

SC#New5m.97

(Extraordinary.)

The Massachusetts



CENTINEL.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1788. [12s. per ann.]

NUMBER 13, of Vol. IX. Price Three Cents

MISCELLANY.

From the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. CURSORY REMARKS on the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

IT is not my intention to enter largely into a consideration of this plan of government, but to suggest some ideas in addition, and of the same nature with those already made, showing the imperfections and the danger of it.

The first thing that strikes a diligent observer, is the want of precaution with regard to the sex of the President. Is it provided that he shall be of the male gender? The Salii, a tribe of the Burgundians, in the 11th century, excluded females from the sovereignty. Without a similar exclusion, what shall we think, if, in progress of time, we should come to have an old woman at the head of our affairs? But what security have we that he shall be a white man? What would be the national disgrace, if he should be elected from one of the southern States, and a vile Negro should come to rule over us? Treaties would then be formed with the tribes of Congo and Loango; instead of the civilized nations of Europe. But is there any security that he shall be a freeman? Who knows but the electors, at a future period, in days of corruption, may pick up a man's servant, a convict perhaps, and give him the dominion? Is any care taken, that he shall be of perfect parts? Shall we, in affairs of a civil nature, leave a door open to lame men, eunuchs, and the Devil knows what?

A Senate is the next great constituent part of the government; and yet there is not a word said with regard to the ancestry of any of them; whether they should be altogether Irish, or only Scots Irish? If any of them have been in the war of the White Boys, the Hearts of Oak, or the like, they may overturn all authority and make Shilelah the supreme law of the land.

The House of Representatives is to be so large, that it can never be built.—They may begin it, but it can never be finished!—Ten miles square!—Babylon itself, unless the suburbs are taken into view, was not of greater extent.

But what avails it to dwell on these things? The want of a Bill of Rights is the great evil. There was no occasion for a Bill of Wrongs; for there will be wrongs enough. But, oh! a Bill of Rights! What is the nature of a Bill of Rights? "It is a schedule or inventory of those powers which Congress do not possess." But if it is clearly ascertained what powers they have, what need of a catalogue of those powers they have not? Ah! there is the mistake. A minister preaching, undertook, first, to show what was in his text; second, what was not in it. When it is specified what powers are given, why not also what powers are not given? A Bill of Rights is wanting, and all those things which are usually secured under it.

1. The Rights of Conscience are swept away. The confession of faith, the prayer-book, the manual, and pilgrim's progress are to go. The psalms of Watts, I am told, is the only thing of the kind that it is to have any quarter at all.

2. The Liberty of the Press; that is gone at the first stroke. Not so much as an advertisement for a stray horse, or a run-away Negro, can be put in any of the Gazettes.

3. The Trial by Jury; that is knocked on the head, and all that worthy class of men, the lawyers, who live by harranguing and bending the Juries, are demolished.

I would submit it to any candid man, if, in this Constitution, there is the least provision for the privilege of shaving the beard? Or is there any model laid down to take the measure of a pair of breeches? Whence is it then men of learning seem so much to approve, while the ignorant are against it? The cause is perfectly apparent, viz. that reason is an erring guide, while instinct, which is the governing principle of the untaught, is certain. Put a pig in a poke, carry it half a day's journey, through woods and by-ways, let it out, and it will run home without deviation. Could Dr. Franklin do this? What reason have we then to suppose that his judgment, or that of Washington, could be equal to that of Mr. Smiley in flate affairs?

Were it not on this principle that we are able to account for it, it might be thought strange, that old Livingston, of the Jerseys, could be so hood-winked, as to give his sanction to such a diabolical scheme of tyranny amongst men. A Constitution which may well be called Hell-born. For if all the Devils in Pandemonium had been employed about it, they could not have made a worse.

Neil Mac Laughlin, a neighbour of mine, who has been talking with Mr. Findley, says, that under this Constitution, all weavers are to be put to death. What have these innocent manufacturers done, that they should be profetribed?

Let other States think what they will of it, there is one reason why every Pennsylvanian should execrate this imposition upon mankind. It will make this State most probably the seat of government, and bring all the officers, and cause a great part of the revenue to be expended here. This must make the people rich, enable them to pay their debts, and corrupt their morals. Any citizen, therefore, on the Delaware and Susquehanna waters, ought to be hanged and quartered that would give it countenance.

I shall content myself at present with these strictures, but shall continue them from time to time as occasion may require.

