



## MISCELLANY.

To the PRINTER of the CENTINEL.

A SUGAR PLUMB.

“ — Telling of the Moldwarp, and the Ant, Ofdeamer Merlin, and his prophecies, And of a Dragon, and a finkles Fish, — A clipt-wing'd Griffin, and a mouling Raven, A couching Lion, and a ramping Cat, And such a deal of skimble-skamble stuff, As puts me from my faith.”

SHAKESP. Henry 4.

AS the malice of a certain “order and a small party” has been once more AT work to blacken my reputation, and destroy the influence I have acquired over the people, I shall be much obliged, if through the channel of your paper, 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 embarrassment we now experience would have subsided—our land would have flowed, like Canaan, with milk and honey, and publick confidence which has long been wanting among us, would have been restored;—the destroyers of THE fatherless, 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 sacrifice every thing valuable; and even my life; but patriotick principles, being too republican to suit certain tastes, have been run down; the glorious reformation I had designed 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 characteristics of Americans, will not be always imposed on, BY the artifices of a “small party,” and a cruel and relentless “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 men 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 villainy 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 future injury of all such as may take upon them the distinguished character of patriots, in which order my dear, honest, wife, sweet countrymen have thought fit to place me.

It has been industriously propagated that I am an enemy to the new constitution; but HOW this should be known I am at a loss to guess; for I solemnly 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 money, or avoid laying it out to buy necessaries for their wives and families, retrench their expenses, and become industrious, prudent AND economical, encourage our own manufactures, and abolish the law, we should not stand in need of THE new constitution or indeed of any constitution AT all; the constitution to be sure has many excellencies in it; but I trust it will be amended by our convention, according to my out lines of a plan which must suit all 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.

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

† We suppose Candidus means his crude ideas in favour of a partial navigation—*and*, some years ago, under the signature of Brutus; his skimble skamble stuff about abolishing the law, under the signature of Honellus; and his trite observations last year about the Insurgents, under the signature of a Citizen, in which piece he calls himself a sage politician.

MART. SCRIB.

Another evil and malicious report contrived to injure me by my secret and malicious enemies, and a small party, is, that having received a large sum 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 the money at the extravagant usury of four per cent. a month; and that while I was IN this gainful traffick, I clamoured loud against British agents, and did all I could to raise a flame in order to consume the courts of justice, and the whole body of lawyers, 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 mechanics OF this town in numberless 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 so 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 sage politician, like a faint, ought not to be accountable TO any human courts, and for the same reason—it may hinder his usefulness: But I solemnly declare upon the word of a sage politician, and a patriot, that I never did let out all this money at that extravagant rate; for above all things my countrymen, I detest 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 bespatter my reputation, is soon to be determined; but if I have done any thing to forfeit the good opinion of my dear, sweet countrymen, by lending on usury, or grinding the face 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 in peace; and may the Lord have mercy upon us all, protect my private, and well digested 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 show the attachment of the French people to their sovereign.]

SPEECH of Mr. NICOLAY, first President of the CHAMBRE DES COMPTES of PARIS, to the KING, in the ASSEMBLY of NOTABLES.

SIRE,

THE *Chambre des Comptes* unites, through my voice, with the sentiments of this august assembly; the accents of its grief would have been heard, but its hope is revived in seeing your Majesty informing yourself of the wants of your people, and suffering truth to approach the throne: To dissemble our misfortunes would be to weaken the glory of removing them: Your Majesty has just measured the abyss: Your heart has shuddered at it: Your courage and our love shall soon fill up its depth.

The rival powers of France—all Europe have heard of our disasters; let us hasten to tell them that your Majesty has set about to obliterate them; let us hasten to show them the unbounded power of 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.

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 happiness—that is the mutual love of the sovereign and the people.

As the first potentate of the universe, your subjects, Sire, will be proud to tell you as Pliny formerly did that Emperor 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, 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 subsidies, 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 solicitous to give the first examples of patriotism.

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 comfort, and the Dauphin's mother.

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

May the Assembly of Notables, Sire, be the epoch of your happiness and glory! May our love for our sovereign, that precious sentiment which 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] forever 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-felt expressions pass from mouth to mouth!—May they become a national chorus! and be prophetick of your Majesty's reign.

## A ROYAL ANECDOTE.

THE Prussians 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 criticized severely some of his tastes, 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. “Very well,” said the king, “I can do nothing—if he had 100,000 men, I would declare war against him.”

From a BENNINGTON PAPER, of Dec. 3.

BY a gentleman of veracity from Canada, 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 resided in Canada, and had sustained the character of an idle, seditious gambler. Reduced by extravagance he was lately taking a tour to the western country in search of plunder, where he unfortunately fell 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 six hundred pounds York currency in cash. During Mr. Street's stay at that place, from his benevolence and Gale's address, and necessitous circumstances, he had become intimate with him as occasioned Mr. Street not only to make known his business to Gale, but repeatedly to pay his expenses. The morning Mr. Street left the falls at Niagara he had rode but a small way before he overtook Gale, with a bride in his hand and a comrade with him. Mr. Street bid Gale good by, who asked him if 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 sociably conversing to the spring. Gale then said well I can go no further, Mr. Street replied I am sorry, but we will not part with dry lips. He immediately dismounted took from his portmanteau 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 instant Gale drew his tomahawk and struck him dead by repeating his blow. He then robbed him of his money, plundered his portmanteau, and fled



...his death to his brother which was marked with a G. in the initials of his name, and hid them from the public eye... Mr. S. says, after signing the necessity of a bill of rights...

