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CENTINE L.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

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MISCELLANY.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT. The LANDHOLDER, No. 11.
To the Citizens of New-Hampshire.

HOSE who wish to enjoy the blessings of so-ciety must be willing to suffer some re-straint of personal liberty, and devote some part of their property to the publick that the remain-der may be secured and protected. The cheapest form of government is not always best; for par-simony though it spends little, generally gains no-thing. Neither is that the best government which imposes the least restraint on its subjects; for the benefit of having others restrained, may be greatimposes the legit retirant on its ludgests; for the benefit of having others restrained, may be greater than the difadvantage of being restrained ourfelves. That is the best form of government which returns the greatest number of advantages in proportion to the disadvantages with which it is atportion to the disadvantages with which it is attended. Measured by this rule, the state of New-Hampshire cannot expect a Constitution preserable to that now proposed for the union: In point of defence it gives you the force of the whole empire, so arranged as to ast speedily and in concert, which is an article of the greatest importance to the frontier States. With the present generation of men, national interest is the measure by which war or peace are determined; and when we see the British nation, by a late treaty, paying an enormous annual subsidy to the little principality of Hesse Cassel for the purpose of retaining her in military alliance, it should teach us the necessity of those parts in the Constitution, which enable the efficient force of the whole to be opposed to an invasion of any part.

A national revenue and the manner of collect-

A national revenue and the manner of collecting it is another very interesting matter, and here the citizens of New-Hampshire have better terms offered them, than their local situation can ever enable them to demand or enforce. Im post and duties on trade which must be collected in the great importing towns, are the means by which an great importing towns, are the means by which an American revenue will be principally, and perhaps, wholly raised. But a point of your State comes near the sea, and that point so studed that it never can collect commerce, and become an emporium for the whole State—Nineteen parts in twenty of New-Hampshire are greatly inland, so that local fituation necessitates you to be an agricultural resolute and this investment are sheaf are selected. cultural people; and this is not a hard necessity if you now form such a political connection with the other States, as will entitle you to a just share in that revenue they raise on commerce. New-York, the trading towns on Connecticut river, and Bolton, are the fources from which a great part of your foreign supplies will be obtained, and where your produce will be exposed for market.—In all these places an impost is collected, of which, as consumers, you pay a share without deriving any publick benefit. You cannot expect any alteration in the private systems of these States, unless effectof the private systems or these states, amers enter-ed by the proposed government, neither to reme-dy the evil can you command trade from the na-tural channels; but must fit down contented un-der the burden, if the present hour of deliverance be not accepted. This argument alone, if there were no other, ought to decide you in favour of

adoption.

It has been faid that you object to the number It has been taid that you object to the number of inhabitants being a ratio to determine your proportion of the national expense—that your lands are poor but the climate favourable to population which will draw a share of expense beyond your ability topay. I do not think this objection well founded. Long experience hath taught that the number of industrious inhabitants in any climate that the number of industrious inhabitants in any climate that the number of the state mate is not only the strength, but the wealth of a State, and very justly measures their ability for defraying publick expenses, without encroaching on the necessary support of life.—If a great pro-portion of your lands are barren, you ought likewise to remember another rule of nature; that the population and sertility in any trace of coun-try will be proportioned to each other. Acci-dental causes for a short time may interrupt the rule, but they cannot be of dangerons continuance. Force may controul in a despotick government, and commerce may interrupt it in an advantageous situation for trade; but from the first of these causes you have no reason to fear, and the last should it happen will increasewealth with numbers. The fishery is a source of wealth and an object.

The fiftery is a fource of wealth and an object of immense consequence to all the eastern coasts. The jealousy of European nations, ought to teach us its value. So far as you become a navigating people, the fiftery should be an object of your securion. It cannot flourish until patronized and protected by the general government. All the interests of navigation and commerce must be protected by the union or come to ruin, and in our present system where is the power to do it. When Americans are debarred the fishery, as will some heaven the second of t

the eaftern fhore will become miferably poor.

Your foreds embosom an immense quantity of timber for ship-building and the lumber trade timber for inip-building and the lumber trade— but of how little value at prefent you cannot be ignorant, and the value cannot increase until American navigation and commerce are placed on a respectable sooting, which no single State can do for itself—The embarrassments of trade lower the price of your produce, which with the distance of transportation almost absorbs the value; and when by a long journey we have atrived at the place of market, even the finest of your grain will not command cash, at that season of the year most convenient for you to transport. Hence arises that scarcity of species of which you complain. Your interest is intimately connected with that of the most commercial states, and you cannot separate it. When trade is embarrassed the merchant is the first to complain, but the farmer in event bears more than his share of the loss.

Let the citizens of New-Hampthire candidly confider these facts, and they must be convinced that no other State is so much interested in adopting that system of government now under consider A LANDHOLDER.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Mell. PRINTERS,
THE WORDS FEDERAL and ANTIFEDERAL like many others, have departed already from their original fignification. Inflead of being applied only to the friends and enemies of the new government, I find they are applied as epithets to many other things, a short account of which I shall sudeavour to furnish you with for your useful paper.
The following is a list of such persons, qualities

nd arricles, as are delignated with the epithet of

Fader A. General Washington, Dr. cranklin, and all the first and most useful characters in the American

The mechanics in every part of the United States. The war-worn officers and soldiers of the late

American army.
Widows, orphans and aged citizens, who have deposited their fortunes in the sunds of the United

The friends of publick credit and national faith are all federal.