A M O S.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 28th, 1788.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL, from a Sense of Duty to the Publick, and a Desire to accommodate those of his Fellow-Citizens who are LICENSED to sell Spiritous Liquors—BEGS Leave to remind them, that a RENEWAL of their LICENSES cannot be obtained, unless they settle, and PAY their Excise Accounts, before the FIRST DAY of JUNE next:—And THOSE, who are permitted to sell Excised Articles, will please also to remember, That if they do not SETTLE their Account BEFORE that Period, their Bonds will be put in Suit, and Judgment recovered equal to DOUBLE the Amount of the Duties on all the Excised Articles they had on Hand at the last Settlement, and have received since.

By the late ALTERATION in the EXCISE-LAW, all IMPORTERS are to make up their Accounts to the FIRST Days of May, August, November and February, and settle the same within THIRTY Days of those Periods; and as this will be much more convenient to them, than to account every Three Months from the Date of their respective Bonds, the COMPTROLLER flatters himself, that the COLLECTORS will not be under the Necessity of taking Steps to procure a Settlement, which cannot fail of being disagreeable to them, as well as the Importers.—But, as it is ABSOLUTELY necessary, that regular Settlements should be had, the several COLLECTORS of EXCISE in the Commonwealth, are hereby called upon to execute the Laws against every Delinquent, without Exception.

When the COMPTROLLER considers, that no Part of the Revenue of this Commonwealth is collected with less Expence to the Subject, than the Duties of Impost and Excise, and that those Duties are appropriated to pay the INTEREST on the PUBLICK DEBT, and to SUPPORT a GOVERNMENT, the CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE, He cannot but flatter himself, they will be CHEERFULLY PAID—especially when he reflects, that, in Countries where the REVENUE is SWALLOWED UP by the Collectors, or appropriated to provide the TRAPPINGS of ROYALTY, the Person who defrauds the same is deemed infamous.—But, if there should be any, who, by evading the Revenue-Laws, would ENRICH themselves, to the RUIN of the FAIR TRADER, and PUBLICK CREDITOR, and the INJURY of the poorest Citizens, whose Burthens will be increased in Proportion as the Revenue is defrauded, He hopes, that Information will be given to the Collectors of all such Offences, that the Perpetrators may be dealt with as the Law provides.

The PRINTERS of the several News-Papers in the Commonwealth, by INSERTING the above in their respective Papers, will show their Patriotism, and oblige their very humble Servant,

LEONARD JARVIS,
COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

AS the decay of business is exceedingly distressing to many of the industrious Mechanicks of this town, which precludes them from the advantage of sending their Daughters to School for the benefit of learning WRITING and ARITHMETICK; the subscriber therefore takes this method to inform SUCH, that he will instruct (in his private hours) to the number of thirty of their Daughters, one quarter each GRATIS.

JOHN VINAL.

[Equally alive to the distresses of his fellow citizens, occasioned by the decline of trade—a consequence of the want of an efficient government—the Printer, at the request of the above benevolent Preceptor, has inserted his advertisement "without money, and without price." He, however, hopes, that should any great degree of popular favour be bestowed in consequence of this affair of charity, that he, the Printer, may at least come in for a quantum meriti.]

R A G S.

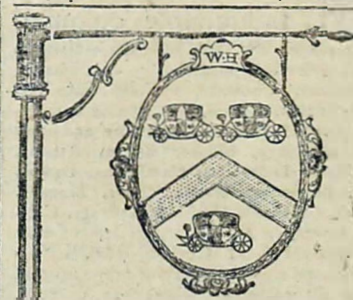
THE Society for promoting a American manufactures in Philadelphia have recommended the saving of RAGS, for making American paper, to the consideration of the people of the United States.—In this town 20 years ago, the saving of Rags was made an object in the first families; when a shred, however small, was not suffered to be thrown into the fire: The beneficial effects of this patriotick economy, our country has realized—Pity it is, that it has declined! Although the price given for Rags is small—yet, it is something; and when it is considered, that the destruction of them answers no purpose—and that every shilling saved, is (as our sage townsman observes) two shillings gained to our country—it is hoped, that the satisfaction arising from a knowledge of benefiting their country, and the price given for them, will be considered as a sufficient reward by our fair ones, for paying attention to this object. Rags are taken in by the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD,

A Convenient and well-finished HOUSE, having three rooms on a floor, a good Yard and Well of Water, with a Stable thereto belonging, pleasantly situated at the corner of Harvard-Street, near the Rev. Mr. Wigor's Meeting-House, South End, now in the occupation of Misses Jobbonots. For terms apply to JOB PRINCE, at his house at West-Boston. April 16.

