# The Massachusetts

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# CENTINEL

Unnifluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1787.

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#### MISCELLANY.

To the PRINTER of the CENTINEL.

A SUGARELUMB.

Telling of the Moldwarp, and the Ant,
Ofdeamer Merlin, and his prophecies,
And of a Dragon, and a finlefs Fift,
A clipt-wing'd Griffin, and a moulting Raven,
A couching Lion, and a ramping Cat,
And fuch a deal of skimble-skamble sluff,

As puts me from my faith."

SHAKESP. Henry A Sthe malice of a certain "order and a fmall party" has been once more AT work to blacken my reputation, and destroy the influence I have acquired over the people, shall be much obliged, if through the channel of your pamuch obliged, ir through the channel or your pa-per, can lay before the publick, a few words in own justification.—I would first observe, that if my advice had been taken, AND my measures pursued, † every embarrassiment we now experience would have subsided—our land would have flow ed, like Canaan, with milk and honey, and publick confidence which has long been wanting among us, would have been restored;—the destroyers of THE fatherles, and the widow would have no longer been harboured in the bosom of our dear country, or these States, for whose sake I would willingly facrifice every thing valuable; and even my life; but patriotick principles, being too republican to fuit certain talles, have been run down; the giorious reformation I had defigned has been nipped IN the bud, and I have been meanly and basely attacked from a quarter where I thought myself safe:—But it is my consolation that the wisdom and prudence which have ever been the characteristicks of Americans, will not be always imposed on, BY the artifices of a "small party," and a cruel and releniles "order": But I would not be understood by this to condemn the whole body of lawyers, for there are many good men among them, for whom I have the greatest respect: Indeed there are bad me IN all orders and spect: Indeed there are bad me IN all orders and communities; but the good people of these States may easily distinguish those among us by their desperate circumstances, their gloomy, dark and hanging looks, and by the low miscreants they associate with and employ, who are the executioners of the vilest schemes that necessity aided by vilainy can plan. However I do not mean TO transgress my usual phlegm and moderation, or enter into another war with this set of hornets; my only view now is to offer the out-lines of an answer to some vile reports, which have been spread far and wide to the present as well AS suture in jury of all such as may take upon them the distinry of all fisch as may take upon them the diftinguished character of patriots, in which order my dear, honest, wise, sweet countrymen have thought fit to place me.

It has been industriously propagated that n enemy to the new constitution; but HOW this an enemy to the new constitution; but HOW this should be known I am at a loss to gues; for I folemnly declare that I have never said it: But these are trying times for sage politicians and patriots: I have only said that these States are certainly in a most flourishing AND blessed condition; and if the people in the poor towns could be prevailed on to live without moncy, or avoid laying it out to buy necessaries for their wives and samilies, retrench their expenses, and become industrious, prudent AND economical, encourage our own manusactures, and abolish the law, we should not sand in need of THE new constitution or indeed of any constitution AT all: the coustiindeed of any constitution AT all; the consti-I trust it will be amended by our convention, according to my out lines of a plan which must suit
these states better THAN any thing that the wisdom of the Continent could invent, and this I positively declare: But as union and harmony, and brotherly love and charity, and forbearing and forgiving one another, is what must be encouraged in order to save us from anarchy and aristocracy, every true patriot and sage politician ought to make that his study, and not irritate one another in publick news-papers on IN the law.

publick news-papers on IN the law.

\* Note, we print in Capitals as Candidus has under scored.

+ We suppose Candidus means his crude ideas in favour of a partial navigation-128, some years ago, under the signature of Brutus; bit skimble skamble stuff about abolishing the law, under under the signature of Honestus; and his trite observatious last year about the last under the signature of a Citizen, in which piece he calls himself a sage politician.

Mart. Scrib.

Another evil and malicicus report contrived to injure me by my fecret and malicious enemies, and a fmall party, is, that having received a large fum of money belonging to some gentlemen in England, the proceeds of a vessel and cargo that were CAST away, I refused payment under one pretence and another, and let out all themoney at the extraand another, and let out all themoney at the extravagant usery of four per cent. a mouth; and that
while I was IN this gainful traffick, I clamoured
loud against British agents, and did all I could to
raise a stame in order to consume the courts of justice, and the whole body of lavyers, for fear of
being called to an account; that I have been sued
into the county of Worcester for usury, and that I
have offered one person from whom I have received four per cent. a month, ninety pounds to say no
more about it; that I have deceived and imposed
upon the tradesmen and mechanicks OF this town
in numberses, in stances, to answer my own political upon the tradement and mechanics of the innumberless instances, to answer my own political purposes, and that this my conduct has BUT lately come to light. Now I would answer to these vile charges, that IF I did take four per cent. a month for the loan of money, of the distressed, it is not for much by one per cent. as others took at that time; and is by no means equal to the extravagant fees and demands of a certain order: Besides I think that a fage politician, like a faint, ought not to be accountable TO any human courts, and for the fame reason—it may hinder his usefulness: But I solemnly declare upon the word of a sage policician, and a patriot, that I never did let out all this money at that extravagant rate; for above all things my countrymen, I detell an extortioner and usurer; that I never did offer any person ninety pounds to keep any business OF that sort a secret, and that I have not been yet sued into the county of Worcester.
Whether I shall be believed, or whether the

malicious cavils and evasions of the order, shall be again employed to torture my expressions and be again employed to torture my expressions and betpatter my reputation, is fron to be determined; but if I have done any thing to forfeit the good opinion of my dear, sweet countrymen, by lend-ing on usury, or grinding the sace of the poor, or by opposing their true interests respecting the constitution, I hope they will pray for me that I may be forgiven; for as I have but a short part to act in this transitory scene, I would willingly die peace; and maythe Lord have mercy upon us all, protect my precife, and well digefted outlines of a plan, and guide and direct us to adopt such measures as will promote the lasting happiness of these States. • CANDIDUS.