Patriotifm, integrity and industry, are all fede-

al qualities.

Gold and filver are federal mediums of commerce.

Gold and filver are federal mediums of commerce. American nails and paper, cloth buttons, leather proceeds, and leather pockets for cloth cloaths, American beer, Hare's porter, New-Jersey and Connecticut cheete, and cyder, Massachusetts womens' shoes, and all other things manufactured in the United States, are federal.

In my next address to you, I shall send you a list of antifederal persons, qualities and articles.

A. B. C.

For the C E N T I N E L.

Another S C R A P,

Concerning the "ARS ARTIUM OMNIUM CONSERVATRIX."

T is curious to observe on what trifling things the perpetuity or immortality of names, events

and kingdoms depend. And how very different from the preconceived opinions of mankind.

When the monarchs of Egypt erected those stupendous massies the pyramids, for no other use than to record and eternize their names, they little sufficient to record and eternize their names, they little sufpected that a weed, then growing on the banks of the Nile, would one day be converted into more durable registers of same, than those immense piles, or whole quarries of stone!—And yet the inventions of Paper and Printing, have insured endless fame to those who vainly sought it by building pyramids!—And when Paper was discovered, what ages rolled away before it was destined to its best services? It is equally amusing and instructive to observe what obvious arts escape our touch; and again, how quickly various channels are dewhat ages rolled away before it was destined to its best services? It is equally amusing and instruct ive to observe what obvious arts of cape our touch; and again, how quickly various channels are deduced from a source when once opened—[Sett Alepole's Hist. of Painting]—This was the case of the conserving art of all other arts—PRINTING, which was not discovered until about 1440:—In thirty years more, it was applied to the multiplication of Drawings. Authors had scarcely seen the facility of dispersing their works by Printing,

before painters received an almost equal advan-tage by Engraving. Endless famewas in a man-ner insured to all who had courage and merit to ner intured to all who had courage and merit to challenge it. This feemingly trifling invention, Engraving, (which from being common, is little thought of) has greatly affilted the advancement of almost every art and science: The natural bifterian is particularly indebted to it for accurate and easily multiplied representations of the various productions of nature—an advantage unknown two centuries ago.

Let those who despise the MECHANICKS, re-collect that THREE seemingly inglorious ME-CHANICAL DISCOVERIES, in a short time, influenced human affairs more than any CON-QUEROR, SECT or EMPIRE, that ever was!

For the CENTINEL,

To the COMMITTEE for revising the BY-LAWS.

As it has been proposed to remove fignboards—it is the wish of many citizens, that
the business of removing all observations in the
streets, may be completed at once, by removing
the pent bouses, and the stop window sous which
project into the streets. Only to pull down a few
sign boards, would be trisling—but to remove all
the above mentioned observations, would add to
the beauty of the town, and the convenience of the beauty of the town, and the convenience of

the people.

It has also been proposed to oblige every householder to put his name over his front door—this would not only be useful by rendering it easy for a stranger to find any citizens, but might have a tendency to prevent bad bouser.—When the Committee have these matters under consideration, it is hoped they may complete the good work.

A CITIZEN.

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, December 24—30.

HAT there is a probability of the Empress of Russia's concluding an alliance, for the purpose of effecting the Neutral Code; is certain, and there is perhaps little doubt but the French, to avoid greater evils, and because it is more hostile to England than themselves, will come into it. It is certain that the Empress resided to revive the commercial treaty with us, expressly on account of our having yielded the great question of free bottoms making free goods to France, at the moment we denied it to her. This may serve to convince us of the folly of the commercial system, which we entered into with our double neighbour, and which, in this particular at least, was

which we entered into with our double neighbour, and which, in this particular at leaft, was not called for by any necessity.

The King of Cochinchina's superb present to the French monarch comes most acceptable. It is a state chair, studded with diamonds and other gems, of excellent workmanship. The Jews say it is worth 100,000.—and his most Christian Maich, consequently it as left.

it is worth 100,000l.—and his most Christian Majesty cannot value it at less!

There is said to be now living in Paris, a woman of high rank—Her name is Cecilia; she calls herself the daughter of Achmet III. Emperour of the Turks, and says she was born in the year 1710 of the Christian æra. Her lise has been published at Paris, and though it has the air of remance, it is said to be genuine. The publisher says she lives in the Rue de la Harpe, at the College of Rayery, where the may be seen every College of Bayeux, where she may be seen every day. She is described as a woman respectable for her years, her good sense, her fortitude, her piety, and her charities, notwithstanding the smallness of her fortune. If all this be true, and people of ner fortune. If all this be true, and people or credit vouch for it, one cannot be too much afton-ished at the caprices of fortune, on seeing the daughter of one of the greatest sovereigns of the earth (who himtest died in banishment, after having been driven from the throne) far from her native country, under an humble roof, and not hav-ing always had, as she herself says, even the bread

the poor to eat.
We do not know that the number of saves

MISCELLANY.

