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ENTINEL.

The Massachusetts

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Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, November 18.

VESTERDAY some dispatches were received overland from Lord Cornwallis, in confequence of which a council was immediately held, at the breaking up of which orders were fent to Lord Hood, at Portsmouth, not to pay off any of the ships under his Lordship's command. Similar orders were likewise dispatched from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Commanders at Plymouth and Chatham.

Accounts both from Paris and the Hague mention a bloody engagement, in which 4000 Ruffians, having been artfully furrounded in the Cuban by 30,000 Tartars, were without distinction massacred. No date, however, is affixed to the event, though it is confidently said that the devotant. ed Russians were under the command, at the time of General Potemkin, a relation of the celebrated Prince of that name.

Late AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

A U G U S T A, (Georgia) January 5. E have the pleasure to announce to the publick that on Westers lick, that on Wednesday last, the Convention of this State, unanimously ratified the Federal Constitution, in the words following, viz.

STATE OF GEORGJA.

IN CONVENTION,

Wedn-sloy, January 2, 1788.

WE the Delegates of the people of the State of

Georgia, in Convention met, having taken into our serious consideration, the Federal Constitution, agreed upon and proposed by the Deputies of the United States, in General Convention, held of the United States, in General Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand feven hundred and eighty-feven, Have affented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents do, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by the people of the said State for that purpose, for, and in behalf of our selves and our confidence is fally and entirely affent to ratify and entirely affent to ratify and thituents, fully and entirely affent to, ratify and adopt the faid Confliction, which is hereunto annexed, under the great feal of the faid State.

DONE, in Convention, at Augusta, in the faid State, on the fecond day of January, in

the year of our Lord, one thouland feven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the twelfth.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) January 15.

On Sunday last went passenger in the Olive-Branch, Capt. Hercules Argus, bound to London March Lord From States and Lord Hercules Argus, bound by the beautiful to the Erect of the Capt.

don, Mr. John Fraser, a gentleman who has been in this State for eighteen months collecting the in this State for eighteen months collecting the regetable tribes of the country; by his indefatigable perfeverance, and unequalled industry (even in the fickly months) his botanick collection, though confined to his researches in this State, exceeds by some hundreds of native plants, the number formerly described to belong to the continent of North-America. The collection he has carried with him, consists of several new generas, and a great variety of new species, which may be considered as a proof, that the vegetable world is but faintly explored: and the specimens in his but faintly explored; and the specimens in his possession, which are so masterly preserved, will be an evidence in support of his superiour merit in this line, and no doubt will recommend him particularly to the attention of men of science, as certain as it will raise him above the prejudice of illiberal criticism.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) January 17. A gentleman from the back country informs, at accounts have been received there, that a flat belonging to Kentucky, going down the river, had been funk, and several of the people killed or drowned, the rest saving themselves by swimming. Soon after a Spanish batteau arrived at Kentucky to purchase slour, when a number of inhabitants, in revenge attacked the Spaniards, killed several, and forced the others to fly. It is apprehended that these quarrels may be attended with scrious consequences.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

It is agreeable to observe how many of the same circumstances concur in favour of the new Federal Government, which occurred in savour of the opposition to Great-Britain, and the declaration of independence.

The American Revolution began in the town of

Boston-whose inhabitants a'e now, almost to en-thus asm, in favour of the Federal Government.

The same characters, who took the lead in each of the States in the struggle for liberty, in the glo-rious years of 1775 and 1776, now take the lead in their exertions to establish the Federal Govern-

The men who manifested the most unequivocal attachment to liberty, by enduring cold, hunger and nakedness in the army, during a long and bloody war, are (with two or three exceptions) to a man in favour of the new government, from the great and good General Washington, down to the lowest private that beat a drum or blew a fife under

The ministers of the gospel of every denomination (one or two excepted) are now united, from one part of the continent to the other, in praying, with the same zeal that they did for the prefervation of our liberties in the years 1775 and 1776, for the establishment of the new sederal government. The adoption of the proposed sederal govern-

ment by the state of Georgia, whose constitution, like that of Pennsylvania, vests the legislative power in a fingle House, is a proof that enother body of men, besides the majority of the Pennsylvania Convanion, think, under the same kind of government, that the sederal constitution should be adopted. Georgia is a very rifing state, posteffing an extensive territory, and is a great acquilition to the new Confederacy. Live oak, red cedar, tobacco of an excellent quality, rice, indigo, furs, peltry, hides, hemp, cotton, and filk, are her most valuable productions: -- An inestimable treasure, whether we consider them with regard to commerce,navigation, manufadures,

or domestick consumption.

N E W - Y O R K, February 5.

The numbers in the different Scates, according to the most accurate accounts which could be obtained by the late Federal Convention, were as

In New-Hampshire,	102,000
In Massachuserts,	360,000
In Rhode-Island,	58,000
In Connecticut,	202,000
In New-York,	238,000
In New-Jersey,	138,000
In Pennsylvania,	360,coo
In Delaware,	37,000
In Maryland,	218,000
(including three fifths of 80,000 N	egroes)
In Virginia,	420,000
(including three-fifths of 280,000 1	Vegroes)
In North-Carolina,	
(including three fifths of 60,000 N	
In South-Carolina,	150,000
(including thee-fifths of 80,000 N	egroes)
In Georgia,	90,000
(including three, fifths of 20,000 N	egroes)
S A L E M, Febraury	12.

On Friday evening latt, a generous entertainment was made, at Capr. Somes' tavern in Gloucefter, by the principal inhabitants of that town, for the gentlemen who represented them in the late State Convention - as a testimony of their approbarion of the part they took in the important nels on which they aded-and to give a locial opportunity to reciprocate their congratulations on the decision which has taken place.

