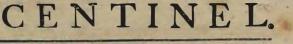
The Massachusetts



PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1787.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

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Price Two Pence.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Mr. RUSSELL, N the course of the last week the attention of the publick was excited by a letter from the Hon. E. GERRY, to the two branches of the Legislature of this State.containing his reasons for not tigning the Conflictution for a Federal Government, agreed on by the late august Convention of the States, of which he was a member. As this Conflictution is now under confideration

As this Conlitution is now under confideration of the citizens of America, for their acceptance and ratification, it is not a little furprifing that no one fhould have flepped forth to counteract the unfavourable, and dangerous imprefisions this letter is calculated to make upon the minds of the people in general on this all-important fubject. Parti-cularly as from the character of Mr. G. as an honeft man, and well known friend to his country, there is mach reason to believe his suggestions, his there is mach realon to believe his fuggelions, his fears, and his cautions, may have a much greater influence than in reafon they ought, on the minds of many honeft men, who really with well to their country, but from a variety of caufes are by no means fully equal to the tafk of immediately per-ceiving the excellence of this fyftem; or of difcuff-ing a fubject of fuch magnitude, and who from the honefty of their hearts, their zeal for the na-tural rights of mankind, and a fincere defire of tranfmitting to pofterity a fair inheritance, both transmitting to posterity a fair inheritance, both of liberty and property, might in the prefent case too easily allow their judgments to be prejudiced, and confequently give their voice against the com-plete plan now devifed for our political redemp-tion, merely from finding fo fair and respectable a character as Mr. G. could not approve of it.— That he approves of by much the greatest part of the Conflictution may be gathered from his own words; and that to reject it altogether (which mult be the case if it is not accepted) he acknow-ledges will expose us to the most dismal confe-quences. quences.

For one moment, my friends and fellow citi-zens, advert to a few circumflances which well de-For one moment, my friends and fellow citi-zens, advert to a few circumftances which well de-ferre your attention in making up your minds on this ferious fubject. You will, I doubt not, readily allow that many of you are not fo able as you with you were, to decide at this critical and interefling period, on what ought to be done in the prefent affair—but fay you, we can fafely rely on the know-ledge, the honour, and the integrity of Mr. G. With you L admire both his virues and his abili-ties ;—but of you, I would with to ak, (not with a view to derogate from Mr. G's character) whe-ther when we call our eyes over the lift of the late members of convention, we do not find many, ve-ry many characters, equal in every particular of both wildom, genuine patriotifm, honefay, and every other amiable accomplifument, with Mr. G. To mention a WASHINGTON, a FRANKLIN, a MADDISON, a KING and a GORHAM, I think fufficient : And whether, when we obferve thefe worthies have to a man, fet their names to, and rifked their well eftablifh fame on the Federal Confluction, we have not from this circumftance in itfelf confidered, as much reafon to be prejudiced in favour of the federal fyftem, and determine to give it our fupport, as to reject it on the ground of its not commonting in every narticular with Mr. give it our support, as to reject it on the ground give it our lupport, as to reject it on the ground or its not comporting in every particular with Mr. G's opinion. Again, when you confider what a vaft variety of jarring and oppoling interefls the Con-vention had to confult ;—how zealous every mem-ber muft naturally have been, to fecure to his par-ticular State as many advantages as pollible, and how utterly oppoled fuch a body of honourable cha-racters muft neceffarily have been to any meafure which could in the molt diffant manner endapper which could in the most distant manner endanger the rights and liberties of this, or any future gene-ration in America ; - that they themfelves and their ration in America; -- that they themfelves and their pofterity, in common with their fellow citizens, and their pofterity, mult neceffarily have been fubjected to every inconvenience which could any way refult from the regulations to which they have given their fanction; -- and at the fame time knowing their plan would be critically examined by the politicians of every country: I fay, when we confider the fame in many other control are which by the politicals of every country: I lay, when we confider thefe and many other particulars which muft occur to every one who reflects on the fub-ject; muft we not conclude that the reafons in fa-vour of the Conflitution, as now propoled to the States, are much more potent and conclusive that any which Mr. G. has to offer in favour of altera-tions? — And alteration; in certain particular be pre-tended to entered for Using the particular be pretends to contend for .- His reasons are no doubt per-

feely fatisfactory to himfelf—but that they were not to to the other worthy and refpectable cha-racters of the convention is clear, from their not radlers of the convention is clear, from their not making the alterations he appears to with for.— You all know, my countrymen, how eafy it is to find fault; and that apparent errours and defects in the confliction of things, mult oftner arife from, and prove the want of, difcernment of indi-viduals, than from real defects in the things them-felves—this is clearly evinced in many inflances in the natural and moral world. When Mr. G. found himfelf difpofed to fuggeff that this forflem was not calculated to fecure, but

