The Massachusetts

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS



Uninfiuenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5. 1788.

Chimacheed by sarry, we arm to be je

NUMBER 32, of VOL VIII.

MISCELLANY.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT. To the Hon. RICHARD HENRY LEE, Efg.

W E have by teveral conveyances, received your laboured cflay againft the form of government propoled by the Convention, entitled, *Letters from a Fideral Farmer.* We were at firf ignorant to whom we were indebted for that various information which you feem zealous to afford. The Collector of Lapoll for New-York, with whom your pamphlets were left to be diltributed, acquitted limfelf of this trutt as well as could be expected from a man too violent to be prudent, and too ignorant of the characters he addreffed, not to be frequently mittaken. It was eafly to difcover, that bis intention was to have committed your books to a fet of men who are wrong-headed from inflind, and who are ever grateful to thole who furnith them with plaufible arguments to juilify the errours inherent in their underflandings.— But it has happened in forme inflances, that the addreffes were made to gentlemen who defpiled the affront offered to their reafon, and who confider it as a great misfortune that they have been fufpetied to kave been of your party. Your agent certainly cannot be accufed of negligence, though by doing too much he has injured your caule—He ought, when he diffibuted the hand-bills and pamphlets committed in his care, to have aftertained the nature of the objections they contained; for want of this attention, you have loft the fupport of feveral very refpectable wrong-heades the poifon conveyed from the Philadelphian Ceatinel, has been counteracted by the different poifon of the Pederal Farmer, and the patients left in their ufoat late of fanity and dulleefs. The active curiofity of the New-England cha.

The active curiofity of the New-England character has been employed to difcover the officious (lranger who has thus familiarly undertaken to advile.—Whether the difcovery has been accomplifhed by human or necromantick arts, cannot be material for you to know. We own that we were much furprifed to find that a Delegate in Coagrefs from the ancient dominion of Firginia, had defeended from the imaginary dignity of a planter, to unite with the G.v....r of N— Y—, and a train of collectors of impoft and excife, tide-waiters and bailiffs, to infruit us poor and defpifed Yankees in the arts of government—we did not expect from the owner of feveral hundred negroes fuch unufual anxiety for our liberties—till lefs from a perfon whom we well remember feveral years ago endeavoured to perfoade us to degrade Gen. Wafhington and promote his relation Gen. Charles Lee — a man altogether unit to command an army of violent paffons—unprincipled character—and one whom we had good reafon to fufpeft was connefted with our enemies.

In one refpect only have you difcovered your real character, we can perceive that you have a better opinion of your own faga ity and difcernment than of ours—your comments and explanations of the new form of government, are fuch as would be very proper were you addrefting the people of New-Zealand—but we can pardon your minute interpretations—by being accultoned to detpife New-England, you probably thought we were as dull as the negroes of Virginia.

New-Zealand—but we can pardon your minute interpretations—by being accultonied to detpife New England, you probably thought we were as dull as the negroes of Virginia. We however confefs a dullnefs of apprehenfion when we attempt to conceive, what *boncfl* motives could induce a Virginian planter to become the influctor and guardian of New-England—we have heard a rumour that you and your connexions have been for feveral years the perfonal enemies of Gen. Wathington, and fome threwd men imagine, that your only motive to your prefent conduct arifes from a low envy of the brilliant virtues and unbounded popularity, of that illuftrious character. If we are not mitaken, all your cant about liberty, democracy and arithocracy, is hypocritical, or elie arites from an ignorance of the nature of political liberty—in your practical fenfe, liberty can only mean a privilege for gentlemen planters to do what they pleafe—in no converfation, in no intercourfe with mankind, have you been knowu as the guardian or protector of that deprefied race of men whofe toils have enabled you to live in affluence, and at leifure plot diffentions and mifchief to your country.

It is alfo very remarkable that your affociates in New-York, fhould all happen to be perfons whom we confider as our enemies and unworthy our confidence.

If those gentlemen who have printed a valt edi-

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tion of your books, which they are diffributing among us at their own expende, are as zealous friends as they repreient, they have in their power to beltow a more unequivocal evidence of attachment, than a prefent of leversi thouland pamphlets containing the moit evident mifreprefentations and the weakell reafoning. We are not fo wanting in fagacity as not to diffover the motives of this extraordinary zeal. Thofe gentlemen in New-York who receive large falaries and have large fums to employ in fpeculations, are too well acquainted with human nature not to know that their offices will be more infecure, and their conduct more attentively obferved, when the expenses of government fhall be paid by their conflituents, than while paid by us. The collector of impoft can well afford to pay

125. per ann.]

The collector of impolt can well afford to pay fifty pounds for pamphlets to be diffributed in New-England, to prevent any derangement in a fyltem, which enables him to receive two thouland pounds annually of our property—perhaps he may expect to be reimburfed, for farely it would not be unreafonable in a ftate which receives a tribute of fifty thoufand pounds annually from its neighbours, to expend fo trifling a fum to convince them that they were thus fleeced to preferve their liberties.—But know, Sir, the people of New-England are not willing to purchafe your books at fuch a price, nor are they fo ignorant of political fcience that the collector of impolf for New-York and his train of tide-waiters, need remit their ufual attentions to bufinefs to give them information. The fact is, that the prefies in New-England are open to all parties, and a greater number of papers are diffributed weekly for the information of the people, than the whole number of perfons of all colours in the aucuent dominion, who are able to read.