For the CENTINEL. S one of the tradefinen of the town of Bofton A Some of the tradelment of the conduction of the leading of the tradelment of the you for your for your good withes in their favour. I join with you in good withes in their favour.— I join with you in famenting the natire decay of trade, and the reduced finsation of the indultrious mechanicks of this town. Their diffrestes, perhaps, are greater than any class of men in the community: There have a second to the community of the house of the done happy effect. diffrefies have however had one happy effectwith one another, and to the exercise of their reason. - They have opened their eyes, and pointed them to the true fource of all their misfor-tunes. They are fast discriminating between their real friends and professional ones only, and they find the necessity of an efficient, firm governthey and the necessity of an emcient, arm govern-ment, where honefly fhall be countenanced, and judice uniformly supported. They have become fully impressed with the sentiment that "Honefly is the best policy," and that considerice in government is effential to the existence of a people—That credit is established solely by punctual, upright conduct, and that this is all that is wanting to make them a happy, free and wealthy people.— For these reasons they look forward to the new Conflitution—and it was for these reasons that one of their respectable delegates afferted, that "it was equal to the mines of Peru." But however was equal to the mines of Pero." But however great its bleffings, they cannot experience them, until it is organized, and in execution. This they are fentible of to their great forrow, - Mira-cles are not performed in a moment, and it would be fomething unufual in the philosophical world, it the effects of an experiment should be realized before the experiment itself is made. No true before we try." We want but the trial to We want but the trial to prove gentleman, concerning whom you have been either grofily minnformed, or have greatly in-jured, to far from "wanting attention to the tradefmen," he has forever made their interest his fludy, and to their immortal honour, they have been fenfible of it, and as a mark of their gratitude, have uniformly elected him, of their own mere motion, unfolicited by either himself on his friends, for these twenty years past, to the first offices in their power to bestow, neither are they unmindful of his exertions in forwarding the the very subscription of which you appear to be ignorant, and that his name now stands among

But this is not the only afting for which his fellow citizens, and the publick at large, are indebt ed to him. They are infinitely more fo for an exemplary life of industry and integrity in his proper [phere, for upwards of fixty years : - For his Ready attention to publick bufinsis, and his uni-Heady attention to publick bulnnis, and his uni-form love to his country :- For his perfevering and pointed opposition to British policy, when persons of far less property to lose, shrunk behind the scenes:-- For his frequent and very important loans to government in specie, in the most urgent moments :- For his handsome subscriptions in all publick calamities; and for his uniform encograpement, by advancement of monies from time to time, of every species of manufacture. I fince the war, where his name is not to be found I mention these facts as coming within my own knowledge, though not intimately acquainted with that gentleman, and to be infrumental in preventing the growth of flander and ingratitude which appear to be deeply interwoven with the

the first, and equal with the largest subscriber upo

I would also inform you, that the "DireBors of the Bank" have no authority to subscribe to any hills, the monies of the flockholders :- It is n only contrary to the principles of all banks, b they would exceed the truft originally placed in them-Neither can there be an inflance of the kind produced from any bank in the world, or may add the funds of any other corporate body They are inflituted folely to atticipate for certain periods, the refources of individuals, and communities; and furely no candid man will fay that the Maffachufetts Bank has been descient in either

There will then be at least one observing country man upon the lift;—your future observations will come with much more weight, and be more correspondent to the facted rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them." A TRADESMAN. March 18, 1788.

For the CENTINEL,

Mr. RUSSELL,
TF the breatls of the cirizens of this Commonwealth are fill alive to the emotions of gratirom the tablet of their memories, the names and adions of that intrepid band of patriots, who first adions of that intrepid band of patriots, who nire fleeped forth, and preferibed bounds to the syranny of a British Delpst and his wined parliament to admit the the type of independent FREEMBN, they must be unalterably fixed in the object of their choice for Lieuten. ant. Governour, at the approaching election : Them the name of ADAM's must fill with the most agreeable fendations, aring from the confideration, that now through the dispensations of providence, no bar obstracts their regularly placing him in a more exalted sphere, than they have hitherto been enabled to; and which indeed, a long—a very long—feries of publick fervices; a fleady and uniform attention to the general interest; a life full of examples, of these republican manners which are the only fecurity for the happiness of our country, and of unimpeachable morals, probility and honour, demand. Should those feelings of gratitude, and these calls of justice, operate to place him in that office, Maffachufetts will have the fingular honour of having at the head or government, the men who laid the corner floor of ENCE: Men who were prefiribed from pardon by a windictive king, because he knew while they lived his arbitrary measures would find developer, and oppolers: Then will she exhibit to the world, that the is willing that those who have shared in the toils and dangers of the night of advertity, shall participate in pate in the funthine of prosperity and peace.

For the CENTINEL

Mr. Russett,

WHLE we rejoice in the flep which has been taken by the late Federal Convention to ide for the entire floppage of the commerce of he negroes in 21 years, we must wish that the individual States, which have not as yet paffed laws for the abolition of this inhuman traffick, may, previous to that time, be induced to a meafare which will redound to much to their honour and at the fame time, as has been demonstrated by several publications, particularly that of Dean Nickells, to their interest :- To this end, and to diffeminate as far as possible the laudable endea-vours of individuals, and of focieties, who have exerted themselves in defence of humanity, and the rights of mankind, I wish you to infert the following MEMORIAL, drawn up by the Society for the gradual abolition of Slavery in Philadelphia, which was intended to be presented to the late Federal Convention, but was withheld, upon an af furance being given by a member of the Convention that the great object of the memerial would be taken under confideration, and that the me-morial, in the beginning of the deliberations of the Convention might slarm fome of the fouthern States, and thereby defeat the wishes of the enemies of the African trade. HUMANITAS.