When Mr. G. found himfelf dipoled to luggelt that this fyftem was not calculated to fecure, but endanger, the liberties of America; nethinks he would have done well in recollecting the probabi-lity of his judgment failing him in this particular, and that if this event thould ever take place, it must arife from the people themfelves, who by this confliction will have it forever in their powthis confliction will have it forever in their pow-er, if true to themfelves, to prevent any body of men from combining agains either their liberties or property. Mr. G. should confider, and the people at large I hope will confider, that should his withed for amendments take place, that then there would remain the opinion of the other forty respectable members to combat, before the delegates of the different States could agree in judgment -and that three members refufing to fign, by no means furnifiles fuch evidence of capital defects, as arife in lavour of its being as complete as the nature of circumftances would allow, from its nature of circumltances would allow, from its having been figned by forty in every refpect as honeft men, and good judges as the three who feceded.—Again, might not a man of lefs abilities, more art, and lefs honeft, than Mr. G. cry out at this time, when every man's ears are on the fretch —beware !-beware !-you are forging chains for yourfelves and children—you liberties are at for yourfelves and children—your liberties are at flake, &c. and would not this cry for a moment fpread a general alarm, and with many excite fufpicions not eafy to be removed ? No doubt it would—in that cafe, thofe who reflect, would natu-rally after recovering their firlt furprife be defirous candidly and cautioufly to inquire whether things were really as they were reprefented, or whether this cry might not have proceeded from caufes which rather proved the timidity, and fhortfight-ednefs, or perhaps the difficulty of the alarmer, than the real danger—If fo, why not, in the prefent cafe, make a difficiton between founds and things; and if upon a full, fair, unprejudiced attention to and if upon a full, fair, unprejudiced attention things, and if upon a full, fair, unprejudiced attention to the fubject, it flould appear that we have more to fear from rejecting, than accepting the Conflitu-tion, will not reafon urge a choice of the leaft of two evils, even though Mr. G. and many others, flould withhold their confent.

Upon the whole, I would obferve that upon con-vering with thole among us polfelfied of the great-eft abilities—with thole who are the molt anxious to fee their beloved country placed upon a ref-petiable fooring among the nations of the earth— thole who have ever been utterly oppoled to any measures which could endanger either the liber-ties or property of this country, and with thole who would fooner lay down their lives than fur-render into the hands of any body of men on earth their previleges, either of a civil or religious na-ture; I find that to a man they agree in the o-pinion, that in determining the queftion either for or against the new Conflicution, we shall determine one of the molt important queflions which ever was fubmitted to the people at large on the fubject of government in any age or country.—That the Upon the whole, I would observe that upon conof government in any age or country.—That the fate of unborn millions is interefled in it, and that if the influence of our worft enemies is fo great as to lead us to reject it, we fhall too late have realon to lament that we were born in a land where the fweets of a free government were ever tafled, or in a country in which from the cradle the citizens are taught to look upon flavery as vorie than death, and usurpation more difinal than the grave.

From my heart, let me conjure you, my bre. From my heart, let me conjure you, my bre-thren, to attend carefully to the fentiments and characters of those you may chuse to represent you in the approaching Convention-Remember there are many stakes in the grass, and that many are hourly avowing sentiments they do not entertain, or which they would support in Convention-and that those who are opposed to the Federal Go-vernment are almost to a man, either enemies to the late resolution-friends to tender all, paper money, late revolution-friends to tender acts, paper money, or hold fome place of honour or profit under the prefent confederation-or that fecretly approve

fuch measures as by involving the States in a-narchy and confusion, would free them from debts, many of them have incurred in purfuits dif-graceful to humanity. I conclude with adving you not too hasfily to make up your minds on the opinions of any, unless of diffinguistic worth and integrity. ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Nov. 13, 1787.

SC# New 51.17 1

CRITICCISM. M.R. Noah Webster, jun. in a late Philadelphia mews-paper controversy, with Mr. JamesKidd, gakes the following independent criticism -- "You have (he fays) quoted a lengthy paliage from Dr. Blair, in which he attempts to explain the aux-iliary verbs. He fays, "Auxiliary verbs are like prepositions, words of a very general and abstract nature." This, with the whole passage you have nature." This, with the whole pallage you have transcribed, ferves only to show that he did not understand their nature.-However severe this charge against the first critick of the age, yet I pledge myfelf to prove it. HadDr. Blair and you, instead of having recourse to Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Arabick for authorities, gone into the ancient Gothick or Teutonick, the origin of our auxiliaries and of the ftructure of our language, you must have ftumbled upon the truth; Dr. Blair would not have written, nor you have quoted fo much nonfente about the meaning of the auxiliary verbs. I would therefore inform you, that our axiliaries, fo called, were originally all *principal verbs*, regularly con-ftructed and varied, and no more abftract in their nature, than love or fear. This opinion is demonstrated by etymology;

and must overshrow every argument you can bring to prove, fhould have been loved, to be a paffive verb. The phrafe is composed of four principal verbs, ra-dically diftine, and formerly exhibiting regular infinitives-follen, haben or han, been loven or lufian. The fame remarks will apply to all the auxiliaries. Thus we call will go the future tenfe; but, Grielly Will, speaking, it is no more sugure than dare go. is a principal verb, in the prefent time; and the diffinction between will an auxiliary, and to will, is very modern.

I will not go into a particular difcuffion of the fubject: For I am preparing a large treatife for publication, in which I shall produce the authori-ties on which I found my opinions."

Detail of ADVICES by Capt. ROBINS, arrived here last Tuesday.

DUTCH POLITICKS.

KING OF PRUSSIA'S DEMANDS.



HING OF PRUSSIA'S DEMANDS. Urrecht, Sept. 10. HIS moment we have received in-telligence, that a courier from Ber-lin is arrived at the Hague, who has brought a definitive declaration, according to which, the States of Holland are fummoned to ren-

der, wichin four days, complete la-tisfaction to the Princefs; and, in failure, the troops of Prufia are to march upon the territory of the Republick, and enforce this requisition. The following demands are allo contained in

this declaration 1. That the States of Holland abolifh and cafhier

all the armed burgeffes of their province, as well as the volunteers. 2. That they immediately, and without delay,

re-inftate the Prince of Orange in all his rights, prerogatives and privileges, which he enjoyed for-merly, and efpecially the command of the garrifon at the Hague. 3. That the States of Holland cathier all the

new military corps which they have raifed, and that the officers whom they difmiffed thould be re-

that the omcers whom they dramed matter matter flored to their places. 4. That they fhall immediately request the Prin-cess of Orange to return to the Hague, and allow her to be sole mediatrix in reforming certain a-

bufes which have been committed. We are likewife informed, that as foon as thefe points were flated, M. Thulemeyer intended to points were tated, W. I hulemeyer intended to leave the Hague and go to Nimeguen or Berlin; our information goes likewife to fay, that thefe demands were drawn up by the Duke of Brunf-wick, in concert with the Stadtholder's Court. In confequence of the above, which was fent to the Grand Penfionary, all the Colleges of the

Province were immediately affembled, and Meffengers of State were fent to all the ablentees, requiring their immediate attendance.