(To be continued if necessary)

See my last in the Independent Chronicle.

Translated for the CENTINEL.

[The following address will give our readers some idea of the late embarrassed situation of the French government—it will also flew the attachment of the French people to their fovereign.]

SPEECH of Mr. NICOLAY, first President of the Chambre des Comptes of Paris, to the King, in the Assembly of Notables.

SIRE,

HE Chambre des Comptes unites, through my voice, with the fentiments of this august affembly; the accents of its grief would have been heard, but its hope is revived in feeing your heard, but its hope is revived in seeing your Majesty informing yourself of the wants of your people, and fuffering truth to approach the throne:
To distemble our missortunes would be to weaken
the glory of removing them: Your Majesty has
just measured the abys: Your heart has studdered at it: Your courage and our love shall soon fill up its depth.

The rival powers of France-all Europe have heard of our difafters; let us haften to tell them that your Majefty has fet about to obliterate them; let us haften to thew them the unbounded power of a Monarch over a free and generous nation.

a Monarch over a free and generous nation.

Since you govern, Sire, publick manners, and those destructive abuses, which have hurled the State to the brink of ruin, at this day unveiled and already done away in opinion, shall no longer bear your looks; your wisdom will remove them, as the shades of the night vanish before the light of the day of the day.

Laws are the safe-guards of empires—so France is safe under the auspices of its legislation:—But there is a kind of stability which is peculiar to it, and makes its happines—that is the mutual love of the sovereign and the people.

As the first potentate of the universe, your sub-jects, Sire, will be proud to tell you as Pliny sor-merly did that Emperour who was the delight of

mankind, and the model of our kings, "You cannot live without the nation—nor the nation without you."

The Notables, returned to their fellow-citizens,

The Notables, returned to their fellow-citizens, proud of their master, having pleaded the interest of your glory in pleading for the country, shall have many comforts to offer, while they announce the concessions they have made.

They shall say that immutable probity has indelibly engraved on the heart of your Majesty the obligation of reforms, and the will to effect them; they shall assure your subjects that the new subsides, the hard necessity of which fills you with dies, the hard necessity of which fills you with regret, shall end with the wants. They shall represent the emulation for publick

good glowing in all hearts; and your royal family

They shall say that our Queen, so worthy of reigning over Frenchmen, has just discovered all that ought to be expected from the king's confort, and the Dauphin's mother.

fort, and the Dauphin's mother.

They shall proclaim the so long wished for days of aconomy—the restoration of order—he equal distribution of publick offices; all the sources of prosperity shall be re-established, and better directed; and the grateful nation stall see in that re-generation the dawn of the happiest reign of

May the Assembly of Notables, Sire, be the epoch of your happines and glory | May our love for our sovereign, that precious sentiment which dislinguishes us as much from other nations, as distinguishes us as much from other nations, as your race is elevated above the other kings of the universe, increase and extend still more!—May these words of a celebrated author [Montesquieu] sorever remain imprinted in our hearts—" I give thanks to the Gods for having given me birth in the age, and under the government in which I live—and I thank them that they would have me obey those whom they made me love."

May these heart-selt expressions pass from mouth to mouth!—May they become a national chorus! and be prophetick of your Majesty's reign.

A ROYAL ANECDOTE.

THE Prussans were proud of their great Frederick, as they always styled him.—They spoke of him with the utmost freedom; and at the same time that they criticised severely some of his taltes, they gave him the highest eulogiums. He was told that some one had spoken ill of him. He asked if that person had 100,000 men? He was answered, No. "Yery well," said the king, "I can do nothing—if he had 100,000 men, I would declare war against him."

By a gentleman of veracity from Ganada, we have obtained the following particulars of a late inhuman murder perpetrated in those parts, viz. One James Gale, a native of Goshen, State of New-York, who commanded a plundering party on Long-Island in the late war, had lately refided in Canada, and had sustained the character of an idle, (actious gambler. Reduced by extravagance he was lately taking a tour to the western country in search of plunder, where he unfortunately sell in with a Mr. Street, of Farmington in Connecticut, who had delivered by contract, a number of cattle to a gentleman at Niagara, and received about fix hundred pounds York currency in cash. During Mr. Street's stay at that place, from his bene-volence and Gale's addrefs, and necessitious circum-(tances, he had become fointimate with him as occasioned Mr. Street not only to make known his business to Gale, but repeatedly to pay his expectes. The morning Mr. Street left the falls at Niagara he had rode but a small way before he overtook Gale, with a bridle in his hand and a comrade with him. Mr. Street bid Gale good by, who asked him it he was going home, and being answered in the affirmative, I am looking for my horse, said he, and I'll go on to the great spring with you, for it is as probable he is gone that way as any other. Street accepted it kindly, and rode on fociably conversing to the spring. Gale then said well I can go no further, Mr. Street replied I am forry, but we will not part with dry lips. He immediately dismounted took from his portmanreau a bottle of spirits, and a cup from his pocket. handed his horse to Gale's comrade, and stooped to dip some water from the spring. At that in-stant Gale drew his tomahawk and struck him dead by repeating his blow. He then robbed him of his money, plandered his portmanteau, and risd



ed with J. G. the initials of his name, and hid them under a lov. out Mr. Street's body a (mall diffance into the both and covered him with broth; the

horse he took into the buth and killed.