A correspondent observes, that the years 88, for

fome centuries pall, have been remarkably conspicuous for great events.—In 1588, the Spanish armada was destroyed; in 1688, the revolution in England commenced; and in the beginning of the year 1788, when the Connedicut Convention adopted the new Constitution, the majority consisted of 88; and in the same year, the Convention of Massach setts consented to the adoption of the (ame Constitution.

STATE CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1788. P. M.
8th sea. sill-under debate.
ON. Mr. DALTON. Mr. President,---It has

DON. Mr. DALTON. Mr. President, ... It has been demanded by some gentlemen in opposition to this constitution, why those who were opposed to the augmentation of the powers of Conded to the c gress a few years since, should now be the warmest advocates forthe powers to be granted by the fed. under de ate. Sir, I was opposed to the 5 per cent. imp it being granted to Congress; and I conceived that such a grant under the confederation, would produce great difficulties and embar-raffments. But, Sir, as Congress is by the pro-posed constitution to be differently constructed,... as a proportionate voice of the States in that body, is to be substituted for the present equal (or rather unequal one) my objections will be removed. In my opinion, the delegating of power to a government, in which the people have fo many checks, will be perfectly fafe, and confishent with the preservation of their liberties.

Mr. Ames faid, that in the course of the debates, gentlemen had justified the confederation; wished to ask, whether there was any danger in this constitution, which is not in the confederation? If gentlemen are willing to confederate, why, he alked, ought not Congress to have the powers granted by this section in the consederation, said Mr. A. the checks are wanting, which are to be found in this constitution. And the fears of gentlemen, that this constitution will provide for a permanent ariftocracy, are therefore ill founded---for the rulers will always be dependent on the people; like the infects of a funshine day, may by the breath of their displeasure, be annihilated.

Mr. Widgery. Mr. President, Enough has, I think, been said on the 8th sect. It has been repeated over and over again, that the adoption of the Constitution will please all ranks of people, that the present inefficiency of the Consederation is obvious; and that bleffed things will surely be the result of this Constitution. Many say, ask the Merchants? Ask the yeomanry? But they do not tell us what the answer of these will be.—All we hear is, that the merchant and farmer will flourish---and that the mechanick and tradesmen are to make their fortunes directly, if the Constitution goes down. Is it, fir, because the seat of government is to be carried to Philad elphia? Who, sir, is to pay the debts of the yeomanry, and others? Sir, when oil will quench fire, I will believe all this—and not till then: On the contrary, I think the adopting this Confitu-tion, makes against them; tho' it may be some-thing in savour of the merchants. Have not Congress power to tax polls,—for there is no other way of levying a dry tax; and by this means, the poor will pay as much as the rich.
Gentlemen fay we are undone—and that Gentlemen say we are undone—and that there is no resource, unless this Constitution is adopted. I cannot see why we need swallow a great bone for the sake of a stitle meat, which if it should happen to slick in our throats, can never be got out. Some gentlemen have given out, that we are surrounded by enemies. that we owe debts, and that the nations will make war against use and take our surrounded. war against us, and take our slipping, &c.—Sir, I ask, if this is a fact? Or whether gentlemen think as they say?—I believe they do not.—For I believe they are convinced, that the nations we owe, do not wish us at present to pay more than the interest.

Mr. W. after confidering some other obfervations which had dropped from gentlemen in the course of the debates on the 8th section, concluded by faying, that he could not fee the great danger that would arise from rejecting the Con-

The Hon. Mr. GORHAM adverted to the fuggestion of some gentlemen, that by granting the impost to Congress this State would pay more than its proportion; and said, that it could be made an objection as much against one government made an objection as much against one government as another: But he believed, gentlemen woold accede, that the impost was a very proper tax. As to the tax on polls, which the gentleman from New Gloucester had faid would take place, he saw, he fai i, no article in the Constitution which was ranted the affertion—It was, he faid, a diffrefsful tax, and would never be adopted. By impost and excise, the man of luxury will pay, and the middling and the poor parts of the community, who live by their indostry, will go clear; and as this would be the easiest method: of raising a revenue, it was the most natural to (uposse it would be the easiest method: it was the most natural to suppose it would be reforted to.—20 per cent. he field, may as well be paid for fome luxuries, as 5—nay, 100 per cent. impost on some articles, might be laid on, as is done in England and France. How often, observed the hon. gentleman, has Mr. Adams tried to accomplish a commercial treaty with England—but they think Congress but a section cower.—They prohibit our oil, sish, lumber, pot

tories, in order to favour Nova-Scotia they know we cannot make general retaliating val us in the fiftery, and our figuation at prefent favours their delign. From the abundance of our markets, we could supply them with beef, butter. pork, &c. but they lay what refrictions on them they please, which they dare not do, was there an quate power lodged in the general government to regulate commerce

Mr. JONES, Col. PORTER, and Col. VARNUM. faid a few words in favour of the article-when

The oth fed. Mr. NEAL [from Kittery] went over the ground of objection to this feet, on the idea, that the flave trade was allowed to be continued for 20 years. His profession, he said, obliged him to bear witness against any thing that should favour the making merchandize of the bodies of men ; and unlefs his objection was removed, he could not put his hand the Conditution. Other gentlemen faid, in addition to this idea, that there was not even a provision that the negroes ever shall be free; and Gen. Thompson exclaimed:

Mr. President—Shall it be faid, that after we

have established our own independence and freedom, we make flaves of others. Oh! Washington, what a name has he had! How he has immortal ized himfelf !- but he holds those in flavery who have a good right to be free as he has-He is Hill for felf; and in my opinion, his character has

funk 50 per cent.
On the other fide, gentlemen faid, that the flep taken in this article, towards the abolition of fla-They observed, that in the Confederation there was no provision whatever for its ever being abolished; but this Constitution provides, Congress may, after 20 years, totally annihilate the flave trade; and that, as all the States, except two, have paffed laws to this effect, it might reasonably be expected, that it would then be done -in the interim, all the States were at liberty to prohibit it.

