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Headline: New-York, Sept. 3. Extract of a Letter from Boston; Article Type: News/Opinion

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NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Extra@ of a letter from Boston.

46 In one of our papers there is an account from Danvers, of a woman who died at an inn, of a puerperal fever-a stranger, supposed to be from Connecticut, &c. I need not mention the whole, as you will doubtless see it. What I mention it for is, that I think the flory may ferve as a good moral lecture to young ladies: For this lady whose conduct appeared fo mysterious, proves to be the daughter of a deceased elergyman, in Connecticut. She was handsome, genteel and senfible, but vain and coquetifh; agr. at reader of romances. She retuted two as good offers of marriage as the deferved, because the aspired higher than to be a clergyman's wife; and having conquetted till past her prime, fell into criminal indulgences, proved pregnant and then eloped-pretending (where the lodged and died) to be married, and carried on the deception till her death.

BOSTON, September 11.

North-Carolina Canventian.

North-Carolina Canventian.

The account hitherto published of the analysis of the Convention of North-Carolina, have been becauseful, and is a great marker erroorous. By the last made we retrived the following general eddervations, increted in a Feterburg (Virginia) paper, vis.

"We learn from Morth-Carolina, that the convention of that flate have not abfolutely rejected the new conditution, but have proposed a bill of rights, and amendments to the most exceptionable parts of the fame, which they conceive ought to be laid before Cangress and the States, perious to the ratification of the conditution on the part of the flate of North-Carolina. The bill of rights and amendments are nearly the feme as those proposed by Virginia, except in two instances, which we are informed are local to North-Specima, but this locality does not militant regains the interest of any other state. The few conditution was discussed, and the report of the committee was a bill of rights and amendments, previous to the ratification, which was a greed to by the conversion, and the report of the committee was a bill of rights and amendments, previous to the ratification, which was a greed to by the conversion, by a majority of 10.1 year \$24, nays.

— It was the opinion of the committee was a bill of rights and amendments, previous to the resistance, which was a greed to by the conversion to consider the proposed amendments; that the deliberations of that Convention in the fiveral states; and that their state not having rejected the constitution absolutely, will not be precluded from calling a convention to adopt it, should they think proper so to do. They passed twy recommendations to their legislature; the sine, to make the most effectual and spready provides for the redemption of the paper soney now in circulation the other to lay, an impose, for the set of Congress, on greet, imported into North-Carolina, smilar to stat. Which shall, be laid by the new Congress, on gade, imported into the other to lay, an imp be laid by the new Congress, on goods impor-ted into the adopting lister. These two re-commendations are allo to be transmitted Congress and the executive? At University

flates.

"On the opening of the Corrention, a mo-tion user made, by the opposition, to pet the quariton immediately, as it was supposed errory member had made up his mind on the subject, and an immediate determination would fare the flate great experie; y-this it is thought would have been extrict, but not one of the mindful fluoresters of the government in mincipal supporters of the government, in a most unimated and excellent speech, proved

the extreme impropriety of facts precipitancy in 60 important a business :—Upon which the anothen was windrawn.

""Through the whole diffcusion of this fabjeft we are informed, the Convention thewed "Through the whole discussion of this solicitive was resistently the Convention threed every disposition to promote the interest of the union, and were determined to be assessed by no other movive than that which might tend to promote the general welfare, but he ingo previously instructed by their conditiuents, and perceiving exceptions in the new conditution, they thought themselves judisable in pollponing the ultimate decision of the important question, until it should be reconsidered by the feveral States, and such objections removed, as might be found profiled the preferration of the union.

By the same mails we also received the Delarstick of Stigus, and proposed previous Assessments of the Constitution, with the following resolve preceding them.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

In Convenien, Augh 2, 1788.

Resolved, That a declaration of rights, assessment and securing from encroachment the great psinciples of evil and religious liberty, and the unalienable lights of the people, to gether with amendments to the most ambiguous parcerolimates autre of the fair common and exceptionable parts of the fair common and exceptionable

and the unalienable rights of the people, to-gether with smeadments to the most ambi-guous and exceptionable parts of the Laid con-titution of government, ought to be Laid be-fore, Congress, or the Convention of the States that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending the Laid Constitution, for their con-diceration, previous to the ratification of the Constitution aforeraid, on the part of the State of Newl. Constituof North-Carolina.

of North-Carolina.

[The Detectation of Rights is the fame as that

[The Detectation of Rights is the fame as that

of Firgicial, both the aunders of articles and
words exally corresponding. The austalmants are

also as read only of the fee Principal, with the

addition of five articles. which is placed to the

inguase amendments, our ligite a full with of these

inguase amendments, our ligite a full with of these

inguase amendments, our ligite a full with of these

inguase amendments, our ligite a full with of these

inguise.