As you have without our application undertaken to advife us, we on our part will repay you with fome information, which if properly improved may be ufeful.

tome information, which if properly improved may be ufeful. Know then that the people of New-England are a bold, hardy and intelligent race of men, who are attached from habit and principle to a republican government—there is not among us as you fuggelf, any party of men who wift to lubvert our liberties—if any individuals with fuch inclinations exift, their impotence and folly is their protection from our refeatment. We think that we have jult reafons to confider, that the real ftrength and energy of the American charaGer refides with us—we are proud of what we have accomplifhed during the late war—when we reflect that the armies of Britain never entered our borders without being compelled to flee—that they never refided one day within our confines when they were not protected by the cannon of their flips—that our hardy citizens have acquired glory for themfelves and country, in every field of danger, from the bleak and inhofpitable regions of Canada, to the fickly plains of Carolina—that our toils have reared the fabrickof American greatnefs, and that our habits of indultry and virtue mult preferve American liberty ; it is furely not unreafonable for us to wifh for fuch eftablifilments, as may beft enable us to grow great by peaceable and regular means and acquire property by direRing the exertions of our indultry to the beft advantage.

to with for luch eftabliftiments, as may belt enable us to grow great by peaceable and regular means and acquire property by directing the exertions of our indultry to the belt advantage. Our country is more populous than any other in America, and though we have not any fingle article of commerce equal to either of the flaple commodities of our fouthern brethren-yet the productions of our country are more various and in greater abundance than theirs-a greater variety of uleful dometlick manufactures are to be found in New England, than elfewhere-we are under the belt advantages to become the carriers of America, and to breed by our fiftheries and commerce, a hardy race of men, who may conflicute our wealth in peace, and our glory and defence in war.

Every uleful object of bufinels which we can propole for ourfelves, happens tobe in direct competition with the intereft of Great-Britain, and in tome degree oppoled to the intereft of the other maritime powers of Europe-we judge, and we know that we judge truly, that it is for our intereft to combine out ftrength and refources against the encroachments of foreigners, and we are defirous that all the people of the United States may be connected with us for the eltabliftument of the American empire.

American empire. These are our principal objects as a people, and we are not deceived in the characters of our publick men as you imagine-they are not richer

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than moft of us, or in any respect elevated above our controut, as you suggest—their offices depend upon our suffrages which we bellow upon perions with whom we are intimately acquainted.

SC HNew 5n. 19

Price Three Cents.

upon our furrages which we becov open performs with whom we are intimately acquaited. It is true that we imagine that the effablifhment of a Federal Government will remedy fome evils with which we find ourfelves oppreffed by the felfiftnefs of our neighbours -we feel fome impatience when we reflect on the conduct of New-York -we remember when the whole frength and refources of that flate were not competent to reduce their internal enemies -we have not forgotten the affiftance we afforded them-the immede property which they acquired by our exertions, and which has been converted to their particular benefit-the extensive region of new country which they claimed without title and which we have tacitly conceded to them, we thought would fufficiently evince the generofity of our difforitions, and that we did not fight for plunder, but for liberty.

they claimed without title and which we have tacitly conceded to them, we thought would fufficiently evince the generofity of our difpolitions, and that we did not fight for plunder, but for liberty. When the mifguided thate of Rhode-Ifland refueed to grant the Impolt to Congrefs upon the first requifition, we well remember the curfes which fome of the first characters in New-York vented agains the thate-we admitted the abfurdity of the conduct of Rhode-Ifland-but what shall we now fay of the conduct of New-York, a flate famed for political knowledge, a flate under the high; eft obligations of gratitade to New-England, who have fince the peace been invariably purfuing a system founded in the most unjustifiable felfiltnefs —a fyllem which increases their relative importance only by weakening and deprefing their neighbours.

We mean not to be too general and fevere in our centures—we believe the people of that flate are as honeitly difpoled as any other, but we can by no means admit this to be true, as refpe2s a majority of their prefent rulers—we have waited for the moment of calm conviction and we truft the period has nearly arrived, when that people will be willing to combine their flrength with ours and grow great by the means of regular induftry under the protection of an equal and juft government—If we fhould be difappointed in this refpeA, we hall certainly examine the juftice of thole meafures by which our labours are rendered conducive to their benefit. If then we are told as at prefent, *that the port of New-York is their properly and they have a right to improve their natural advantages to their beft particular advantage, we thall certainly reply, <i>that the principles of reafon and juftice require, that flatts and individuals flowed for exercife their right as not to injure and deprefs their neighbours. If this fhould not induce them to adopt a proper mode of conduct, we have no doubt but arguments derived from our natural <i>frengtb*, operating on their *natural weaknel*, will produce the defired conviction—the opinion of any flatefman is not much to be regarded who fuppofes that a powerful and enlightened people, uncontrouled by any tie of government, will confent to become perpetual tributaries to a weaker neighbour.

boor. We admit that the adoption of a new form of government is a matter of grest importarce, and we pretend not to forefee all the confequences which may follow from its reception by the people. When we review the hiltory of human events, we are difpofed to acknowledge, that the molt momentous affairs of fociety have owed their origin to accident—the bett formed projects of the benevolent mind have originated fythems of perfecution and tyranny, and what was intended for mifchief or a gratification of paffion has eitabilithed the empire of reafon—the mad refentment of Luether first enabled feience to triumph over fuperfition—the benevolent exertions of Las Cafas in favour of liberty, have entailed flavery on one quarter of mankind !—All that we can know is, that the new plan of government appears to be well calculated to fecure our liberty and promote our happinefs—that the characters who framed it have given the molt unequivocal evidence of their abilities and of human nature—from what has already been accomplifhed we believe the people of America are capable of arranging the powers of government from a rational conviction of its neceflity, and fuch is our patriotifm, that we are willing to run the fmall rifque occafioned by our ignorance of future events. for the fake of an experiment which if fuccefsful mut greatly advance the dignity of human nature.

