The Massachusetts

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

CENTINEL. P?

WEDNESDAY, F BRUARY 13, 1988. [125. per ann.] NUMBER 43, of Vol. VIII. Price Three Cents.

[The following is the form of the ordinance by which THE PEOPLE, on Friday latt, attered the name of the avenue called Long-Lane, to FEDERAL-STREET: And which we have obtained from the records, to gratify the curious .- It is werbatim as read by the Chairman of the Com-mittee that day, in the Procettion.] To all perfons unto whom theje RESEN'TS fall come,

GREETING BEIT KNOWN-'That upon this eighth day of the month of February, in the year or our Lord, one thousand feven hundred eighty eight, and in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America, WE THE PEOPLE, in GRAND PROCESSION moving, have or dained, refolved and declared, and by these pre-fents, DO ordain, resource and declare, THAT Sent, DO ordain, refoive and declare, THAT for, and in confideration, that the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION was by the CONVENTION of the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, AS-SENTED to, RATIFIED, fully CONFIRMED and ADOPTED in the Meeting-Houfe, lituated and being in the avenue leading from Milk-Street to Purchafe-Street, and commonly called LONG-LANE, the faid avenue, BE, and it hereby IS, denominated, appellated and chriftened FEDERAL-STREET: And we the PEOPLE aforefaid, do enion that

And we the PEOPLE aforefaid, do enjoin that all our loving fathers, friends and fellow citizens, observe, duly adhere, and attend to, this our ordinance, resolution or declaration, as they with to promote julice, preferve our friendship, infure domestick tranquility, and provide for the diffufion of federal fentiments.

bon of federal fentiments.
GIVEN under our aufpices, this eighth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand fewen humared and eighty-eight—of American Joverreignty the twelfih, and the FIRST YEAR of OUR real, pelitical, federal excitance.
THE PEOPLE.
GOD SPEED THE CONSTITUTION.

STATE CONVENTION.

M. NASSON renewed his motion for " re-confidering a former vote to difcufs the

The Hon, Mr. A DAMS faid he was one of those who had had difficulties and doubts respecting forme parts of the proposed Constitution—He had, he faid, for several weeks after the publication of it, he had had be here a state of the publication of the faid for several weeks after the publication of it, laid by all the writings, in the publick papers, on the fubject, in order to be enabled leifurely to confider them. He had, he faid, ttill fome difficulties on his mind; but that he had chosen rather to be an auditor, than an objector, and he had particular reasons therefor: As this was the cafe with him. and as others, he believed, were in a fimilar fituation, he was defi ous to have a full invettigation of the fubject; that thereby fuch might be confirmed, either in favour, or against the Constitution; and was therefore against the motion. We ought not, he faid, to be flingy of our time, or the publick money, when so important an object demanded them-and the publick expect that we will not. He was forry, he faid, for gentlemen's necessities-but he would rather fupport the gentlemen, who were thus necessitized, or lend them money, to do it, than they should hurry fo great a subject. He therefore, hoped that the queilion would be put, and that we

should proceed as we began. Hon. Mr. PITTS faid it was impossible to confider the whole until the parts had been examined -our conflituents, faid he, have a right to demand of us the reasons which shall influence us to vote as we shall do-he mast, he faid, therefore oppose the motion.

The Hon. Mr. KING, Col. SMITH, and fe.

veral other gentlemen, fpoke against the motion. Mr. WIDGERY opposed the motion's being winked out of fight-he wished, he faid, the queftion might be put, that the fenfe of the Couvention respecting it, might be taken.

Gen. THOMPSON faid, it was not effential how the matter was confidered-but he withed to have the whole subject at large open to discussion, fo that every body might speak to it—A member, fays he, gets up and speaks—but he is called to order, as not confining himself to the particular In his opinion, he laid, the Conflitution, and the Gikuon which induced gentlemen to frame it,

ought to have been fent to the feveral towns, to be confidered by them.-My town, fays he, confi-dered it leven hours-and after this, there was not one in favour of it .- If this had been done, we fhould have known the minds of the people on it ; and flould we dare, he alked, to act different from the fense of the people? It is strange, he faid, that a fyRem, which its planners say is fo plain that be that runs may read it, should want to nuch explanation.

The nuch explanation. [The quefion being generally called for, the motion was put-and negatived without a return of the houte. The endearours of gentlemen to bath to filence, a fmall buz of congravul tion, among a few citizens in the gallery, be-ing mithach by fone of the Nembers, for a hils, created momentary agitation in theConvention; which, however, after a fhort convertision (ubfided.) The Sth feet mean units and

The 8th fed. was again, read, The Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK went into a general answer to the objections, which had been flarted again(1 the powers to be granted to Congres, by this sect.—He shewed the absolute necrifity there was icft.-He that the body which had the fecurity of the whole for their object, should have the necessary means allowed them to effect it-and in order to fecure the people against the abuse of this power, the s and people, he faid, are equally efentativ fubject to the laws, and can therefore have but one and the fame interest-that they never would lay unnecellary burthens, when they themselves must bear a part of them; and from the extent of their objects, their power ought necessarily to be illimitable. Men, tays he, rarely do mitchief for the fake of being mitchievous. With respect to the power in this sect to raise armies, the hon. gentleman faid, although gentlemen had thought it a dangerous power, and would be used for the purpose of tyranny, yet they did not object to the Confederation in this particu'ar; and by this. Congress could have kept the whole of the late army in the field, had they feen fit. He afted if gentlemen could think it pollible, that the legislature of the United States should raise an army unnecessarily, which, in a short time, would be under the controul of other perfons-for if it could they have in raising it. It was, he faid, a chimerical idea, to suppose that a country like this, could ever be enflaved. How is an army for that purpole to be obtained? From the free-men of the United States? They certainly, fays he, will know to what object it is to be applied. Is it poflible, he afked, that an army could be raifed for the purpole of enflaving themfelves and their brethren; or if raifed, whether they could fubdue a nation of freemen—who know how to prize liberty, and who have arms in their hands? He faid, it was a deception in gentlemen, to fay, that this power could be thus used. The hon. gentleman faid, that in the Constitution every poffible provision against an abufe of power was made—and if gentlemen would candidly investi-gate for themselves, they would find that the evils they lament cannot ensue therefrom.