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A N S W E K. The States have been affembled, to deliberate on the Notes of his Pruffian Majefly's Envoy, (one had been delivered before) and came to a refolu tion to perfif in their an/over of Saturday laft ; and have declared that they could not deliberate in the points announced in thole Notes. Neverthe-lefs, they have agreed to dilpatch to Berlin, two brave Regents, to give his Pruffian Majefty an ac-curate detail of all that paffed on the ftop put to her Serene Highness's journey to the Hague, pro-vided that those Envoys are well received at the

Court of Berlin. SEPT. 12. The report of the capture of Leuwarden by the Patriots of Friczland, is not yet confirmed ; but a party of them to the number of

200, fome days ago took poffeffion of an advanta-geous poft near Mackum, which opens for them a communication with the Province of Holland. gen, but the Orange Party having fortified it, they id not make the attempt. It is reported, that the French Premier, Arch-

bilhop of Thouloufe, takes a decided part in fa-vour of the Republick, and has warmly declared in council, that France will lole her weight in the cabinets of Europe, if the accedes to the delign of St. James's and Berlin, and that the honour of the King, and the interest of the kingdom, require that the defigns of the Court of Pruffia should be refisted. he defigns of the Court of Pruffia fhould be refified. Hague, Sept. 18. On Thurfday laft the Pruffian

army, under the command of his Serene Highnels the Dake of Brunfwick, paffed the river Nimeguen, the Dake of Brantwick, palled the river Nimegoen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach the Rhingrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of can-non, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and deitroyed, as far as he was able the powde. and other flores, retiring with what he could col-lect of the garrifon, in great diforder, towards Amflerdam and Naerden. On Sunday the Prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort and the Vaart ; and no opposition was

made in any part of the province. London, Stor. 14. The fact of the French Ca-binet having changed their Ambalfadour at the Hague, is a ftronger circumflance in favour of peace, than any other that can be adduced. Becaufe Monf. Verac, having repeatedly pledged thould be given to the Hollanders against Stadtholder, could not recede from thefe affur Stadholder, could not recede from thele alfur-ances. And the conjectures in favour of peace are further firengthened by the choice of the man who is appointed M. Verac's fucceffor. This is no other than the celebrated M. S. Prieft, who fome years ago was the French Minifler at Conflantinople, and who was the principal, if not the only man, who made the lait peace between the Ruffians and the Turks.

As to the pretended inroads of his Pruffian Majefly into the Dutch territories, his forces confift only in eighteen foundrons of cavalry genily can-toned in fome villages of the Pruffian Guelderland-five iquadrons of huffars, and about twenty battalions of infantry. Meanwhile, the Frenc at Givet, though not encamped no more than the Pruffian troops, do now confiit of eighteen regi ments of foot, two of cavalry, two of dragoons, be-fides the Chaffeurs of the Alps, Huffars of Eaflerhafy, and feven companies of artillery.

TURKISH& RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DECLARED, CONSEQUENCES,&c. Conftantinople, August 16. M. de Bulgakow Constantinople, August 16. M. de Bulgakow Envoy from the Court of Ruffia to the Sublime Porte, was this day fummoned to a publick audi ence, when it was propoled to him to alist his fig-nature to an influment for the reflicution of the Crimea, and the annihilation of all the conventions fublequent to the treaty of Kainardgik, and upon his retural he was conducted to the Catle of of the Seven Towers. To-morrow war againft Ruffia will be folemly declared in all the fireets of this capital.

Vienna, Sept. 1. The WAR which has been declared by the Sublime Porte against the Ruffians, has been attributed to the preponderating influence of the Grand Vizir. That Minister, attached to the ancient principles of the Ottoman government, got over the majority of the Divan to his opinion. SEPT. 5. We have jult learnt by letters from Turkey, pollerior to those received on the zoth of Auguil, that it was precifely on the 16th of laft month, that M. de Bulgakow was fent for, and committed to the Seven Towers, in confequence of the Declaration of War.

to be ferved by his own domeflicks. Couriers | inquiry with them, whether any advantages that were at the fame time expedited to the different towns, in which the Ruffians had confuls, who were all taken into cullody, under the pretext of being fecured from the infults of the populace.

It is faid in Paris, that the Grand Vizir has already moved fome detachments of troops towards Cuban and Georgia, in order to gain into his in-terefts all the Tartar Hordes-and that there is no doubt but that he will make a fpeedy conqueit of he countries, lately occupied by her Imperial exertions to diffeminate the feeds of jealoufy and Maielly

ENGLISH OPINIONS, &c.

SEPT. 21. If unfuccefsful in the prefent war, the Grand Vizir lofes his head-unlefs he has the good fortune of being killed in action-if his arms are crowned with fuccefs-why then, he keeps his place for fome few years longer-and, provided he does not grow tich, may die a natural death in obfcurity. The Ruffians in the laft war, taught the Turks

The Rollands in the last war, caught the Jurks at length to beat them-just as they had them-felves been taught, under the Can Peter, to beat Charlet the XIIth's army. If the Janiffaries have profited by the leffons they then got-and from prohted by the letions they then got-and Hom what they might face have got hom the French Officera-much may be expeded from the native bravery and enthuliafm of the Turks. The first action that we may exped to hear of,

between the Mufcovites and the Turks, will mot probably be a naval one on the Black Sea-where the Turks are fuperiour, and therefore may expect to have the advantage. We are not to omen of the approaching was

between the Porte and Ruffia, from the events o the laft. In the concluding campaign the Turks gained feveral advantages over Count Remanzow-in confequence of having adopted the Europear difcipline-and that discipline they have practifed. In the artillery and engineer depart nent, they are molt deficient.