To the Hon, the CONVENTION of the United State

To the Hon, the CONVENTION of the United States (America, new findled) in the city of Fishelphila, The MINISTER, A side Prospishant Scory for promise properties of the Convention of the Conven

monities; and farely so casild mas will fey that the Marichevities hash had been desicted in either of beek privileties. If you will examine the life the monitor of the privileties of

which arread their difficulties—by the probity and faf-ficings of or follow-circums in Agient, which from in the firings of or follow-circums in Agient, which from the the injulies and reglet of domain, or reffrain bruthers an perspectal flavory and suiters—by a negarid to the con-tinuous of regulation—by the magnitude and inventing of our defens to produce the happoint of their millions of continuous of the continuous and inventing of our defens to produce the happoint of their millions of continuous with suitable—and by every side confiden-tion that m. . . . pains fan humanity can height of the continuous with suitable and the continuous with suitable continuous and the continuous and the con-tinuous and the continuous and the con-tinuous and the continuous and the con-position of the Adison rate in the United Science a part of their inosperant deliberations . . . Joseph 1978.

By Saturday Evening's Mails.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29. N Sunday afternoon, feventeen fail of veffels reached the wharves at Fell's noint, a paffage having been cut feveral miles through the ice by their induffrious, hardy and spirited crews.

PHIL ADELPHIA, Feb. 21 PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21
By two gentlemen just arrived from the well-ward, we are informed, that the people were marching with rapidity from all directions to the town of Carlille in Cumberland county, in order to fet at liberty feven or eight gentlemm, who were confined in the gool of that county, for interrupting an attempt to hold a publick rejoicing on the account of the new Conditution having been adopted by the Convention of this State. Ou informants understood that about ave thousand men were collecting; they actually met three hundred in one body on the ice, croffing from this fide of Sufguehannah, but were not informed of the

A correspondent favs, it is an impudent falfehood to declare that the people called Quakers are generally attached to the new Conflitution. Evey confiderate person must know it to be against the principles of all the fincere professors of Christianity, to raife a man to a throne, in opposition to a lawful government, who notoriously holds negroes in flavery without any defign of liberating them, and who fells them, when his necessities

them, and who tells them, when his necessites urge him to it, as if they were beafts. [The above paragraphs are extradited from an an-tifederal paper, and are to be believed accordingly.] Feb. 28. A correspondent remarks on the huffling inconsistent conduct of the antifederal poinuming inconnited conduct of the antirecteral po-litticians. One half of them deery the Conflictution, because men of education, great names, and the well-born, were the confiretions of it. The other half declaim against it, because men uneducated. men of common fenie and mechanicks, had a hand in erecting it. Many of their writers declare it is a Confliction, which our rulers (the confpirators and demagogues) are going to rivet upon us a But Luther Martin, at the close of his ir formation, complains heavily, that it is to be forced upon us brough the medium of the people-that the State legislatures alone ought to decide upon it, and that the people have no right to judge for themselves, whether it is a government they will chuse to live

WILMINGTON, (Delawate) Feb. 27. His Excellency the Prefident of this State, in order to eafe the people of the weight of taxes, has generously given up to the publick the revenue of marriage and tavern licentes which were annexed to his office, and supposed to produce several hun-dred pounds per annum. The salary, which his Excellency fill retains, amounts to only 2001, per

PORTSMOUTH, March 12.

Imperium in imperio.
On Thursday, the curiofity of the people of this own was attracted to witness the execution of the laws of the African fociety, of this town .- One Prince Jackson, who had by their form of law, been regularly convicted of theft, was conducted by the executive officers of the fociety, to the whipping post-where being tied, the deputy sheriff previous to infliction of the punishment, thus harrangued the spectators :- " Gentemen, you fee wat spice or as, if no or young guty, we corred him ac-cording; it hack man his tealing, we came particle him to have furteen tripe-thirties for United State, on for brack company; and dis vange mufpert good government, and is Lyaffer lay an in well."— The lather were accordingly well laid on—and the fellow hore them with due refignation.

PROVIDENCE, March 11 PROVIDENCE, March 13.

The Ohio Company met in this town, the 5th inft. and appointed Gen Varrum, Gen. Tuppec, Mr. Barlow, Col. May, and Capt. Heyward, a Committee to examine the returns of the agents 3 who reported that 1000 shares of the purchase, were taken up; and were ready to draw for the 8 acre lots—which was done the next day. The 7th they "Refelved, That the directors be requelled to of youth, and the promotion of publick worthip, among the first settlements; and that, for these important purposes, they employ, if practicable, an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments,

and the virtue of his character, who shall also soperintend the first scholastick institution, and direct the manner of instructions. And to enable the directors to carry into execution the intentions expressed in this resolution, the preprietors, and others of liberal and benevolent minds, are earnellly requefied to contribute, by voluntary donation, enty requested to contribute, by voluntary donation, to the forming a fund to be folely appropriated thereto." and after palling feveral other refolutions, adjourned to meet at the fettlement on the Mckingum, on the first Wednesday of July next.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 19. Extraß of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, to bis friend in this town, dated Feb. 4, 1788.
Our Governour has expressed quite different

Vot. IX.