THE CENTINEL. THE attacks upon Dr. FRANKLIN, the Hon. Mr. SPENCER, and other federal men...

FEDERAL CONVENTION, &c.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. President, we are repeatedly called upon to give our assent to a bill of rights...

THE CENTINEL

THE attacks upon Dr. FRANKLIN, the Hon. Mr. SPENCER, and other federal men...

A CARD

THOMAS A. BRIDGES, one of the undersigned gentlemen who appear to commit...

THE NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, Dec. 7.

ADVERTISEMENTS. BROKE into the State of Connecticut on a vessel bound for the West Indies...

LANE LONDON OCCURRENCES.

LONDON, October. A VERY interesting quarrel is said to have taken place between the merchants...

...as appears in the Tager, and it was his Faithful Majesty is determined to make reparation to the amount of the sums...

...The operations of the press have made a great deal of mischief...

...The Royal Highness the Duke of York did not appear at the late dinner...

...The Bishopric of Carlisle, to which the Hon. Mr. Spencer has been appointed...

...The Duke of Orleans is selling federal great-debts of his own...

...Died at Montpelier, (France) Philip Louis de Noailles...

...A young lady, who has been lately married to a young man...

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

ON Monday the 12th inst. in the State Convention of Pennsylvania...

...I am abundantly happy in being able to communicate to you the good news...

...A number of memorials were on Monday last introduced into the Convention...

...The Hon. General W. Livingston, Capt. Jonathan Smith, and others...

...A letter dated at New York, Dec. 10, 1823, received yesterday...

...The State of Delaware being the first to adopt, ratify and confirm the American Constitution...

...The Convention of the State of Georgia, were authorized to send a deputation...

...A correspondent informs, that the report which has been made...

...THE FIRST PILLAR of a great FEDERAL SUPERSTITIONARY BUILDING...

...The Deputation of the State Convention of Delaware met at Dover...

...The Deputies of the people of the Delaware State in Convention met...

...ON Wednesday the 12th inst. in the State Convention of Pennsylvania...

...I am abundantly happy in being able to communicate to you the good news...

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...A letter dated at New York, Dec. 10, 1823, received yesterday...

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...The Convention of the State of Georgia, were authorized to send a deputation...

...A correspondent informs, that the report which has been made...

...It has often been predicted of the antifederal writers that their objections...

...When the Constitution of this Commonwealth was under the consideration...

...The people of Pennsylvania in the last Convention of Pennsylvania...

...And really says a correspondent—the antifederalists have been very busy...

...I am abundantly happy in being able to communicate to you the good news...

...A number of memorials were on Monday last introduced into the Convention...

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...A letter dated at New York, Dec. 10, 1823, received yesterday...

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...The Convention of the State of Georgia, were authorized to send a deputation...

...A correspondent informs, that the report which has been made...

...CASUALTY.—Last Saturday morning, Mr. Ralston Stone was found dead in a barn...

...NAVY-OFFICERS ENTERED from Brig Jollyon, Blay, Bayona

...T-O-M-O-R-R-O-W. Three calls Brady, Mr. RENDRA GARRIGA...

...O N E hundred pieces of IRISH LINENS;

...By WILLIAM DUNNE, ASTOR No. 21, Long-Wharf.

...SUPERFINE and common FLOUR.

...WINEs, Old Jamaica Rum, and Brandy.

...WELLES'S Wine-Cellar.

...CONCERT.

...THE MEMBERS of the MUSICAL SOCIETY, will please to observe...

...A.Well-fitted Black DRESSING-HOUSE...

...T-O-M-O-R-R-O-W. THE MEMBERS of the ANCIENT, FREE, and ACCEPTED MASONS...

...Pocket-Book lost. OST, lat Friday, a red leather POCKET-BOOK...

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CASTALIAN FOUNT. ORIGINAL POETRY.

The DISCONSOLATE WIGHT.

A LITTLE FABLE.

Addressed to the STOCKBRIDGE CONVERT, on his turning Federalist.

W H A T!—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 i—

MISCELLANY.

[The following are the authorities quoted by M. DUDDON, jun. in the arrest of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, (inserted in the Centinel of the 14th inst.) to release from confinement the person of the Hon. Mr. BARCLAY, which were then omitted, and now are inserted by particular desire, viz.]

GROTIUS expresses himself thus, in the division of the obligations which bind nations together among themselves:—"The chief head concerns the right of Embassies:" and elsewhere, "The right of nations doth not only regard the dignity of the person sending, but also the security of him who is sent; wherefore there is, as it were, a tacit contract with him likewise."

These principles are also established by Bodies in his Republick.

