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Massachusetts Centinel, 1788-2-13

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SC # New 5n. 24

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be JUST.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1788. [12s. per ann.] NUMBER 43. of VOL. VIII. Price Three Cents.

[The following is the form of the ordinance by which THE PEOPLE, on Friday last, altered the name of the avenue called Long-Lane, to FEDERAL-STREET: And which we have obtained from the records, to gratify the curious.—It is *urbatum* as read by the Chairman of the Committee that day, in the Procension.]

To all persons unto whom these PRESENTS shall come, GREETING.

BE IT KNOWN—That upon this eighth day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred eighty-eight, and in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America, WE THE PEOPLE, in GRAND PROCESSION moving, have ordained, resolved and declared, and by these presents, DO ordain, resolve and declare, THAT for, and in consideration, that the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION was by the CONVENTION of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ASSENTED to, RATIFIED, fully CONFIRMED and ADOPTED in the Meeting-House, situated and being in the avenue leading from Milk-Street to Purchase-Street, and commonly called LONG-LANE, the said avenue, BE, and it hereby IS, denominated, appellated and christened **FEDERAL-STREET**;

And we the PEOPLE aforesaid, do enjoin that all our loving fathers, friends and fellow citizens, observe, duly adhere, and attend to, this our ordinance, resolution or declaration, as they wish to promote justice, preserve our friendship, insure domestic tranquillity, and provide for the diffusion of federal sentiments.

GIVEN under our auspices, this eighth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight—of American Sovereignty the twelfth, and the FIRST YEAR of OUR real, political, federal existence.

THE PEOPLE.
GOD SPEED THE CONSTITUTION.

STATE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, January 24, 1788.

MR. NASSON renewed his motion for "re-considering a former vote to discuss the Constitution by paragraphs, so that the whole might be taken up."

The Hon. Mr. ADAMS said he was one of those who had had difficulties and doubts respecting some parts of the proposed Constitution.—He had, he said, for several weeks after the publication of it, laid by all the writings, in the publick papers, on the subject, in order to be enabled leisurely to consider them. He had, he said, still some difficulties on his mind; but that he had chosen rather to be an auditor, than an objector, and he had particular reasons therefor: As this was the case with him, and as others, he believed, were in a similar situation, he was desirous to have a full investigation of the subject; that thereby such might be confirmed, either in favour, or against the Constitution; and was therefore against the motion. We ought not, he said, to be stingy of our time, or the publick money, when so important an object demanded them—and the publick expect that we will not. He was sorry, he said, for gentlemen's necessities—but he would rather support the gentlemen, who were thus necessitated, or lend them money, to do it, than they should hurry so great a subject.—He therefore, hoped that the question would be put, and that we should proceed as we began.

Hon. Mr. PITTS said it was impossible to consider the whole until the parts had been examined—our constituents, said he, have a right to demand of us the reasons which shall influence us to vote as we shall do—he must, he said, therefore oppose the motion.

The Hon. Mr. KING, Col. SMITH, and several other gentlemen, spoke against the motion.

Mr. WINGBRY opposed the motion's being winked out of sight—he wished, he said, the question might be put, that the sense of the Convention respecting it, might be taken.

Gen. THOMPSON said, it was not essential how the matter was considered—but he wished to have the whole subject at large open to discussion, so that every body might speak to it.—A member, says he, gets up and speaks—but he is called to order, as not confining himself to the particular paragraph under debate, and this puts him out.—In his opinion, he said, the Constitution, and the **Globe** which induced gentlemen to frame it,

ought to have been sent to the several towns, to be considered by them.—My town, says he, considered it seven hours—and after this, there was not one in favour of it.—If this had been done, we should have known the minds of the people on it; and should we dare, he asked, to act different from the sense of the people? It is strange, he said, that a system, which its planners say is so plain that *be that runs may read it*, should want so much explanation.

[The question being generally called for, the motion was put—and negatived without a return of the house. The endeavours of gentlemen to hush to silence, a small box of congregation, among a few citizens in the gallery, being mistaken by some of the Members, for a hiss, created a momentary agitation in the Convention; which, however, after a short conversation subsided.]