Prohibit It.

SATURDAY, January 26.

[The debate on the 9th fcd. ftill continued defailtory—and conflitted of fimiliar objections, and answers thereto, as had before been used.—Both fides deprecated the flaverage in the world nointed terms—on one fide it was pathod.

as had before been ufed.—Both fides deprecated the flave-trade in the mole pioteted terms—on each fide it was paths-tically lamonted, by Mr.Nison, Major Ludt, Mr. Neal, and other, tast this Conditionion provided for the continuation of the flave trade for as years.—On the other, the Hon-Judge Dann, Mr. Adams, and others rejected that a door was now to be opened, for the annihilation of this odious, 2-beforest practice, in a certain time.] The paragraph which provides, that " the pri-

vilege of the writ of habear corpus shall not be ful pended, unless in cases of rebellion or invalion."

Gen. THOMPSON afked the Prefident to pleafe to proceed-we have fave he read the book often enough -it is a confillent piece of inconfilency. Hon. Mr. ADAMS, in answer to an enquiry the Hon. Mr. Taylor, faid, that this power, given to the general government to fulpend this privitake away the power of the feveral States to fulpend it, if they fee fit. Dr. TAYLOR afked, why this darling privilege

was not expressed in the fame manner it was the conflitution of Maffachuletts- Here the box gentleman read the paragraph respeding it, in the constitution of this State, and then the one in the propofed Confliction] - He remarked on the difference of expression, and asked why the time was no

Judge DANA faid, the answer to the hon. gen tleman must be, that the same gentlemen did not make them both. He did not see, he said, the necessity, why it should be for a limited time for, laid he, if for fix months, the legislature can affemble every fix months, and by that mean continue it. In his opinion it could not be pro perly limitted as to time; for fix months, or ever perly innities as to time; for as montain, or even twelve months, might be too thort a time; as Congrets might fulpend the writ, and adjourn— and during this adjournment, the time of the fulpenfion of the writ might expire—however

necessary it was to be kept up. Judge SUMNER faid, that this was a reffriction on Congress, that the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended, except in cases of rebellion and invasion. The learned Judge then explained the nature of this writ. When a person, said he, is imprisoned, he applies to a Judge of the Supreme Court-the judge iffues his writ to the jailor, calling upon him to have the body of the perfor imprisoned, before him, with the crime on which he was committed.—If it then appears that the person was legally committed, and that he was not bailable, he is remanded to prifon; if illegally confined, he is enlarged. This privilege, he faid, is effential to freedom-and therefore the power to fufpend it, is jeffriched. On the other

ger-the worst enemy may lay plans to deslroy us, and so artfully as to prevent any evidence against him, and might ruin the country, without the power to fulpendthe writ was thus given. Congress have only power to suspend the privilege to persons com mitted by their authority. A person committed under the authority of this State, will fill have a right to this writ. (Adjourned.)

Monday, January 28. This, and the two following days, were taken up in confidering the feveral fections of the fecond and third article—Every one of which was ob-jected to by those who were opposed to the Conflitution; and the objections were obviated by gentlemen in favour of it. We cannot in the place, 20 into a minute detail of the conversation : nor is it effential that we flould; as in the speeches on the grand quellion, the field is again gone over-We can only fay, that with the utmost attention, every objection, however trifling, was gentlemen who advocated the Conflitution, to convince those who were in errour, was not with out effect. The main objections to the Judiciary Power, are contained in the following speech, de-

ivered on Wednefday, January 30.

Mr. Holmes. Mr. Prefident. I rife to make ome remarks on the paragraph under confideraion, which treats of the judiciary power.

It is a maxim univerfally admitted, that the It is a maxim universality admitted, that the fifty of the fubbled chefty in the wing a right to a trial as free and impartial as the les of binnanity will admit of.—Does the Conflictation make provision for fuch a trial? I think not: For in a criminal profile, a trial? cels a person shall not have a right to insist on trial in the vicinity where the fact was commit ed, where a jury of the peers would from their local fituation have an opportunity to form a judgment of the charafter of the person charged with the crime, and also to judge of the credibility of the witnesses. There a person must be tried by a jury of strangers - a jury who may be interested in his conviction ; and where he may by reason of the distance of his residence from the place of trial, be incapable of making fuch a defence, as he is in juffice intitled to, and which he could avail himfelf of, if his trial was in the fame county where the crime is faid to have been committed

These circumstances, as horrid as they are, are rendered fill more dark and gloomy, as there is no provision made in the Conflitution to prevent the Attorney-General from filing informa-tion against any person whether he is indicted by the grand jury or not; in confequence of which the most innecent person in the Commonwealth may be taken by virtue of a warrant iffued in conequence of fuch information, and draged from his home, his friends, his acquaintance, and confined in prison, until the next fellion of the court, which has jurifdiction of the crime with which he s charged (and how frequent those festions are to be, we are not yet informed of) and after long, tedious and painful imprisonment, though acquited on trial, may have no possibility to obtain any kind of fatisfaction for the lofs of his liberty, the lofs of his time, great expenses and perhaps

But what makes the matter fill more alarmng is that as the mode of criminal process is to be cointed out by Congress, and they have no con fitutional check on them, except that the trial i to be by a jury, but who this jury is to be, how qualified, where to live, how appointed, or by what rules to regulate their procedure, we are gnorant of as yet ;-whether they are to live in he county where the trial is ; -whether they are to be chosen by certain districts ; -or whether they are to be appointed by the sheriff ex officio; -whether they are to be for one feifion of the Court only, or for a certain term of time, or for good behaviour, or during pleasure; are matters which

we are intirely ignorant of as yet.