To be SOLD,

A SET of BOOKBINDERS' TOOLS. Inquire of the Printer. April 26, 1788.



To be SOLD,

By William Hawes,

COACH and CHAISE-MAKER,

SECOND-hand CARRIAGES---a neat Chariot, two light Phaetons, two Chaises, and two Sulkeys, all with harnesses.

BLANKS of various kinds to be sold by the Printer hereof.

TRIFLES.

QUINN'S COLLEGE, or FINEST DICK HEMPEY (as usually) at St. Albans. A PLACER on Rye's, or 1/4 of 1/2...

For LONDON, The Ship MARY.

TRISTRAM BARNARD, maker—will sail on the Lord Wharf...

James Huymans's Store,

on FORT'S Wharf, for superior quality...

As an EPICURAM,

JACK an English man on Celia's name...

EPITHAM is an OLD MAID.

SHE here to live in High Street—and then...

Original BOND MOT.

ONE Davidson, a School-Master, in Derby...

Just arrived, Choice GOODS.

At No. 9, CORNHILL, Broadcloths, Linens, Satinets, &c.

For LONDON, The Ship NEPTUNE.

TRISTRAM BARNARD, maker—will sail on the Lord Wharf...

Wholesale & Retail, of the BEST GOODS.

At No. 9, CORNHILL, Broadcloths, Linens, Satinets, &c.

CASH will be given for

any Money Notes, Imposts and Excise Orders...

Yours Adoms, & Co.

at their Office in State Street, North Side of the State-House.

Whereas one person or

persons have made so villainous a part, as to make use of my name...

Whereas one person or

persons have made so villainous a part, as to make use of my name...

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Whereas one person or

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REELS of YARN for superior quality.

Second-hand and Cable, Reel and Jack—liberally in 60 gallons each...

At No. 9, CORNHILL,

Broadcloths, Linens, Satinets, &c.

Just arrived, Choice GOODS.

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To be SOLD, by William Little,

No. 16, STATE STREET, A Variety of MERCHANDISE, low for Cash.

William Dall

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has imported, in the last vessel...

CHINTZES and CALICOES,

which will be sold by the trunk, or piece, At this Store, South-End, on foot terms as in the Inventory to the purchaser.

English Paper Hangings.

A LARGE and good assortment of English PAPER HANGINGS, to be sold at No. 11, MIDDLEBOROUGH STREET.

To be LET, (at a moderate rate)

A Convenient TENEMENT, Two rooms on the floor, at New Boston, situated at the corner of Cornhill and Washington Streets.

At No. 9, CORNHILL,

Broadcloths, Linens, Satinets, &c.

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SERMON on the SLAVE TRADE.

By JOSEPH BELMONT, of the Society of Protestant Dissenters, in New-England.

SOME periods of the West-India trade, now raised by others, if they should, I am sorry our first care...

At all events, let mercantile business, and leave it to the ingenuity and industry of our countrymen to find a fair way...

To be LET, (at a moderate rate)

A Convenient SHOP in Cornhill, and a BARGAIN.—To be sold, A Large Cart, and a pair of Trunks, almost new.

At No. 9, CORNHILL,

Broadcloths, Linens, Satinets, &c.

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CASTALIAN FOUNT.

[In our researches, after poetical, political productions of merit, (and such, as well as information in prose, we leave no regions unexplored to obtain) we do not recollect to have found any thing superior, in elegance of period, or force of argument, to the following—we are, therefore, happy in having it in our power to preserve it.]

A P O E M,

Addressed to the PEOPLE of VIRGINIA, on New-Year's Day, 1788.

FAIR Virginia, ever dear, See arriv'd th' important year, While the annual song I pay, Truth inspires the patriot lay: Wake!—too long thy sons have dream'd— Where's the sister State, that beam'd Fairer in the dawn of fame, Glowing with a purer flame? Shall the ancient wreaths you gain'd, By thy later deeds be stain'd? Shall not Fed'ral conduct crown, All thy acts of old renown? Union into ruins hurl'd, Shall a Tyrant grasp a world? Or shall sep'rate Unions grow, Endless source of war and woe! Or, if Anarchy ensue, Who hath more to lose than you?

Shall we safely sell the boon, Bought with so much blood, so soon? Oh! the muse a tale could tell, How our heroes fought and fell— Must our Empire's short-liv'd reign, Prove they fought and bled in vain?