The 8th sect. was again, read,

The Hon. Mr. SPOWICK went into a general answer to the objections, which had been started against the powers to be granted to Congress, by this sect.—He shewed the absolute necessity there was that the body which had the security of the whole for their object, should have the necessary means allowed them to effect it—and in order to secure the people against the abuse of this power, the representatives and people, he said, are equally subject to the laws, and can therefore have but one and the same interest—that they never would lay unnecessary burthens, when they themselves must bear a part of them; and from the extent of their objects, their power ought necessarily to be illimitable. Men, says he, rarely do mischief for the sake of being mischievous. With respect to the power in this sect. to raise armies, the hon. gentleman said, although gentlemen had thought it a dangerous power, and would be used for the purpose of tyranny, yet they did not object to the Confederation in this particular; and by this, Congress could have kept the whole of the late army in the field, had they seen fit. He asked if gentlemen could think it possible, that the legislature of the United States should raise an army unnecessarily, which, in a short time, would be under the controul of other persons—for if it

could they have in raising it. It was, he said, a chimerical idea, to suppose that a country like this, could ever be enslaved. How is an army for that purpose to be obtained? From the freemen of the United States? They certainly, says he, will know to what object it is to be applied. Is it possible, he asked, that an army could be raised for the purpose of enslaving themselves and their brethren; or if raised, whether they could subdue a nation of freemen—who know how to prize liberty, and who have arms in their hands? He said, it was a deception in gentlemen, to say, that this power could be thus used. The hon. gentleman said, that in the Constitution every possible provision against an abuse of power was made—and if gentlemen would candidly investigate for themselves, they would find that the evils they lament cannot ensue therefrom.

Mr. DAWES observed, upon the authority of Congress to raise and support armies, that all the objections which had been made by gentlemen against standing armies, were inapplicable to the present question; which was, that as there must be an authority *somewhere*, to raise and support armies, whether that authority ought to be in Congress. As Congress are the legislature upon the proposed plan of government, in the only, said he, should be lodged the power under debate. Some gentlemen seem to have confused ideas about standing armies: That the legislature of a country should not have power to raise armies, is a doctrine he never heard before. Charles II. in England, kept in pay an army of five thousand men, and James II. augmented them to thirty thousand. This occasioned a great and just alarm through the nation; and accordingly when William III. came to the throne, it was declared to be unconstitutional to raise or keep a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature. Most of our own State constitutions have borrowed this language from the English declaration of rights; but none of them restrain their legislatures from raising and supporting armies. Those who never objected to such an authority in Congress, as vested by the old Confederation, surely ought not to object to such a power in a Congress, where there is to be a new branch of representation, arising immediately from the

people, and which branch alone must originate those very grants that are to maintain the army. When we consider that this branch is to be elected every two years, there is great propriety in its being restrained from making any grants in support of the army for a longer space than that of their own existence. If the election of this popular branch were for seven years, as in England, the same men who would make the first grant, might also the second and third, for the continuance of the army; and such an acquaintance might exist between the representatives in Congress and the leaders of the army, as might be unfavourable to liberty. But the wisdom of the late Convention has avoided this difficulty. The army must expire of itself in two years after it shall be raised, unless renewed by representatives, who at that time will have just come fresh from the body of the people. It will share the same fate as that of a *temporary law*, which die at the time mentioned in the act itself, unless revived by some future legislature.

Capt. DENCH said, it had been observed, and he was not convinced that the observation was wrong, that the grant of the powers in this sect. would produce a consolidation of the States—and the moment it begins, a dissolution of the State governments commences.—If mistaken, he withheld to be set right.

P. M.

Dr. TAYLOR asked, why there was to be a federal town, over which Congress is to exercise exclusive legislation?