The mode of trial is altogether indeterminedwhether the criminal is to be allowed the benefit of Council-whether he is to be allowed to meet his accuser face to face-whether he is to be al lowed to confront the witnesses and have the ad vantage of crofs examination we are not yet told. These are matters of by no means small con fequence, yet we have not the smallest consitutional fecurity, that we shall be allowed the exercife of thefe privileges, neither is it made certain in the Constitution, that a person charged with a crime, shall have the privileges of appearing be-

fore the court or jury which is to try them. On the whole, when we fully confider this mat ter, and fully inveltigate the powers granted— explicitly given, and specially delegated, we shall find Congress possess of powers enabling them to institute judicatories, little less inauspicious than a certain tribunal in Spain, which has long

and pearl after, from being imported into their | hand, the State, he faid, might be involved in dan- | been the difgrace of Christiandom-I mean that diabolical infitution the INQUISITION.

What gives an additional glare of horrour to thefe gloomy circumflances, is the confideration that Congress have to ascertain, point out, and determine, what kind of punishments shall be in-slicted on persons convicted of crimes; they are no where refirained from inventing the molt cruel and unheard of punithments, and annexing them to crimes, and there is no conflitutional check on them, but that RACKS and GIB-ETS, may be amongst the most mild instruments of their discipline.

There is nothing to prevent Congress from passing laws which shall compel a man who is accused or suspected of a crime, to furnish evi-dence against himself, and even from establishing laws which shall order the court to take the charge exhibited against a man for truth, unless he can furnish evidence of his innocence.

I do not pretend to say Congress will do this.

but, Sir, I undertake to fay that Congress (according to the powers proposed to be given them by the Constitution) may do it; and if they do not, it will be owing intirely-1 repeat it, it will be owing istirely to the GOODNESS of the MEN. and not in the least degree owing to the GOOD NESS of the CONSTITUTION.

The framers of our State Conflitution, took particular care to prevent the General Court from authorizing the judicial authority to iffue a warrant against a man for a crime, unless his being guilty of the crime was supported by oath or affirmation, prior to the warrants being granted; intrust Congress with the power of enacting laws, which it was deemed fo unsafe to intrust our State Legislature with, I am unable to conceive,

Late European Intelligence.

After long attention to domestica concerns, our read-ers, we hope, will, excuse the omission of tome local of Europe - while verying take a peep into the affairs of Europe - which we are enabled to do, by the arrival of a wessel on Thursday last from Halifax - from papers brought by subich, we have extradied the following particulars
Of the RUSSIAN and TURKISH WAR.



N. A. [Grmsey] Nov. 12.

Bleam that the lower look Kinburn

grandered the yth inft. to the

Tarks, when the Ruffian troops were

all maffacred. — The Ruffians con
tifled only of four reci-

fantry, three regiments of Don Coffacks, and fome squadrons of light hoste. The resistance made by the Russians, animated the Turks, who were aggravated by the attack of the 12th of October, when no quarter was given. By this advantage, the Turks willbe absolute masters of the entrance to the Dnieper, and the parrison of Oczakow will be rendered more

Sr. PETERSBURGH, [Ruffia] October 30. On Sunday last a messeager arrived here from Prince Potemkin, with the news of a victory obtained over the Turks, at an attack which they made upon Kinbura, on the night of the 12th inft. by a detachment of 5000 men, who landed near that fortress from Oczakow; and although the garrifon was inferiour in number, upwards of mainder with difficulty escaped to their boats. The number of flain and wounded on the fide of the Ruffians did not exceed four hundred, but feveral

officers loft their lives on this occasion, and Gener.

als Sowaraw and Reck, who had the principal command, were dangerously wounded. According to the last advices from Cadiz, the Court of Madrid is determined to oppose the entrance of the Ruffian figet into the Mediterranean, and with that view are keeping up a respectable squadron, confishing of twelve fail of the line. Of the AFFAIRS of HOLLAND.

HAGUE, [United Neiberlands] Nov. 15. The infurrection which took place in this city. lafted from Thursday the 8th init, to Saturday the such, during which more than two thousand bouses were damaged and pillaged by the troops. -The Prince of Orange fant immediately the most vigerous orders to fearch the houses of the pillagers, and to fee juttice done the fufferers. The loss fuftained by this fedition is estimated at four millions,

By letters from Amilerdam we learn, that the reigning Duke of Brunswick, on his departure Berlin the 20th ult. left the command of the Prussian troops to General Count Kalkreuth, who has established his head-quarters near Overtoom.

In one of the affrays last week, no less than thirty-one perfons were killed out right.

Extract of a letter from Antitredam, Nov. 13.

The spirit of plunder and oprogrampears to be in such a manner infilled into the Hollanders, that it will not be an easy matter to diveit them of it; it feems to be now habitual. melancholy accounts have been received here of a tumult having taken place at Herrogenboich, in tumult naving taken place at Herrogenbolch, in which no left than 500 have fuffered, fome more than others: The lofs, it is faid, will amount to full four millions of guilders. Groningen has ex-perienced a fimilar difaller, but not in fo great a degree, about 80 houses there, having felt the fury of the populace. In these riots no respect

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has been paid to party, the fufferers being as well OF GENERAL AFFAIRS.

