscriber having accommodated himself with a large and convenient Store, on Speak's Wharf, begs leave to inform the publick, that it is now ready for the reception of FLAX SEED, which will be well cleaned upon moderate terms.

As it may not be convenient for the proprietors to take away their Flax-Seed when ready, they will have permission to let it remain in store, until called for, free of expense.

SAMUEL BLAGGE.

Boston, Sept. 12, 1787.

Lewis Hayt

NFORMS the Publick, that he shall,

on Monday next, remove his

Auction-Office & Commission-Store,
from the American Coffee House, to the large
BRICK STORE, on the opposite side of StateStreet, next below the Bunch-of-Grapes Tavern; where, after that day, his fales will be held. He where, after that day, his lales will be held. He renews his folicitations for the encouragement of his friends and the publick, and affures them, that as he will then have a STORE ample and convenient for the Storage of bulky articles, as well as other goods, he shall be enabled the better to subferve their interest—and no endeavours shall be wanting, in conducting the AUCTION and COMMISSION Busineses, to give complete satis-

faction to his employers.

To be L E T,

Two large CHAMBERS, well calculated for publick offices, and two Upper Chambers, in faid flore.

Odober 24, 1787.

A C O W loft. TRAYED from the Com-

5 mon in Boston, about two weeks since, a small Red COW, with a number of worts on her teats, her left ear cut off at the end, and a mark with a faw upon the infide of her left horn, near the end....
Whoever will deliver faid Cow fafe to Mr. JAMES WAKFFIELD, Painter, in Milk-Street, thall be handfomely rewarded for their trouble.

October 13, 1787.

Crockery---

A FEW CRATES well-afforted, and low charged, just received, and to be fold, At No. 15, Long-Wharf. ALSO.

Some excellent Russian BOLTROPE, &c.

A L M A N A C K.

Ostober | Hi.Wa. | Or.&f. | Remarks.

27 Sat. | 12 7 | 6 47 6 |
28 Sun. | 1 0 | 6 48 6 |
29 Mon. | 1 54 | 6 49 6 |
30 Tuef. | 2 48 | 6 50 6 | S. J. C. Cambridge. BURIED in town raft week 8 .- BAPTISED 7.

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the