GERMAN COMMOTIONS.

ARMY AGAINST BRABANTERS.

Fienna, Sept. 10. The army which the Eminforce the new regulations, amounts to 50,000. It has been observed, that the march of io large an army to the Auffrian Low Countries, betray fome other defign of the Emperour, than the mer reducing his wrong-headed fubjects to good order and obedience. What collaterial objects the Im perial Joseph may have in view, time alone will develope; but if that wife Prince has read the hiftory of our American war, and it is reafonable to fuppofe he may have given it fome attention he will there fee the folly of not taking effectu meaferes to suppress an infant rebellion. If he has no other reason for fending fifty thousand mer into Flanders, but to fecure fubmiffion to his will he is justified in doing it : And every good poli tician will think, as the event will prove, that h has acted as becomes him.

LONDON, September 19.

It is difficult to determine at prefent, what State holds the balance of power. The Emperour may, at first view, feem to do it; but there are three ob flacles to interfere materially with the free exer cife of this power. In the first place, admitting he could do it in the Southern States of Europe, his attention is also called to the Northern, by th war between the Turks and Ruffians, and he cen tainly has not force enough to give the law on both fides .- There is fome doubt, whether he can do it on one : For, fecondly, his troops are fo ill appointed, fo badly difciplined, and fo difaffe led that there is no confidence to be placed in them Thirdly, the prefent temper of his fubjects may render it difficult for him to preferve his power a

If England afts with policy, coolnefs, and It England acts with policy, coolnels, and vigour, there is little doubt but file may policls herfelf, jointly with Spain, but in a fuperiour de-gree, of this important flation. It is a frong circomflance in our favour, that the longer we keep back, the more powerful we fhall be, and the more than the soft of the so the more able to act with effect at laft. Or contrary, the belligerent Powers will, of courfe, be growing weaker.

M	I I	S	C E	L	L	A	N	r.	1
For Mr.	the	C	E	N	т	I	N	Е	L.

Mr. Russell, T is very apparent that the writers in oppofi-tion to the Pederal Conditution are but few in number-that if thofe among this number are taken but, whole oppoficion is founded on felfith and interefled motives, there will fearcely a perthe Declaration of War. That Miniber are conducted to piclon by a Pada, efforted by a number of Jauffarites. He was per-or two fuch characters among the antitedentility and the wanter of the manter and the was net and inca be felfeded, it cought to be a matter of ferious

may poffibly be derived from their doubts and fears, with refpect to the eligibility of the proposed confitution, can counterballance the innumerable wils that will almost neceffarily flow from its re-

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As to those whole opposition is founded on a fpirit of party, local prejudices, and felf intereft, no confiderations but those of immediate defineion to them/elves, will induce them to abate their difunion their hopes are fufpended on confution and the debility of government; for the moment the new confliction is adopted, their [chemes of policy mult fall-their deficiencies will be difovered, and their artifices, expedients and fubterfuges will ferve them no longer .- For these reasons the attention of the publick has often been directed to fcan the characters of those who croak against an efficient Federal Government-by this nethod their motives will be fo fully underflood, is to afford a fufficient antidote to the poifon of

As to show a since a since the autorout of the pends of their declamations. It sught to be held conflantly in view, that there is nothing perfect that proceeds from imperfect beings; that the most faultless (ystem of morality, religion and government among maskind, have had their adverfaries ; that men of ingenuity and cunning, who underfland human nature, and know ow to play with the paffions, can eafily raile obections, and plaufible ones too ; yea, render ridi-culous those inflitutions from which fociety derives its higheft enjoyments.-Syftems of govern-ment are of all others the most Pable to exceptions, and the nearer they approach to perfection, the more itrenuouity will they be oppofed by the worth f mankind.

These confiderations fhould induce a very cautious credance to the fuggelions against the pro-poled confliction-for the probability of its originating in the purell principles of patriotifm is certainly very great, when it is reflected what CHARACTERS were employed in its confiruetion, and finally fanctioned it by their fignatures recommendation.

AMERICA can fcarcely hope ever to fee fo refpectable a body of her citizens convened on a fimilar occafion-fo great an unanimity we cannot expect again-the (phrit of jealoufy and difcord, which the enemies of our national honour and glory, have excited, leaves no chance of a future therefore remains with the people at large, to a-dopt the proposed Confliction, and thereby avail themfelves of the laft opportunity they will pro-bably enjoy, of effablifhing in peace, an efficient and permanent government ; or by rejecting it, to precipitate themfelves into the molt abject flate of fervitude-for that anarchy and confusion that mult enfue, upon the laft alternative, will moft affuredly iffue in defpotifm and flavery. F E D E R A L I S T.