the dignity of human nature. Your ellay on the new Conflictution is doubtlefs the utmolt effort of your art, affified by feveral contains many cologiums on the plan of govern-ment propoled, joined with much infinuation ngainfi the characters of its authors-it may polly alarm the timorous and thole nearmainterecembles your former productions which were de-figned to traduce the illuftrious Wafhington, but in will not on that account be more likely to gain our confidence-the ideas which you have fuggeft to gain ed on the powers proposed to be veried in the fe-nate and judiciary of the United States-ard too difforted and erroneous for a man of your abili ties (erioufly to entertain .--- As we know your rentations to be uncandid, we shall lea objections against the new form of government, fairly communicated, and with ments will be refuted or their force admitte NEW-ENGLAND. the people of

[If the foregoing doth not operate a DAMPEH indeed, to the (anti-) Federal Farmer's letters, che eanery and falfbood are invincible to juffice and truth

To the PUBLICK. N compliance with the define of many refreedable perfons in this town-in juflification of our own characters ; and to invalidate the injuriou rumours industriously circulated by certain perfor charging us with loaning money on excellive alary a We the subferibers rake this method to inform the impartial publick of the transaction on which fuch bale reports are founded.

a negociator in publick fecurities, called upon as with five notes of this State, amounting f 1150 17 4, and wilhed to know whether we purchase them ; we answered him in the affirmative : He then acquainted us that he was pot impowered abfolutely to fell them, but wanted about 1200 dollars on them for three months ; add ing, the probability is the notes will not be again called for f but in cafe they fhould be required of him within that time, he wifhed to have our obli gation to deliver him the fame notes, and volunagreed upon theie conditions, to pay us £.392 8s. on taking them up. We accordingly paid him 1200 dollars in specie, and agreeably to his requefl ugned an obligation, which he wrote himfelf, to deliver the notes in three months, particularizing them on the back of the agreement When the time expired, he neither called upon us for the notes, offered us the money, or cancelled the obligation ; and we never heard any thing more respecting money or notes from that time un-til the laft week, when we underflood to our great nfory. Befides, the obligation we gave to Mr WebArr, was wholly in his favour, being entirely optional with him to comply with it or not ; we never demanded, nor had we any writing under his hand to compel him to pay us the $\int 3gz$, or even to return us the 1200 dollars paid to him, flould the notes he fold as fall to 1/, in the pound On the contrary, he has had the improvement of this money above four years, and the fame kind of notes we received of him at $6f_3$ (which we have now by us) are felling from 4f.to 4f6, fo that he can replace L. 1700, or L. 1800, for the L. 1150 17 4 he deposited in our hands.

In confequence of the above transaction we this week received a fummons, iffued from the office of B. Hickborn, Elq. Attorney at law, to answer to one Noah Willwall, (a man we never faw or heard of before) for loaning money on excellive ulury to Grant Webfler ; who has commenced a fuit against us, not where the bulinefs was tranfacted, but in a diffant part of the county of Worceller, before A mariab Freft, jun. Efquire, of Milford ; defigning thereby, as we conceive, not only to perplex us by a litigious and vexatious law fuit but to fwell the expende of profecution.

Confeious of the uprightnefs of our own conduct in this affair (notes being negociated as merchandize) we fubmit this narration to the impartial publick, not doubting they will clear us of the bale af-perfions, which by this tranfaction are simed a our characters. JONATHAN L. AUSTIN, BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.

Bollon, Ath Ton. 1788

A CARD. MARIOT returns compliments to One of the MPeoplein the Chronicle of Thuriday, and would glid to know, whether, if the PEOPLE were defii tute of political knowledge, any chicks whatever in a Configurion, would be of any avail to prevent the encroachments of power. In diffeminating palitical knowledge, the feeds of liberty are fownand from them fhoot our fecurity -a fecurity far

ence of ages teffifies have always been violated. -The idea of collaving an enlightened people, in only the " cani" of popularity (cekers.

The

the CENTINEL Mr. RUSSELL.

WAS pleafed to obferve, that the Officers of the feveral military corps of this town, did not, as juck, comply with the invitation in your laft pa-per, to attend the military funeral this afternoon : For however worthy and refpectable the characte of Mr. Pitts-and he was really a worthy and ref pechable one ; -or however great may be the rel-pect of the Officers for him, and I know they refpected him ;-yet I hope they ever will, as Offi ers, entertain as high respect for military Faidas P M PROPRIETY.

Late interefling European Intelligence.

The mention made in our last, that the papers brought in the Nonpariel were not later than had been already received, was wrong-the truth is our intelligence by Capt. Culling is THIRTY TWO days later than has been received on the continent, i.e. to November 12, and we are happy to have it in our power to be the FIRST to promulge it.]

And the RUSSIANS, RSAW, [Copied of Palase] Ocober 12, TTERS (rom Muldaria confirm the rese, that a Twinh (rom-which failed from the import the form the conft of Ruffia between the forts of Kinburne and Jenikale, where the Ruffians were furprized, and at first obliged to retreat; but their camp being reinforced, they bravely obliged the Turks to retreat with a confiderable lofs, leaving behind them 2000 killed and wounded

VIENNA, [Germany] October 14. According to authentick letters from Petersburgh, Prince Poremkin will have 100,000 men under his command, befides 48 000 or 50 000 frem Moun Cancafus and the Cuban. This Prince, they fay is at Elizabeth Gorod in a polition proper for ap proaching Oczakow; and that Count Romanzow who commands a body of 50.000 men. was in mo tion to attack Neifler, having with him 60 pieces of heavy artillery to begin hoffilities with.

