

# kennesawor

## Massachusetts Centinel, 1787-8-29

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MISCELLANY.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

**A**MID the apprehensions of the timid, augmented by the predictions of gloomy speculators, and the heedless declamations of party, there have not been wanting some enlightened minds who have repeatedly administered an occasional cup of comfort to the people of America, to encourage them in the support of their present difficulties, and to point out the happiness which is really in their power.

Little has he studied the theory of man, or observed his familiar life, who has not remarked that the individual finds the highest gratifications in deploring the pleasures of the past, even amid the enjoyments of the present. Prompted thus by temper, men have in every age made complaints of the badness of the times, the loss of their commerce, and the ruin of their country. But these murmurers should know that nothing continues in one stay, that there are ebbs and flows in all governments, and a point of depression beyond which there is no declension; but from which there is a gradual rising, and frequently beyond the extent of former greatness.

That a kind of despondency has gone through the continent, is evident from the publick prints of every state, inasmuch that a foreigner could hardly believe we were that brave people who so nobly struggled for our independence. The universality of these murmurs, and this despondency, must be ascribed to some cause, which we cannot think altogether friendly to this country; but it is hoped that these dark clouds may be dispelled and the people become wiser and better informed; and consequently less subject to the dominion of temporary terrors, and far less to the hurtful imprections of fancied misery.—That America is comparatively happy must not, cannot be denied—but that a *revolution* of the most important nature, a political convulsion which threatened our very existence as a people, should be severely felt, and bring ruin on thousands, is not to be wondered at. The same distresses have always happened in similar cases.—That as our medium of commerce, during the uncertainties of war, was in a fluctuating state, and our property rising and falling with the news of the day, it cannot be marvellous that multitudes were mistaken in their calculations, and found themselves entangled in schemes which they conceived they had fabricated with the most consummate wisdom. The foundations of government were out of course—the security of life, liberty and fortune, was shaken; and amid the bustle and clamour of war, the people did not see, or comprehend what would be the eventual losses and extent of their sufferings—they have perceived they have felt them since—but shall we therefore despair; Heaven forbid! We are now in possession of *this country*—a country veal for natural advantages, for liberty, civil and religious, to any other on the face of the globe. To day we are incapable of governing ourselves, is disgraceful in the superlative degree; the idea degrades us to idiotism.—But there have been so many specimens of American genius, so many instances of philosophick and enlarged minds who have appeared among us, that we cannot doubt of our abilities for self-government, one single moment—while we have a Franklin, a Washington, a Morris, the Adames, a Dickinson, and other able patriots in our service, we cannot despair of the republick.—With respect to the country we have to govern, what do we want? Has not God and Nature done wonderful things for us? Within an *abundance* of the necessaries of life, have we not materials for manufactures of every kind? Is not an American farmer as independent a man as any under Heaven? Will not ingenuity, industry and economy meet with encouragement? We know it will; it cannot fail. There is great reason to apprehend, that our querulous discordant passions arise more from a desire of foreign luxuries than from a real want of what can make us truly and rationally happy. We ungratefully overlook the substantial blessings we have in our hands, while we are anxious for such articles, as neither improve our health, nor our morals. The retrospect of one century in the history of America, its unparalleled progress, important improvements and revolution, will give us a glimpse of its future greatness—perhaps it will not be an irksome speculation, briefly to consider

what has been the gradual progress of a country from a state of nature, to that of civilization, wealth and commerce. That which we formerly considered as the parent State, will give us an example. Whoever would have supposed that those *Iroquois*, as we may call them, separated from the rest of the world, whom Julius Cæsar discovered, and Agricola deigned to conquer, whose *faces were* in ancient times exhibited as a spectacle of derision, and they employed in the most servile offices—that these *ultimi orbis*, as Horace terms them, should one day become equal, if not superior, to most of the nations in Europe, in power, wealth and science—that those who formerly were unacquainted with the most simple branches of husbandry, and lived entirely upon milk and flesh, should now become so many Serrani, their island the Egypt of France, of Spain and Portugal. Who could have imagined that a people terrified at the sight of the Italian vessels, and afterwards so much delighted with a galley laden with saffrages and musk wine, which Julius the second sent, in order to excite them to take arms against France, should in the issue, transport to all parts of the world the riches of the Indies, and their own, and cover the sea with their ships of war? How gradual has been the increase of their trade and navigation from the days of Elizabeth to the present period? What will not industry and perseverance achieve? America can boast of natural advantages as well as Great-Britain. Let us look to our situation, extent, soil, productions, rivers and ports. Do we not see an immense source of wealth? Do we not see a country, blessed with the means of maintaining an infinite number of people, superior in this respect to any other in the world? Ye citizens of America, be not discouraged—Unite, be industrious, and you must be happy. Reverence yourselves as the sovereigns of an Empire, more extensive than any in ancient history. Leave your murmuring and come forth, like the Patriarch Abraham, and contemplate the stars of Heaven, or the sands upon the sea shore; for such shall be the number of your posterity. Remember, as rational beings, to adore and worship the Supreme Goodness; and as citizens, to love one another, and cultivate the useful arts of life. Then will divine Providence make of you a great and mighty nation, and a blessing to all the families upon earth!