XIII. That Congrets thall not declare and

state to be in rebellion, without the confent

of at least two thirds of all the members pre
fent of both Houses.

XXII. That Congrets erective company of

merchants with exclusive advantages of com
merce.

XXIII. That no treaties which shall be di-

NXIII. That no treaties which shall be directly opposed to the eailing laws of the United States in Congress dismbled, shall be valid until such laws shall be repealed, or made conformable to such treaties; nor shall any treaty be valid which is centradictory to the Constitution of the United States.

XXIV. That Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or through the judiciary, interier with any one of the States in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating and discharging the public securities of any one of the States; but each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the above purposes, as they shall think proper.

XXVI. That Congress shall not introduce strength toops into the cluster of two thirds of the members present of both houser.

fent of both bouter.

The following placing Rejection view of imprecia-ble hingfor which has live Confinitions expa-ile of agreement from the configuration of a loss "Address to the Freezens Relation, and Crowly of Chroman, North-Carrier, by the Hea. Hugh Williamson, high Desputy from that State to the last Confinenced Convenience.

that State to the last Centionied Gravatire.

"The proposed friten, "I say be, "I's now
in your own hande, and with it the fate of
your country. We have a common interest,
for we are embarked in the fame vessel. As
gresent, she is in 'a sea of troubles, without
fails, our or pilot; ready to be dashed to
pieces ty every slaw of wind. You may secure a pert, unless you think it better to remain at sea.

"If there is now man among you, that

"If there is any man among you, that wither for troubled timel and fluctuating mea-fures, that he may live by speculations, and thieve by the calimities of the flate—this government is not for him.

veriment is not for him,
" If there is any man who envies the profperity of a native citizen, who withes that we
should remain without native marchants or

perity of a native citizen, who wither that we thould remain without native merchants or feamen, without falipping, without manufacturer, without commerce, poor and contemptible, the tributaries of a foreign country—this government is not for him.

"And if there is a main who becomere been reconciled to our independence; who withen to fee us degraded and infulted abroad, opperfied by narrehy at home, and torn into pieces by fathions; intapable of refillance, and ready to be, one a prey to the first invader—this government is not for him.

"But it is a goal ament, unleft I am greatly mittaken, that is the fairest promife of being firm and have the first from foreign invation or definition: A government, by when it is a found of the protected and calarged: the value of our produce and our lands mush be encouraged and supported. It is a form of government that is periedly fitted for protecting liberty and property, for cherishing the good citizen and the honest man."

a Reitrad of a tetter from L'Orient, republic brig Lively, Ceptain Kelfa, detted J. A.T. In this unfortunate and unbappy many we cannot depend upon any thing. The King is now at WAR with his fobjects of there are many regiments of infantry at have refuted to ferre him apaint their cost sy.

amy is now at WAR with his fabjecht inthere are samy regiments of infantry's tre
have refused to ferre him against their cressory.
The peafantry begin to collect in formidable
bodies, and have offered a large reward fugthe hard of the Intendant of the city of Reants,
who has had the good lack to efcape.

"Every thing at present seems to have a
melancholy aspest; the minde of the people
are much irritated. This has continued these
three mouths, and we do not know when norhow it will end. Thus we behold the confequences of a bad administration?

Earth of a latter from a gentlema at Let, Berkfire covery, Mingubyitus, dund daysh 19th.

"I This day we bad the sminetrante to be, via,
fited with a most violent hurricane. During
the forenoon the wind blowing gently from
the fouts, was accompanied with rain; no remarkable appearance, however, was observable,
neither was the florm uncommonly tempediamental that it ture up many trees by the
roots. The last we were hoping that the
from would ense, we were foldenly alarmed
with an uncommon noile in the well like the
roaring of thunder: The clouds were all in
a most frightful commontion, and the prospect
was indeed fo tremendous, that we could bardly flatter our felves with any thing better than
that we he involved in one general
destructions—"he wind then shitted about into the well, and in a few minutes we saw
roofs torn from buildings—the fences blown
away—the best of our timber broten down
and seattered with the wind—our cern levelled
with the ground—and our other froits destroyed. The hurricane lasted about a gourner, as and reattered with the wind — our corn reveiled with the ground—and our other froits defirity-ed. The hurricane lasted about a granter of an hour; four cows and feveral winds were kindly but no person as we kindly byth heard. We have been informed that the store was no less violent at Lenox, than it was here."

Accounts from every quarter of the United States makes mention of terrible devaftations by wind, rain and tide, in the late florm.