L O N D O N, November 27. Peers, and being feated on his throne, the athis Majeffy made the following most gracious

We do not think it worth our while to give this Speech We do not think it worth our white to give this open-at length—it is in general like all the other speeches of the King—He as usual most graciously after for money— and doubts not its being granted, as heretofore—How-ever, the Iollowing passages therein may be worth ever, the following anoticing, viz.]

My Lords and Gentlemen,

of of the last fession

of the concern with which I observed the disputes unhappily subfifting in the Republick of the

United Provinces.

"In conformity to the principles which I had before explained, I did not hefitate on receiving this notification, [the notification of the intentions of his Mon Christian Majety to affift the Dutch Pariots | to declare, that I could not remain a quiet spectator of the armed interference of France ; and I gave immediate orders for augmenting my

and I gave immediate orders for augmenting my forces both by fea and land.

"In the coarse of these transactions, I also thought proper to conclude a treaty with the Land-grave of Hess Cassel, by which I secured the affiffance of a confiderable body of troops, in case my fervice should require it.

my fervice flould require it.

[The King then mentions, that at the Pruffian had obtained fattisfallon for the infult offered to the Princets of Orange, and had re-chablished the Staddbolder, orders had been given for differently, &c. and after mentioning the pacifick disposition of the European Powers to him,

"I must, at the same time, regret that the tran-quility of one part of Europe is unhappily inter-rupted by the war which has broken out between Ruffia and the Porte."

A correspondent informs us, that the immense frames of timber, filled with large flones, and funk in order to form the capacious harbour of Cherbourg, are five hundred feet long, five hundred wide, and forty feet high! the landholders in the neighbourhood have fold their mountains to government at a high price, for materials to fill thefe frames. Some are funk in fourteen fathom water, fea, fo that there is no change in its afpect at prefent. But if once that wonderful undertaking, can be brought above the level of the ocean, it will

prove a thorn in the fide of Britain.

The return of the Manquis of Bucking.

Ann, to Ireland, as Viceroy, gives infante pleafore to the people of that country, his Excellency will now accomplish, what he once began—the an
thibliance of the provided of the country. mihilation of a tytannick ariflocracy.

By the accounts of the publick revenue, made up to the tenth of October, which are to be laid before Parliament, it appears that the income exceeds the expenditure 1,500,000l. fo great has been the increase of trade during the present year At a private meeting of the Parliament of Paris a protest was drawn up against the King's pro-ceedings, and declaring their resolution not to act until the Princes and other exiled Members of their body are recalled.

BOSTON, Saturday, February 16. MOS TON, Saturday, February 16.

It Ramsby, and other trait is effecting country, which fetting last loss by more actifiest, within it my cripinal fetting last loss by more actifiest, within it my cripinal fetting last loss of the saturday of the property of the representation of the saturday of the property of the p

received fearce a fingle paper, printed beyond the Hud-fon.—Notwithstanding the publick are exceedingly anxious, at the present all-important period, to be acquainted with

the property of policies define, the Primers in Bothon have one recovered any papers from New York, the feveral words, through laders a party they were a few with the most party they were the party of the party of

We are told, that the papers, &c. of his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Elq. our late Ambaffadour at the Court of London, have arrived in town, and that his Excellency's arrival may be foon expected.

and his Seed loney's arrival may be from a populou-shift pipers or equant at feveral public place in the count, for rating money for building three large flaps—for our mercipal. We finered pop that has no able influen-or mercipal. We finered pop that has no able influen-ed particular, will focused to the white of any promotives. Which has not affect the feeling of the heavening not of the community. The Capsin of a world's the capility of the community. The Capsin of a world's the capility of the community. The Capsin of a world's the capility of the community. The Capsin of a world's the capility of the community of the contraction of the capility of the contraction of the capility of the capility of the contraction of the capility of the contraction of the capility of the particular by the capility of the capility on brard. Having thus lar lucceeded in mis purpose, or purfued his voyage, cither to fonce of the fouthern States, or to the Welk-Indies, where in all probability they will be fold as flaves. Some of the poor blacks, who were thus trepanned, were honest and industrious, and had families, the are now deprived of their support.

Monday laft, being the anniversary of the birth-

day of his Excellency the Prefident of the lare Federal Convention, the great and good WASHING-TON-agreeably to annual custom, the pupils of the feveral publick writing schools in this town, to the number of 500, proceeded in files, from the school in Court-Street, into State-Street, where, having formed a hollow-fquare, they gave three huzzas in honour of the day.

DIED]—Latty, PAUL FISHER, Eq. of Clifton near Brittol, in England, who has left, to the Society for pro-gaing the Collegel accost, 1200 oil stop pre-greether progating the Collegel accost, 1200 oil stop pre-greether Working-Schools in freshold, and the romaning 1,000 of the use of the first Bifton but shall be appointed in Austrica, with the intered of the fanos, provided a see the conflicted in versal-year years.

confliented in tweaty-five years.

At Glocelter, on Thurfaly the pth inft, was fratched from this transferoy force, Madam CATHARINS SAR-GENT, widoo of the late Ene Sargent, Eig. The transferndent qualities of this truly virtuous and amiable laday, rendered her an agreeable and infliredire friend, an ormament to the fee, and an honour to bunanity.

from l'Orient Brig William, Pike, Huntrifs. Grant, Wilfon, Hijpaniola Halifax Schooner Sydney, Wil for Lifbo Ship Sally,

On TUESDAY next, Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Lewis Hayt's Office, STATE-STREET,

L'ORTY barrels TAR, a few pipes Port WINE, ten cafes Malaga do. twenty boxes LE MONS, &c. &c.