Our covernour has expreined quite different fentiments respecting the new Conflictation fince its adoption by your State. Although the majori-ty was made, yet the speeches of some of the mi-nority after its adoption has gained more profe-lytes to sederallism here, than if the majority had tytes to tederatim here, than if the majority had been much larger, and the Convention had dif-folved with any animofity. Our politicians are much pleased with the candour and liberality with which the important matter was discussed; and the little appearance of party discovered by your mi view the matter in quite a different light, and I believe from quite a large majority against the Constitution, we can now boast of at least equal Constitution, we can now obtain of at least even numbers, and the superious excellence of the new plan cannot help forcing conviction on the minds of many more good men—Mol for those now op-posed to it, are persont whose estates are much in-volved, by owing large British debts, which they think must be paid when we have a sederal head: But as Governour Randslph now speaks in favour of it, and as he has much influence, I am considen that it will not only be adopted, but by a very re fpectable majority. North-Carolina follows o

A letter from General Washington, to a gentle man in this town, acquaints, that from the bell information he was able to collect from gentlemen from various parts of the State, there prospect of the Constitution being ratified by Vir-Of the CONSTITUTION-and of CONVEN-

The States of Majachulette, Cennedicut, New-Jerfey, Pannfylvania, Delaware, and Georgia, have retified the Constitution. The Convention of retined the Constitution. The Constitution of Maryland meets about the 20th of April; of South-Carelina, the 12th of May; of Virginia, the lath of May; of New-Yerk and New-Hempfoire, the 17th of June; and of Nerth-Carelina, the 4th of July. Rhode-Island, we care but little about the conpearls of price - and, could thefe be feparated from the pebbles, which there abound it would be more a matter of joy than lamentien, to the honest and honourable part of mankind, was the funk into one of our western water ponds. Her Legislature has submitted the Constitution to be discussed by the people, each in propria personae, the 24th inft.

Like their brethren in iniquity at the fouthare attempting to diffeminate the feeds of anarchy and confusion-these people discover a degree of hardihood in the profecution of their defigns, that would do honour to a good caule, but being exhi bited in the most derestable of all undertakings, is indicative of the most determined villainy. - Every real triend to his country, must feel his indignation greatly excited at a recent attempt of the anti-federal JUNTO to poilon the publick mind, by the circulation of a malicious pamphler, which, like the locusts from the bettomies pit, bath ascended from a certain prefs, and are fcattered over the country-This effort of a detestable faction, to traduce the late Federal and State Conventions, is however a mere piece of bombast and declamation, cant, whinings and ravings of the CENTINEL and PHILADELPHIENSIS of Pennsylvania - we trust our good friends will be on their guard against th attempts of thefe defperadoes ; but, fhould they unfortunately effect their purpoles in any degree, the prime agents may affure themselves of being the earlieft victims to the refentment of an enraged people.

It is greatly to be lamented that the friends of the Hon. Mr. Adams should exert themselves in much to the gratification of the partizans of Gen .- for as it is morally certain that the Hon Gen. Lincoln will have a plurality of votes, in not a majority for the office of Lieutenant-Go vernour, every fuccefsful exertion in favour of the first named gentleman, must render the Speaker's

hist named gentleman, mult render the Speaker's prospect leis uncertain. It is an undoubted fact, that the antificieral junts, advice those they know will not give their General their suffrage, to beslow it on the Hon.

Crest mashers of families fill insurines to enjoyate to the southwest, as well as to the wellward, from this State. It is absoluted and colorison-soft hardward, which we should be a soft of the southwest, and the southwest of t

Last Wednesday, a poor woman of Cape-Ann and been to Chebacco, selling sweet cakes, &c, and being in a tavern a little previous to her return, a man there, observing she had a few dollars, sat off before her, and laid in wait for until she came to a lonely place, where, difguifed with a mask, he attacked and robbed her-He drew a razor slightly acrofs her throat, fo as to draw blood, but with acrois her throat; to as to draw blood, out without doing her much injury.—The man was tall, and had black hair; and wore a blue coat.

In a very firiking manner Mr. Thomas (of New-Durham, in New-Hampthire) and his fami-

ly have been marked out by fate, as the peculiar in the gaol at Dover, for the murder of his benefac tor, the worthy Capt. Drown-Soon after this e-vent, his houle caught on fire, while his wife was absent from it, on a visit to him in gaol, and four of his children perifhed in the flames : To this chain of calamities we add, on the authority of a Portimouth paper of laft week, " That, as Mrs. Thoma was returning in a fleigh from Dover to New-Dur-ham-probably to view the fad remains of her earthly relidence, and to flied a tear over her de parted children-the horfes took fright, and, runfuch force against another fleigh, the tongue came with fuch force against the unhappy woman's fide, as to break three of her ribs; and is was with the greateft difficulty she escaped being torn to pieces."
Sailed from Marblehead, last Saturday, for the
Grand Banks, a fleet of nearly 40 sail of fisher-

MARRIFD—Ju-In Smoday enoing, Mr. SHUBAIL, MARRIFD—Ju-In Smoday enoing, Mr. SHUBAIL, SHARIFF, CABOT --- a promising youth, in the 14th year of his age eldest fon of the Hon. George Cabot, Efq. of that place

men-Success attend them.