L O N D O N, Nov. 10. Letters from Berlin and Hamburgh declare war setween Sweden and Ruffia to be inevitable they add, that in the interview at Kamimeck, i was agreed that Poland flowld provide 30,000 troops, in cafe of holilities with the Porte, and that by way of compensation the Republick fhould be put in pofferfior of Moldavia.

The loss fultained by the Ruffian fquadron in the Black Sez is now confirmed, and turns out to be infinitely more calamitous than was at firft imagined. Befides the one fhip of the line, of which we have had accounts as falling into th ands of the Turks, fix other men of war, large, new, and well equipped fhips, perified in the form. This fevere blow has compleatly difabled the Ruffians for a time from atting againit the Ottoman Porte by fea.

OF PEACE between FRAN E and ENGLAND.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITERLI, Oddor go. THIS morning a mellenger arrived at the of-following Declaration, Counter Declaration, &c. D. CLARATION.

THE events which have taken place in the Republick of the United Provinces appearing no longer to leave any fubject of difcoffion, and ftill lefs of conteff, between the two Courts, the underfined are authorifed to afk, whether it is the intention of his Moft Chriftian Majefty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September laft, by nis Moft Chrift an Majefty's Minifter Plenipotentiary. which, by announcing that fuccours would be given in Holland, has occafioned the naval armaments on the part of his Majefty ; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the Court of Verfailles is diffored to explain iffelf on this fubjed, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the Republick, in a manner conormable to the defire, which has been expressed on both fides, to preferve the good underflanding he-tween the twoCourts; and it being allo underftood, at the fame time, that there is no view of nofility towards any quarter, in confequence of what has patied; his Majofty, always anxious to concur in the friendly fortiment of his Moft | tirely forget what they have learned."

perfons of reported good fonfe in New. Vork-it | preferable to words on parchment - which the er. | Chriftian Majeffy, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, thould be difcontinued on each fide, and that the navies of the two nations fhould be again placed

upon the fooring of the peace eltablifhment, as it and on the firlt of January of the prefent year. Verfailles, the 27th of Odober, 1787.

WM. E D E N. COUNTER DECLARATION.

Vor. VIII

The intention of his Majefly not being, and never having been, to interfere by force in the af-fairs of the Republick of the United Provinces, the communication made to the Court of London, on the trut of left month by Munf Barthelemy, have int had no other obied than to at nounce to that Court an intention, the motives of which no longer exift, efpecially fince the King of Profile has imnarred his refolution ; his Majelly makes no dife ficulty to declare, that he will not give any effect to the declaration abovementioned; and that he retains no hoftile view towards any quarter relative what has paffed in Hollond. His Majefty, therefore, being defirous to concur with the lenti-ments of hisBritannickMajefly for the prefervation of the good harmony between the two Courts, agrees with pleafure with his Britannick Maefly, that the armaments, and in general all warlike reparations, fhall be difcontinued on each fide ; and that the navies of the two nations fhall be aain placed upon the footing of the peace effabliftment, as it flood on the fift of January of the orefent year.

Forfailles, the 27th O.B. 1787. Le CTE DE MONTMORIN. IN confequence of the declaration and counter declaration exchanged this day, the underfigned, in the name of their refrective (overeigns, agree that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations. fhall be discontinued on each fide a and that the navies of the two nations thall be again placed upon the footing of the peace ellab-lithment as it flood on the firit day of January of the prefent year. Verfailles, Od. 27, 1787. DORSET.

WM. EDEN.

LE CTE DE MONTMORIN.

LONDON. November 6. The reafon for the forther prorogation of Pare finished with the French Cabinet. clarations figned at Paris, are only the beginning ; the reft is to be fettled by a Convention now on

the real is to be tetted by a Convention now on foot in that capital. Since the publication of the declarations, in-forances to the Weff-Indies, which were done at ten per cent, in cafe of a war, have failen to four. It is computed, that on the general fale of the articles agreed for by Government on the idea of a war, it will not leave a lofs of one million ; which million is to be provided for partly by the iffuing of Exchequer bills, and partly by the furplus of the year's revenue

Upon more mature invefligation, we are happy tobe enabled to contradict the report, that the Court of London had been over-reached by that of Verfailles, in regard to the terms on which the two nations were to difarm : the former having had twenty fail more of the line of battle thips in ommifiion on the firft of January laft, than the Now the real fact is, that the accommo dation acceded to the other day by the English and French Courts, was made on principles not only explicit, but equitable. It of courie affords

of this country can work with fuccels. The reafon for overlocking the creftions at Cher-bourg was, that the Duke of Richmond has laid

before the Cabinet a plan for running up a mafking wall from one end of the Channel to the other, that thall effectually cover the British thipping from being feen by the enemies cruizers, be they ever fo many, and fo render our fide of it per-fectly fecure. The plan is accordingly to be fer about as foon as Parliament fhall vote the neceffary

Nov. 10. Two Commissioners on the part of the Court of France are thority expected in En-gland, to objerve that the reduction of our navy has taken place agreeably to the notification. Monf. de Bouganville is one of the perfons named, and two Britifli naval officers are to be fent to the French ports in order to obferve a like conduct.