Mr. DAWES observed, upon the authority of Congress to raise and support armies, that all the objections which had been made by gentlemen against *flanding* armies, were inapplicable to the prefent question; which was, that as there must be an authority fomewhere, to raife and fup-port armies, whether that authority ought to be in Congress. As Congress are the legislature upon the proposed plan of government, in the nonly, faid he, flould be lodged the power under debate. Some gentlemen feem to have confuled ideas bout Manding armies : That the legislature of a country fhould not have power to raife armies, is a doftrine he never heard before. Charles II, in England, kept in pay an army of five thousand men, and James II, augmented them to thirty thousand. This occasioned a great and just alarm through the nation; and accordingly when William III. came to the throne, it was declared to ham 111. came to the throne, it was declared to be unconflitutional to raife or keep a ftanding army in time of peace, *without the confent of the legiflature*. Molt of our own State conflitutions have beerowed this language from the English declaration of rights ; but none of them reftrain their legiflatures from raifing and supporting ar-Those who never objected to fuch an mies. Those who never objected to fuch an ac-thority in Congress, as vested by the old Confe-ration, furely ought not to object to fuch a power in a Congress, where there is to be a new branch mies. of representation, ariling immediately from the

people, and which branch alone must originate those very grants that are to maintain the army. When we confider that this branch'is to be elected every two years, there is great propriety in its being reltrained from making any grants in fupport of the army for a longer space than that of their own existence. It the election of this popular branch were for feven years, as in Eng-land, the fame men who would make the first grant, might alfo the fecond and third, for the continuance of the army; and fuch an acquaintance might exilt between the reprefentatives in Congrefs and the leaders of the army, as might be unfavourable to liberty. But the wifdom of the late Convention has avoided this difficulty. The army mult expire of itself in two years after it thall be raifed, unlefs renewed by reprefentatives. who at that time will have just come fresh from the body of the people. It will thare the fime fate as that of a *tempo ary law*, which die at the time mentioned in the act is elf, unlefs revived by fome future legislature.

5C # New 5n.24

Capt. DENCH faid, it had been obferved, and he was not convinced that the observation was wrong, that the grant of the powers in th s scct. would produce a confolidation of the States-and the moment it begins, a diffolution of the State governments commences .- If midaken, he withed to be fet right.

P. M.

Dr. TAYLOR alked, why there was to be a fe-deral town, over which Congress is to exercise exclusive legislation ?

Hon. Mr. STRONG faid, that every gentleman mult think, that the erection of a federal town was meceffary, wherein Congress might remain protected from infult. A few years ago, faid the hon, gentleman, Congress had to remove, because they were not protected by the authority of the State in which they were then fitting. He afked, whether this Convension, though convened for but a fhort period, did not think it was necellary that they fhould have power to protect themfelves from infult-much. we we we confident they they

are to be a permanent body. Hon. Mr. DAvis (Bofton) faid, it was neceffary that Congress flould have a permanent relidence; and that it was the intention of Congress under the confederation, to erect a federal town. He afked, would Maffachuletts, or any other State, will to give to New-York; or the State in which Congress shall fit, the power to influence the proceedings of that body which was to act for the benefit of the whole, by leaving them liable to the outrages of the citizens of fuch States ?

Dr. TAYLOR alked, why it need be ten miles fquare, and whether one mile fquare would not be fufficient ?

Hon. Mr. STRONG faid, Congress were not exercise jurisdiction over a district of tea miles, but one not exceeding ten miles square.

Rev. Mr. STILLMAN faid, that whatever

the limits of the district, it would depend on the ceffion of the legislature of one of the States. Mr. DENCH faid, that he wifted farther light on the fubject-but that from the words, "We the people," in the first clause, ordaining this Conflicution, he thought it was an actual confolidation of the States-and that, if he

not miflaken, the moment it took place, a diffolu-tion of the State governments will alfo take place. Gen. BROOKS (Lincoln) tofe, he faid, to confider the idea (aggeffed by the gentlyman laft fpeaking, that this Condition would produce a diffolution of the State governments, or a confolidation of the whole, which as his opicies he fold the whole; which, in his opinion, he faid, was ill founded—or rather a loofe idea. In the first place fays he, the Congress under this Constitu-tion cannot be organized without repeated a ds of the legislatures of the feveral States-and there-fore, if the creating power is diffolved, the body to be created cannot exist. In the fecond place, fays the General, r is impossible the general go-vernment can exist. I less the governments of the teveral States are to zver existing, as the qualifi-cations of the electors of federal representatives are to be the fame as these the electors of the most numerous branen of the State legislatures.-It was, therefore, he faid, my thile, that the State governments fhould be annihil ted by the general government ; and it was, he fail firongly implied from that part of the fell, under use are, which gave Congress power to exclusive jurifdiction over the federal town, that they flould have exerThe ČENŤINEL

Conflitution, we fhall fee, fays the General, that the powers to be given to Congrels amount only to a confolidation of the firength of the union-and that private rights are not confolidated-The Ge heral mentioned the rights which Congress could not infringe upon ; and faid, that their power to define what was treafon was much lefs than is vefted in the legislature of this State, by our own -as it was confined in the 3d feft. of art. 111. to levying war; or adhering to, and com-forting enemies only .- He mentioned the reftraint upon Congrefs in the punifhment of treafon, and compared it with the extended powers lodged in the Parliament of Great Britain ;on like crimes ; and concluded by obferving, that as the United States guarantee to each State a Republican form of go vernment ; the State governments were as effect-ually fecured, as though this Conflication flould never he in force.

