



*We deem it our duty to call the attention, the serious attention, of our readers to the following Address—as if ever there was a time, which called for the exertions of genuine patriotism—it is the present!*

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

By his Excellency

JAMES BOWDOIN, ESQ.

Governour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

AN ADDRESS,  
To the good PEOPLE of the COMMONWEALTH.

A SPIRIT of discontent, originating in supposed grievances, having, in the course of the last fall, stimulated many of the citizens in several of the counties of this Commonwealth, to the commission of a seditious and seditious; and of the peace and security derived from it, I thought it expedient to assemble, and accordingly did assemble, the General Court, for the special purpose of considering those grievances, and all complaints whatever, and if possible, removing the causes of them. A patient and candid attention was paid to the business of the Session, and every relief given, consistent with the existence of government, and the principles of equal justice. These the Legislature could not infringe, without bringing upon themselves the detestation of mankind, and the frowns of Heaven.

But relief was not the only object upon which the General Court, bestowed their attention. In tenderness to the misguided, and in hopes of reclaiming the obdurate, an Act of Indemnity was passed for all the outrages, which had been committed against law, and the officers of it, upon this mild condition alone, that the perpetrators should return to a due submission to lawful authority; and, as a test of their sincerity, should, before the first day of January following, take and subscribe the oaths of allegiance, required by the constitution.

In addition to these measures, the state of the treasury, the expenditure of monies received, the situation of our foreign and domestic debt, and other important matters, were, in particular detail, communicated to the people, by an address from the Legislature. In that address they were also informed, of the dangerous and destructive tendency of popular insurrections; and the insurgents were conjured, in the most serious and persuasive manner, to desist from their lawless conduct, lest they should involve themselves and their country in ruin. But, what have been the consequences?—The measures intended for giving them satisfaction and indemnity, have been spurned at: And since the publication of those measures, the same insurgents have frequently embodied, and with a military force, repeatedly interrupted the Judicial Courts in the counties of Hampshire and Worcester; which demonstrates, that the government is held by them at open defiance; and that the laws are, in those counties, laid prostrate.

By a resolve of the 24th of October, the Legislature expressed their full confidence, that the Governour would persevere in the exercise of the powers, vested in him by the constitution, for enforcing due obedience to the authority and laws of government, and for preventing any attempts to interrupt the administration of law and justice; upon which the peace and safety of the Commonwealth so essentially depend.

In the present dangerous and critical situation of affairs, I feel myself constrained, by the most sacred obligations of duty, and for the purposes intended by the Legislature, to call those powers into immediate exercise, for the protection of the Commonwealth, against the attempts of all persons who shall enterprize its destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance: And I have accordingly, pursuant to my own ideas of duty, as well as the expectations of the General Court, ordered a part of the militia to assemble in arms, for the purpose of protecting the Judicial Courts next to be holden in the county of Worcester; of aiding the civil magistrates to execute the laws; and of repelling all insurgents against the government; and

of apprehending all disturbers of the publick peace.

It is now become evident, that the object of the insurgents is to annihilate our present happy constitution; and to force the General Court into measures repugnant to every idea of justice, good faith and national policy: And, those who encourage, or in any way assist them, either individually, or in a corporate capacity, do partake of their guilt; and will be legally responsible for it.

Success, on the part of the insurgents; in either of those views, must be destructive of civil liberty, and of the important blessings derived from it; and as it would be the result of force, undisturbed by any moral principle, it must finally terminate in despotism—despotism in the worst of its forms.

Is then the goodly fabric of freedom, which cost us so much blood and treasure, to soon to be thrown into ruins?—Is it to stand but just long enough, and for no other purpose, than to flatter the tyrants of the earth, in their darling maxim, that mankind are not made to be free?