Freeholder, in our next. NAVAL-OFFICE, Ente Richmond Packet, Virgini N. Carolin hooner Swallow. Harnish. Schooner Julian, CLEARED Brig Good Intent, ner Hannah. hooner Jane, Dauling, hooner Noftra Senora De Pinha, Olivera

***** THIS DAY, Thomas K. Jones's Office,

TWENTY barrels prime Beef, a few acies best Hollands Geneva, two hogheads West and Rum, few barrels Sugar, some Furniture, Feather and a number of other articles Sale to be in at ONE o'clock. At PRIVATE SALE

A few pieces low priced Irish Linens On WEDNESDAY next, Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE, a Lewis Hayt's Office,

STATESTREET. A NUMBER casks Paints, of the road-lowing colours, viz. Stone Yellow, Powdered ditto, Red, English Ochre, Venetian Red, Vermillion, &c. &c. NUMBER casks Paints, of the fol-Alfo, Oil Jars, copper Kettles, &c. Sale at TWELVE o'clock.

WOMAN who can be well recom-A WOMAN who can be well recom-mended—wither to take a child to fuckle. Inquire of the Printer,

THIS DAY,
Will be fold-by PUBLICK AUCTION, at Lewis Hayt's Office,

TWENTY boxes Lifbon Lemons—

Furniture, &c., Saie at ONE o'clock,

Debates in the Convention. THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD, by ADAMS & NOURSE, Ea
FREEMAN, and the PRINTER hereof, at their relpedive Officer,

THE Volume of DEBATES. RESOLUTIONS and other PROCEED-INGS of the late Hon. Convention. With the Yeas and Nays, on the queltion of ratification. To which in prefixed, the CONSTITUTION re-ported by the late Federal Convention.

Price to Subscribers 354-to others 45. which about 50 pages have not been published in the papers—the whole is regularly arranged, and as far as it was practicable, corrected. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say any thing in commendation of these Debates—they are generally known to be highly interesting, and that, from the able manner in which the principles of the proposed Confliction are illucidated in them, they produced a conviction in the minds of a confid fourConvention, in its favour : And it is but reafonable to suppose, the circulation of them athose States which have not yet ratified the Constirution, will have a like good tendency. For LONDON,

THE Ship SOPHIA,
DAVID EACE, Juley,
will fail our or before the first of July,
having most of her carps on bard—He
cerclent accommodates for parameter
For passes apply to the militer on board
did flip, higher ste Occurrence Want, error

Henry Prentifs, Who has for SALE, at Stores on the Governour's Wharf, Coarfe Fishery Salt, Sea-Coal, a few and at bis House in Hanover-Street,

Thickfets, Velverets and Corduroys, rifi Linens, Cambricks, Copperplate Furniture, Calicoes, ad a variety of other GOODS, fuitable for the feafon-March 19, 1788.

Juft arrived from SOUTH-CAROLINA. SIXTY barrels of TAR, in fine order, to be SOLD, cheap for cash, At Samuel Wallis's Store.

North fide of the Town-Dock. Alfe, A few quarter cafks of Lifbon and Port Wine, Claret per box or dozen, green Coffee, Rice, wine, Claret per oox or dozen, green Conceptice, Flour, Chocolate, Soutchong Tea, ground Ginger, Currants, brown Sugar, Corn, Rye, Oats, Malt, pewter Walh. Bafons, iron Ship Stoves, Tea-Ta-ble fets of China, black filk Handkerchiefs, a general affortment of Irith Linens, Sheetings, firiped Hollands-Newcastle and other coals. Goods received and fold on Commission.

March 19, 1788. For 8 A L E,
At the American Coffee-House. A Quantity of fine Beaver-Coating, Raccoon and Deer SKINS. Bofton, March 19, 1788.

To be L. E. T, and entered on immedia A VERY handfome and excellent BRICK STORE, fituated at the bottom of State-Street, on the north fide thereof, leading or to the Long-Wharf.

To be S O L D,

A very excellent PEW, in Trinityburch. Inquire of the Printer.

If a Person, well acquainted with the English method of forting Sheep's Wool, wants employ, he may find encouragement by inquiring of the Printer. March 19, 1788.

To be SOLD ONE Share in the Lands of the OHIO COMPANY-if applied for immediately. Inquire of the Printer.

To be S O L D. A Piece of LAND, (fufficient for three HOUSE-LOTS) fituated on the east fide of Fort-Hill, and fronting the harbour-The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For particulars inquire of the Printer. March 19, 1788.



CASTALIAN FOUNT.

ON CONTENTMENT.

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

ON CONTENT MENT.

From Peter Pindar's 2d. Canto of the Loussad.