Hon. Mr.Kis o faid, in reply to the inquiry refpreling aFederal town, that there was now no place for Congrefs to refide in ; and that it was neceffiry that they foould have a permanent refidence, where to effablish proper archieves, in which to deposit

treaties - flate papers - deeds of ceffion, &c. Hon. Mr. SINGLETARY faid, that all géntle-inen had faid about a bill of rights to the Conflitution, was, that what is written is written-But he thought we were giving up all power-and that the States will be like towns, in this State-Towns, fays he, have a right to lay taxes to raife moneyand the States poffibly may have the fame. have now, fays he, a good republican conflitution - and we do not want it guaranteed to us-He did not underliand what gentlemen meant by Congrefs guaranteing a republican form of governwifned they would not play round the fubject with their fine flories, like a fox round a trap, but come to it --- Why don't they fay that Congtel will guarantee our State conflitution, he afked. Gen. THOMPSON faid. Congress only meant to

Gen. I HOMPSON Iaid, Congress only uteral to ob guarantee a form of government. Hon. Mr. Krike afked, whether if the prefent conditation of the State had been guaranteed by the United States, the hon, gentleman from Sat-

ton would not have confidered it as a great defect in the proposed Confliction-as it mult have preeluded the State from making any alterations in it, fhould they fee fit fo to do, at the time mentioned in the conflication.

Consert the confliction. Consert ther gentlemen fosks, in a defutory conver-veral articles from the confirment or two which, fo-Confederation, were read; many quefitions affect the hon. gentlemen who framed the Confliction, to which indivers apparently fatisfactory were given.]

Falpax, January 25, 1788. A. M. The 8th fed. Hill under debate : But the converfation fill continued defultory; and much attention was paid to he inquiries of grathesen on different parts of the Configby thefe who were in favour of it

Mr. Astes, in a thort difcourie, called on those who flood forth in 1775, to fland forth now--to throw afide all interested and party views--to have one purfe, and one heart for the whole--and to confider, that as it was neceffary then, fo was it neceffary now to UNITE, or DIE we mult,

Hon. Mr. SINGLETARY. Mr. Prefident, fhould not have troubled the Convention again if fome gentlemen had not called upon them that were on the flage, in the beginning of our troubles, in the year 1775 -- I was one of them-I have had the honour to be a member of the Court all the time, Mr. Prefident, and I fay, that if any body had proposed fuch a Constitution as this, in that day, it would have been thrown away at once-it would not have been looked at. contended with Great-Britain-fome faid for a three-penny duty on tea, but it was not that-it was becaufe they claimed a right to tax us and bind us in all cafes whatever-and does not this Conflitution do the fame-does it not take all we have-all our property-does it not lay all taxes duties, imposts and excises-and what more have we to give ? They tell us Congreis wo'nt la dry taxes upon us, but collect all the money the want by impoft-I fay there has always been difficulty about impost-Whenever the General Court was a going to lay an impost, they would tell us it was more than trade coold bear, that it hurt the fair trader, and encouraged fmugglingand there will always be the tame objectionthey work the able to raife more, ye enough by im-pole, and then they will lay of on the land, and take all we have not. These lawyers, and men of learning, and monied r en, that talk fo finely and glofs over matters fo impothly, to make u poor, illiterate people, fwallow down the pillthey expect to get into Congress themselves-they expect to be the managers of this Confiin-tion and get all the power and all the -money into their own hands, and then they will fwallow

tile over no other place. When we attend to the | Jenab. This is what I am afraid of-but I | the Conflitution over-board, becaufe it does not wo'nt fay any more at prefent, but ref. ive the reft pleafe us all alike ? Suppofe two or three of you to another opportunity.

Hon. Mr. SMITH. Mr. Prefident, I am a good government by the want of it. There was | black cloud that rofe in the east last winter, and Ipread over the weft. [Here Mr. Widgery inter-rupted. Mr. Prefident, I wift to know what the ty of Briltol-the cloud rofe there and burft upon us, and produced a dreadful effect. It brought on a flate of anarchy, and that leads to tyranny. I fay it brought anarchy. -People that uled to live peaceably, with, and were before good neighbours, got diffracted and took up arms againft government. [HereMr. Kingfley called to order, and afked what had the history of last winter to do with the Conflitution ? Several gentletien; and a-mong the refl the Hon. Mr. Adams, faid the gentlenan was in order -- let him go on in his own way.] I am a going, Mr. Prefident, and you my brother Farmers, to fhew what were the effects of anarchy, that you may fee the reafons why I with for good government. People, I fay, took up arms, and then if you went to fpeak to them you had the mufquet of d atb prefented to your brealt. They would rob you of your property, threaten to burn your houfes-oblige you to be on your guard night and day-alarms fpread front town to town-families were broken up-the tender mother would cry, O my fon is among them ! What fhall I do for my child | Some were taken eaptive-children were taken out of their fchools and carried away. Then we fhould hear of an allion, and the poor prifoners were fet in the front, to

be killed by their own friends. How dreadful, how diffreffing was this I Our diffreis was fo great that we fhould have been glad to catch at any thing that looked like government for pro-tection. Had any perfon, that was able to protect us, come and fet up his flandard we flould all have flocked to it, even if it had been a monarch-and that monarch might have proved a tyrant-fo that you fee anarchy leads to tyranny, and better