Some time after the murder, a number of Indians fropped at the spring and were alarmed at the unfusi scent. After searching a little while they sound the body of Mr. Street and his cloaths. The circumstance of the handkerchief being marked with the initials of Gale's name, who was fill at Niagara, as was likewife his comrade with fome other circumftances, occasioned them to be apprehended and committed to prilon. Our informan further fays that Gale's comrade has made a ful confession of the whole barbarous transaction, and that they were both confined in irons, in the goa at Ogebrek, when he left Canada.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, Se Ye good men who REALLY think the omiffion of

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION, Nov. 28 MR. Wilson. Mr. Prefident, we are re pearedly called upon to give fome reafor a bill of rights has not been annexed to the pro posed plan. I not only think that enquisy is all this time unnecessary and out of order, but I ex-pert, at least, that those who desire us to show why it was omitted, will furnish some arguments to flow that it ought to have been inserted; for the proof of the affirmative naturally falls upon them. But the trath is. Sir, that this circumflance, which has fince occasioned fo much clamour and debate. never flruck the mind of any member in the late convention until, I believe, within three days of the difficution of that body, and even then, of for little account was the idea, that it paffed off in a little account was the idea, that it palled off in a hort converfation, without introducing a formal debate, or affuming the flaspe of a motion. For, Sir, the attempt to have thrown into the national feale an inflrument in order to evince that any power not mentioned in the conflitution was re-ferved, would have been spurned at as an infult t the common understanding of mankind. In civil government it is certain, that bills of rights are nnecessary and ofeles, nor can I conceive whence the contrary notion has arifen. "Virginia has no bill of rights, and will it be faid that her conflitu

tion was the less free ? Mr. SMILLE. I beg leave to observe, Mr. President, that although it has not been inserted in the printed volume of State conflitutions, yet I have been affured by Mr. Mason, that Virginia

have been altered by Mr. Madon, that which has a bill of rights.

Mr. Witson. I do not rely upon the information of Mr. Maion, or of any other gentleman on a queftion of this kind, but I refer to the authenticity of the volume which contains the State of rights. But, Sir, has South-Carolina no fecuri rights. Are the citizens of the eaftern thore of more enlightened on the subject of government than no bill of rights; New-York has none; Connecticut has none; and Rhode-Island has none. Thus Sir, it appears from the example of other States, as well as from principle, that a bill of rights in neither an effential nor a necessary inflroment in framing a fystem of government, fince liberty ma exist and be as well fecured without it. But i was not only unnecessary, but on this occasion, it was found impracticable; for who will be bold ough to undertake to enumerate all the rights of the people ? And when the attempt to enumerate them is made, it must be remembered that if the enumeration is not complete, every thing not ex prefsly mentioned will be prefumed to be purpofe y omitted. So it must be with a bill of rights, and an omission in flating the powers granted to the government, is not so dangerous as an omisfion in recapitulating the rights referved by the people. We have already feen the origin of mag na charta, and tracing the subject fill further, w of the people, according to the laws and flatute of the realm of which the great charter was the most material; so that here again recourse is had to the old fource from which their liberties ar derived, the grant of the king. It was not unti the revolution that the subject was placed upon a different footing, and even then the people die not claim their liberties as an inherent right, bu as the refult of an original contract between then and the fovereign. Thus, Mr. Prefident, an a tention to the firmation of England will flew the Thus, Mr. Prefident, an at the conduct of that country in respect to bills or rights, cannot furmish an example to the inhabit tante of the United States, who by the revolutio have regained all their natural rights, and poste their liberty neither by grant nor contract. In thort,

been improperly annexed to the federal plan, and for this plain reason, that it would imply that whatever is not expressed was given, which is not the

principle of the proposed conflictation.

Mr. SMILLE, after argoing the necessity of bill of rights as an appendage to the new confli-tution, concluded his speach as follows: " At tution, concluded his speach as sollows: "At present there is no security, even for the rights of conscience, and under the sweeping force of the fixth article, every principle of a bill of rights, every stipulation for the most facred and invaluable privileges of man, are left at the mercy of

the CENTINEL.

Mr. Rudsellu.

HE artacks upon Dr. Franklin, the Hon.

Mr. Sudwick, and other federal men, in
a number of late papers, are base, false and malitious to the highest degree—the whole tenour of heir conduct proves this. — May the enemies to the near conduct proves this.—May the enemies to the proposed condition continue to support their case by such lies and misrepresentations—they defeat the purposes of their authors.—One detected fishfood invalidates the authoritity of ten truth. Our good friend Trumbull thus describes the effect of the writings of such partizans— As some foul musquets so contrive it,

As oft to mils the mark they drive at, And though well aim'd at duck or plover, Bear wide and kick the owner over."

Yours, in baffe, THOMAS a KEMPIS.