GONTENT can wish the poor spinder'd room,
Where parents, children, seast on waten bread,
With cheeks as round as apples, and as red;
Where health and vigour nerve their backs and hanus,
Sweet souls, the ragged as young colts or rams;
Where calming steepthe parents with their darlings,
The 'nibble by the seas as thick as starlings:
Lust'd to their rest, beneath the coarfest rugs,
Dead to the bitings of a rhousand bugs.
Content, mild Maid, delights in simple things,
And envicenot the state of Queens or Kings;
Can dine on sheep's head or a dist of broth,
Without a table or a table-cloth;
Nor wishes, with the sashionable groupe,
To visit Horsen's shop for turtle soape;
Can use a bit of pack-thread for a jack;
And sit upon a chair without a back;
Nay, wanting knives, can with her singers work,
And use a wooden seewer for a forse;
Sweet Maid! who thinks not shoes of leather shocking:
Her temper mild, no huckabuck can shock,
The' for her lovely limbs it forms a smock;
Pleas'd with the nat'ral curls her face that shade,
No gauves aero bbd for hairto make a braid;
Her breast of native plumpness ne'er as spires
To sweet sweat serves shought of gause and wires;
To look like crops of ducks (with labour borne)
Stretch'd by a superssuich of of such and wires;
To look like crops of ducks (with labour borne)
Stretch'd by a superssuich of spine not for cork rumps,
And scorns the pride of pinching stays or jump;
But pleas'd from whalebone prison to escape,
She trusts to simple nature for a shape;
Without a warming-pan can go to bed—
And wrap her petticoat about her head;
Nor sighs for cobwe be caps of Macklin lace,
That shade of quality the vernish'd face:
Sweet Nymph, like doves, she seeks her straw built nest,
And in pair of minutes is undrest;
While ans he sathionable female clans,
Undressing semulading caravans.

MISCELLANY.

Of the OHIO COUNT-RY.

A GENTLEMAN in North-Carolina, fays, "I am just arrived at this place. on my return from the northward, having spent more than a year pall in travelling through those parts of the United States bounding on the Ohio and Missippi. The stuation and soil of those territories, in general, are extremely flattering, but the immense population that has already taken place in these parts has really associated me. The face of these countries is every day visibly improving; forests as old as the creation are hourly falling before the ax of the hardy emigrant from the old states; elegant farms in abundance are already fore the ax of the hardy emigrant from the old flates; elegant farms in abundance are already fettled along the banks of fome of the deepest and most beautiful rivers that America can boast of; and, in short, every circumstance seems to point out that country as the suture seat of a great and powerful empire of confederated republicks. The people are universally well disposed towards the states on the atlantick, and even those that have been born there mention them as the parent country, with a degree of sondness that I could not well account for. They cannot hear with patience, of the Spaniards claiming or demanding an exclusion. been born there mention them as the parent country, with a degree of fondness that I could not well account for. They cannot hear with patience, of the Spaniards claiming or demanding an exclusive right to the navigation of the Mishippi—and any man that should attempt to recommend a cession of that nature upon any consideration whatever, would, if among them, be made to repent dearly for his temerity. What is of very great confequence too, is, that these countries abound with tead mines as well as falt-petre; and I speak within bounds when I say, there is timber in sufficient quantities to build a thousand navies, with ficient quantities to build a thousand navies, without going a mile from the banks of the rivers.—
It must give pain to a reflective mind when it confiders that such occans of blood have been repeatedly spiled in Europe, often for the sake of some miserable and insignificant spot of territory, when such a noble and extensive region as that of which I am speaking, has been so long neglected, as if hardly worth the attention of a civilized race of men. God grant that we may speedily establish a free and energetick government upon the broad basis of republican equality, which may take the western territories under its wing, and assist them in repelling any insults that may be offered by the jealous and avaricious devotees on the other side of the Mississpi, or those insolent intruders, who, of the Missisppi, or those insolent intruders, who, contrary to the faith of treatics, still possess our posts to the northward."

EXTRACTS from ANCIENT RECORDS, with Remarks

Two STATUES of NEW-JERSEY. ONCERNING that beauty vice drunkenoncerning that heaftly vice drunkennels, it is hereby enacted, that if any perfon he found to be drunk, he shall pay one shilling
fine for the first offence, two shilling for the second,
and for the third time, and for every time after,
two shilling and six pence; and such as have no-

thing to pay, shall suffer corporal punishment, and for those that are unruly and disturbers of the peace they shall be put into the stocks until they are so ber, or during the pleasure of the officer in chief of the place where he is drunk." Collection of Grants,

Cs. page 72.

Quere. Would not the enforcing of fuch a flatue in modern times be a ready mode of raising a revenue to discharge our publick debts?

If any man shall absent himself, or run out of the accounts. With another man's wise. (without

this province, with another man's wife, (without her husband's consent) and after returning bither, he and she so offending and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall each of them receive ten lashes upon their bare backs."

In the first code of laws in Massathusetts, we find the following wholesome provision made to restrain scolding.

Whereas there is no express punishment, by any law hitherto established, affixed to the evil practice of fundry persons, by exorbitancy of the tongue, in railing and scolding;

"It is therefore ordered; that all fuch persons, convicted before any court or magistrate, that hath proper cognizance of the case, shall be gagged or fet in a ducking flool, and be dipped over head and ears three times, in some convenient place of fresh or falt water, as the court or magiftrate shall judge

Quere. Whether a few modern husbands and vives would not be happier, if they underwent this punishment.

In the year 1700, during the administration of the Earl of Bellamont, the assembly of New-York passed a law to hang every Romish Priess, who came volontarily into the province. The Historian who related this sach half a century after the passing of the law, observed that the law was then, as it ever ought to be, in full force.

N. B. This was feveral years after the Massa-

chusetts people had ceased to hang witches.