ASECDOTE OF MARSCHAL DE TURENE. A TOWN of Germany lent deputies to this great General, who offered him three hun-dred thur and livres (1,2,000 pounds) if he would not pais through their territories with his army. He answered them, " If it was for the good of my King that I fhould pais through them, your offer would not corrupt me, but at preicnt I refute this fum, becaufe my honour forbids me to accept it, for I did not intend to pafs through your terri

By laft Thurfday Evening's Mails,

PHILADELPHIA, November 3. MR Oliver Evans, of Red-clay Creek, near Wil-mington, New Calife county, that to confruided a Merchant MILL, now in ufe, fo as to receive the wheat at the tail of the waggon and hoift and clean t as often over as neceffary, and convey it into the tones, and grind, hoift, fpread and cool the meal completely; and attend the boulting hooper regu-larly, done by machinery (of his own invention) without the leaft manual labour and but very little attendance. The boulting is more compleatly done than is poffible in the common way - the ma-chinery fimple, cheap and dtrable that the meal they fave from wafte will more than build and keep them in repair for ever. They are found by experience to fuit all forts of weather. Said mill formerly required three bands to attend her, but now one attends her night and day fleady running with very little affiftance. He fixes his bed within reach of the meal fpout (convenient to regulate the grinding) blows out his light and feldom rifes or lights it again, until morning (except to regulare the boulting in cafe of changeable weather.) In the morning his floor is ready for packing, which with dreffing the flones, conflituter almost the whole of his work,

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FRANKLIN, Efquire, was re-elected Prefident, and the Hon. PETER MULENBURG, Elquire, elected Vice-Prefident of this ftate. A letter from Heary Laurens, Elquire, of South-Carolina, an old, modeft and inflexible friend of the

people, fperks in the moft exalted terms of the new fede al government, but laments, that the Prefident-

Contral has not greater powers given to him in it. PORTLAND, Nov. 9. "We hear that a confiderable number of re-turns from towns and plantations in the feveral counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, refpect ing a feparate government, have already been made to Stephen Hall, E'q. of Portland, who lives molt central; that the fubferibers are numerous; and that one nay only appears among them. But it may not be amils to obferve that all returns were defired to be made by the fecond Wednefday o November inflant.

BOSTON, Saturday, November 17. FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

From the Pennfylvania Journal, of Nov. 3. STATE of NEW-JERSEY. HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Odober 26, 1787,

WHEREAS the Commissioners from this State V have reported a Conflitution for the future vernment of the United States, agreed upon by the General Convention lately held for that pur pole in the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a Refolution that it be fubmitted to a Convention of Delegates chofen in each flate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legiflature, for their affent and ratification : And where as Congress has unanimoully refolved, that the faid Conflitution be transmitted to the Legifla tures of the feveral States to the intent aforefaid and it appearing to be the earnelt with of the good people of this State, that early and imme diate meafures be taken to affemble a Convention within the fame, for the purpole of deliberating and determining on the faid Conflication : [After this preamble follows two UNANIMOUS Refolations recommending the appointment of Dele gates, for the purpoles mentioned, and fixing th time of the Convention to meet-which is to b on the fecond Tuefday in December next, at Tren ton] - Then follows-

Genneil-Chamber, October 20, 1787.

Unanimoufly concurred in by Council this day BOWES REED, Clerk. From a Richmond (Virginia) paper, of Od. 20. At a meeting of respettable inhabitants of Berkely county.

Refolved, That it is the opinion of the gentlemen now met, that the United States are under the greatest obligation to the members of the late Con-vention, for their affiduity and perfeverence in accomplifning the plan of federal government.

Refolved, That two of the gentlemen now pre-fent do wait upon the clergy men of different per-fusions in this county, and requeft them to prepare a fermon, to be preached at every place of worthin, on the fabbath they think molt proper, to return thanks in a fpecial manner to Almighty God, for infpring the members of the late memorable Con-vention, with amiry, wildom, and unanimity to form a federal government, with fo great judgment, and found policy, amidit fo many and various in-

Refolved, That the members of the prefent meeting do pledge themfelves to one another, to contribute all in their power, to eflablifh and fupport the plan of federal government proposed by the late Convention, as it appears (ufficient and well adapted to fecure PEACE, LIBERTY and SARETY to the citizens of the United States. Done at Martenburg, the 28th day of September, 1787.

The War that has commenced between the Ruf-The War that has commenced between the Rui-fans and Turkt-the triumph of the Stattholder of Holland, and his party, over the Dutch Parti-ott-the diputes in Germany between the Em-perour, and his fobjects in Flanders-form the great topicks of European information-We have therefore arranged under their feveral heads, the beft information, &c. we could obtain on themwhich with the fketches given in our laft, we hope will give our readers an idea of the political flate of affairs in the old world.

We hardly know how to reconcile the accounts We hardly know how to reconcile the accounts in the Eondon papers of the *cafy* manner in which the Profilan army, which has penetrated in Hol-land, has made its conquells, with the general cha rafter of the Dutch, who for bravery and perfe-verance have ever been celebrated with the engagements fublifting between the Court of France, and the United Netherlands, efpecially as thele verypapers contain feveral, faid to be official, communications from the French Miniffry, in which tcey declare their refolution to support the Patri- board, at Greene's Whart.

CENTINEL

On Wednefday laft his Excellency BEN (AMIN ; ots to the utmost extremity-or with the repeated accounts of a French army being flationed at Gives, in the vicinity of the Pruffian army, to watch their motions. However, we wifh not to ecide-we can only obferve, that in the prefer offance, the London papers may, like the greatest iars, tell the truth for once. We admit the probability of the English ac-

The

counts of the fuccels of the Pruffian troops to be true : As, if a war between the Turks and Ruffians has taken place, the Emperour of Germany will affift the former-and confequently France and Pruffia will be obliged to join the latterthat it will be neceffary thefe powers fhould be friends-Now, as it mult be of greater confequence to our allies to engage in the war againft the Su blime Porte, we conjecture, though we do no pretend to be in their fcerets, the French will fa-crifice the lefs important object, the Patriots, to this more important one-However, let what will happen, America will be a gainer

If it is true, that the Prince of Orange has obliged the Patriots of Holland to bow their necks, and own his arbitrary and defpotick fway-to this Country it is matter more joyout than grievous-We have a large country-and from the fimilarity of our religion, habits and government- and from our reputation for horpitality throughout the world, we may expect numerous emigrations from

that devoted country. Congrefs will undoubtedly encourage the emi gration of the Dutch Patriots, by offering them a track of our territory-which will be a fufficient inducement of them to quit the government of an ufurper-and embark with their wealth and their arts, to a country where they can live fecure in the enjoyment of their lives, liberty and property

The broils which have lately agitated the me tropolis of France have fublided-The King has been obliged to make fome concellions-the Courts and Parliaments have also made conceffi ons in their turn-However, the emanations of the facted fire of freedom from the breats of all orders of people in that kingdom, with effect fay to the French Monarch, thus far fhalt theu go, and no fariber.