THOMAS A KEMPIS prefents compliment o those antifederal gentlemen who appear so anx ous to investigate, whether the Convention, i RECOMMENDING-mind ye-recommending th Federal Confitution, acted according to the letter of the Commission to the Delegates of Massachu ferts-and bees leave to ask, admitting that it did not all agreeably thereto, whether the Conventon could not, quite as properly, recommend a ne Conflitution, for the adoption of the people, as the worthy gentlemen can, who are continually recom mending their new Conflitutions to the publick, in the news papers .- And, if to, whether the People ar not the best judges which to adopt.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, of Dec. 7 BROKE into the State of Conceditus on the evening of the 12th unimo, a large overgrown creature, marked and branded CENTINEL.—She opears to be of Penniyivania extraction, and wa

itely in the keeping of James L-b, of New-York, from whence the elcaped to this Stare .- She is well pampered for market, and at first was thought to be of great value, but upon more minute examination the is found to be a deception. — Cocks head and tail t first fight, but is foon discovered to be lame in her four feer-Nine hundred pounds (her late mafter's falary under the prefent constitution) written n (mall letters on her left hip, the hip which eminent farmers conjecture will foon be pur out of joint. She has a large blaze in her forehead, in which is written in capitals, FRIENDS, COUNTRY-MEN and FELLOW-CITIZENS—She was confiderably galled and fretted before the left Penn-lylvania, by the lash of Mr Wilson, who caused her to quit the place of her nativity. - She is well enough forcad for the people of this flate, and they do not wish her to be spread any more, and there fore if her original proprietor or her late protecto will take her away and pay charges, no questions will be afked ; if not before the firft Thursday in January next, fine will be reshipped to New-York to pay duties, as we are determined not to win Dec. 7, 1787.

Late EUROPEAN OCCURRENCES.

L O N D O N, October 4. VERY ferious quarrel, it is faid, is likely to A VERY ferious quarrel, it is laid, it likes take place between the courts of Spain and Portugal, unlefs foon accommodated to the fatisfaction of the latter. It feems that dollars to an immenfe amount have been for fome time path brought into Portugal by permiffica of the Spanish govern-ment, when all of a sudden an edict appeared, forbid ing any farther commerce of specie. At the time this edict was published, there were valt sums, to the amount of fome millions of dollars coming to Lifbon, through the territories of his Catholick though the property of the Portuguese merchants.
The court of Portugal has made a positive de-mand to that of Madrid, of the restitution of the dollars, and it is probable that the mail which has failed nine days from Lifbon, will bring further accounts of this bufinels.

op his clouds in his handberchief which was mark | Sir, I have faid that a bill of rights would have | ly appear in the Tager, and it is faid her Faithful Majesty is determined to make reprifals to the amount of the fums that have been seized; aledging that the court of Madrid could have just reason to iffue such an edict, when it is consiinto Cadiz this year, than was ever known in any

preceding one.

The operations of the prefs gangs have made a visible change in the streets — All idle, wagabonding part are removed, and an addition made thereby to the fastety of the inhabitants. Somany poor fellows without employment, and afting un-der the combined influence of diffress and drink, must be thieves or rogues, if not otherwise pro-

His Royal Highness the Duke of York fold out of the funds yesterday, thirty-fix thousand pounds. ree per cent, confols.

The Bithoprick of Carlifle, to which Dr. Douglas has been lately appointed, is the eighteenth in

The Duke of Orleans is felling feveral great detached properties for the splendid and excellent purpose of giving his two younger sons, the Duke de Montpensier and Comte de Beaujolois, a fortune ,0001. flerling each, annual income. - That eldeft fon with the attldition of his grandfather the Doke Je Penthievre's fortune, will be enormous. Died at Montpelier, (France) Philip Louis de Vertot, aged 129 years. He has left a fon who is now 89, and a grandlen who was 70, on the 20th of August last—on which day they all fet down to

By Saturday Evening's Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

N Monday latt Mr. M Kean delivered a learned and fensible speech in the Convention, of three hours in length, in which he fully and ably answered every objection that had been make to the proposed Constitution, and afterwards pointed out the influence which the adoption of it would have upon the character and prosperity of the Unived States, both at home and abroad. He con-cluded by declaring, that, after full examination, he thought the proposed Conflitution was the next THE WORLD EVER SAW.

So very acceptable was Mr. M'Kean's speech to the gallery, which was unusually crouded, that, the gatery, which was undurantly they ex-contrary to cuffom in a popular affembly, they ex-preffed their approbation by clapping him. This threw Mr. Smilie into a rage, and led him to ufe many fiery fourp-pointed expressions, which were coolly answered by Mr. M'Kean with the following thort observation, "The Gentleman, Sir, is angry-because other folks are pleased."

It has been remoured that official accounts were

received of the declaration of war between France and England, but on enquiry we find the rumour

A number of memorials were on Monday laft prefented to the convention from the inhabitants preferred to the convention from the innautanta of the county of Philadelphia, flating the advantages that county enjoys, and requesting it might be offired as the feat of federal government, in which the exclusive juridiction of Congress may be exercised.
PROVIDENCE, December 20.

The ship General Washington, Capt. Jonathan Donnison, of this port, bound for the East Indies, fell down the river yetterday .- Her cargo will b

tell down the river yeteroay, — ner cargo with occupieted in a few days, when the will proceed to fea.—Col. Samuel Ward goes fopercargo.

SALEM, December 25.

On Thurfday laft, the brig Patty, Capt. Phippen, arrived here from Cadie: Ske failed the 27th of Odober; at which time no account had been received there of the King of Spain's death - we

n a late paper, must be premature.

The accounts by Capt. Phippen do not favour fo firongly of war, as those from other parts of Europe-War was indeed talked of at Cadiz, but not immediately expedied.

A me chant in Cadiz writes to his correspondent here -" Should war break out -which God forbid !-it will be fortunate for the American

The Convention of the State of Georgia, were authorized, by refolve of the legislature, "to consider the faid report, letter and resolutions, (of the Federal Convention) and to rejector adopt

PORTSMOUTH, December 18. A correspondent informs, that the report which has been industriously propagated here and in Maffachuseits, letting terth, that the Chief-Justice of this flare is opposed to the Federal Constitution, and which has been wickedly improved as an argument against it, is abfolutely falfe and groundleft - on the contrary he affares, that that differening man has A fquadron of Portuguele men of war will thort- expressed his approbation of it in the throughst terms. BOSTON, Wednesday, December 26.