Hon. Mr. STRONG said, that every gentleman must think, that the erection of a federal town was necessary, wherein Congress might remain protected from insult. A few years ago, said the hon. gentleman, Congress had to remove, because they were not protected by the authority of the State in which they were then sitting. He asked, whether this Convention, though convened for but a short period, did not think it was necessary that they should have power to protect themselves from insult, *much more so* than Congress, considering they are to be a permanent body.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS (*Boston*) said, it was necessary that Congress should have a permanent residence; and that it was the intention of Congress under the confederation, to erect a federal town. He asked, would Massachusetts, or any other State, wish to give to New-York, or the State in which Congress shall sit, the power to influence the proceedings of that body which was to act for the benefit of the whole, by leaving them liable to the outrages of the citizens of such States?

Dr. TAYLOR asked, why it need be ten miles square, and whether one mile square would not be sufficient?

Hon. Mr. STRONG said, Congress were not to exercise jurisdiction over a district of ten miles, but one not exceeding ten miles square.

Rev. Mr. STILLMAN said, that whatever was the limits of the district, it would depend on the cession of the legislature of one of the States.

Mr. DENCH said, that he wished farther light on the subject—but that from the words, "We the people," in the first clause, ordaining this Constitution, he thought it was an actual consolidation of the States—and that, if he was not mistaken, the moment it took place, a dissolution of the State governments will also take place.

Gen. BROOKS (*Lincoln*) rose, he said, to consider the idea suggested by the gentleman last speaking, that this Constitution would produce a dissolution of the State governments, or a consolidation of the whole; which, in his opinion, he said, was ill founded—or rather a loose idea. In the first place says he, the Congress under this Constitution cannot be organized without repeated acts of the legislatures of the several States—and therefore, if the creating power is dissolved, the body to be created cannot exist. In the second place, says the General, it is impossible the general government can exist unless the governments of the several States are forever existing, as the qualifications of the electors of federal representatives are to be the same as those of the electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.—It was, therefore, he said, impossible, that the State governments should be annihilated by the general government; and it was, he said strongly implied from that part of the sect. under debate, which gave Congress power to *exclude* jurisdiction over the federal town, that they should have exer-

CASTALIAN FOUNT.

AN ADDRESS TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. On the ANNIVERSARY of his BIRTH-DAY, February 11, 1788.

RETUKN'D from conquer, and from glorious toils, From armies capturd, and unnumber'd spoils; From the blest task—to point our way to fame— And 'midst the nations raise our drooping name; These jarring States to bind in union's band; And fix fair freedom in our favour'd land; To bid our ships new seas and climes explore, And meet a welcome from each distant shore— And form a system, which at once imparts, Joy to the merchants' and the farmers' hearts.

Illustrious Hero, may you live to see, This new REPUBLICK long continue free; Union and peace o'er this great empire spread, And baleful discord veil her glaffly head.

C O L U M B U S.

The UNITED CELEBRATION.

B O S T O N, Feb. 13.

IN our last we gave but an imperfect account of the testimonial of the gratitude of the people of this town, on the great event of the Ratification of the Federal Constitution, by the Convention of this Commonwealth, exhibited in their forming and proceeding in GRAND PROCESSION to the Houses of the several Delegates, who represented this town in Convention; and giving their signal expressions of their approbation of their unremitted exertions in that body, to convince the unconvinced—to confirm the doubtful—to remove all objections—and to conciliate all parties:—And as it may be of importance, that the order of the procession should be correct, we have since our last publication made inquiries which we had not time to make before; and from the information we have received, we believe we are now enabled to give a just account of it, as follows.

ORDER of the PROCESSION.

Sixteen Foresters, with axes, and brush scythes, Music, A PLOUGH,

drawn by two horses, and two yokes of oxen, with a person holding it, and others clearing away the obstructions,

Three Sowers, with baskets, strewing grain—and smoking their pipes,

A Brush-Harrow, drawn by a horse, A large Roler, drawn by a horse and pair of oxen, Four Reapers, with sickles, &c.

Three Thrashers, with Flails. Four Mowers, with scythes, followed by eighteen Hay-makers, with rakes, &c.

Eight Husbandmen, with hoes, spades and other Farming utensils,

A Winnower, with a Fan. A Cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, with Flax-dressers, at work, and in working dresses,

A yoke of Cattle, with killers, properly equipped, A Cart loaded with Beef, followed by eight maiter Butchers, in clean frocks, with clevers, &c.