Wednefday evening arrived in Charles-river, the thip Forritude, in 50 days from Liverpool. A gen-teman who came in this thip informs, that on the ight of the 23d Sept.prefs warrants were received rom the Admiralty-Office, and which were fent to every fea-port in the kingdom, for imprefing of men for his Majefty's fervice ; that early on the morning of the 24th, a general fwes was made on the rive here, by which 1500 men and upwards were obained

Accounts fimilar to the above were received y Capt. Robins .- They add that it was the hoteft prefs for feamen that had been known in Engand for many years-and fuppofed to be owing the War between the Rufs and Turks, which the

A Bill for granting to George Cabot, Efq. and others, leave to creft a Bridge over the river at Beverly Ferry, having paffed the Hon. Senate, was last evening, after a lengthy debate, read a third time in the Hon. House of Representatives, and paffed to be engroffed.

MARRIED]-On Tuctuay evening, Mr. Nabaniel Gardner, merchant, to Mils Mory-Ann Davis, daughter of the Hon. Caleb Davis, Efq.

- Thurfday afternoon, by the Rev. S. Par-ker, William Hunt, Efq. of Watertown, attorney at law, to Mifs Jenny Bethune, of Little Cambridge.

From D. COLMAN'S MARINE LIST.

A R R I V E D. Wednefday. Ship Adventure, Emery, from St. Peters. Allo, thip Fortitude, Carter, from Liverpool, in fity days, belonging to Mr. Harris of Charleftown. Left at Liverpool, brig Peace and Pienty, J. F. Williams mafter, who was to fail for this part show the middle of OBabar

NAVAL-OFFICE.	ENTERED fin	ce our laft. from
Ship Adventure,	. Emery,	St. Peters
Ship Fortitude,	Carter,	. Liverpool
Ship Garrick,	Fofter,	St. Pererfburg
Sloop Stork,	Aubin,	Martinico
CLE	ARED,	for
Ship Neptune,	Scott,	London
Brig Industry,	Lamb,	Cape de Verdi
-1910-1010101	****	000000
For N	EW-YU	
and a	THE	Schooner
	NEW YO	ORK PACKET.
	THOMAS BAK	NAKD, Malle
Strand .	will fail in te	n days, having

For Freight or Paffage, apply to the Captain on Ballow, Note. 17.

Cn TUESDAY next, At half-patt Nine in the Morning, Will be fold, by PUBLICK VENDUE,

At Ruffell & Clap's

Audion-Room, in Court-Street, VALUABLE Affortment of English A Goods .- The particulars will be in Mon-

PUBLICK AUCTION.

To be fold, at PUBLICK VENDUE. A Quantity of fquare-edg'd. faw into joilt, for window frames, Oak TIM-BER, Pine ding Hardwards Pine ditto, Hemlock ditto, two MOSES BOATS, a GUNDALO, a number of BLOCKS, BOATSF a GUNDALO, a number of BLOCKS, fome old JUNK, and fundry other materials, that were left from the building Malden Bridge. The fale to be on Startday 3/ December, 3 o'clock P. M. on the Charloftman fide of faid Bridge.

Henry Prentifs Has for Sale, at his Houfe in Hanover-Street.

near Concert-Hall, A Variety of WOOLEN GOODS, fuitable for the feation, Alfo,

Crapes, Poplins, Denmark Luftres, Worfted Stuffs-Silk, and Silk and Cotton Handand a large affortment of Calicoes. The following Articles will be received

in pay for the above, viz .- Pot and Pearl Afhes, Bees Wax, Flax Seed, Barrel Pork and Beef. and many kinds of Lumber

Tar, Turpentine, Rozin and Liverpool Salt, inquire as above, or of Capt. Hoop at the Governour's Wharf. Now. 17.

To be SOLD, A Strong, well-built new SHIP, two hundred tons, well calculated to carry a great burthen - Forestion of the strong a great burthen .- For particulars in-quire at No. 44, Long-WHARF. Nov. 17, 178;

Thomas K. Jones

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends A and the publick, that he has opened an AUCTION-OFFICE, in State-Street (diredly oppofite Edward Payne, Efquire's Infurance-Of-fice) where Goods of every kind will be received hee) where Goods of every kind will be received for publick or private fale. As the fituation is very eligible (particularly for the fale of Weft-India Goods) he hopes to be bonoured with the commands of his friends.

A fmail affortment of Calicoes, a few reams of Writing-Paper, and a few cafes excellent Gin, may be had at the above Office, at Private Sale, VERY CHEAP. Nove To be S O L D, November 17.

To be S O L D, A Convenient DWEL-In Sumer Street, lately occu-pied by Mr Witchias Pac-pied by Mr Witchias Pac-Mr Wit lons, a handfome Barn and Garden -- Inquire of the Printer.

Nov. 17, 1787. A LL Perfons having any de-BARBER, Big. late of Boffon, deceafed, are requefied to exhibit their claims ; and all those who are indebted to faid Bifate are defired to

make payment to DAVID F. BARBER, Administrator, ANDREW SYMMES, Attorney to ABIGAIL BARBER, Administratrix.