have one tyrant than fo many at once. Now, Mr. Prefident, when I faw this Conffituwas just fuch a thing as we wanted. I got a copy of it and read it over and over-I had been a member of the Convention to form our own State Conflitution, and had learnt fomething of the checks and ballances of power, and I found them all here. I did not go to any lawyer, to alk his opinion we have no lawyer in our town, and we do well enough without .- I formed my own opinion, and was pleafed with this Conflitution. My Hon, old Daddy, there [pointing to Mr. Singletary] won't think that I expect to be a Congrefs-man, and fwallow up the liberties of the people. I never had any poly nor do I want one, and before I have done you will think I don't deferve one. But I don't think the worfe of the Conflictution becaufe lawyers, and men of learning and monied men, are fond of it. I don't fufpect that they want to get into Congress and abuse their power. I am not of fuch a jealous make-they that are hone! themfelves are not apt to fujpect other people. 1 don't know why our conflituents have not as good a right to be as jealous of us, as we feem to be of the Congress-and I think those gentlemen who ate fo very fufpicious, that as foon as a man gets into power, he turns rogue, had better look at home

We are by this Conflictution allowed to fend ten members to Congress. Have we not more than that number, fit to go ? I dare fay if we pick out ten, we thall have another ten left, and I hope ten times ten, and will not these be a check upon those that go? Will they go to Congress and abufe their power and do mifchief, when they know they mult return and look the other ten in the face, and be called to account for their conduct ? Some gentlemen think that our liber. ty and property is not fafe in the hands of monied men, and men of learning-I am not of that mind. mension mini of earling--1 am note of that much horder Tormers, let us (proper a calculation) and the second seco up all us little folks, like the great Lewisthm, Mr. Prefident tes, if as the whale (wallowed up all fwim or fink together-and fhall we throw

had been at the pains to break up a piece of rough land, and fow it with wheat --- would you plain man, and get my living by the plough 1 is the file walle, becaufe you could not agree what am not nifed to ipekk in publick; but 1 beg your 1/brt of a fence to make? Would it not be better leave to fay a few words to my brother plough - to put up a fence that idid not plaic every once oggers, in this house. I have lived in a part of fancy rather than not fence it at all, or keep difthe country where I have known the worth of puting about it, until the wild beafts came in and devoured it. Some gentlemen fay, don't be in a hurry-take time to confider, and don't take a leap in the dark .- I fay take things in time-gather fruit when it is ripe. There is a gentleman means by the eaft.] I mean, Sir, the coun-time to flow and a time to reap-we flowed our use of Bridla-the cloud rofe there and burft feed when we fent men to the federal Conreap the fruit of our labour, and if we don't do it now, I am afraid we thall never have another

Mr. Passons confidered the feveral charges of ambiguity which gentlemen had laid to the Conftitution ; and with a great deal of accuracy, flated the obvious meaning of the claufes thus fup-pofed to be ambiguous -- He concluded his explanation, by faying, that no compositions which men can pen, could be formed, but what would be liable to the fame charge. (Adjourned.)

MISCELLANY. The FEDERAL ANTI-FEDERALIST, re-

turned to bit neighbours. Fed. GOD-MORROW, I am glad to fee you. In the combined

eturn the compliment. Fod. 1 am forty for that—1 hope we are friends. Nords. No. Sin—1 cannot be friendly to a man who 1 hink has betrayed his rounity. Fod. Buthow does that apply to see 7 Nords. You voted for the Confliction, when we ex-

pected you to vote againft it. Fed. True perhaps-but why did you fend me to the

Conversion ? Aright Becaults you full yets was reprofied to the Config-tation. And the transmission state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the full second state of the second state of the second state the second state of the second state of the second state second state of the sec

Nage. Why then did you oppose it? Fed. Becalife a people ought always to be jealous of their libertics—and to guard againth innovations --And be-caufe I thought I faw feveral dangerous encroachments.

Neigh. And how came you to alter your opinion ? Fed. By the fuperiour weight of arguments on the fe-

place attack of the other. Neigh. Who appeared to you to be the moft friendly to a liberties of the people? Aniwer me that. Fed. With pleature—the Federalists.

For, With pleafare—the Federalits, Neigh A parador, How ! For, By advocating government, without which the people are flaves to the multitude, and to the chance of an hour—without which, there can be no permanent, ferenizy

for property nor even life. Nogl. Eutwor Liot the oppofers, for government? Kel. So they faid—but the kind of government they wanted was, in fach, no government at all, forthe purpofes of national honour and fafery—nor would it f core the in-dividual from injufficie in other States—In fach, they pro-poled no form, and as they were wholly employed in oppo-ling no to this, it formed that they were determined to have

none, at least for the prefer . Negle. But do you think the Federal Conflictation a perfect lystem ?

Fed. No. But I thinks it is a better one than we could would be the confequence of rejecting it.-- You have feen the amendments?

for one of many. Their object is the fecurity of Aroph. Yels-unit who toppolet they will take t Ford. I for one of many. Their object situate ferentia of performal rights in general, as now enjoyed; or certain es-emptions from the power of Congrets that will be equally in frour of all the States. Can you generally calculate more certainly upon a main than when you take his intereft forward and the states. for your rule But why did you not make them a condition of

Fed. Becaufe it was not necessary if what I faid hit he

P.d. Because it was not necessary if what I had hat be trace-and because it would have effablished a precedent that would have presented the adoption of any Confiltution atall.—Had here been any thing peculiarly difadvantage-out to Maffachufetts, there would have been fome reafon to sik of a conditional acceptance-but nothing like this was Nigh. Did nothing like it wift ?