For the CENTINEL.  
On the TENDER LAW.

**I**T is a point conceded on all hands, that the *Tender Law* is unconstitutional: and shall we be at peace so long as those whom the people chose to be guardians of the Constitution, violate its most essential principles? This PRECEDENT is justly alarming, and fully evinces that the people have no security for their liberties in the most perfect system that can be framed: And can we be at peace, while such a violation of the original compact is not opposed by those who are placed in the GAP for that purpose? The distress and perplexity which already pervade all parts of the Commonwealth, from this *iniquitous law*, are but an epitome of those evils that must accumulate upon the people—and can we be at peace while thus deprived of the most essential blessing of social life? Had the wife and successful system of the last administration been adhered to, and pursued, *this law* must necessarily have fallen before the triumphs of *government, law and justice*—that *consistency of character* which is the only solid basis of the publick confidence, in RULERS, led the people to anticipate a most strenuous opposition to this law—and shall we be at peace, when we realize that such righteous expectations were ill founded?—Pray are we the *only people* upon earth, that ever fooled away their privileges? Is it reserved for us to blacken the historick page with so degrading an instance of human depravity?—No—our wise ancestors made a better judgment—and the immortal framers of our excellent Constitution, divided the Legislature into *separate branches*, to prevent THE PEOPLE from destroying themselves.—And the 'PEACEABLE MAN' may assign a period to the complaints of the people, as long as the continuance of such acknowledged and palpable violations of the constitution. So long as the people *feel*, they will complain; so long as they are harassed up with fears, that this *dangerous* invad

upon the Constitution is but a prelude to an extension of the breach, the *peaceable Man*, and the *junto*, if in office, may expect to be troubled.

But how long, Mr. PEACEABLE MAN, will you, like the false prophets of old, cry *peace, peace*, when there is *no peace*?—Remember that those you denominate "*a small, disappointed party*," form an *extensive circle*, and are the only consistent, decided friends to the Constitution.—"*Disappointed*" indeed they are—not because they are out of place, for no good man, in a Commonwealth, can serve himself by any office, but because the most *versatile, inconsistent and unprincipled* characters in the Commonwealth

HONORIUS.

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, May 22.

**T**HERE has for many years a melancholy but true observation been made, that a general coldness or indifference for religion, is rapidly pervading this kingdom; in order to remedy, if possible, this evil, and stem the torrent of infidelity, a society, we hear, is forming to promote a kind of mission throughout the island, by selecting a number of preachers of great sanctity and elocution, who shall by their talents and good example, endeavour to rouse the nation to a sense of religion. Some Calvinist divines and a few of the established church are at the head of this project. In one point, however, they are not entirely of opinion; the first think it would be best to import a few young men of talents from Great-Britain for this purpose, as the charms of novelty might assist the undertaking, while on the other hand it is alleged, that there are enough young men of talents to be found in Ireland, who if their lives were consonant to their doctrine, would have a greater weight than strangers.

LONDON.

(2) A Venetian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, remonstrating in behalf of the flag of the Republick, which had been insulted by the subjects of his Holiness, so irritated the Pope, that he, with great arrogance, demanded, "What charter his master had for the sovereignty of the seas?" The Ambassador very gravely desired the Pontiff to examine the back of the parchment, on which was his grant for St. Peter's patrimony, and he would find it there.

(3) Fielding observes, that there are many men who give no other proofs of their existence, than destroying the beasts of the field, and devouring the fruits of the earth. Swift gives a very good epitaph to one of these worthies, which is not inserted in his works:

Here Gaffer Barrow's jaws are laid at ease,  
Whose death has dropt the price of bread and cheese.

He eat, he drank, and slept; and then  
He eat and drank, and slept again;  
Like *modern patriots*, rightly understood,  
Live to themselves, and die for country's good.