A federal correspondent observes, that howforers correspondent of the Centinel of Saturday laft, may amuse himself with air, "thin air," the enlightened freemen of the United States of America, are not so desti-United States of America, are not so destinate of cemmensens, as not to fer and laugh at any suggestious, direct or implied, that convey an idea, that it is treason against themselves, to prepse, and endeavour to obtain, in the constitutional way, necessary amendments, to their euro Constitution; "tresson against the Mojes's of the people," lies on the elter hand. The people of this Commonwealth, in particular, by their very respectable Convention, in February last, at the ratification of the Federal Constitution, after stating under the medium amendments, then cummerated. ing fundry amendments, then enumerated, did, " In the name and in the behalf of the " people of this Commonwealth, enjoin it "people of this Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their Reprefentatives in Congress, at all times, until the alterations and pro"vitions aforefaid, have been confidered, agreeably to the fifth article of the faid "Confitution, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable and legal methods to botain a ratification of the faid altering, the tions and provisions, in such mannersy's is provided in the faid article,"

Li it il en, this care formlett when, the believe up the property and importance, of obtaining, in philos, this enjoined object of the people; or featurement, advanced in applicing to it, that exhibit mod, the complexion of TREASON AGAINGS THE MAJESTY OF THE FEOPLE—of this the enlightened people has fully competent to determine for themselvist. But not only the Convention of this Commonwealth, but those of ferrers other States, (the whole included, being institled, as fixed by the Conflitution, to a majority of Representatives, of those States which have adopted the system, have likewise proposed amendments. And it is highly probable, that if the mode of first adopting the Constitution, and then proposing amendments, had been actiff thought of, all the ratifying States, would have pursued nearly the firms likewise. Is it if en, this correspondent ofte, the bolling meuts, had been aftift thought of, all the ratifying States, would have purfued nearly the Line line of conduct. The freemen of these States, have of free fight to differen, that their liberties may be in danger, although not attacked, if an accome is left open, through which they may at four future line, is attacked; they will therefore, naturely be anisous, that any operiure in the kerrier between 'powers deligated and retained, be chiefly suppliedly designify, and well undershood. To leave matters to a full trial of experiences, as some are urging, may perhaps, be conjugated to the loaning a man's money, untuit and without proper faurity for the payment thereof, in order to offertain his bour and bangly; or to neglect to repair a breath in the walls of a city liable to be befoged, in order to difeover whether the affailants considered with the light of a city liable to be befoged, in order to difeover whether the affailants considered with the first processor. considered themfoles of the advantage effered them: The left of property however, in the one cale, and a lefament gained belond the brach, in the other, would render after pro-caution unavailable.

Caution unauxiness.

Naval-Orsics Port of Bofton, EHTERED
fines our left.

The Theesis flarsh, ever,
flow Mercace, Harman,
They Piper,
Trydall,
Sirg Adver, Llos, Marios,
Erig Clero, Marios, Highina,
Erig Clero, Harman,
They Maris, Helphan,
San Mario, Hoplan,
San Mario, Hoplan,
San Mario, How Parket, Barasta,
San Mario, How York MANAL-OFFICE, FOTT OF MONTH, EMPLEMENT, From fince our leaft, from from the fince our leaft, from the fince our leaf our le

Meffer Anars & Nouses,
True fideral correspondent would enquire of the falle sederal correspondent of the Centinel, whether the Hon. Mr. Adams would not have obtained "the greated number of the fideral and "their," which was play the fire and "tick," which was play the free men of the Commonwealth, chuse the Freemen of the Commonwealth, chuse which was play the second of the Legislature chulchrafteerral Senators, and the Freemen of the Commonwealth, chuse the federal Representative. In their choice "they will undowsteedly fix their eyes uson men of reas second for the theory of the their country." You will not find such men pledging themselves, who have judgment to distern, and spirit to pursue the best interests of their country." You will not find such men pledging themselves, it opposes the properties to expose their adoption is "treason against the majesty of the people." They have demanded their adoption, and concided to the Constitution in its present form, only with a view of unanimity in the pursue the second of the proper of the properties of the properties of the second of the property in the second of the properties of the second of the properties are "GUILITY OF TREASON AGAINST THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE." THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE

HILADELPHIA, Sept. 3. A correspondent deplores the peculiar dis-tress of the United States of America, from tref of the United States of America, from the declining flate of commerce—the failure of the funds of the United States, and of each of the fingle flates—the Anti-federalism of North-Carolina—and above all from the New-Torkije of the prefent Congrets, which deprives us, by its delays, of the only remedy that easilts for all the other evils which have been mentioned. The partiality discovered for that oblique corner of the United States by a few interested men, to the great injury of the union, which requires a central situation, foggests a most alarming hint of the future views of the Eastern States. It is high time for Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia to take care of themselves.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Estead of a latter from Bofton.