VOL. VIII.

The FIRST PILLAR of a great FEDERAL SUPERSTRUCTURE railed. From the PENNSYLVA. GAZETTE, Dec. 12.

DELAWARE.

THE Deputies of the State Convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Monday the 3d inft. and a House being formed, they elected James Latimer, Efq. Prefident. On Thursday they ratified the Federal Confliction by an UNANIMOUS vote, and on Friday EVERY MEMBER figned the ratification as follows :

" We the Deputies of the people of the Delaware State in Convention met, having taken int our ferious confideration, the Federal Confliction our terious connecration, the Federal Conlinution, proposed and agreed upon by the Deputies of the United States, in a General Convention, held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-feven, have approved of affented to, ratified and confirmed, and by their prefents, DO, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpole, for, and in behalf o ourfelves and conflituents, FULLY, FREELY and INTIRELY APPROVE OF, ASSENT TO, RATI

SECOND PILLAR raifed. On Wednesday the 12th inft. in the State Con vention of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Mr. M'Kean agreeably to notice given on a previous day, re carred to his motion made at the opening of the Convention, viz. " RESOLVED, That this Con mention DO annum and narrow the Constit TUTION of Federal Government, as agreed upon TUTION of rederal Government, as agreed upon by the Federal Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th day of September, 1787." A lengthy debate rook place, which did not clofe until 12 o'clock, at night, when the question being put, the numbers were, for the motion 44, against it 22. The next day proclamation of the same was publickly made, and was RATIFIED by the PEOFLE with those expreffions of applause which the sons of freedom a ne know how and when to give.

Extrall of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 13, 1787.

"I am abundantly happy in being able to communicate to you the good news of last evening, when our State convention confirmed the Federal Conflitution by a great majority. Those member Contitution by a great majority. Those members who were in the opposition are composed of some of our most ignorant and illiterate men, from the remote back counties, who do not speak the sentiments of their electors, but are led by three are ful, canning men, fomething of the cast of the Rhode Island Know Ye Junto. These three men cam-from three of our back counties, and have been re markable, ever fince the revolution, for oppofing markable, ever fince the revolution, for opposing every good measure recommended by the mor-fensible and virtuous citizens, who (happy for us are yet able to govern .- New-Jerfey we expewill come into the measure in a few days : Dela ware has done the business, and we trult the othe States will follow of course, so that we may soon be fixed under a solid government.—The proceed ings of the convention were proclaimed this day at the Court-house, amidst the acclamations o a croud of fpectators .- The Prefident and Counci with all the civil and military officers of the city with most of the respectable inhabitants marche are chiming-13 cannon were discharged, and the minority are thrunk into contempt.

THIRD PILLAR raifed. A letter dated at New-York, Dec. 20, 1787, re ceived in town yefterday has the following para graph, which may be confidered as authentick, viz doubtedly be adopted—DELAWARE, PENNSYL VANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, have ratified an confirmed it."

Other accounts received yesterday confirm the above-on which we felicitate our readers.

The State of Delaware being the first to adopt ratify and confirm the American Conflitution, augurs well, fays our correspondent Sancho. It is a good maxim which inculcates the practice of " eletring at the little end of the born." -As at ever flep we take our circle is encreased, and our basi progrefively growing broader and broader.
TEN States have called Conventions—South

Carolina we have not heard from-New-York yet could not, and Rhode-Island-foame come upo ber rulers for it-will not. The call of Conver tions is tantamount to the final adoption of the vince every member, disposed to hearken to trut of the expediency of the measure, whatever may have been their former fentiments respecting it.

It has often been predicated of the antifederal writers that their objections are not ultimately levelled against the proposed Constitution, but are defigned to frustrate every attempt to form an ef-ficient federal fystem. AGRIPPA, for instance, in his last publication says, that "Commerce is the only hand of union, - That Congress has the pow-er of deciding the differences of the States - that the above bond of union applies to all parts of the the above bond of union applies to all parts of the States; "See. See. —plainly implying (what all our fenfer contradict) that the extfire confederation is adequate to all the purposes of the union, and to our enjoying the hard-earned purchase of In-

When the Conflitution of this Commoawealth When the Conflictation of this Commonwealth was under the confideration of the feveral rowns, many of them objected to the powers therein delegated to the Legislature—contending, that in order to obtain the real majority of the people, it was necessary that every law, previous to its being enacted, though be fubmitted to the judgment of every town and district in the State. Similar to the proposed Constitution-and we have found by would have refulted to the Commonwealth upon the States from the unqualified fovereignty of the indi

office from the unquainta sovereignty of the indi-vidual governments.

The propofal of Candidate in the last Chroni-cle, for a "TREATY of Amity and Commerce" between the UnitedStates, comprises nothing thort f a complete diffolution of every principle of con federation-It localizes the feveral State Govern ments, as completely as if they were 3000 miles afunder-and in its nature is creative of those jarring and discordant interests, which have ever proved paramount to, and destructive of, every de-icription of TREATIES that have existed among the different nations of the earth.