[The above were our worthy brethren of Roxbury.]

BLACKSMITHS,

Preceded by Messrs. CLOUGH and BAKER, To the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft—decorated with ribbons, &c.

SHIPWRIGHTS,

Preceded by Deacon SHARP, To the number of 43, with tools decorated, &c.

ROPE-MAKERS,

Preceded by Mr. J. RICHARDSON, To the number of 75—their waills encircled with hemp—with a cable-fled, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours, and attended with martial music.

MAST-MAKERS,

Preceded by Mr. S. HARRIS, To the number of 30, with tools decorated, &c.

SAIL-MAKERS,

Preceded by Deacon BARRETT, To the number of 30, with their tools.

SHIP-JOINERS,

Preceded by Mr. T. URANN, To the number of 34, with their tools decorated.

BLOCK-MAKERS,

Preceded by Mr. J. BREWER, To the number of 30, with tools, &c.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS

To the number of 6, with instruments, &c. COOPERS,

Preceded by Capt. J. WHEELWRIGHT, To the number of 53, with tools, decorated, &c.

BOAT-BUILDERS,

Preceded by Mr. T. HICHBORN, To the number of 20, with tools, &c.

COACH and CHAISE MAKERS,

Preceded by Major HAWES, To the number of 8, with a Coach painted on paper.

PAINTERS,

Preceded by Col. MASON, To the number of 25, with pallets, &c. decorated.

HEAD-BUILDERS,

To the number of 4, in one rank, with their Moulds decorated. CARVERS, Preceded by Mr. J. SKILLINGS, with tools, &c. decorated, to the number of 12. RIGERS,

To the number of 18, with tools, &c. GLAZIERS and PLUMBERS, Preceded by Capt. NORTON BRAILS FORD, To the number of 16, with diamonds, &c. FOUNDERS and COPPER-SMITHS, Preceded by Mr. CALDWELL, To the number of 10, with tools.

CABINET-MAKERS, To the number of 13. Preceded by Mr. BRIGHT. PEWTERERS, To the number of 6. In one rank. TINMEN,

To the number of 3. In one rank. BAKERS, Preceded by Mr. J. JENKINS, To the number of 40, with their tools, &c. TANNERS and CURRIERS.

Preceded by Mr. S. BASS, To the number of 28, with tools, &c. SHOE-MAKERS, Preceded by Mr. S. BANGS,

To the number of 50, with lalls, &c. decorated. TAYLORS, Preceded by Mr. T. CAPRON, To the number of 56, with their tools, measures, &c. HATTERS,

Preceded by Major SEWARD, To the number 26, with their Bows, Furs, &c. TALLOW-CHANDLERS,

To the number of 8, with a miniature Press, Moulds, &c. Mr. VOSE, on Horseback, The Ship FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, On runners, drawn by 13 horses,

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Esq. Commander, Lieut. Weeks, Lieut. Adams, Mr. La Moine, Master, Mr. E. Sigourney, Purser,



Manned by thirteen seamen and marines.

With tall colours flying—followed by Captains of vessels, 85 seamen, dressed in ribbons, and about 250 of the principal merchants in town.

SHIP-BUILDERS, To the number of 20, with a sled drawn by 13 horses, bearing a large long boat, representing the old ship CONFEDERATION hauled up, over which was erected a large platform emblem of a dock-yard, with 13 ships of various sizes therein; the workmen with their tools, &c.

CARPENTERS, Preceded by Mr. CRAFTS, To the number of 136, with tools of every sort, decorated.