To be L E T.

The Manfion-Houfe of the deceased, having four rooms on a floor, with yard, garden, well of water and pump. Alle, An End of a Houfe, in good repair. Bofton, Now. 17, 1787.

Genteel Boarding ROB two or three Gentlemen, in a A S H O P, well fituated, to be let. Nov. 17. Inquire of the Primer. To be L. E. T., at a wry new rest., A Genteel TENEMENT, at Weil-Bolton, with every requilite accommodation. The Printer will direct.

E CASTALIAN FOUNT.

"These are the times that try men's fouls" - and be rubo now esponses the cause of bis country, will receive the thanks thereof and of posterity, and the

receive the thanks thereof and of posterity, and the applause of the world. THE C R I S I S. YEN now, my Countrymen, before our eyes, At our own option, FAME or RUIN lies. Ye brave COLUMBIANS (if you now can claim, The glorious boon, to bear to great a name), Arouse ! Let all that's dear to men infpire Those breafts which once display'd a gen'rous fire; Secure that Empire firm, for which you fought— Which many lives and free-spent treasfure bought. Can you foon, in dark oblivion walle Such ard'ous toils, and ills so lately paft ? Such ard'ous toils, and ills fo lately paft ? Will you your country into factions break-Bow down your necks-the yoke of bondage take ? No ! you reply-We'll join in Freedom's caufe, No ! you reply—We'll join in Freedom's c To prop her ltrength, confolidate her laws, And firmly fix her government, to fway 'Till time thall ceale, and nature fade away. An A M E R I C A N.

MISCELLANY.

From the (New-York) DAILY ADVERTISER. No. IV. T BEG that the publick would condefcend to obferve that Mr. Paul Jones wants to bring to a decilion, by news-papers, an affair of honour with me, which might have been terminated, as promifed, in Holland, in the year 1779, had he been wil-ling ; and had he not, to avoid it then, impeached me with the fallacious charges he has mentioned :-That they may confider his advantages and artful way of writing againft a man born a foreigner, not convertant with the language, candid, and unac-quainted with the laws, by which he may be en-trapped for fome unwary expressions :- That he is not ignorant of my sumberlefs enemies :-Tbat 1 have in that defcription, as may appear by the first part of my memorial, his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, and, of courfe, his party; and, by the fecond part, the Hon. Arthur Lee, Efg. and like wife his party; whofe partizans, of both fides, make the major part of the gentlemen in office in America :- That I wrote a memorial, dated March 25th, 1782, to the Hon. Congress, in which I complained highly of the treatment I had received, in the offices of the Superintendant of the Finances, and in that of Mr. Milligan; and though, by influence againft me, the report of the Committee, who examined it, was rejected, I have fome realons to think that these gentlemen bear me no good will :-- That the Hon. Rufus King, Elq. who was Chairman of a Committee to report on my memorial, dated the 31ft July, 1786, to Congress told me fer times in private, that my claim were just; but 1. would claim the interest of the fums owing to me, for pay, fublistence and advanced money, only from the time I was out of fer-vice he would himfelf make the report, and the other gentlemen of the Committee would affent to it ; it would undoubtedly pais in Congress, and I would receive, according to my claim, all in ready mo-ney; neverthelefs, after I had confented to the great factifice of the faid intereft, for all the time I was in fervice he told me I could not be paid feveral fums in ready money, but in certificates, though the fame fums were granted and acknowledged to be st my credit on account current (which means, I am (enfible, to be paid me when I would call for it) by an official letter of the Superintendant of Finances, corroborated by a refolve of Congress on the 6th March, 1782, which approved the Iteps the Superintendant of Finance had taken, with refpect to my accounts : --He deducted likewife a year and a half intereft on the gratuity promifed me for bringing a cargo of ammunition to America. I begged of him as a favour to be admitted before the Committee, where being, he wanted to put adthe Committee, where being, he wanted to put ad-wanced money in Europe to be paid in certificates, particularly the ballance of my expenses above the fums I had received to bear them, when ordered to remain in Paris by his Excellency Benjamin Frank-lin; but the other gentlemen thought and agreed it fhould be paid in ready money; but Mr. King took a paper and wrote the report whild the other gentlemen went to Congres, which report gave ground to a Refolve the 2d of June, 1785, by which a law made, by a refolve in the year 1733, to pay officers (in other cafes than mine) in certificates, retrospected and annihilated two refolves, favour retrol pected and annihilated two refolves, favour-able to my undeniable demands, paffed in 1778 and 1781; by which the amount of my whole pay, and above, being 1814 dollars (allowed as faid be-fore, to be paid me in ready money) fhould be paid in certificates, and which I muft totally lofe, having no hopes of redrefs, as I have fince repeat-ed my claim unfuccefsfully, and am unwilling to

affent to fuch change in the parment :- That Mr. Paul Jones, by influence, had been fent to Europe (without my knowledge) and kept and enjoyed, fince two years, twelve thousand hard dollars of fince two years, twelve thousand hard dollars of our prize-money which he received there; and though he then remitted the remnant of it to the American Minifler in France, by the influence of my enemies here, and particularly in the Treasury Board, 1, on the contrary, although I have claimed my fhare of that money of that Hon. Board, and represented to them that my fhare was diffinfl from the reft of the crew, it being two nineteenths of that money, I havenever received a farthing of it, and I'do not know whether, by the preponderance and I do not know whether, by the preponderance of those enemies, I shall ever receive any; which cafe makes me fborter of money than Mr. Jones, to bear the expenses of the prefs : That, by the by-words of my enemies in all the companies I am not known to, which is the greatest part, keeping within a Imall circle of a few friends, I must have all difadvantages,

I have made thefe obfervations, among ft a great I have made thele observations, amongst a great many others, to keep the honess, whose approba-tion only I with for, upon their guard; I may fay, op the whole, if the comparison of rational beings and brutes can be admitted, that I have been as unmercifully as a dimitted, that I have been as unmercifully as a dimitted, that I have been as unmercifully as a dimitted, that I have been as unmercifully as a dimitted, that I have been as unmercifully as a dimitted, that I have been as unmercifully as a dimitted by my enemies, as a country dog is when in town, helples in the middle of a multi-tude of the city ones, by whom at lass, he is torn to pieces. P. L A N D A I S. New-York, 1st Nov. 1787.