Ed. Not that I know, upon my honour-except the abrogation of the tender-act-and a to that, the wifdom of our Legiflature will devife a way to prepare the people

Neigh. But do you not apprchend an infurrection of

Not in the leaft. Againft what will they rife?

cioice in the ratification.

Vol. VIII.

Vor. VII.1 Part The second second factor and part of your factor and the second second second second second second the second s

F.d. I thank you -- and will endeavour to merit (as think I do now) the good opinion of every honest man.

By Saturday Evening's Mails.

PHILADELETTIA, January 30. T is curious, fays a correspondent, to oblerve the extreme ignorance, or the difregard to truth, difcovered by certain violent opponents to the pro-pofed conflitution. They allert that the federalifls are fending orders to Europe for large quantities of powder and arms, when it is a well-known fact, that powder is at a price below what it can be imported for, owing to the perfection of that manufacture and arms are to be bought in every feaport in the union for lefs than their first coft in Europ ExtraB of a letter from a mercantile houfe in Charlef-

ton, S. C. 10 one in this city, dated the 12th infl. "It gives as much pleafore to advife you, that the flate of Georgia have adopted the Federal Conftirution ; and bave no doubt outs will follow their example early in the foring."

BOSTON, Wednefday, February 13.



This day the Convention of the State of New Hampibire, meet at Exeter, for the purpole of erecting another PILLAR, to fupport the great Federal Superfiructure ; by ratifying the propoled Conflication.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to bis friend in this town, dated February 3,1788. " The Affembly of this state, carried the

queffion laft Thuriday, for a Convention, to mee at Poughkeepfie, on the third Tuefday in lune next-the refolution on this fubject, recites refolves of Congress of the 28th September - The majority 27-minority 25. The fenate will also be for it, by a fmall majority.-Some amend ments to the refelye were attempted, with the view of fubjeling the Conflitution to amend-ments by the State Convention-but were fruitrated-the majority 29-minority 23-

mery and Albany counties, the federal caufe gains ftrength daily. It is faid Mr. Samuel Chace, withdrawn his opposition, in Maryland, and that the Conffication will be adopted there, without material opposition."

" Since clofing my letter, I have been inform. ed, that on Friday, the Senate concurred with the Houfe, respecting the Convention to be held in lune next." " Watertown, 7th Feb. 1788.

"THIS aufpicious day was ufhered in with th difcharge of cannon. In the affetnoon, a number of gentlemen of this town altembled, and drank thirteen federal and patriotick TOASTS, each of which was accompanied with a falore of the cannon of Major Kent's company of artillery, who attended on this joyous occasion. The fatistation teftfied by all prefent, on this important event, the happy conclusion of which we have anxioufly expefied, was hearty and fincere. We congratulate with all the friends to the honour, peace and hap-pine's of America-We even fondly anticipate the Imites of posterity on this conformation of our independence."

independence: A REPORT having near attendined in the term of Bofons well in vitainty, that we opportunity as an ablotus well in vitainty, that we opportunity of the bofons well in vitainty, the start of the start bofons well as the start of the start of the start wells. And in order that the goal popular of holicateness wells have all under the start of the start of the term of the remaindered as well as in justice of the term of the start is start of the start of the start of the start of the start the start of the wateriowa, i pusitesty accure, that normaly of the sind tack place on that day; but that all perform on the glori-out occulion, learned to vie with each other in diffuing a fpirit becoming good and geacable citizen. EBENEZER KENT, Capt Artillery. Wattrevan, Fobrary 12, 1785. glori-

The CENTINEL. On Thuriday laft, after the Committee of Me-chanicks had agreed upon the formation of a Pro-ceffin, to express their approbation of the conduct

of the Gentlemen who reprefented this town, in

the late Convention, in using their utmost endea-vours to effect a ratification of the proposed Con-

fitution-a polite Card, purporting their inten-tions, was fent to each of the Gentlemen refpect-

ively, who on Tuelday laft returned the following

To the COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN of the Town of Boston.

W E thould do injuffice to our feelings not approbation with which we have been publickly

honoured by our fellow-citizens ; as well as for

the friendly manner in which you have commu-

We endeaveured that our conduct in the late Convention, fhould be governed by the magni-tude of our fubject :- And after the most mature

deliberation, we feverally decided according to

the beft light of our understandings, and the dic-

We are happy to find that our decifions have fo fally corresponded with the fentiments and

wifnes of our conflituents. And here we cannot help expreffing our ad-

miration of the magnanimity of those gentlemen

in our feveral fpheres of life, upon all occafions,

ufe our belt efforts to promote a righteous ad ministration of government, on which the liberty

arts and fciences, agriculture, manufactures and

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your

fit for any further fervice .- She was accordingly

in prefence of an applauding concourle of citizens.

Yesterday, agreeably to the orders of Major-General LINCOLN, the feveral detached military

corps in this town, and its vicinity, formed into one

battalion, (the first time fince their feveral or

ganizations) for the purpole of celebrating the ra-tification of the federal Conflication by the Con-

vention of this State. At eleven o'clock, the

to left-Capt. TYLER's Horie, from Roxbury

on the right-then the Independent Light-In-

fantry, under Captain-Lieutenant OLIVER-then

Capt. SPOONER's Artillery from Roxbary-ther

the Independent Cadets, under Major Scot.