On T UESDAY, next. Will be fold, by PUBLICK VENDUE, at Thomas K. Jones's Office,

A NUMBER pieces of feven-eighth IRISH LINENS, and feveral other articles.

Sale to begin at XI. o'clock. At ONE o'clock -8 quarter-cafks genuine Port Wine, and feveral hogfheads Well-

India Rum.
At PRIVATE SALE, James-River Tobacco, Corn, Flour, &c.

OSGOOD CARLETON

FINDING many persons were disappointed or Attending his ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE, the lath ult. and as that lecture was more entertaining than Lath uit: and as that Jedour was more entertaining than you fith preceding, a tri give a defermion and view may be the preceding, a tri give a defermion and view tions, Quarten, Edipfe, & together with the cause of the Fides, & c. propose exhibiting the fine space on MONDAY evening next, precisely at feven o'deck, in Capt. Tan's Hall, Sanesbreet, Late and Ladies, and Ladies, and Ladies, and the Finding Collection and Mifes, at field Tan's, and a the Finding Collection and Mifes, at field Tan's, and a the Finding Collection and Mifes, at field Tan's, and

at the Printing-Office.

N. B. In his School, opposite the north door

N. B. 15 hts School, opposite the norm door of the State-Houfe, he teaches how to take and work Lunar Observations, and thereby find the Longitude at Sear He has the Nantical Almanack, and cerry necessary apparatus for the purpose. for the purpofe.

DUCK and Goofe SHOT. Much approved I P and A C full wired, bankCOD-HOOKS, belt 18-threadBurfurdCOD-LINES-Seine, sewing, and whipping TWINE, With a general Affortm

Hard-Ware and Ship Chandlery. At William Deblois's store.

No. 49. STATE-STREET. Feb. 16, 1788. HEMP, Flax, Ruffian Ravens Duck and Sheetings, Cables, Cordage, Spunyara and Boltrope, Bohea and Hyfon Tea, Coffee, Cotton, West-India Rum, CapeGoodHope Wine, Irifh Linens, the first quality of India Ban-danno Handkerchiefs, tea and table sets & China, Pepper, Salt Petre, 10 by 8, and 12 by 16 Glafs,

Nathaniel West & Co. No. 25, LONG-WHARP. Feb. 16, 1788.

CHOICE TAMES River TOBACCO, and a variety of other Articles, To be SOLD, cheap for cash.

At No. 15, LONG-WHART. Feb. 16. A LL Persons who have de-

mands upon the Estate of Capt. WILLIAM DOWNES CHEEVER, late of Boston, Sugar-Refiner, deceased, are requested to exhibit the defired to make immediate payment to the Subferiber, at the Store late belonging to the laid deceafed in State-Street.

CALEB DAVIS, Attorney to the Bofon, February 16th, 1788.

N. B. Tobe SULD, at faid Store, Loaf Sugar, of the best quality, Pepper, Ruffian Duck, West-India Rum, Motaffes, Coffee. &c. &c.

Pike's Arithmetick.

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for Sale by the Subscribers, at their respective BOOK STORES,

PIKE's new and complete SYSTEM of ARTHMETICK, composed for the use of the citizens of the United States. This Treatife is not only recommended, as preferable to any catant, by gentlemen of the first Mathematical characters in New-England, as or the first Mathematical characters in New-England, as being the most eight, complete and currentings; tor, ga, as conformation of the methy, as being for given and a conformation of the methy, as being for given and a finish and methylic the contains a number of referial and entertaining Problems in Narroal Philosophys-selfal Ta-tion of the containing the containing problems in Narroal Philosophys-selfal Ta-tion, and the containing the containing problems in Narroal Philosophys and Charac-complete reserved, never and full Mono, faster, &c. "Tra-genmentry, with its spillation to heights and distance-tions of the containing the complete the containing of the complete terms on the methylic particle, place of figure five and that an introduction to Algorith and Confessional Con-taining the containing the containing the containing the New York, New-Jerty and Printifyrianis, there is, it to thoughough the plant of survey.

the United States. Bookfellers will be allowed a handsome profit. JOHN BOYLIE, Marlborough Street.
BENJAMIN LARKIN, Cornhill.
BENJAMIN GULD, Cornhill.
SAMUEL HALL, State-Street.
EBENEZER BATTELLE, Orange-Street.
DAVID WEST, Marlborough-Street.

N. B. Subferibers are requested to call on the Author in Newbury-Port, and Benjamin Larkin. No. 46, Cornhill, for their Books. Bofton, Feb. 16, 1788.

For NEW-YORK, THE Schooner

THE Schooner
New-York PACKET,
THOMAS BARKARD, MAIGEWill fail with all convenient
freed, having part of her cugo,
congaged—For freed, having part of her cugo.
Contain on board, at Syrkar, Wharf.
The Contain on board, at Syrkar, Wharf.

Bofton, February 16, 1788. WANTED to PURCHASE,

FORTY pieces of four pound CANNON, and a few SWIVEL GUNS. Inquire of the Printer. Feb. 16, 1788.

On SATURDAY the first day of March, THE Schooner SALLY, with

her appurtenances, as the now lays at Hooran's Wharf, burthen 50 tons, being two years old. Sale to be at TWELVE o chek.

A Piece of LAND, in South-street, opposite Mr. Hill's Dilli-Hosic -measuring by bet feet front, and 109 feet deep. Inquire of the Printer.

CASTALIAN FOUNT. ORIGINAL POETRY.

An E I.E G Y, on General GRERNE,

Written about twelve menths after bit death,
By a SOLDIER.