"In one of our papers there is an account from Danvers, of a woman who died at an inn, of a puerperal ferer—a firanger, fupposed to be from Connecticut, &c. I need not mention the whole, as you will doubtlefs fee it. What I mention it for is, that I think the florf may ferve as a good moral lecture to young ladies: For this lady whose conduct appeared so mysterious, proves to be the daughter of a deceased elergyman, in Connecticut. She was handsome, genteel and sensitive, but vain and coquetifit; a gr. at reader of romances. She retuded two as good offers of marriage as she deserved, because the aspired higher than to be a clergyman's sife; and having conquetted till past her prime, fell into criminal induspences, proved pregnant and then eloped—pretending (where she lodge sif and died) to be married, and carried on the deception till her death.

Extent of a litter frem a gentlumen a lite need feitleness on the Multinguin, is a perfex in the true, duted fresh each first sure, duted fresh true.

"We had a betautiful passage down the Chia frew Futthurg, in com, any with three Ktanicke boats. Without fails or east, we gilled down the felt river, and in 43 hours arrived at this each string from 1s is really a delightful fittenthum. "The first thing which perfected intell, which we aftended the bank by a graigh and easy puls of flairs, was a face level from the first with a first thing which perfected the first sides a longle perfon that has ever been upon the ground, but what is pleased with its fluxuion and fertility. Vegetation is equal to any thing you ever hazed of it, except the pies tail: Cal. Duttli me, it is a fact, that they drove a flake into a certainly, and metalured the core, and that in as hours it grew of inches. There are many very fine gradum here; and the city ground is clearing as fast as possible: But the fituation of affairs is furth at prefent, respecting the ladius, that people cannot with facty go to their land."

R. SMITH, returns his warmest acknowledgments to the Indies and Gentlemen who honoured him with their company the last evening, at Concert-Hall; and while their flattering approbation infpires him with the most lardy gratitude, he begs leave to alture them, that no endeavours on his part shall be wanting to give them both faitsfallion and dilight: TO-MORROW Evening the Perfor-

TO-MORROW Evening the Performances will be varied. TICKETS may be had at the usual places. Sept. 11.

Lancaster Lottery.

A Peter TICKETS in the LancaleriA Lottery, which will absolutely cosmunes descring in Monday man, may be had at J. WHITE: Bubblers, at Frankling, Head, and at Abchas, in NOURSEs Printing-Office, in Court-Street.

[Fer the Scheme of faid Lattery, see his pape.]

THIS DAT, Will be fold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ruffell & Clap's,

in COURT-STREET,
Quantity Snuff-hoxes, Fifth
Hoke, Thimblid, Sleere Bottons,
Checks, Dowless, Gauser, grure Henkerchiefs, a few French Silks,—differThe filewain, ielden by carculing,
Feather-Beds, Bedfleads, Lookings
Glaffer, Chairs, Bureau, Tables, &c. &c. in COURT-STREET.

A FEW BARRELSOF Connecticut Pork and Beef.

in good order,—To be SOLD, at Charles Sigourney's STORE, No. 55, Cornbill.—ALSO, ILEART and Clubb German Steel, by the hundred or ton, Glafi-Ware, in casks and boxes, confising of Wine-Gliffer, and Vinegar and Gil-Gruet; three, four & fix-pound Cannon, with Carriages, &c.—a number of elegant Sword-Blades, Sabres; and Horfemen's Swords. September 10, 1788.

## LAUS DEO!

JUST PUBLISHED, at Worcester, And to be SO L D, by DAVID WEST, No. 36, Marlbord's Street, opposite the Treasury Office,

E. LARKIN, jun. No. 50, Cornbill, Collection of Sacred Harmony,

In THESE PARTS— CONTAINING,
A Mintroduction to the Grounds of
Music 1 Or, Rules for Learners.
2d. A large number of celebrated Paras to
Hyms TUNES, from the most approved ancient and modern Authors 1—Together, with
feveral saw own, never before published:—
The whole fuited to all Metres, usually sung
in Charchet.

The whole lutter to an extended and favourite gd. Select Anthems, Fuges and favourite Pieces of Mufic, — With an additional number of Pfalm and Hymn Tunes.

Of The First and Second PARTS, may the would be accommodate their who would

to The First and Second PARTS, may
be had bound, to accommedate these would
not chuse to purchase the whole; by the Dozen
or Single.

Biftin, Sept. 11, 1788.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN away from Windfer Stone, of Framingham, in the county of Middle-fex, an apprentice lad by the name of ZENAS WHEELER, aged 18 years and 8 months, light complesion and brown coloured hair, about 5 feet high; he carried away two good faits of apparel throughout, could work pretty well at the Cordwainers bufinefs. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring, trufling, concealing or employing him and whoever will return him to faid Stone, shall have a reward of SIX SHILLINGS only.

WINDSOR STONE.

Framing-bam, Sept. 2, 1789.

Franingbam, Sept. 2, 1788.