Blest Virginians, sum the cost! Shall the price of blood be lost? Lost the blessings ye possess, Freedom and the pow'r to bless? Your's are planted plains and farms, Villas fair in rural charms; Lovely girls and prattling boys, All the bliss of home-born joys; When the soothing voice invites, Guests to hospitable rites.— Your's th' illimitable waste, Flow'ry meads and vallies vast; Your's stupenduous cliffs that rise Bosom'd high in Beech hills; Your's the Allegoanian hills, Spouting forth in num'rous rills. Lift ye how, from many a shore, Distant Sons of Ocean roar? Rivers broad to you belong, Yet to run in deathless song— Fair Ohio gently roves, Through the sweet castalian groves: Rappahannock (sounding name) And Fluvanna flow to fame; Pohawtan superby rolls; Great Potomack, void of shoals; Mississippi's waves will gain, Spite of fraud, for you, the main; Harvests, by your fields supplied, Then may float on every tide.

Go, thou miscreant, from whose tongue Accents of DISUNION rung; At the shrine of self, in lies, Every blessing sacrifice! Bid the kindling beacons far, Light the realms to civil war; Bid the drum's obdrep'rous sound, Rumbling run along the ground; Bid the trumpet sing to arms, Swell the cannon's dread alarms; Wake the clang of steel again, Purple ev'ry flood and plain; Make the sick'ning harvest die, Burning cities scorch the sky: Heav'n for this, shall on thy head Chosen bolts of vengeance shed!

Round our forests, on our coast, We have nobler names to boast— Liberal souls, by none surpass, Names with time itself to last. Hail Virginia's patriot sons, Griffin, Blair, M'Clurg and Jones! Join the Pages firm and just: Steward faithful to his trust; Madison, above the rest, Pouring from his narrow chest, More than Greek or Roman sense, Boundless tides of eloquence: Washe, who drank the source of truth, Skill'd in lore of laws from youth; Truiston's mind of ample reach: Inns, fraught with powerful speech, Too reluctant to engage! Penhilton, with locks of age, Mild his eye of wisdom beams, Lent from other worlds he seems,

Heav'n refuse not such a loan, Ere we make his choice our own! Erst the Lees a glorious band, For their country made a stand, Wife and brave, unapt to yield, In the council or the field; Why afunder are they torn? Why his * loss mult millions mourn, Who, to glad th' astonish'd earth, Spoke an empire into birth? While the awful hour demands, Ablest heads and purest hands; Him, in vain, we call from far, Second splendour, other star, Light and glory of the age, Jefferson, the learned sage! Yet a name adorns our State, Great as modest, good as great, Though unnam'd, illustrious far; PRIDE OF PEACE and STRENGTH OF WAR!

Though a few, or false or blind, Strive to taint the publick mind; Trust the muse's Heav'n-taught strain, All the noise, the labour's vain— Numbers wast will own the plan, That secures the rights of man; Gives the States their destin'd place; High amidst the human race: Our illustrious hero then, (First of sages, best of men) Will the nation's cares assume, And again avert its doom.—

Bards! your wreaths immortal twine! Brighter days begin to shine. Come ye freemen! Patriots come! Read with me Columbia's doom— Lo! involved in yonder skies, Fair the year of glory lies. Ravish'd far, in vision'd trance, I behold, with mystick glance, Towns extend on many a bank, Late with darkling thickets dank, And the gilded spires arise, Grateful to propitious skies— Arts, refinements, morals blest, Claim perfection in the West— Peace, with commerce in her train, Brings a golden age again— While our woven wings unfurl'd, Sail triumphant round the world.

* R. H. Lee made the motion in Congress for the declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

For the CENTINEL.

As the devoting one day in seven to religious purposes is a bounden duty we owe to God our creator, and a most reasonable law of our Commonwealth—to see people riding on the Sunday in pursuit of their worldly affairs, is so disgusting to the man of true principle, that the neglect of our executive authority of so flagrant a crime, is to be lamented. The common practice of a Mr. C—n of H—pk—n is notorious on this account. Would not wish to traduce the character of any man, but would only query, whether such conduct is not highly reprehensible, and deserving the cognizance of the magistrature. SUFFOLK.

TAKE NOTICE.