The present is certainly a most interesting period; and if we wish to support that goodly fabric, and to avoid domestic slavery, men of principle, the friends of justice and the constitution, must now take their stations, and unite under the government, in every effort for suppressing the present commotions, and all insurrections whatever, or be infamously accessory to their own and their country's ruin. But in such a union, should they prove as firm in the support of justice and the constitution, as the insurgents have been obdurate in trampling them under their feet, the force of government will have to decide a superiority, as to put an end to the present convulsions, and restore a regular administration of law, without the horrors of bloodshed, and a civil war; which I most ardently deprecate; and will strenuously endeavour to prevent.

But unless such a force appears, those which indeed are the greatest of national evils, seem inevitable.

If the constitution is to be destroyed, and insurrection stalk unopposed by authority, individuals, as they regard their own happiness and freedom, will, from necessity, combine for defence, and meet force with force: Or voluntarily and ingloriously relinquish the blessings, without which, life would cease to be desirable; and which, by the laws of God and Nature, ought never to be tamely surrendered.

What would be the end of such events, is known only to Him, who can open the volume and read the pages of futurity.

Strongly impressed with the truth of these ideas, I must conjure the good people of the Commonwealth, as they value life and the enjoyments of it, as they regard their own characters and the dignity of human nature, to summon up every virtuous principle within them, and to cooperate with government in every necessary exertion, for restoring to the Commonwealth, that order, harmony and peace, upon which its happiness and character do essentially depend.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, the 12th day of January, 1787, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the Confederate States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN,

By his Excellency's command,  
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

More Foreign Intelligence, by the English Packet, lately arrived at New-York.

LONDON, October 21:



HE eclair which the Empress of Russia gives to her government, dazzles the eyes of politicians, and prevents them from seeing the real state of her empire. To give splendour to her reign, she is exhausting the vital strength of her country, which it will be the unexpected business of her successors to restore. While Petersburg is rising into grandeur and magnificence,

Moscow is sinking into nothing; and while her navy rides superior in the Baltic, the extremities of her dominions are waiting away under a continual depopulation. Arts, science, and a forced unnatural commerce may flourish on the shores at the Gulf of Finland, while poverty, slavery, and oppression haunt every other part of the empire.

(2) By accounts from Lisbon we are assured, that in consequence of the experiments made there with the Montgolfier balloon, the literati of Portugal had been excited to make numerous researches on the subject; in consequence of which they pretend that the honour of the invention is due to Portugal. They say, that in 1750, a Brazilian Jesuit, named Bartholomew Guzman, possessed of abilities, imagination and address, by permission of John V. fabricated a Balloon in a place contiguous to the Royal palace, and one day, in presence of their Majesties, and an immense croud of spectators, raised himself, by means of a fire lighted in the machine, as high as the cornice of the building; but through the negligence and inexperience of those who held the cords, the machine took an oblique direction, and, touching the cornice, burst and fell to the ground.

The balloon was in the form of a bird with a tail and wings. The inventor proposed to make new experiments; but, chagrined at the raillery of the common people, who called him wizard, and terrified by the inquisition, he took the advice of his friends, burned his manuscripts, disguised himself, and fled to Spain, where soon after he died in an hospital.

They add, that several learned men, French and English, who had been at Lisbon to verify the fact, had made inquiries in the Carmelite monastery, where Guzman had a brother, who had preserved some of his manuscripts on the manner of constructing aërostatick machines. Various living persons affirm, that they were present at the Jesuit's experiments, and that he received the surname of Voodar, or the Flying-man.

(3) It is said the French Minister in addition to the commercial treaty, has proposed an offensive and defensive one with this country; this would make Great-Britain and France the arbiters of Europe; and insure to them a lasting peace.—The proposal is at least a proof of the pacific disposition of the court of France. Those who have the best opportunity of being well informed of the state of the country, say, that the Minister will, at the opening of the session, be able to represent the commerce and finances of this country, in a more prosperous situation than they have been in any period.

(4) Ceremony of the KING of PRUSSIA's receiving the Homage of his Subjects, in the Electorate of Brandenburg.