-And really-fays a correspondent—the anti-

—And really—lays a correspondent—the anni-federal writers are determined that by some means or other, praise heal! be bestowed upon their pro-ductions.—The Philadelphirnsfes, the Cincinna-tuses, the Old Whigs, Sec. of Philadelphia, are continually extolling their brethren the Brutufes, the Catos &c. of New-York-who in their turn, dicharge the obligation by eulogiums on the Pennwhy mians - This, continues our correspondent, it one way of getting praise : But will not the readers of thete publications, readily advert to the line of Beileau

Un fet trouve toujours un plus fet qui l'admire. correspondent observes, that all account A correspondent oblerves, that an account make it apparent that the State Convention which is to meet in this town next month, will confift of upwards of 400 members; it is therefore time to think of a place for the accommodation of this body as it is certain that the Representatives' Chambe will not hold fo large a number-a Meeting-House will be the most suitable place, and as the Rev. Mr. Thatcher's is the only one that has floves ; and as it is in the center of the town, that would be the most eligible-would it not then discover a federa disposition, if that church was to make a voluntary offer of it, to the Convention, as early as poffible, after its meeting, and make previous arrange ments for its accommodation

The grand question at present is, what shall be the quantity of power to be delegated in order to establish our national government upon a basis permanent and stable ?-It is agreed on all hands that a certain proportion must be relinquished : Then if the wifest of politicians disagree in the premises now can it be a matter of furprize that private citizens make it a matter of queftion :hence originate the opposite opinions we see pubhowever to be temporary evils, which in the end will terminate in our political falvation.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, from Georgia, affures us, that two days before he left that Sate. WAR was formally declared against the Indians, and that every thing was in the greatest

agitation possible.

By a London Price-Current, of Oct. 5, it appears that infurance from London for America, was raised to to guineas per cent. on account of

an expected war.

We have an inflance of the increased popula tion of the State of Franklin, in an account, ber of Indians being in the vicinity, Gov. Savier, in two days and one night, raifed and marched Before the forrender of Amsterdam, water was

fold an English shilling a quart.

A few days ago (fays a London paper of Sept.

14.) arrived in town, Mr. PAYNE, the celebrated

We hear that two of the villains who robbed Mr. Coolidge, (as mentioned in a late paper) are apprehended, and are now in Portfmouth goal.

CASUALITY]-Laft Saturday morning, Mr. Reuben Snow, was found dead in a barn at the North-End. The jury's verdict was, that he came

North-Bad. Ine pary section was, that to his death by misfortune.

Died, on Friday laft, Mrs. Reneden Green, aged 60; relit of Mrs. John Green, formally accominent Printer in this town.—Mrs. Green possible. an excellent disposition, and led an irreproachable life; ber last illness she endured with christiansfortitude, and quitted the world a foining example of piety, patience and refignation.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTERED Brig Josephina, Blay, C L E A R E D, Bayonne Ship lane. Blake, Le Visconte, Well-Indies

Galliot James and } Clarke, Antiguz George, Clarke, Antigus TO-MORROW,

Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Thomas K. Jones's Office, in STATE-STREET,

## O NE hundred pieces IRISH LINENS;

And, a fmall invoice other dry Goods.

Sale to begin precifely at ELEVEN o'clock.

And at ONE o'clock, (weather permitting.) Three cafks Brandy, one quarter-cafk

penuine Madeira Wine, and feveral other articles. At PRIVATE SALE-A quantity of the best Virginia SEA COALS, cheap.

By William Payne, At STORE No. 42, Long-Wharf, SUPERFINE and common FLOUR.

in barrels and half barrels, Middlings, Canaille, Shorts, Wheat Bran, Geneva in cases, Firkin Butter, Ifle-of-Shoals Dumb Fifth, Barrel Pork, Rye and Indian Corn; all of which will be fold on the lowest terms for cash. Boston, Dec. 16, 1787.

WINES, Old Jamaica Rum, and Brandy,

Which will recommend themselves, may be had at WELLES's Wine-Gellar, Under the Old-South Meeting-House-Where attendance is given from Morning until eight in

the Evening.

N. B. Cash given for empty Bottles. December, 16, 1787.

#### CONCERT.

THE Members of the MUSICAL SOCIETY, will please to observe that the fixth Concert will be on the morrow evening. To those gentlemen who intend to continue subscri-bers for the remining fix it will save much trouble they bring their Tickets with them, and have hem renewed by the Treasurer, at the Hall, December 26, 1787. To be SOLD, or LET,

A Well-finished Brick DWEL-LING-HOUSE, froating the fouth, with four rooms on a floor, fituate in Hanover-Street, a little to the northward of Cole-Lane,-Inquire TO-MORROW,

THE MEMBERS of the ? MASONS of St. ANDREW', LODGE, in-OHN the EVANGELIST, in their Hall, at he Green Dragon. The Brethren who wish to visit on this oc-

cafion, will please to notice, that DIRNER will be on the table, at half after 2 o'clock. By order of the Mafter and Wardens, WM. HARRIS, Secretary. N. B. Tickets to be had of the Se- Q

retary, or at the Hall. Dec. 5, 1787. 

Pocket-Book loft.

OST, last Friday, a red leather L OST, last Friday, a red leather POCKET-BOOK, with a brass clasp-containing a number of valuable papers-Whoever has found the fame, is defired to leave it with the Printer, and a fuitable reward will be given-and no questions asked.



### CASTALIAN FOUNT. ORIGINAL POETRY.

The DISCONSULATE WIGHT.

A LITTLE FABI. E.

Addressed to the STOCKBRIDGE CONVERT,
on his turning Federalist.