An economical plan of mourning was adopted, before the Revolution, and its salutary effects have been experienced by almost every family in this town; since which those wholesome regulations have been passed into a law: Notwithstanding which, it has lately been broken in upon in several instances.—The Inspectors of the Police—that no one may hereafter plead ignorance, have caused the law respecting the same to be published, and give notice, that any future breach of it, will be prosecuted without any favour or affection. Boston, April 30, 1788.

To prevent excess and vain expense, in Mourning, &c.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That in future no scarfs, gloves or rings shall be given at any funeral in this town, nor shall any wine, rum, or other spirituous liquor, be allowed or given at, or immediately before or after, any funeral in this town, under pain that the person or persons giving, allowing or ordering the same shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for each offence.

And it is further ordered, That whatever male person shall appear or walk in the procession of any funeral in this town with any new mourning or new black or other new mourning coat or waistcoat, or with any other new black apparel, save and except a black crape around one arm, or shall afterwards on account of the decease of any relation, or other person or persons, put on and wear any other mourning than such piece of black crape around one arm, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings for every day he shall put on and wear or appear in the same.

AND no female, of whatsoever degree, shall put on, wear or appear at any funeral in this town, in any other mourning or new black clothes whatever, other than a black hat or bonnet, black gloves, black ribbons and a black fan, on pain to forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings; and also forfeit and pay a like sum of twenty shillings for every day she shall at any time at, or after such funeral, put on wear or appear in such new black clothes, as or for mourning, other than black hat, bonnet, black gloves, black ribbons, and a black fan as aforesaid.

Jonathan P. Hall, Has JUST RECEIVED from LONDON, FRESH and general Assortment of Drugs & Medicine, Which will be sold, at the lowest prices for cash, At the Shop, formerly Dr. MOUNTFORT'S, little South of HANCOCK'S-Wharf, Where he is supplied with Dye-Stuffs of every kind—Among which are COCHINEAL, OIL VITRIOL, GROUND Madder, RED SANDERS, &c. April 26, 1788.

WILLIAM SCOTT, At the Sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, IN MARLBOROUGH-STREETS (Resolving to quit Trade in the Fall)



WILL sell all his GOODS on hand at the STERLING COST and CHARGES. Among which are,

Some elegant Mersailles Bed-Quilts, Mersailles Quilting in pieces, Irish Linens, Gauzes, Shawls and Lustrings of a superior quality, &c. &c. A large quantity of silk Gloves, Mitts and Fans. CASH for POT ASHES.

Just ARRIVED, and now SELLING at Daniel Oliver's

GROCERY-STORE, corner Butler's Row,

CAPERS, Anchovies and Olives, per bottle—excellent sweet Oil, per the flask. Bohea, Souchong and Hyson TEA, and Groceries in general, as cheap as at any store in Boston. Connecticut PORIK, per barrel, April 26, 1788.

CAPERS, Anchovies and Olives, to be sold at

JOSEPH CALLENDER'S GROCERY-STORE, South-side the Market. Also—Excellent Hyson and Souchong TEA, and GROCEIES of all kinds, good and cheap. Boston, April 26, 1788.

WARRANTED

FISH-Hooks, Lines, & Twine, Equal to any imported or manufactured in AMERICA, and sold (Wholesale) by the Maker,

Samuel Glyde, From England, at his House in ALDEN'S Lane, Sudbury-Street, a little west of Concert-Hall—and at the STORE of

Mr. CHARLES MILLER, East-side of FANEUIL-HALL, viz. Cod and Bank-Hooks, Quarter, Mackerel and other size do. Cod, St. Peters, Mackerel, and other Lines. Also, A few Herring and Mackerel Nets—3 thread Seine, Sail, Sewing, and Whipping Twine. 26.

Nankings.

SUPERFINE NANKINGS for sale, at Shop No. 14, MARLBOROUGH-STREET. Boston, April 26, 1788.

For NEW-YORK, THE Schooner

NEW-YORK PACKET—THOMAS BARNARD, Master; Will, positively, sail in 10 days. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board the schooner—lying at SPEAR'S Wharf. April 26, 1788.

Just OPENED, at Miss GOLDTHWAIT'S Shop, No. 18, CORNHILL,

A FEW elegant Gofree Satin and China RIBONS—Gofree Cambray TIFFANIES and GAUZES—newest fashion white, buff and chambre Willow HATS—ditto, ditto Gofree dressed,—Cambray and Simplicity BONNETS, &c. &c. April 26, 1788.

Table with 4 columns: Date, H.W., O.R. & I, Remarks. Rows include April 30 Wed, May 1, and 2 Feid.

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