LAX-then the Bolton Fuziliers, under Cap tain Lieutenant LAUGHTON-then the Republi

can Volunteers, under Captain GRAY-then the

can Volunteers, under Captain Ga Av-then the Bolton Artillery, under Captain Lieut. BLAGE ; - and the Bolton Light-Infantry, under Capt. GREEN, on the left-The whole commanded by Lieuterant Colonel BRAFPARO. At 12 o'clock the whole marched, in review, before his Excel-

lency the Commander in Chief, and by South

fchool-lane through the Main-Street into State-

Street, where the line was formed, and feveral fir

ings, by platoons, companies and battalion were made with much exactness. The troops were all in uniforms, and made a fine appearance ; and received the plaudits of their fellow-entitees for

received the plaudits of their fellow-entities the day. Their perfectly foldierlike conduct through the day. The fining of the utility was principally by the Ros-el the property of the inhabitants in the vacinity where it was polici and was therefore ordered to ceale fining after dicharging a few rounds. DIEDI-MAN, MARY COMSON, confort of Mr.

ordered to be burnt, which was immediately

JOHN HANCOCK, IAMES BOWDOIN,

SAMUEL ADAMS,. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

CALEB DAVIS, JOHN COFFIN JONES,

SAMUEL STILLMAN,

CHRISTOPHER GORE.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

CHARLES JARVIS,

IOHN WINTHROP,

THOMAS DAWES,

commerce fo greatly depend.

obedient, humble fervants,

GENTLEMEN.

nicated their intentions.

tates of our confciences.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ENTERED from l'Orient Brigantine Doggers-Bank, Tabey, Sloop Maria, Shackford, CLEARED, Portfmouth CLEAKED, Sloop Peterfburgh Packet, Flinn, Schooner Runice, Butler, Virginia ***** THIS DAY, precifely at XI. o' clock, Will be fold, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at

Thomas K. Jones's Office, in STATESTREET.

WEN IY-FIVE pieces fine, middling, and common BROADCLOTHS, of the following colours, viz. claret, light colour, chocolate, mited, brown, drab, elaftick firiped, bottle-green, &c. &c.

nited, hown, drah, statick firiged, bottle-green, de. & berry pair Roll Binkets; tweive pieces Duill dato; four pieces white Duffis; a number dozen worldel Hofe, ad men's worlde days; firiy pieces hire-squarter and freen-tight trith. Lineus; twenty dozen Philadelphia Snuff, and feveral other articles. And at ONE o'clock,

Seven pipes genuine Port Wine, and a ew boxes Sp

TO-MURROW, Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Lewis Hayt's Office,

STATE STREET.

FIVE pipes genuine Port WINE, foren cake Malaga and three cafes Claret Wines, four hogheads Well-India Rum, and a few barrels of Recf. Sale at ON E o'clock.

who could not agree with the majority. We pro-mile ourfelves, that the declarations which they fo generoully made to use their influence in fup-UTTRIDAY next, (precifely at TEN port of the proposed government, will have a very extensive and happy effect.

in the morning,) Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUF. For our own parts we affure you, that we fhall S UNDRY effects belonging to the Effates of Mr.John, and Mrs. Rebecta Green, dccaf-ed-at the Manfion-Houfe of the late dccafed, in Newbury-Street, No. 41. and welfare of our country, the advancement of

A variety of genteel houfe-furniture, A variety of genteen house and the second and the second and the second and the second second and the second secon wter, Tin, Bras, Copper &

Alfo a Chaife, Sulkey, Sley and Horfe. N. B .- The above may be viewed to-morrow,

SEA-COAL, O F an excellent quality, to be fold, by WILLIAM LITTLE, No. 46, STATE-STREET. Boffon, Feb. 13, 1788. To be SOLD, by

YONATHAN HARRIS, At No. 24, CORNHILL,

A LARGE and genteel affortment of

Coloured SATINS, for Ladies' Cloaks. plain and figured, red, blue, and white India Taf-fity, Gentlemen's Muffin Neckcloths. Large affortment of Knives and Porks, by grofs

r dozen, brafs Ink Pots, Pound Pins, &c. Bofton, February 13, 1788.

For PHILADELPHIA, THE Sloop BETSY, LEVI YOUNG, Maller, now ly-LEVI YOUNG, MAIRE, now ly-ing at the Long. Wharf-will fail in new days. For freight or palage, apply to the Maiter on board : or at Store No. 16, on faidWharf.

Where may be bad. Philadelphia Common FLOUR, in half

Feb. 13th 1788. barrels.

A BARGAIN! To be SOLD, cheap,

A New HOUSE, and BAKE-HOUSE, fituated at the North-End. In-The Princer. Feb. 13, 1788. quire of the Printer.

EATON & PIERCE. DISTILLERS, is this day by mutual confent dif-

folved. _____ Bofton, Feb. 12, 1788. ANY performs who is define to 14, 1738. A NY performs who is define to 16 and the molt expeditions method of sHORT-HAND WRITING, may be inducted in that at at a finall expendit, by IOHN VINAL. N. B. Sid WNAL has a vary good Elektrical Ma-tiane, mak after based with fail, for coming Electrical Jan, to adjusted. W A N 1 to D,

AS an Apprentice in a Store, an active capable Lad, who can be well recommended. Such an one mayhear of a place by inquiring of the Printer. Feb. 13, 1788.