HAT!—my good friend—again to change!
These great men's principles, how strange!
Does truth support the publick roar,
That you are Federal—once more?— Once you were steady as a clock, Now, why so like a weather-cock, Twitted and twirl'd both to and fro As sed'ral breath may chance to blow i As fed'ral breath may chance to blow r

O, fir, fome fleady footing take—
Think how our honour is at stake!
But lest my arguments may fail—
Clap on your spees, and real a tale—
ONCE on a time—a forry wight
By fortune's strokes disgusted quite,
Determin'd, like a silly elf,

On the next tree to hang himself,
"Tis fitting that I should be hang'd,
"By every party bruis'd and bang'd—
"To Death, (which proves or soon or late,
"A refuge from the storms of sate)

"Defpairing now for case I fly—
"Forgetting, as forgot, I'll die."
"Hold—not so fast"—exclaims a wight,
Oh! never kill yourself for fpite,

Oh! never kill yourself for spite,
Consider what you've undertook,
And never leap before you look;
Were you to kill you in a trice,
Pray who'd maintain your stock of lice—
They'd share a fate they don't deserve,
For should you hang—'tis they must slarve.''
Thus on the great we keep alive
"And in their funshine bask and thrive:
"But suben those suns no longer shine,
"The helples insects droop and pine.'
So B— while you shift—'tis 1,
And all our junto droop and die.
Let not the Federalish revile,
And scornsn; in derisson smile—
Because our party is not pleaty, Because our party is not plenty,
Think on the virtuous two-and-twenty-Be not a girl in all you do,
But think what numbers live in you.

AN ANTI-FEDERAL SCRIBBLER.

### MISCELLANY.

[The following are the authorities quoted by M. Dudon, jun. in the artet of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, (inferted in the Centinel of the 14th Hon. Mr. BARCLAY, which were then omitted, and now are inserted by particular desire, viz.]

ROTIUS expresses himself thus, in the di-

ROTIUS expresses himself thus, in the di-vision of the obligations which bind nations sogether among themselves:—"The chief head con-cerns the right of Embesses:" and essewhere, "The right of nations doth not only regard the dignity of the person sending, but also the security of him who is sen; wherefore there is, as it were, a tacit con-trast with him likewise."

The principles are also established by Rodies

The aprinciples are also established by Bodies in his Republick.

"The right of nations, says Montesquieu, hath determined that Kings should send Ambassadours; and the reason drawn from the nature of the thing hath not suffered them to depend on the Sovenither are sent appearable with water for the sovenith without the says of t hath not suffered them to depend on the Sovereign to whom they are sent, nor on his tribunals. They are she word of the King who sends them, and this word ought to be free: No obstacle should prevent them from asting; they might be charged with seigned debts, if they could be arrested for debts: It is necessary then, continues the same author, to sollow, in regard to Ambassadours, teasons drawn from the right of nations, and not those which slow from positive all sw."

litical law."

"The Sovereigns, lays Vattel, of the countries over which an Ambassadour passes, or a Minister is sent, cannot resuse him the respects which nations owe each other reciprocally: They owe him, above all things, an entite safety: To insult him would be an injury to his master, and to the whole nation; to arress him, and offer him violence, would wound the right of Embissy, which belongs to all Sovereigns."

England, absorbed in a spirit of commerce, dared at one sime to depart from these principles of publick law. The Ambassadour of Peter the Great was arrested for debts in the streets of London; but

was arrested for debts in the streets of London; but all Europe remonstrated; and the Parliament of Eugland passed an act, by which the seizure of an Ambassadour was declared contrary to the right of nations in virtue of which the persons of Ambassadours, and other publick Ministers, have been always considered as second necessary. ways considered as facred perfons.

An ordinance of Prossia, of the month of June, 1724, declares that his Majesty does not think proper to exercise any jurisdistion, whether for debt or any other cause, over the persons of Ambassudours, Envoys, Residents, Commissaries, Agents and others, who enjoy the rights of nations. See, Gentlemen, what we dare to call the law of nations.

" Murder tho' it hath no tongue " Can speak with most miraculous organs." From a CHARLESTON (S. C.) PAPER, of Nov. 15.

North-Carolina, the floop Betfey, William.
Rogers, mafter, loaded with shingles and staves.
A few days after his arrival, the captain put her into the hands of Mr. Thomas Cochran, telling him to dispose of the cargo; as he was unwell and could not attend to it.

As the captain never came near the floop again, Mr. Cochran became suspicious that all was not right; he was also informed by a person who had been in a lodging house on Scott's whars, that he had seen a man there who called himself Rogers, who appeared to be very uneary in his mind, and informed him, that on his passage from North-Carolina, the owner of the floop in which he came, had been thrown over board and drowned by the hands but that he had no concern in the murder. 

That on or about the 31st of last month, early in the morning, they made Charleston Bar, when in the morning, they made Charletton Bar, when on observing a pilot boat, the Captain ordered him the said William Pendergrass, who was then at the helm, to bear away from her, and keep the vessel for Bull's Island, which he accordingly did. When they got into the bay and came to an anchor, the said Rogers came to him, and proposed his joining, together with one John Massers, in murdering the owner, Mr. Abraham Nathan, who was likewise on board of the said sloop, and having in his possession a quantity of French crowns and dollars.—
That he the said William Pendergrass was obliged to make some appearance of a compliance, in order to prevent himself from sharing the same sate, if he should absolutely resuse. That early on the next day, being still at anchor, he saw Rogers come up to the said Mr. Nathan, and strike him with great violence on the temple, and repeated the blow several times, until he appeared to beexpiring. That feveral times, until he appeared to beexpiring. That they dragged him to the gangway, when Pendergrafs observing him to he in great agony, tied a piece of a large iron-bolt to his wrist in order that he might sink, as the said John Masters was determined to throw him overboard, which he accordmingly did. Rogers and Masters went down into the cabin, broke open his trunk, took out the money, and gave the said Pendergras 166 dollars by way of hush money. They then desired that he stoud give out, when he got on shore, that the said Mr. Nathan had been washed overboard.