(4) It has been stated that the *Corunna*, a new Spanish ship of war, built at the Havannah, carrying 114 guns, is the largest ship in the world; and that it will be surpassed only by the *Etats de Bourgogne*, or the *States of Burgundy*, a ship of war now building at Brest, at the expense of the States of that province, whose name it bears, and from whence it is intended as a present to his Majesty; this ship is to mount 118 guns. But it may be remembered, that there is at this moment in the Royal Navy of Spain, a first-rate ship of war, considerably larger than either of these two; it is called the *Santissima Trinidad*, and carries 120 guns. The British ships that felt her fire when Lord Howe last relieved Gibraltar, know what an immense sized vessel she is; they may well judge of her who heard the dreadful thunder of her guns, and nobly withstood her fire. Admiral Milbank, in the *Ocean*, of 85 guns, defied her, and gave her blow for blow. He knows, however, and to his honour be it said, as he engaged her with so inferior a number of guns, that she is the largest ship in the world.

(5) The interview between the Emperor and the King of Poland took place at Kaniow on the 6th of May. The King went on board the yacht in which the Emperor was, and they dined together.





CASTALIAN FOUNT.

From a PETERSBURGH (Virginia) PAPER. A NEW SONG.

Sung on the 4th of July, 1787.

In a chariot of light, from the regions above, The goddess of freedom appear'd The fun-beams of day embazon'd her way, And empire America rear'd;

To sustain the vast fabric her offspring were She smil'd on each patriot birth; [taught, But shielded her charms, secure in the arms Of her chieftain celestial on earth.

But fir'd at his glory, the fierce god of war, Disdaining etherial repose; Exclaim'd, thunders divine, see an hero of mine, How matchless and godlike he glows.

Your hero—Minerva indignant replies, 'Twas I at his birth did prelude; Form'd, finish'd his mind, the great talents design'd, His goddess, preceptress, and guide.

Next the fair power of Virtue, serene and severe, Impor'd they'd a moment be mute: Her laws she'd protest, alone rul'd his breast, Su Heaven was all in dispute.

Jove heard it, and summon'd the synod supreme, Which met in the chambers of day; Obedient Fate, then bulh'd the debate, And thus did the thunderer say:—

Minerva, Mars, Phœbus, and Virtue attend, To oblivion this clamour resign: For just is each claim, and in Washington's name, For ever your laurels combine.

MISCELLANY.

Description of BUFFALO RIVER.

BEASTERN side of it, at the distance of 925 computed miles from Fort-Pitt. It is a very considerable branch of the Ohio; is two hundred yards wide, navigable upwards of one hundred and fifty miles for batteaux or barges of thirty feet long, five feet broad, and three feet deep, carrying about seven tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The stream is moderate. The lands on both sides of this river are of a most luxuriant quality, for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and useful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several persons who have ascended this river, say, that salt springs, coal, lime, and free stone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places.

PASSAICK FALL.

THE stupendous fall or cataract of the Passaick, in New-Jersey, about 23 miles from this city, has always been considered by travellers as a great curiosity in the works of nature. The river, which is of a considerable breadth, being interrupted by a great rock, the water is violently thrown down to the rocks below, 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, with a great agitation and noise. The vapour arising from the fall causes an appearance, when the sun shines, similar to a rainbow. The pleasing and romantic scenes at this place are highly picturesque, and tend to fill the mind with terror and admiration; the noise and foaming of the water, and its various appearances; the shelving and prodigious large rocks which form curious cliffs and precipices; the bill and dale, and the verdure and beauty of the country, particularly at this season of the year, conspire to make a jaunt to this place truly agreeable.

From MERRICK'S WORKS. THE HAND.

IT is to the hand of man the world is indebted for the multitude of arts, from the delicate touch of musical instruments, to the blow of the hammer. Necessary, comfort, all are due to this amazing organ which distinguishes man; by its aid he penetrates the bowels of the earth; he levels, mountains with hillocks; he digs a bed in the seas and opposes dykes to its rage; in a word, he reigns over the subdued globe.

Characters, traced by the hand of man, survive the over-turning of empires, and thus become, as it were, divine. Man's knowledge does not perish, but rather increases: the wise man's mind, fraught with patriotick fire, connects with his who comes into the world a thousand years after him.

Anaxagoras has said, that in the hand consists the wisdom of man; without it, his mind would be useless.

The motion of the hand is as eloquent as the eye; it is an idiom common to all people, the universal language. The hand calls, sends away, promises, threatens, fears, interrogates, denies, doubts, flatters, defects, denotes numbers, expresses the marks of joy, grief, repentance; in fine, the hand speaks when the tongue cannot.

Man's hand excels even the elephant's trunk. Next in progression, iron is the true sceptre with which he commands nature. Thrice happy had he not turned it against himself!

The inhabitants of the new world were right when they gave the preference to iron, in exchanging a large quantity of gold for a hedge-bill, a spade, or a mattock.

It is iron that cuts stone and makes it flexible and obedient as wax; digs the mines, raises edifices, binds the timber of the vessel that cuts the ocean; it is iron fertilises the fields, reaps the harvest, and performs the salutary operations on the human body.