TWAS night; and darkneß overcast our sky,
Save the faint glim'ring of the distant stars,
And deathlike silence crown'd the midnight gloom:
The hour that contemplation wakes to muse
On solemn scenes that sty the bufy day;
And quick imagination starts to run
The bright immeasurable paths of Heav'n;
Or, on the vivid wings of fancy, sty,
With pleasing retrospect, o'er lise's scant scene,
Deducing pleasures from what pleas'd before.
This then, O Greene, that thy heroick shade,
Beste, my fancy's eye, in solemn pomp,
And warlike greatness, pass'd: A scene like that,
(O wond'rous scene!) when to the gloomy shades,
The great Ussir, living, did descend
In silent majesty—before him pass'd,
With conscious greatness, Ajax, high in same,
Regardless of the mortal's supplicating voice:
And thus my humble muse address'd the shade to
Whist thou, O Greene, dost tread Arcadian blooms,
Or with thy brother heroes, sit's within
The laurel'd how'r, with wreaths immortal hung,
And see'll thy country's tears scarce wip'd away,
Ev'n from the weeping vulgar's tearful eye;
And dearel'briends still languishing with grief,
That death should from their bleeding bosoms tear
A friend so dear: Thy country mourning thee,
Their bulwark strong against their common so:—
Does not a view of these with pleasing pity,
And joys celessial, swell thy noble soul?
O, does it not a pleasing joy impart,
To look back on the toils, the abstimence, Does not a view of these with pleasing pity,
And joys celestial, swell thy noble soul?
O, does it not a pleasing joy impart,
To look back on the toils, the abstinence,
By thee endurd, to buy thy country's freedom?
Through untrod roads, the long and tiresome march?
Or, doest with higher sense of joy, review
The glorious days, when thou did'st lead the war
With daunteld's courage on; and next thy heart,
Thy country's liberty and glory lay;
To meet, with more resistles force, and brave
The boasted valour of proud Britain's sons;
Thou quash'd their martial pow'r, their veterans sham'd,
And took contested fields victorious;
To see, thy valour help'd, thy country's same,
Among the world's great nations, proud to raise,
And give it place, the youngest, not the least,
Annong the empires that the earth divide:
And thy own name, transfer'd to same eternal?
Enjoy, O Gazene, the worthy name thou'st eath'd!
And while thou wait'st thy worthy master there,
With virt'ous Goto and Brutur, a seat
Prepare for our illustrious Washington;
Who more successful' gainst a tyrant George,
Thanbey, a proud ambitious Gasar, sought.
Let thy own hand, blest shade, a garland weave,
Of heav'nly laurels and eternal greens,
(And, Tildannan, thou, wreathe in thy hunble sprig!)
T'adorn your worthy master's facred brow,
When fate, for him, shall call the mounful tear,
And marble hears the melting tribute pay.

Massachestel, 1786.

Mafachufetts, 1786.

MISCELLANY. For the CENTINEL.

BEING a spectator at the military parade in the town of Boston on Tuesday last, the soldierly appearance, and performances of the feveral corps, gave me great fatisfaction; but when the troops approached towards their firings in State-Itreet, it gave me pain to fee feveral respectable citizens in much concern for the preservation their property, which was about to be exposed to the concustion of the air, on the discharge of the field-pieces. This led me to reflect, that it is realally a pity, on days of publick rejoicing, to take fuch positions, as while the joy of some is promot-ed, the loss of others, in the breaking of their windows, destrotion of crockery, &c. most allay the joy in a great degree—indeed it proves a heavy tax on them—I therefore beg leave to submit to the consideration of these who may hereafter where cannon are to be used, (and I pray they will not take it amis,) whether they may not be discharged either on the Common, at the head of Long. Wharf, or in some other place, as will prevent damage being done to individuals, and at the same time without the least diminution of the laudable wish of exhibiting the troops to the best advantage.

BENEVOLENCE.

A FRAGMENT. A Parable against persecution, or toleration and phi-lantbropy inculcated.

By Dr. F. R. A. N. K. L. I. N.

By Dr. F R A N K L 1 N. ND it came to pass, after these things, A ND it came to pass, after these things, that Abraham sat at the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun. And behold a man, bent with age, was coming from the way of the wildernoss, jeaning on his staff. And Abrahamarose, and met him, and said unto him, turn in. I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night, and thou (halt arise early in the morning, and go on thy way. And the man said, nay, for I will on thy way. And the man faid, nay, for I will abide under this tree. But Abrabam pressed him

greatly: So he turned, and they went into the tent—and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And when Abraham faw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him. whereman bleffed not God, he faid unto him. wherefore dolt thou not worship the most high God,
creator of heaven and earth? And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name: For I have made
to myself a god, which abideth always in my
hoose, and provideth me with all things.—And
Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and
he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth
with blows into the wilderness. And God called with blows into the wilderness. And God called to Abraham saying, Abraham, where is the stran-ger! And Abraham answered and said, Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call up-on thy name: Therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness. And God said, have I borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me—and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?

N. B. The circumstance which gave rise to the

N. B. The circumstance which gave rise to the above elegant and instructive morceau, was, it is said, as sollows—Dr. Franklin being once in company where the discourse turned on the folly of intolerance and persecution, took up a bible, which was at hand, and opening at Genesis, he delivered this parable extempore, in confirmation of what he had advanced. The hearers, acknowledging it was extremely apposite, expressed great surprise, that such a remarkable passage of scripture had so long escaped their notice. ture had fo long escaped their notice.

The WEEKLY MONITOR, No. 200.