SOUTHAMPION, [England] Nov. 10. A letter from Jerfey, to a gentleman in this town, fays, "That there were great rejoicings on that ifland as foon as the news arrived that there would be no war, all matters being fettied between England and France ; the young men who were learning the use of arms, that they might give affiliance in defending the ifland, have given over that exer-cife except once a month, that they may not en-

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Vol. VIII:

OFHOLIAND ROTTERDAM. Uttober to

Mr. Crawford, agent to his Britannick Majefly his Court, and manifelled his attachment to the illuffrious Houfe of Orange, by celebrating the reeftablifhment of the Stadshoider in all his eminent dignities

HAGUE, Nov. 1. His Serene High tefs the reigning Duke of Bruniwick Lunenburgh fet off fait Toefday after fupper for his head-quarters near LIPSTADT, [Profia] OR. 25. The King of

Profin will not accept the mediation of France in the affairs of Holland ; but on condition, that the Cabinet of Verfailles will guarantee the following,

more right than the others ;--

That they thall every year elect a new Grand

That the Stadtholder fhall not any longer receive Commillions from the particular States, but only from the States General ;--That the Duke Louis of Branfwick fhall have fatisfaction given, and be re-established in his dignities; and, That the Hague shall be a place

of Sovere gnRight, and belong to all the Provinces. L O N D O NNov. 8. By the mails which arrived vefferday.

we learn, that neither the cities of Amiterdam, Haerlem, or Alkmaer, had conformed to the propo-Hieriem, or Alkmer, not conformed to the pro-fition made to the Stadholder by the city of Schoonboven, at the Allembiy of the States of Holland and Weft Friedand, for qualifying his Se-

The Committeers which the County of the cities. The Committeers which the Countil of Am-fterdam fent to the Higos are retarned with a note which had been delivered to them at a conference with the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder, the Prinit has been agreed to name two Commiftioners on the part of the Stadtholder, who with the Commifioners of Regency are empowered to enter into terms of arrangement and accommodation.

We can affore our readers, from undoubted au-thority, that his Majefly's fhip the Pylades, juft arrived at Plymouth from Gibraitar, has brought home difpatches to Government from the naval and military commanders on that flation, which are fufficient to open the eyes of the nation relative to the Houfe of Bourbon, and the boftile in editated again@ this country, not withflanding the Counter Declarations of the Court of Verfaillet.

The accounts brought by the Pylades are, that the Spaniards are repairing their lines near Gibral-tar with the utmost aftivity, and putting them in every respect on a warlike footing-they were forming a camp of 20,000 men, and there were nineteen fail of the line at Cadiz ready for fea, when the Py-

lades failed. [Further extracts on Wednefday.]

By laft Wednefday Evening's Mails.

By last Wedneldsy Evening? Mills. B ALT 110 No. (currying) Genetic 11. Earland on Internet Control M. Theoles, popul-ment the disposition for fordard and start forgun methods. And the start is a start for the start Wedge prime who has the feature to the "Wedge prime who has the feature to the internet of the start for the start." Here we find the start for the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the start of the proper feature of the start of the s Randhy, Lowyin, John Taylor, with mult of the para-relevant lower lowery, and may of the jadge, the ML fau, K. H. Let (in many inflances fuller, again (ba) and many others. In a word, hetdivition of the multitude is great ythat, alore all, it appears to may the party in alcours of disc confluctions mult prevail in the party in alcours of disc confluences (to see judge the constraint of the confluences of the confluence of a di confilione.

RNO FOR said give its proparationary to well before a single state of the second seco

The CENTINEL

will be unanimoufly adopted by this State and | covered in the new federal court :- That he never reorgia

BOSTON, Saturday, January 5, 1788. Pennfylvania Convention, confilted of 60-Deware of 22 - and New-Jerley of 39 memberstotal 130. of which only 23 were in any wife op-poled to the adoption of the AMERICAN CON-STITUTION - Perhaps a greater inflance of unanimity , on fo great an occafion, the world never wit

The Convention of New-Jerley was compoled accomplifhed civilians, able judges, experienced concrais, and honeft farmers. The groundwork of their proceedings is flewn in the following may our Convention copy ii-viz. " Refolved, That the Federal Configuration be read by feftions, and upon each fection's being read every Member make his objervations on the fame, if any he hath to make, and that after debating on fuch fedion, the queftion be taken, whether any forther debate be thereon had, and if the faid quellion be determined in the negative, that the Convention do then proceed in like manner to the next fection, until the whole be gone through ; upon which the general queflion fhall be taken, Whether this Convention. in the name and in behalf of the people of this state, do ratify and confirm the faid Confirmion.

It is with pleafure, fays a correspondent, he can inform the publick, that the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Scituste, has demonfirated fo much candour and honefly, as abfolutely to refufe his fignature to the excommunication published in our last-al would be Bilhop :- But it is fomewhat furprifing arbip, and known abilities of Mr. Wheeler, that the excemminicators did not extend their clirica authority fo far, as to excommunicate him allo.for a fature occasion, it is hoped, that whenever it may happen, he will be able to withfland the back with a degree of fortitude confident with his general character. Laft Tuefday evening, about fix o'clock, mr. Mi-

Lift i Jeifay evening, about fix o'clock, mr. Mi-chall Bacon, going from this town to Cambridge, was accolled by a mulate fellow, on Charlettown Neck, who fail due was going to Pomp's, (a black min, lix-ing jult below the colleger, in Cambridge) for a violin, and requeft or. Bacon to let him ger into his care, and ride; which request was grained him. Having proceeded onward till nearly opposite the spot where the glabet formerly flood, (the place where four fel-lowalately plundered mr. Goolidge) the villain fudden-aimed ablow, with a flick at mr. Bacon's head, which aimed ablow, with a flickat mr. Bacon's head, which with a few flocket, brought hin to the ground. Mr. Bacon was fo fluaned as not to have retained his fenice, urther than to recolled, that the fellow continued the trokes with an apparant design to take his life. The ober took from mr. Bacon his purfe, containing a

nall fum only. Yellerday afternoon the remains of Mr. Lendal Pitts, were interred—The body was preceded by a detachment from the regiment, and by the Corps of Cavalry, commanded by Licetenant GIBES. of Cavalry, commanded by first founding a fa uniform-with drams and trampets founding a fa lemn march-The pall was fupported by fix the Corps of Cavalry-and the deccafed's horle, properly equipped, followed the body. "Laff Thuriday night, a poor woman (wife of