Some of Mr. Nathan's wearing apparel, and about 201. in cash, was found in the possession of the faid Masters and Pendergrass. The captain is also ta-Masters and Pendergrass. T ken, and committed to jail.

## FURS.

ASH and a good price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, by Samuel Coverly,

No. 11, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Nathaniel West & Co.

NO. 25, LONG-WHARF,
SUGAR, Coffee, Cotton, Wine, Ararack, Bohea and Congo Tea, Cassia, tea and table Sets of China, Hemp, Flax, Cables, Cordage, Boltrope, Spunyarn, Russian and Ravens Duck, Russian Sheeting, Spike-Rods, Flour 12 by 16 Glas, Irish Linens, BandannaHandker-Dec. 8, 1787.

For S A L E,

THE Brigantine GEORGE
and JACOB, butthen 125 tons. THE Brigantine GEORGE and JACOB, burthen 125 tons, British built, and can be registered in any English port, agreeably to the British Navigation-Act. She is well found, and can be put to sea, at a small expense.—Inquire at Store No. 25, Long. Wharf, Bollon, or of Capt. GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD, or Capt. BENJAMIN HODGES, at Salem. Dec. 8.

To be SULD, PAIR of elegant A LOOKING-GLASSES. Inquire at No. 4, Cornhill. Dec. 15, 1787.

For SALE,

HE good, fast-sailing Ship

SALLY,

now lying at Newbury-Port. She
was built on Merrimac-River, is
three years old, well sound, and burticulars apply to THOMAS H. PHRKINS, at the
flore lately occupied by Mr. Simon Filling inn Rore lately occupied by Mr. SIMON ELLIOT, jun.
Butler's-Row. Boston, Dec. 14, 1787.

To be L Ŀ

A Convenient Dwelling House near the Stone-Chapel. Inquire of the To be SOLD,

By JOHN YOUNG,

At his Shop, No. 14, in Union-Street, GENTEEL affortment of GLASS. WARE,
Best Durham MUSTARD—Bottled PORTER,
Ladies' SHOES warranted,
A variety of other articles—cheap for cash.

Dec. 15, 1787.

ONCE MORE!

R. HEWES takes this method again to inform the Merchants in town, and the Traders and Drovers in the country, that if they will order their droves into town, they can have them butchered, kept from frost, and barrelled by him for little more than the offels, which will be lest expending than carring them, into town when less expensive than carting them into town when killed in the country.

Dec. 19, 1787. To be fold, at PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Tuesday, 29th day of January, 1788,
At THREE o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Supreme Judicial Court,
THE Mansion-House and Out-Houses,
together with as much land adjoining the

together with as much land adjoining the same, as will bring the sum of £. 1614 0 0—it having been the property of Mrs. Mary Alleyne, late of Braintree, widow, deceased, at her death, and lying in the North Parish of said Braintree, adjoining to the estate formerly belonging to Mr. Borland. The fertility of the soil, its contiguous adjoining to the entact containing to the fertility of the foil, its contiguousness to the salt water, together with its beautiful
situation for a gentleman's Country-Seat, it is presumed will be sufficient inducements for many purchasers to attend the salt, which will be at the

the Dwelling-House on the premises.

ABEL ALLEYNE, Administrators with
JEREMIAH S. BOIES. the will annexed.

Brointree, December 18, 1787.

Furs.

CASH, and a good price, given for all kind of SHIPPING FURS,

By ISAACK POLLACK, at the head of Hancock's. Wharf—who informs the Hatters that he has imported all forts of fine Wool, of Fur. Lamb and Camel. Also, Bed Feetbers of

of Fur, Lamb and Camel. Also, Bed Feathers of all forts. If the Gentletnen Merchants will huy on the invoice by the bale, good Winter Goods, please to apply to him for following, just arrived per Capt. Peirce, at Portsmouth, and now in

Duffils, Coatings, Kerleys, Flannels. Thicks, Drapery Baize, Linsey, Broad Baize, Scarlet Cloth, &c.

Dec. 14, 1787.

To be L E T,

Brick STORE, in Kilby-A Brick STOKE, III TELLO Street, lately improved by Mr. Amasa Davis—adjoining to the flore improved by Richard Devens, Efq. Commissary General. Inquire of faid Devens.

To be LET, Dec. 22, 1787.
To be L E T,

A Convenient DWFLLING-HOUSE, near Newbury-Street, in a retired, pleasant situation. Inquire of JONATHAN



HOUSE, ed, pleasant situation. Inquite AMORY, near, the premises.

To be L E T,

THAT very pleasantly situated HOUSE at Roslon, formerly belonging Manager.

HAI very pleafantly fituated HOUSE at
West-Boston, formerly belonging
to Capt. Hugh McDaniel,
with Stabling, Well of Water,
Garden, &c. Inquire of the Printer.

Decem. [H. W.] Or. &. S. Stephen proto mart.
26 Wed. 1 6 7 34 5 St. Stephen proto mart.
27 Thur. 1 5917 33 5 St. John evang. Weste
28 Frida. 2 52 7 33 5 [his Gospel, A. D. 97.
BURIED in town last week 9.—BAPTISED 3.

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-House, Boston,