BENEVOLENCE and CHARITY. 1MONG all the virtues which adorn the human A mind, or the duties incumbent on us, either as individuals or as members of society, there are none more forcibly inculcated by reason, or which have a greater tendency to promote our own happiness and that of our fellow men, than benevolence and charity-The man who is assuated by shefe " fairest of all the lovely virtues," has laid a permanent foundation for his own happiness; and so far as it is in his power, he will promote that of all around him—Far from confining his ideas of happiness within the narrow sphere of his own enjoyments, it is his high felicity. to contribute to that of others - As he is fully fen-fible that all that he receives is the unremitted gift of an indulgent Providence, he considers it as his duty to bestow it in such a manner as shall best promote the happiness of all: If it is in his power, he feeds the hungry from his own table, and clothes the naked with his wardrobe-In him the widow and the orphan with his wararone—in him the wisow and the orphan find a fure proteflor and an invariable friend — He adminifers the balm of confolation to the defelled mind—He wipes the falling tear of affiliation from the eye of the difconfolate, and commiferates the dif-treffes he cannot relieve—He closes his ears to the tales of calumny and reproach, and gives as little credit as possible to every thing that ought not to be true: Stander and detraction have no place with him; but as much as possible, he endeavours to con-ceal the faults of his neighbour from the view of an infulting word. As much as possibly in himlies, he endeavours to live peaceably with all men. He is an enemy to no man, and his own ene mies of confean enemy to mean, and as own enemies of confe-quence mult be few. Formed for happiness himself, he dissuffuses it to all around him. To his superiours he is respectful, but not possessed of stavish fear. With his equals he is familiar and cheerful, and his injeriouts he treats with all possible civility, and obliges them all in his power; and thus renders himself effected and beloved by all. But the advantages of his benevolence, as to himself, are not circumseribed by time, or worldly interest—No: He has laid a foundation for happiness which shall be commensurate with eternity. As by the practice of these vir-tues he has assimilated himself to the Divine Character, and prepared himself for the society of heaven, so he shall participate of that selicity which awairs the righteous in those regions where all is benevolence ****

S B A-C O A L,

F an excellent quality, to be fold, by

WILLIAM LITTLE,

No. 46, STATE-STREET. Bofton, Feb. 13, 1788.

SIX hundred Bushels IN-DIAN CORN, and about 200 Barrels TAR, to be fold at No. 23, on the Long-Wharf. Boston, Feb. 6th, 1788.

JONATHAN HARRIS,

A LARGE and genteel affortment of

Coloured SATINS, for Ladies' Cloaks, plain and figured, red, blue, and white India Taffity, Gentlemen's Muslin Neckcloths.

Large affortment of Knives and Forks, by gross or dozen, brass Ink Pots, Pound Pins, &c.

Boston, February 13, 1788.

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be fold, by WILLIAM LITTLE,

No. 46, STATE-STREET, Variety of Merchandise,

love for cash.

Madeira and Tenerisse Wines, Supersine and common Flour, Philadelphia and Spanish Bar Iron, Loaf and brown Sugars, Raisins, Brimstone, Gun-Powder, Connecticut Pork and Beef, Frank-

lin Stoves, Tar, &c.

For PHILADELPHIA, THE Sloop BETSY,

LEVI YOUNG, Master, now lying at the Long-Wharf - will sail in five days. For freight or passage, apply to the Matter on board; or at Store No. 16, on said Wharf.

Where may be had,
Philadelph'a Common FLOUR, in half Feb. 13th, 1788.

· A BARGAIN!

To be SOLD, cheap,

A New HOUSE, and BAKE-HOUSE, fituated at the North-End.

THE Parmerthip of EATON & PIERCE,

DISTILLERS, is this day by mutual confent dis-folved. Boston, Feb. 12, 1788.

FURS.

ASH, and a good price, given for all kind of SHIPPING FURS,
By ISAACK POLLACK,

By ISAACK POLLACK, at the head of Hancock's-Wharf—who informs the Hattersthat he has imported all forts of fine Wool, of Fyr, Lamb and Camel. Alfo, Bed-Feathers of all forts. If the Gentlemen Merchants will buy on the invoice by the bale, good Winter Goods, pleafe to apply to him for the following, just arrived per Capt. Ps 1 a c p. at Portsmouth, and now in town, Duffils, Coatings, Kerfeys, Flannels, Thicks, Drapery Baize, Linsey, Broad Baize, Scarlet Clith, &c. Dec. 14, 1787.

ANY good Vessel, bound to Dublin, may have 100 or 200 Barrels of POT and PBARL-ASHES, on freight, by applying at DAVID ESARS's Store, State-Street,

Boston, 30th Jan. 1788.

To be S O L D, By William McNeill and Son,

THE best of eighteen thread CODI.INES, 35 fathoms each, American
manusactured, warranted good: If any proves not
so, the money will be returned. Those gentlemen who are concerned in the fishery, may be
supplied with any quantity they want; and CABLES and CORDAGE of all sizes suitable, on Feb. 5, 1788. good terms for cash.

For fale at No. 40, STATE-STREET, A Quantity of WOOLENS,

lately opened, for which Country Produce will be received in payment. N. B. A few barrels of Superfine and Common

FLOUR, to be fold very low for cash. Feb. 5. Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, A Convenient D w Education Inquire of the in the centre of the town, Inquire of the Feb. 2, 1788.

ALMANACK.

February | Hi. Wa. | Or. &f. | Remarks. 16 Sat. | 6 53 | 6 46 6 | Day's len. 10b. 28m | 17 Sun. | 7 47 | 6 44 6 | 2d Sun. in Lent. 18 Mon. | 8 41 | 6 43 6 | Perigee. 19 Tuef. | 9 45 | 6 41 6 | S. J. C. Boston. Remarks.

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the