MASONS, Preceded by Major BELL, To the number of 70, with trowels, &c. as at work. WHEEL-WRIGHTS,

To the number of 30, with the insignia of their crafts. PRINTERS, Preceded by Mr. B. EDDES,

To the number of 15, with a stand, drawn on a sled, and compositors at work. BOOK-BINDERS, With their Ploughs, &c. CHAIR-MAKERS,

Preceded by Mr. ALLCOCK, to the number of 6. SADDLERS, To the number of 12, with tools, decorated, &c. TOBACCONISTS,

To the number of 13. Preceded by Mr. McELROY, with tools, emblematical of their profession. GOLDSMITHS and JEWELLERS,

To the number of 15, with hammers, &c. HORN BUTTON and COMB-MAKERS, in one rank. A MILLER, LEATHER-DRESSERS,

preceded by Major W. DAWES, on horseback, (dressed in skins) To the number of 20, with skins, and working tools. CARD MAKERS,

To the number of 12, with wire, &c. The COMMITTEE of TRADESMEN, viz. John Lucas, Esq. Mr. Joseph Clark, Col. Paul Revere, Capt. Rhodes, Deacon William Bordman, Joshua Witherle, Esq. and Capt. David Spear, with a band of music in a sleigh, drawn by four horses.

The REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Capt. GRAY, closed the procession. The numbers stated are those of the Master-Workmen—and were taken from an actual enumeration of the procession at two o'clock.—At other times in the day, the procession was much more full.

IMPORTED in the last Ships from London, and to be SOLD, by

SAMUEL HENLEY,

A FRESH Assortment of GOODS, among which are the following, viz.—Coarse, middling and superfine Broadcloths, Duffis, Bajzes, Blankets, Lambskin and Beaver Coatings, Lallings, Sattinets, Camblets, Crapes, corded Poplins, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Calimancoes, Velvets, Corduroys, superfine black Princefs Stuff, ditto Prunellas, Buff Cassimere, worsted Hose, Linens, Irish Sheetings, Checks, Flannels, Modes, Mullins, Silk Patterns for waist-coats, with a variety of other articles, which he will sell cheap for cash.

All persons indebted to said HENLEY, will receive his thanks, by calling and lessening their balances as soon as possible.

THIS Day, by mutual consent, the Copartnerhip of Prince & Cabot,

is DISSOLVED: All persons who have accounts open with them, are hereby notified that an adjustment thereof is requested immediately. Apply to

SAMUEL CABOT,

At Store, No. 17, LONG-WHARF, Where is for SALE,

Best Sheetings, and Russian Duck, Philadelphia Porter, large Bilboa Handkerchiefs, &c.

An excellent BRIG, burthen 160 tons. Boston, January 29, 1788.

ALL persons having demands upon the estate of BENJAMIN LINCOLN, jun. late of Boston, Attorney at Law, deceased, are desired forthwith to exhibit the same; and those persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARY LINCOLN, or AARON DEXTER, Executors.

Boston, 1st Feb. 1788.

Choice Coals, FOR the grate, or Blacksmith's use, to be sold cheap, at the Store lately occupied by Hinkley and Kneeland, South side the Market. Jan. 26. 1788.

DRIFTED away, or stolen, from the south-side Long-Wharf, a small MOSES BOAT, with a piece split off her stern—and a part of her gunwale broken. Whoever will give information of said Boat, or return it, to Store, No. 21, LONG-WHARF, shall be suitably rewarded. WILLIAM DAGGETT. Boston, January 30, 1788.

For CHARLESTON, (S. C.) THE Sloop INDUSTRY, will sail the 15th inst. has good accommodations for Passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, at Hichborn's Wharf, North-End.

FURS. CASH and a good price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, by Samuel Coverly, No. 11, MARLBOROUGH STREET. Dec. 5.

To be SOLD, For Consolidated State Notes, EIGHTEEN hundred acres of good LAND, situated on the west side of the river Kennebeck, within one mile of the court-House. The front on the river is 180 rods, and runs five miles back. On this tract, there has been an improvement made, which affords ten tons of English hay. It has the advantage of a natural meadow, capable of improvement—and in its present state yields twelve tons of hay. A stream of water runs through this tract, sufficient to turn a mill. The situation is also well calculated for persons engaged in navigation, as vessels of 150 tons may lay off the Bank, which is level, and well adapted for buildings. Any persons inclined to treat for the above, will apply to the Printer. Boston, Feb. 2, 1788.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Remarks. Rows include 13 Wed, 14 Thur, 15 Frid, and BURIED in town last week 7-BAPTISED 9.

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