The Bourgeois of Berlin divided into twenty-four companies, were polled, at day break, before the square of the castle. The magistrates of the capital, and the deputies of the provincial towns were also met. At eight o'clock in the morning, the nobility, composed of Prelates, Counts, Barons, and Knights assembled in the cathedral church, and the King made his appearance at nine o'clock, attended by the Princes of his house, and his Generals and Ministers of state. After the sermon, which was preached by the ecclesiastical counsellor, Suck, his Majesty returned to the castle, where the ceremonies of the day began. The monarch on his throne received the homage of the nobility. After that he went to a balcony, prepared before a window of the castle, where the Minister of State, the Baron Reck, dictated the oath to the Magistrates and citizens. The acclamation of long live King Frederick William, were repeated with a treble discharge of twenty-four cannon; and the Minister of State, M. du Hertzberg, read a grant of the King, which confirmed the nobility in their privileges and immunities. All those, whose duty it was to assist at the solemnity, were invited to dine at the tables of the court, at which upwards of 800 guests were counted, each of whom was presented with a silver medal. At night there was a general illumination throughout the city; and amongst the festivities which

concluded this great day, one of Prince Frederick of Brunswick's was remarked, who gave a supper to 100 poor people, and distributed a sum of 600 crowns to the children of the soldiers of the regiment.

(5) A few days ago, a side-board table, late belonging to the Duke de Uzès, was sold at an auction of his effects at Paris, for the enormous sum of two thousand seven hundred pounds sterling. This table is esteemed the richest and most curious piece of furniture in Europe, being twelve feet long and six broad, consisting of one entire leaf of pale, hard as marble, and sparkling with the lustre of a brilliant diamond. The superficies is beautifully diversified with a landscape painting in colours, which represents the most interesting scenes of rural life. The late owner purchased it from the executors of a Roman Cardinal about ten years ago, for the trifling sum of 500 ducats.

(6) Advice was received on Tuesday from Algiers that the Orpheus frigate, Captain Campbell, had arrived there with the crew of the Algerine cruiser lately destroyed by the Portuguese under the guns of Gibraltar; and we have the satisfaction to be informed that the rupture which was expected in consequence of that transaction, has been timely prevented by the Governor of Gibraltar having paid the Dey of Algiers, 16,000 hard dollars as a compensation for his loss.—It remains to be seen how the Court of Portugal and our Court, will adjust this matter, and to what account this sum will be placed.

(7) The infurrections in Ireland seem, through the well-timed interposition of Government, to be pretty well quelled, and the insatuated peasantry there, do not now attempt to bury people in the earth, unless they are actually dead; until lately they buried the living also, but that was only chinee del!

(8) The manner almost miraculous, as it is called by the true believers, of curing the tooth-ach, as often mentioned, is perhaps the simplest thing in nature; for the relief of those who are afflicted with that raging pain, we shall here give the method.

Get a strong artificial magnet; let the patient turn his back to the North, then touch the aching tooth with the magnet, and in less than one minute the cure is effected. It is added, but this requires confirmation, that any person having been magnetized, can perform the curative operation, by taking the tooth and pressing it gently between the fingers.

(9) The superb long set of solid gold tea and coffee equipage, elegantly wrought, which was presented to the Princess Amelia by his late Majesty, valued at 97,000, was on Monday last packed up, and sent off from her house to Hesse-Cassel, as a present from her Royal Highness to her nephew, the reigning Prince.

(10) If the accounts be true of the Bey of Tunis refusing to restore the crew and cargo, of the French ships carried in there by one of his cruisers, he will probably draw upon himself the resentment of his most Christian Majesty, who will be a more formidable foe than the Republic of Venice; and as the Porte must at present keep well with France, the Captain Pacha, who is now in that neighbourhood, may possibly interfere; in which case the Bey may have the mortification of seeing the Fleur-de-Lys, in conjunction with the Lion of St. Mark, and the Crescent of Mahomet, displayed in his harbour.