Mr. Samuel Lewis, mariner) at the north part of the town, was fafely delivered of three girls, who with the mother, are like to do well. MARRIED]-At Watertown, Mr. Jeremiah

DiED]-In England, the Doke of Rutland - the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowth, Lord Bifhop of London,aged 76-a man famed for claffical accompliftment and oriental literatore-he alfo excelled in poerry iography, philology and divinity .- At Alexandry Virginia, Mr. Hipburn-his death was occasioned by a fmall bruite on his right leg, which m ortifier to fuddenly that he expired before any affiltance could be given. At New-York, James Simolon aged 101. In this town-Mr. Thomas Holland,a.

ged 28 - Mr. William Homes, aged 22. C. We are forry to be obliged to omit the Federal Republican, No. III-it failt oppear in our next : As Ball Marcus, and feveral other communication We inform Critick, that as we did not publifb th Remarker, bis criticifm would not be underflood b many of our readers

Mr. RUSSELL TOU are defired to laform the publick from

good authority, That Mr. Gussy, by giving his diffent to the propoled conflictution, could have no motive for preferving an office, for he holds none under the United States, or any of them :- that he has not, as has been allerted, exchanged continental for State fecurities : and if he had, it would have been for his interest to have supported the new

fyllem, becaufe thereby the States are refirained from impairing the obligation of contracts, and

heard in the Convention a motion made, much ets did he make any for "the the propoled, the publick debt fhould be made neither worfe by the new fyftem, but itand precifely on the fame ground as it now does by the articles of confederation - that had there been fuch a motion. he was not interefted in it, as he did not then, neither does he now own the value of ten pounds in old continental money ;-that he never wes is old continental money :--that he never was called on for his reasons for not figuring, but flated them fully in the progress of the bufnets: His objections are principally contained in his letter to the legiflature :--that he believes his colleagues men of too much honour to afhis colleagues men of too much honour to at-fert what is not truth, that his realons in the convention " were totally different from thole which he has published :" —that his only motive for differing from the new confitution, was a firm perfusion that it would endanger the liberties of America :- that if the people are of a different opinion, they have a right to adopt it ; but he was not authorifed to an act which appeared to him a furrender of their liberties :- that as a reprefentative of a free State, he thought he was and in honour, to vote according to his idea of her true intereft, and that he flouid do the fame in fimilar circumftances. Cambridge, Jan. 3, 1788.

French Language,

South Latia-School

MR. De Nancrede'sE vening-School is kept four times a week-Price of raition 6 dollars a quarter. Translations into both languages done with accuracy and expedition. In-guire of the Printer hereof. Jan. t. 1288.

ALL perfons indebted to, or having demands upon the cliate of JOHN ROWE, late of Bollon, Efquire, deceafed, are once more defired to exhibit the fame for adjultment, to

Herman Brimmer. At his STORE, ON GREENE'S-WHARF.

To be L E T.

A large and convenient Dwelling, fituated in Auchmuty's Lane. Apply as above. 7an. c. 1788.

SHERRY Wine, fresh Malaga Raifins, Surinam Cotton of a fuperiour quality, Coffee, Sugar, Ruffian Duck, Sheeting, &c. to be fold, at

Store, No. 12, on the Long. Wharf : Where, is WANTED.

A Sloop or Schooner from 85 to 100 tone Jan. 5. 1788.

ALL perfons who have demands on Mr. LEONARD VASSALL BORLAND, are requeited to exhibit the fame ; and thefe who are indebted to him, are defired to make immediate payment to

OLIVER SMITH. Beflon, Jan. 4th. 1788.

Ofgood Carleton

WILL exhibit an ASIRONOMIing next, precifely at fix o'clock, in Capt. TANT's new Hall, State-Street. The particulars of this lecture are too tedious to recite ;-if it prove not entertaining, purchafers of tickets may call for

entertatoing, purchasers of Venetis may cart sor-their money again. Tickets, eighteen-pence each for Gentlemen, and Ladies, and one fhilling for little Mafters and Miffes, at faid TANT's, and at the Printing-Office.

N. B. He has removed his School, to a Chamber over Mr. Burley's Office, opposite the north door of the State-House. Jan. 5, 1788.

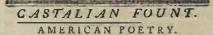
ALL perfons having demands

on the effate of Mr. WILLIAM GREEN, late of Bofton, Bockbinder, deceased, are re-quefled to exhibit their claims, and thole indebted to make immediate payment. SOLOMON COTTON, Adminifrator

Bofton, Jan. 416. 1788.

ALL perfons who have any demands on the effate of WILLIAM FEN-NELLY, late of Boflon, Trader, deceased ; are defired to bring in their accounts to REBECCA FENNELLY, Administratrix ; and those who are indebted are defired to make ipeedy payment. Bofion, January 5. 1788.

WANIS a place, to take care of from impairing the obligation of contracts, and by a transfer of fuch fecurities, they may be re-by a transfer of fuch fecurities, they may be re-can be well recommended. Inquire of the Primer.



MINERVA'S PREDICTION Of the future GLORY of OUR COUNTRY. AN ODE.

Let earth's inhabitants beau'n's pleasure know, And Fame ber loud uplisted trumpet blow ; Let the celestial nine, in tuneful choirs, Touch their immortal barps with golden wires.