Bofton, 1116 Feb. 1788. On Friday evening laft the Long-Boat, called the Old Confederation, which had been exhibited in the proceffion that day, was drawn to the Common, where the officers, owners, and crew, called a jury of carpenters to inspect her-who after examming every part found her bottom fp defective and her timber and plan's fo rotten, that they were unanimous in their verdict, to condemn ber, as un-

Car

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

AN ADDRESS TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, B/q. On the ANNIVERSARY of bis DIRTH-DAY,

On the ANNIVERSARY of bis BIRTH-DAY, February 11, 1788. RETUKN'D from conqueR, and from glorious toils, From armies captur'd, and unnumber'd fpoils; From the bleft talk-to point our way to fame-And 'midit the nations raife our drooping name; Thefe jarring States to hind in union's band; And fix fair freedom in our fuvour'd land; To bid our fhips new feas and climes explore, And form a fyflem, which at once imparts, Joy to the merchants' and the farmers' hearts. Illufitious Hero, may you live to fee

Joy to the merchants' and the tarinet. Illuftrious Hero, may you live to fee, This new REPUBLICK long continue free; Union and peace o'er this great empire foread, And baleful difcord veil her ghaftly head. COLUMBUS.

UNITED CELEBRATION The

B O S T O N, Feb. 13. I N our last we gave but an imperfect account of the testimonial of the gratitude of the people of this town, on the great event of the Ratification of the Federal Conflictution, by the Convention of this Commonwealth, exhibited in their forming and pro-ceeding in GRAND PROCESSION to the Houses of the Greetal Delegates who represented this town of the feveralDelegates, who repreferited this town in Convention; and giving them fignal expressions of their approbation of their untemitted exertions in that body, to convince the unconvinced—to confirm the doublful—to remove all objections and to conciliate all parties :- And as it may be of importance that the order of the procellion fhould be correct, we have fince our last publica-tion made inquiries which we had not time to make before; and from the information we have received, we believe we afte now enabled to give

a just account of it, as follows. ORDER of the PROCESSION. Sixteen Foreflers, with axes, and brush feythes, Mufick,

A PLOUGH,

A PLOUGH, drawn by two horfes, and two yokes of oxen, with a perion holding it, and others clearing away the obfructions, Three Sowers, with bakets, flrewinggrain-and fmoaking their pipes, A Brufi-Harrow, drawn by a horfe, A large Roler, drawn by a horfe and pair of oxen, Four Reapers, with fails and pair of oxen, Four Mowers, with fckles, &c. Three Thrathers, with Flails. Four Mowers, with fcythes, followed by eighteen Hay-makers, with rakes, &c. Eight Hußbandmen, with hoes, fpades and other Farming utenfils, A Winnower, with a Fan.

A Winnower, with a Fan. A Cart. drawn by a yoke of oxen, with Flax. dref-

fers, at work, and in working dreffes, A yoke of Cattle. with killers, properly equipped, A Cart loaded with Beef, tollowed by eight matter

Butchers, in clean frocks, with clevers, &c.

[The above were our worthy brethren of Roxbury.] BLACKSMITHS,

Preceded by Mellirs. CLOUGH and BAKER To the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft-decorated with ribbons, &c, SHIPWRIGHTS,

SHIPWRIGHTS, Preceded by Deacon SHARP, To the number of 43, with tools decorated, &c. ROPE-MAKERS, Preceded by Mr. J. RICHARDSON, To the number of 75-their waiths encircled with hemp-with a cable-field, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours, and attended with endours, and attended with martial mulick. MAST MAKERS, Preceded by Mr. S. HARRIS, To the number of 30, with tools decorated, &c. SAIL-MAKERS, Preceded by Deacon BARRETT,

To the number of 30, with their tools. SHIP-JOINERS, Preceded by Mr. T.URANN, To the number of 34, with their tools decorated. BLOCK-MAKERS, Preceded by Mr. T.URANN,

BLOCK-MAKERS, Preceeded by Mr. J. BREWER, To the number of 30, with tools, &c. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS To the number of 6, with inflruments, &c. COOPERS, Preceded by Capt. J. WHEELWRIGHT, To the number of 53, with tools, decorated, &c. BOATBUILDERS, Preceded by Mr. T. HICHBORN, To the number of 20, with tools, &c. COACH and CHAISE MAKERS, Preceded by Major HAWES, To the number of 8, with a Coach painted on paper. PAINTERS, Preceded by Col. MASON, To the number of 25, with pallets, &c. decorated.

ENTIN E L. The

HEAD. BUILDERS, To the number of 4, in one rank, with their Moulds decorated. with their Moulds der CARVERS,

Preceded by Mr. J. SKILLINGS, with tools, &c. decorated, to the number of 12. *RIGERS*,

To the number of 18, with tools, &c. GLAZIERS and PLUMBERS,

GLAZIERS and PLUMBERS, Preceded by Capt. NOR TON BRAILSFORD. To the number of 16, with diamonds, & FOUNDERS and COPPER-SMITHS, Preceded by Mr. CALDWELL, 'To the number of 10, with tools. CABINET-MAKERS, To the number of 12, Preceded M. D.

To the number of 13. Preceded by Mr.BRIGHT. PEWTERERS,

To the number of 6. In one rank.

TINMEN, TINMEN, 1 of 3. In one rank. To the number of 3. I BAKERS,

BAKERS, Preceded by Mr. J. JENKINS, To the number of 40, with their trols, &c. TANNERS and CURRIERS. Preceded by Mr. S. BASS, To the number of 28, with tools, &c. SHOE-MAKERS, Desceded by Mr. S. BANGS.

SHOE-MAKERS, Preceded by Mr. S. BANGS, To the number of 50, with lalls, &c. decorated. TAYLORS, Preceded by Mr. T. CAPRON, To the number of 56, with their tools, meafures, &c. HATTERS

HATTERS, Preceded by Major SEWARD, To the number 26, with their Bows, Furs, &c. TALLOW-CHANDLERS,

To the nunrber of 8, with a miniature Prefs, Moulds, &c. Mr. Vose, on Horfeback, The Ship FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

On runners, drawn by 13 horfes,

OWN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Elq. Commander, Manned hy thir-

Lieut. Weeks, Lieut. Adams, Mr. La Moine, Mafter, Mr. E. Sigourney, Purfer,

th full colours flying-followed by Captains of veffels,85 feamen, dreffed in ribons, and about 250 of the principal merchants in town. SHIP-BUILDERS, With toll

teen feamen and

marines.