No. V.

A S there is a letter, in yefterday's Daily Ad-vertifer, of Mr. Milligan, about what hap-pened the 26th ult. between me and Mr. Paul Jones, I beg, as a favour and as a juffice, of Mr. Viner Van Zandt, to be fo kind as to have his declaration, which he made loudly of his own accord in prefence of a great many gentlemen, in the Coffee Houfe, on the 30th ult, printed in this paper, at my own coft; as thefe news papers will circulate and go in this and foreign countries. I would take it as a further act of his kindnefs and juffice, to give me in writing, certified by him, faid declaration. New-York, Nov. 2, 1787. P. LANDAIS.

STATE of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the year of our Lord, one thouland feven hun-dred and feventy-eight. An AR for naturalizing Peter Landais, Efq. W HEREAS Peter Landais, Efq. late of Sr. Maloes, in the kingdom of France, has left

his native country, and has generoufly and gallantly taken a part with the friends of America, in oppofition to the cruel efforts of Great-Britain to fubjugate the inhabitants of thefe United States to tyrannical authority: And whereas it is just to re-ward fuch perfons, who have thus voluntarily taken a part in our defence, and expedient to en-courage fuch well-disposed foreignerstojoin themfelves to us :

Be it enafted by the Council and Houfe of Reprefentatives in General Court affembled, and by the authority of the fame, That, upon the taking and fubferibing the oath of allegiance, appointed by an A& made in the year of our Lord 1777, entitled, "An A& for preferibing and eftablifting an oath of fidelity and allegiance," by the faid Peter Landais, he the faid Peter Landais fhall, from the time of taking and lubferibing the faid oath before any two of the Members of the Council of this State, be deemed, adjudged and raken to be a natural fubject of this State, to all intents, continuctions and purpof-es, as if he the faid Peter Landais had been born within this State, and had continued and dwelt therein from the time of his birth, and beén here abiding on the fourth day of July, in the year of our load or and and a the day of July. Lord 1776, and had at that time, and ever fince, taken a part with and been aiding the inhabitants of this State in defence of their liberties.

And be it further enafted by the authority afore-faid, That if the faid Peter Landais fball take and fublicribe the oath aforefaid, before any two of the Council of this State, the perform, before any two of the Analt take and fubforibe the faid oath, fhall make return thereof to the Secretary, who fhall record the fame in a book, to be kept among the publick records of this State, for the purpole of recording the names of fuch foreigners, as thall be hereafter naturalized by A&s of this State. In the Houle of Reprefentatives, O&. 13th, 1778. of recording

In the Houle of Reprefentatives, Od. 13th, 1778. This Bill having been read three feveral times, paffed to be enacted. Sent up for concurrence. JOHN PICKERING, Speaker. In Council, Oct. 14th, 1778. This Bill having had two feveral readings, paffed to be enacted. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec. Conferred to by the major part of the Council. True Copy. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

Vol. VIII.

No. VII.

HAVE had the copy of the aft of my naturali-zation printed above, in order to justify my claiming, as I do claim, hereby, the protection, not only as a man of honour, but alfo as an American, confiftently to the faid act, of the impartial Pubonly as contitently to the fail act, of the impartial Pub-lick, if they judge my future complaints juft; as, I am faithed that I have proved, by 'my conduct's juftifying memorial, that I ferved you, Americants, as Captain of the Heureux, and after as Captain of the United States Frigate Alliance, feduloufly and fuccefsfully towards making this a feparate, diffin-guifhed and glorious nation of Freemen: now he-ing one of the numb, whild the free prefs of furguilhed and glorious nation of freemen: now be-ing one of the numb. whill the free prefs offers me the only refource to fhew that I defire and will maintain a Freeman's right, I am going to ex-pofe to your judgment, in future news papers, adds of at leaft arithocratical opprefilion, which have been exercised again the the papers. been exercifed againft me; I have great many arte-ful and powerful enemies; but great is the truth, and mighty above all things, and cardidnefs will always pleafe the hone(t, which will be my only part, if I can be intelligible enough to be underflood. P. LANDAIS.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1787 The WEEKLY MONITOR. No. 188.

THOUGHIS ON RELIGION. THOUGHIS ON RELIGION. E VERY man feeks for truth, but God only knows who has found it. It is unjuft to per fecute, and ab furd to ridicule people for their feveral opinions, which they cannot help entertaining upon the convic-tion of their reafon. It is he who afts or tells a lie that is guilty, not he who honefly believes the lie. The object of all publick worfhip in the world is the fame, it is that great Eternal Being who created every thing. The different manners of worfhip are by no means fubjects of ridicule, each thinks his own befl, and I know no intallible judge in this world to decide and I know no infallible judge in this world to decide which is the beft.



Novem. 1		Or.&f.	
17 Sat. 18 Sun. 19 Mon. 20 Tuef.	4 54 5 45 6 36 7 27	7 13 5 7 14 5 7 15 5 7 16 5	24th paft Trinity. C. C. P. Lenox. 10BAPTISED 7.

Publifhed by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-Houfe, Bolton.