M I N E R V A. **M** I N E R V A. **I** N a golden balance weigh'd, Have I feen Columbia's fate, All her griefs (hall be repaid By a future happy flate.

She with France in friend hip join'd,

Shall oppofing pow'rs defy ; Thus united, thus combin'd, Heav'n will blefs the facred tic.

Freedom on her happy fhore Shall her banners wide difplay; Commerce fhall her richeft flore Through her numerous tides convey,

Heaven declares its high command,

Fate confirms the great decree, HER SONS UNITED STAND, GREAT AND PROSP'ROUS SHALL SHE BE. IF

She, like the glorious fun, Her splendid course shall run, And future days Columbia's praife Shall fpread from eaft to weft :

The Heavens decree That the thall be

A nation great confelt.

MISCELLANY. For the CENTINEL. Mr. RUSSELL,

HOWEVER (Irange it may appear, the pub-lick are allured that it is a fact, afcertained by a curate obfervation, that the minister and congregation, who were excommunicated in your laft paper, are flill in perfect health. Not a hand of a fingle voter for their novel ordination, has yet withered, not a togue is palfied. Upon what principle to account for the inefficacy of the ana-thema against them, all good church-men are whol-ly at a loss. Whether the large doses of that wonly at a lofs. Whether the large dofes of that won-derful forit, which were adminiftered by the Popes in the dark ages, to the kings of thole days, who were flurdy fellows, and hard to work upon, has exhaufted the fund; or whether there has been fome irregularity in charging the bull which you publifted, is uncertain. Some pious, papal, high-churcb Chriftians, have thought that it bas not been directed properly: That the curfe fhould have been leveled at the different parts of the he-retical body, beginning with the head and defcend-ing, by regular gradations, through the middle parts, to the feet, until it had feized upon every limb and joint. Others have furfected treachery in the cafe, and that a qualifying and alleviating ingredient has and that a qualifying and alleviating ingredient has been fecrely thrown in, to ftop the effects, by fome of the excommunicating Bifhops, who have been, and but for want of courage and honefty to fhew it, would fill begreater hereticks than the viftim under fentence. There are others, however, whofe faith does not fail them, and who think the time of operation is not come. Thefe look with anxious expectation, to fee the hereticks fall like rotten theep, and their church tumble down, like the walls of Jericho, at the found of the trumpers. If this fhould not be the cafe, what a fatal flock will Epifcopacy receive.—Luther and Calvin, thole rafcals who plagued our mother of Rome, never deferved her curfes fo much as thefe modern infidels dour own. If they go on, every man will judge for himfelf, in matters of religion; and, in-ftead of the political afs crouching between two burthens, the lion will rife to view, with the fceptre and mirre at his feet. Yours, PAPISTICEY.

On the LOVE of ONB'S COUNTRY. THE love of one's country is nothing elfe but love of publick welfare. That love, if it was in the heart of citizens, would make the State as one family. Such was the effect that it pro-duced among the Romans, infread of private inter-eff. which prevails at this time almost every marger Ouced among the Komans, inflead of private inter-efl, which prevails at this time almost every where, and makes every family a feparate State, abfolute-ly indifferent to the well-being of the Common-wealtb. Every one looks upon himfelf as the cen-tre of all; the general good feems not to concero any one; and the publick welfare is but a vain idea; every individual and deapour to format him fifther every individual endeavours to forward himfelf by

(eparate ways, where he may walk alone, and meet with no competitor. They are not united to the State by any real

ties ; at the leaft ditgust the y leave the fervice ; and that difgust is very often founded only on furmife, or on fome (mall preference being juilly given to another.

The truly good citizen is he who is ready to farifice his own interests to thole of his country; when the bappingts of his countrymen is at flake, there is no danger that he would not undergo with joy; no trouble that he would not endure with fausfaction; no facrifice he would not make with pleafure; fortune, friends, relations, the love of life itself, could not divert him from a duty to facred.

The Lacedemonian Pedaretus, feeing he could not be received in the number of the three hundred not be received in the number of the three hundred citizens who compoled the Senate of Sparta; "Al-mighty Gods !" cried he, fhedding tears of joy, " thanks be given unto you, that my country has three hundred citizens more worthy than me!"— This is the true citizen.

A woman of Sparta had tive fons in the army, and impatiently expected news of a battle. She trem-"We have got the victory," faid the Helot. The mother rao to the temples, and gave thanks to the Gods. This is the citizen.

The WEEKLI IONITUK No. 195 LAS ! with what heart fest faitsfallion do we, at this day, hear of wars and sumours of wars-A with what eagerness do we inquire, if the accounts we hear of them are true—and if found not fo, what a desponding gloom hangs on the countenance. It is distreffing to the benevolent soul, thus to see mankind anxious for its deflution.—Let us for a moment confider of the mileries of war.—Let us hear what the benevolent French Philosopher Buffan, fuys on the the benevitent French Fritopopher Stiffan, juss on the jubjefl; pofibly it may correft this appetite for flaugh-ter—⁶ Man. fays he, who is powerful only by number, whofe firength confifts in the union of forces, and whofe happinefs is to be found alone in a flate of peace, has yet the madnefs to take arms for his own if one of both content with the content. mifery, and fight to the ruin of his species. Urged on by infattable avarice, and blinded by ambition fill more infattable, he banifies from his breaft every fensiment of humanity, and eager for the deflution of his fellow creatures, in effett deflroys him felf. When the days of blood and carnage are paft, when