Whilst we admire the wonders of clock-work, the savage is in ecstacy at the simple but useful invention of a nail. With this hard and tenacious metal, that man shapes in what manner he pleases, to make it act on the most stubborn things, he has wrought works which have made alterations on our globe; he has leveled mountains, raised vallies, girt the sea, pierced isthmuses, cut down forests, dug lakes, changed the course of rivers and the winds.

Who has not had the curiosity to see in a forge, an enormous bar of iron, which can be turned on every side, placed under an astonishing hammer of eight hundred weight, every stroke of which may be heard at a league's distance! Man seems to play with those amazing bodies of iron, with the assistance of a rivulet of water; he subdues, he supplies them; he passes the bar through the wire-drawing instrument, and metamorphoses into a thread, nearly as small as a hair.

Benjamin Guild,

Has for sale at the BOSTON BOOK-STORE, No. 59, CORNHILL, A LARGE assortment of

BOOKS,

in all the various Branches of Literature, among which are the following American Productions, Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, with the Charter and Regulations of the Academy,

- Belknap's History of New Hampshire, Smith's History of New-Jersey, Ramsdy's Revolution of South-Carolina, History of Connecticut, Ledyard's Voyage round the World, Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions, Cbauncey's Universal Salvation, and other works, Barlow's Vision of Columbus, Humprey's Poems, &c. &c. Also, A general assortment of STATIONARY.

The CIRCULATING LIBRARY has been lately enriched with many valuable and entertaining Books: CATALOGUES of which, with terms of circulation, may be had gratis. Bolton, August 21, 1787.

CASH given for Barley, by JOSEPH GREENE,

At No. 12, GREENE'S Wharf. To be sold, at said STORE,

A small assortment of LINENS and WOOLENS, Dry and Ground WHITE LEAD, and CROCKERY WARE. Also, Madeira Wine, and Cordage.

August 22, 1787.

Excellent Madeira Wine,

To be SOLD, cheap, for CASH, or EXCHANGED FOR GOODS.

At No. 23, on the LONG-WHARF.

Paper Hangings.

A LARGE Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, consisting of above FORTY elegant Patterns, with fustoon and common Bordering, to be sold, at

Joseph Hovey's Manufactory,

in Winter-Street—From 1s. to 7s. per Roll.

Linens printed in the neatest manner.

William Scott,



REMOVED from Ann-Sireet to the SIGN of the SPINNING-WHEEL, In Marlborough-Street.

Has imported, by the Lucia, Capt. CALLAHAN, IRISH Linens, Ta-

ble-Cloths, Sheetings, and Dowlasses, of all prices, besides a large Assortment of

ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, Which will be sold on such Terms as cannot fail to please the Purchasers.—Also,

China and Glass WARE S,

Doctor HEMMETT'S celebrated ESSENCE of PEARL and PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES. A Stable and Coach-House, to be let.—Inquire as above. [146.]

WINE CELLAR.

Thomas Wells,

ACQUAINTS his Customers and the

Publick, that He has opened a WINE-CELLAR, under the Old South Meeting-House, nearly opposite the Treasurer's-Office, where may be had,

- Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Cacavilla, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Claret, I yail, Malaga

WINE S.

Old Jamaica Spirit, Windward Rum, Brandy, bottled Porter, Cider by barrel, bottle, &c. by wholesale or retail, for cash, as cheap as can be bought in Boston, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He continues the business, at his WINE STORE north of the Draw-Bridge—where the above articles may be had as usual. Cash for empty Bottles.

Boston, June 15, 1787. (ep6m)

Onions.

TWO Thousand Bunches of

Rarissime ONIONS, warranted good, at a penny half penny a bunch—to be sold by SAMUEL WALLIS, or MATTHEW PARKER, Surveyor, at their Stores, the North side of the Town-Dock

August 15, 1787.

CHOICE Liverpool fishery and common SALT,

Lisbon and Cacavilla Wine,

to be sold. Inquire at the Store of

ISAAC SMITH,

in STATE-STREET.

BRAN by the bushel,

to be sold, at a very low rate,

By the FRENCH BAKER, West-Boston.

To LET,

A Large, convenient House,

near the centre of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of the SUN, &c. in BOSTON. Lat. 42° 25' N. August. [H.W.] 5. & [S.] Remarks. 29 Wed. 12 315 26 7 St. John baptist behead. 30 Thur. 12 535 27 7 31 Frida. 1 415 28 7

BURIED in town last week 6.—BAPTISED 6.

B L A N K

SHIPPING-PAPERS—BILLS of LOADING—EXCISE CERTIFICATES, &c. &c.—to be sold, at Russell's Printing Office, State-Street.

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