To the number of zo, with a fled drawn by 13

horfes, bearing a large long boat, representing the old ship CONFEDERATION hauled up, over which was crefted a large platform emblem of a dock-yard, with 13 thips of various fizes therein; the workmen with their tools, &c. CARPENTERS,

Preceded by Mr. CRAFTS, To the number of 136, with tools of every fort, decorated.

MASONS,

Preceded by Major BELL, To the number of 70, with trowels. &c. as at work. WHEEL-WRIGHTS,

To the number of 30, with the infignia of their crafts.

PRINTERS, Preceded by Mr. B. EDES, To the number of 15, with a fland, drawn on a fled, and compositors at work.

BOOK-BINDERS, With their Ploughs, &c. CHAIR-MAKERS,

Preceded by Mr. ALLCOCK, to the number of 6. SADDLERS, To the number of 12, with tools, decorated, &c. TOBACCONISTS,

To the number of 13. Preceded by Mr. McEL-Roy, with tools, emblematical of their profession.

GOLDSMITHS and JEWELLERS, To the number of 15, with hammers, &c. HORN BUTTON and COMB-MAKERS,

in one rank.

in one rank. A MILLER, LEATHER-DRESSERS, preceded by Major W. DAWES, on horfeback, (dreffed in fkins) To the number of 20, with fkins, and working tools. CARD MAKERS, To the number of 12, with wire, &c. The COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN, viz. John Lucas, Efg. Mr. Jofepb Clark, Col. Paul Revere, Capt. Rbodes, Deacon William Bordman, Jofhua Witherle. Efg. and Capt. David Speer, with a Witherle, Elq. and Capt. David Spear, with a band of mulick in a fleigh, drawn by four horfes

The REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Capt. GRAY, closed the procession. The numbers stated are those of the Master-

Workmen-and were taken from an actual enu-meration of the proceffion at two o'clock.—At o-ther times in the day, the proceffion was much Publified by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the more full.

VOL. VIH.

IMPORTED in the last Ships from Lon-don, and to be SOLD, by

SAMUEL HENLEY. FRESH Affortment of GOODS. A FRESH Allortment of GOODS, among which are the following, viz.— Coarfe, middling and fuperfine Broadcloths, Duffis, Baizes, Rlankets, Lambléin and Beaver Coatings, Laftings, Sattinets, Camblets, Crapes, corded Poplins, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Calimancoes, Velvets, Corduroys, fuperfine black Princefs Stuff, ditto Prunellas, Boff Caffimere, worffied Hofe, Linens, Irith Sheetings, Checks, Flannels, Modes, Mullins, Silk Patterns for waiff-Flannels, Modes, Mullins, Silk Patterns for waikcoats, with a variety of other articles, while he will fell cheap for cath.

All perfons indebted to faid HENLEY, will receive his thanks, by calling and leffening their balances as foon as pollible.

HIS Day, by mutual confent, the Copart-nership of Prince & Cabot,

is DISSOLVED : All perfons who have accounts open with them, are hereby *motified* that an adjult-ment thereof is requefied immediately. Apply to

SAMUEL CABOT,

At Store, No. 17, LONC-WHARF, Where is for SALE, Beff Sheetings, and Ruffian Duck, Phi-ladelphia Porter, large Bilboa Handkershiefs, &c. Allo,

An excellent BRIG, burthen 160 tons. Bellon, January 29, 1788

LL perfons having demands upon the effate of BENJAMIN LINCOLN, jun. late of Bolton, Attorney at Law, deceafed, are de-fired forthwith to exhibit the fame; and those perfons indebted to faid effate, are requelled to

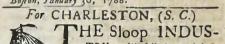
make immediate payment to MARY LINCOLN. or AARON DEXTER, } Executors. Boston, 1 St Feb. 1-88.

Choice Coals,

FOR the grate, or Blacksmith's use, to be sold cheap, at the Store lately occupied by

Hinkley and Kneeland, South fide the Market. 7an. 26. 1-88.

DRIFIED away, or ftolen, from the footh-fide Long-Wharf, a fmall MOSES BOAT, with a piece fplit off her flern-and a part of her gunwale broken. Whoever will give information of faid Boat, or return it, teStore, No. 21, LONG-WHARP, fhall be fuitably reward-ed. WILLIAM DAGGETT. Bofton, January 30, 1788.



TRY, will fail the 15th inft. has good accomodations for Pallengers. For freight or paffage apply to the Mailer on board, at Hichborn's Wharf, North-End.

FURS.

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

NO. 11, MARLBOROWGH STREET. Dec. 5.

For Confolidated State Notes, FIGHTEEN hundred acres of

good LAND, fituated on the weit fide of the river Kennebeck, within one mile of the ourt-Houfe. The front on the river is 180 rods, and runs five miles back. On this tract, there has been an improvement made, which affords ten tons of Englifth hay. It has the advantage of a natu-ral meadow, capable of improvement—and in its prefent flate yields twelve tons of hay. A fiream of water runs through this tract, tofficient to turn

of water runs through this tract, sufficient to turn a mill. The fituation is also well calculated for

perfons engaged in navigation, as vefiels of 150 tons may lay off the Bank, which is level, and well adapted for buildings. Any perfons inclined to treat for the above, will apply to the Printer. Bofton, Feb. 2, 178

State-Houle, Bofton.