When the days of blood and carnage are paft, when the vapour of glory is diffipated, he looks round with a forrowful eye upon the defolated earth, he fees the arts extind, the nations differfed, and population dead: His happinefs is ruined, and his power is re-duced to nothing.' Let us then join in this prayer: ⁶ Great God! whofe folt prefence fuffains the cre-duced to nothing.' Let us then join in this prayer: ⁸ A law i whof you the harmony of nature's ⁹ law i who from thy permanent celefial throne be-holdeft the motion of the nether fpheres, all perfed in ⁹ their courfe, which knows no change; who brought-'eff from out the womb of reft by endlefs re-production ⁹ thofe never-ceafing movements ; who ruleft peace ⁹ the infinity of worlds: Eternal God ! vouchfafe at ⁹ cealm the agitated earth. Let every tumult ceafe: ⁹ At thy celefial voice, no more to be heard around the " At thy celefial voice, no more to be heard around the proud and clamourous Shours of war and discord All-bounteousCreator! Author of Being I each ob All-bounteous creator 1 Author of Being I each ob All-bounteous Creator 1 Author of Being I each ob jeft of thy works partakes of thy paternal care; but chief of all thy chofen creature man. Thou haft beftowed on him a ray of thine immortal light: O deign to crown that gift; by penetrating his heart with a portion of thy love. Soon will that hea-tenty fentiment, pervading his nature, reconcile each warring and contraditiory principle: Man will no longer dread the fight of man: The murdering blade will fleep within its flucath: The fire of war will ceafe to dry up the fprings of generation: The hu-man race, now languifhing and withering in the bloom, will bud afresh, and multiply : Nature, which now links beneath the foourge of mifery, fleile and defolated, will foon renew her wasted flrength, and regain her firff feetility. We, O God of bene-walence, we thy creatures, will fecond the bleffing. It will be ours to beflow on the earth that culture which befl can aid her fruitfulnefs; and we will • which beft can aid her fruitfulnefs; and we will • pay to thee the moft acceptable of facrifices, in end-• lefs gratitude and adoration.'

WINES, Old Jamaica Rum, and Brandy,

Which will recommend them felves, may be had at WELLES's Wine-Cellar,

Under the Old-South Meeting-Houfe-Where attendance is given from Morning until eight in the Evening. N. B. Callı given for empty Bottles.

December 16, 1787.

OMPLETE fets of the CO-

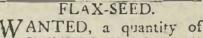
LUMBIAN MAGAZINE, containing a fund of literary entertainment, may be had of Mr. SAMUEL HALL, and Mr. BENJAMIN LARKIN. The price to lubscribers is 16s. per annum. Sin-gle numbers 1/6. The November Magazice is just come to hand. The December one will be ornamented with a profpc& of the town of Bollon.

January, 2, 1788. To be SOLD, or LET, Cheap for Cafli, or Publick Securities, by Daniel Austin,

A Small brick Tenement, in Union.Street, well fituated for bufinefs, and will answer for a Dwelling-Houfe or Store. Alle,

A Farm in Sandwich, of one hundred acres land, with a large doable Houfe, Barn, and out-houfes—this place is alfo well cal-culated for bufinefs, it being within a quarter of a mile of the landing place—It is now occupied by Mr. GIDEON ALLEN, who formerly carried on trade very largely at this place. And bas for falle, at N° 47, CORNHILL, Teas of all kinds, loaf and Every Cores to face Cherghan W L and N F.

brown Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, W. I. and N.E. Rum, Molaffes, Madeira, Malaga, Libon, and Sherry Wines, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Gin-ger, Pepper, Multard, Allipice, Raifins, Cur-rants, Starch, Wool and Cotton Cards, Spices of all forts, Spanifh, French, and Catolina Indigo, Philadelphia Snuff, in bladders and bettles, a (mall affortm ellegant, Lopking, Claffer, S.c. Sc. affortment elegant Looking Glaffes, &c. &c. Bofton, December 29, 1787.



FLAX-SEED, for which Cafh will be paid. Inquire at No. 23, LONG-WHARF.

Where may be purchased very cheap, A quantity of low and middling priced IRISH LINENS. Bofton, January 2, 1788.

Elijah Williams

NFORMS his Friends and Cullomers, that he has REMOVED from the Store he lately occupied in Cornhill, to

No. 38, in STATE-STREET, Where he has for fale,

A general affortment of Piece Goods, which he will fell very low. The fmalleft favours will be gratefully acknowledged. Jan. 2.

Thin Sheet Lead

May be had at JOSEPH CALLENDER's Ship Chan-Jan. 2. dler Store. 788.

HE fubscriber intending foon for Europe, calls, in this PUBLICK MANNER, on all these indebted to him, or by ettate of the deceafed Mr. WILLIAM DENNIE, by Bond, Note, or otherwife, to make immediate fatisfaction to HENIRY JACKDON, and BBN-JAMIN HICHBORN, Efquires, his Attornies: To whom those he is indebted to, are requested to apply for an adjustment and fettlement of their dues. JAMES SWAN. New-York, December 15th. 1787.

To be SOLD, or LET, A Well-finished Brick DWEL-LING-HOUSE, fronting the south, with four rooms on a floor, situate in Hanover-Street, a little to the northward of Cole-Lane.—Inquire at Shop N^{O.} 4, UNION-STREET. To be L E T,

A Dwelling-Houfe and Shop, adjoining fouth Mr. Adam Colfon's-upon good fecurity, and very moderate terms. Inquire of the Printer. Jan. 2.

| | 10 | ne r | E | 1, |
|--|----------|-------|-----|---|
| | | | | three back |
| CH | AMBER | S, wi | th | a KITCHEN in |
| Cornhill. Inquire of the Printer. Jan. 2. | | | | |
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Publifhed by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, near the State-Houle, Bolton.