"The right of nations, says Montesquieu, hath determined that Kings should send Ambassadors; and the reason drawn from the nature of the thing hath not suffered them to depend on the Sovereign to whom they are sent, nor on his tribunals. They are the word of the King who sends them, and this word ought to be free: No obstacle should prevent them from acting; they might be charged with feigned debts, if they could be arrested for debts: It is necessary then, continues the same author, to follow, in regard to Ambassadors, reasons drawn from the right of nations, and not those which flow from political law."

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

England, abhorred in a spirit of commerce, dared at one time to depart from these principles of publick law. The Ambassadour of Peter the Great 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 Ambassadors, and other publick Ministers, have been always considered as sacred persons.

An ordinance of Prussia, of the month of June, 1724, declares that his Majesty does not think proper to exercise any jurisdiction, whether for debts or any other cause, over the persons of Ambassadors, Envoys, Residents, Commissioners, Agents and others, who enjoy the rights of nations. See, Gentleman, 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. ON the 2d instant arrived here from Bath, in North-Carolina, the sloop Bersley, William Rogers, master, 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 sloop 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 wharf, that he had seen a man there who called himself Rogers, who appeared to be very uneasy in his mind, and informed him, that on his passage from North-Carolina, the owner of the sloop in which he came, had been thrown over board and drowned by the hands but that he had no concern in the murder. In consequence of which information, John Masters and William Pendergrafs were this day taken, and the following is the voluntary confession of William Pendergrafs:

That on or about the 31st of last month, early in the morning, they made Charleston Bar, when on observing a pilot boat, the Captain ordered him the said William Pendergrafs, 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 Masters, 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 Pendergrafs was obliged to make some appearance of a compliance, in order to prevent himself from sharing the same fate, if he should absolutely refuse. 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 be expiring. That they dragged him to the gangway, when Pendergrafs observing him to be 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 accordingly did. Rogers and Masters went down into the cabin, broke open his trunk, took out the money, and gave the said Pendergrafs 166 dollars by way of hush money. They then desired that he should 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 20l. in cash, was found in the possession of the said Masters and Pendergrafs. The captain is also taken, and committed to jail.

FURS.

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

No. 11, MARLBOROUGH-STREET. Dec. 5. To be SOLD, by Nathaniel West & Co.

No. 25, LONG-WHARF, SUGAR, Coffee, Cotton, Wine, Arrack, Bohea and Congo Tea, Cassia, tea and table Sets of China, Hemp, Flax, Cables, Cordage, Boltrope, Spun yarn, Russian and Ravens Duck, Russian Sheeting, Spike-Rods, Flour 12 by 16 Glaß, Irish Linens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. Dec. 8, 1787.

For SALE, 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 expence.—Inquire at Store No. 25, Long-Wharf, Boston, or of Capt. GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD, or Capt. BENJAMIN HODGES, at Salem. Dec. 8.

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

For SALE, THE good, fast-sailing Ship SALLY, now lying at Newbury-Port. She was built on Merrimac-River, is three years old, well found, and burthened about 330 hogheads Tobacco.—For particulars apply to THOMAS H. PERKINS, at the store lately occupied by Mr. SIMON ELLIOT, jun. Butler's-Row. Boston, Dec. 14, 1787.

To be LET, A Convenient Dwelling House near the Stone-Chapel. Inquire of the Printer. Dec. 15, 1787.

To be SOLD, By JOHN YOUNG, At his Shop, No. 14, in Union-Street, A GENTEEL assortment of GLASS-WARE, Best Durham MUSTARD—Bottled PORTER, Ladies' SHOES warranted, A variety of other articles—cheap for cash. Dec. 15, 1787.

ONCE MORE! Boston Hog Butchery. MR. 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 carting them into town when less expensive than carting them into town when killed in the country. Dec. 19, 1787.

To be sold, 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 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 contiguity 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 sale, which will be at the Dwelling-House on the premises. ABEL ALLEYNE, } Administrators with JEREMIAH S. BOIES, } the will annexed. Braintree, 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 sorts of fine Wool, of Fur, Lamb and Camel. Also, Bed Feathers of all sorts. If the Gentlemen Merchants will buy on the invoice by the bale, good Winter Goods, please to apply to him for following, just arrived per Capt. PEARCE, at Portsmouth, and now in town, viz.

Duffels, Coatings, Kerseys, Flannels, Thicks, Drapery Baize, Linsey, Broad Baize, Scarfet Cloth, &c. Dec. 14, 1787.

To be LET, A Brick STORE, in Kilby-Street, lately improved by Mr. AMASA DAVIS—adjoining to the store improved by Richard Devens, Esq. Commissary-General. Inquire of said Devens. Dec. 22, 1787.

To be LET, A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, near Newbury-Street, in a retired, pleasant situation. Inquire of JONATHAN AMORY, near the premises. Dec. 22.

To be LET, THAT very pleasantly situated 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. & I. Remarks. 16 Wed. | 1 67 34 5 | St. Stephen proto mart. 27 Thur. | 1 59 17 33 5 | St. John evang. white 28 Frida. | 2 52 7 33 5 | [his Gospel, A. D. 97. BURIED in town last week 9.—BAPTISED]

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