The following is copied from an authentick Ma-nufcript, dated 1650.
"At Watertown there was in view of divers witnelles, a great combat between a mouse and a inake, and after a long fight the moule prevailed and killed the inake. The minister of Boston, a very fincere holy man, hearing of ir, gave this interpretation—that the snake was the Devil, the mouse was a poor contemptible people, which God had brought hither, which should overcome Satan here, and disposses him of his kingdom. Upon the same occasion he told the governour, that before he was refolved to come into the country he dreamed he was here, and that he faw a church arife out of the earth, which grew up and became a marvellous goodly church."

" Phillip Ratcliff, a fervant of Mr. Craddoc, being convicted ore teneus (or tenus) of most foul scandalous invectives against our churches and go-vernment, was sentenced to be whipped, lose hugars, and be banished the plantation, which was presently executed." Antifederalists what think ye?

NEW-YORK ANECDOTE. R. B—. who has the honour to fhave the head of the State, some evenings since, speaking of the new Federal Constitution, declared to the surrounding Gentlemen of the Comb, that should New-York be weak enough to adopt it, he would introduce the state of the second of t would instantly leave the State, and seek an asylum in fome other, where his rank and emoluments would stand on a firmer basis; and where, if in the course of his profession, he should arrive to the dignity of being feated in the Chair of State, he need not fear being tumbled out of it, by the intrigues of a Federal Junto.

This is the same gentleman, who, at the commencement of the late war, left a customer with one side of his face shaved, on being told that one of the tea shins had arrived in the harbour; apolo-gizing to the map for the ludicrous situation he left him in, by faying, that the calls of his country must be obeyed in preference to those of a private nature

IF JOHN COOK, (son of

Parillo of Cock, Carpenter and Joiner, of the Parillo of St. Mary Magdalen, in the Borough of Southwark, in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, by Sarab his wife, and also Grandson of Mofes Bywater, of the same place, Potter, all of whom are deceased be living, and will apply to HEWES & ANTHONY, Philadelphia, Mess & ANTHONY, Philadelphia, DANIEL McCORMICK, New. York, or PATRICK JEFFREY, Boston, be will hear of something much to his advantage; or if any person can give any acount of him, it will be esteemed a favour. Boston, March 8.

ALL Persons who have de-

mands upon the Estate of Capt. WILLIAM DOWNES CHEEVER, late of Bolton, Sugar-Resport, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, at the Store late belonging to the said deceased in State-Street.

CALEB DAVIS, Attorney to the Executive. N. B. To be SOLD, at faird store,
Loaf Sugar, of the best quality, Pepper,
Ruffian Duck, West-India Rum, Moiasses, Coffee, &c. &c. (6waw) fee, &c. &c.

Boston, February 16, 1788.

To be SOLD,

By order of the Court of Common Pleas for the County
of Suffolk,

THE REALESTATE of ROBERT

PIERPONT, Efq. of Roxbury, deceafed, viz. Three Tenements fronting on Effex-Street, in Boston, with Land and Flats in the rear, where it is capable of making a Wharf.

Sale to be on the Premises at 9 o'clock, A. M. 22d MARCH next.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Roxbury, two miles from Boston,

A House, Barn, &c. with ten acres of choice rich Land, under the geatest advantages; having a Wharf, with sufficient depth of water for any, Coaster, Alfo, Apple-trees from grafts bearing fruit, viz. Pearmain, Golden and Gardner's Russettings, Newton Pippins, Winter Greeniens, High Sweetens, and Imperial Spitzenburgs, with

1-16th of an acre of the best Asparagus, in prime.

JOHN LUCAS,

CALEB DAVIS,

Executors. Executors. HANNAH PIERPONT, Boston, February 20, 1788. FW

DIECES of low-priced

IRISH LINENS.

And a few hundreds SHIP BREAD, To be SOLD, cheap for cash. Inquire of the Printer. March 8, 1788.

To be S O L D,
At Store, No. 1, CORNHILL,
UPERFINE black, buff and white Cassimere; Superfine blue and batswing Broadcloth; ladies' best white and coloured
Kid-Gloves, with a variety of English Goods,
cheap for cash.

N. B. A PIANO FORTE and HARP-

SICORD, to be fold, at cost and charges. Alfo,
A few Ladies' GUITARS.
Boston, March 8, 1788.

Tartary Oats WARRANTED last year's growth, At No. 45, NEWBURY-STREET.

Garden Seeds at a very moderate price, as usual—Imported fresh every year from England.

Boston, March 15, 1788.

Garden Seeds.

Imported from LONDON, in the last Vessel, A LARGE and general affortment of PEAS, BEANS, and every kind of small seeds, which are usually imported into America. All of last year's growth, and to be SOLD, by

JOHN ADAMS,

JOHN AD IN NO. 51, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
N. B. Red and White Clover, Herds' Grass, and Burnet Seed, Hemp, Rape, Canary and maw feed, for March 15, 1788.

CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina)

THE Schooner

THE SCHOOL
BETSY, will fail in eight days—for freight or passage, apply to JOHN LILLIE, at his Store, south-side the Town-Dock. Where may be bad

A few hogsheads Lisbon SALT, and a small quantity of INDIGO, cheap for Cash, if applied for immediately.

March 14, 1788.

March 14, 1788.

March | H.W. | Or. & . | Remarks.

19 Wed. | 9 1616 | 1 61 High tides.

20 Thur. | 10 86 0 6 Day and night equal.

21 Frid. | 11 2 | 5 8 7 | Good Friday.

BURIED in town last week 8 - BAPTISED 20

Published by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, gear the State-House, Boston.