(11) We extract the following anecdote of the present King of Prussia, from a German newspaper of the 6th credit:

A few days after his accession to the throne, his Prussian Majesty received from the post, *Glims*, the letter that follows:

"SIR E,  
"Amongst those millions whom the hope of living under your sway, comforts for the ills they have recently sustained, there exists an old man, known to have born the renowned appellation of a Prussian Grenadier, who in the ever memorable year 1757, employed his leisure hours in celebrating the incredible events of that glorious war, and wrote fables which appeared very creditable to the young nephew of his sovereign.

"That very old man, did not infortimities check his zeal, would be most earnest in going to pay his homage to the new parent of the people; his patriotic sentiments would get the better of all other considerations, and assiduously would he watch the opportunity when he could come in presence of the rising and benevolent luminary,

and address him in these words: "The muses of Germany alone have a right to complain of Frederick, the unique. They were disposed to record his glory in their immortal songs, but the preference he gave over them to foreign poetry, forced them to be silent. The age of Frederick the unique was the golden one for taste and the sciences; as were those of Alexander, Augustus, Leo, Charles and Louis, but it was referred to your Majesty to create the sixth Apollonian era.  
"May it please your Majesty to give to an old man this comfort, of going down into the grave with this pleasing hope, which, before your accession, he dared not to entertain; and may your Majesty deign to accept of the purest and most ardent wishes of the most zealous, most respectful, and most devoted of his subjects."

G L E I M."

*Haltstede, August 27, 1786.*  
To the above the King was pleased to return the following answer under his own hand:

"Most worthy, faithful and beloved,  
"In answer to your prayer, you may give the muses of Germany, whose wishes you have expressed with a noble frankness in your letter of the 23d instant, the most positive assurances that I take them under my protection with all imaginable pleasure; especially if all the German poets will endeavour to equal your merit, and if every one of them in his respective country can produce works as accomplished as your own.

I am, your most affectionate King,  
FREDERICK WILLIAM."

*Berlin, August 27, 1786.*

## MISCELLANY.

To the PRINTER of the CENTINEL.

SIR,  
A FRIEND of mine, a gentleman belonging to the State of New-York, who was an officer in the late federal army, and in the same regiment with Shays, the infamous and ignorant leader of the insurgents in the western counties, arrived in town on Saturday last—and informs me, that on his journey here, he went several miles out of the direct way, in order to visit this mushroom General, who owed him a sum of money.—Arriving at his house, or rather sty, it having much more the appearance of a den for brutes, than a habitation for men, he was much surpris'd at finding it a thoroughfare for insurgents, who were constantly going in and out.—That in conversation with Shays, he was told by him, as truth, that he had received returns of 10,000 men, who were already enlisted, and who stood ready at a minute's notice, to march to any place he should order them, with 15 days provision,—that he shewed the rolls of them, as also the returns of considerable bodies of men in the States of Connecticut, Vermont and New-Hampshire, who were favourable to his cause,—that he expected to be at Worcester the 23d inst, to stop the sitting of the Court with a large body of men,—that he knew Gen. Lincoln was coming against him, but as he would bring with him nobody but shopkeepers, lawyers and doctors, he could easily defeat him—after which he should march directly for Boston, to plunder it, and then, in order as he expressed, "to destroy the nest of devils, who by their influence, make the Court enact laws they please," burn it.—On my friend's mentioning, that he, Shays, might be convinced, from his own professional knowledge, that if the inhabitants of Boston were determined to defend the town, he could not take it in seven years—he confessed the difficulty, but swore he would take possession of the heights round the town, and fire red-hot shot into it, and to burn it—this producing the question of where he was to get his cannon, he replied, "I know where they are, and by God I will have them."—He also said, there were stores and provisions enough in the State, and that his men should not want for them—that it was in his power to overthrow the present Constitution, and that he would do it—and on being asked, whether he thought the Confederated States would quietly see the constitution of any one of those States destroyed—or whether if having annihilated the present form of government, he had another to propose to the people in its stead, he replied, that as to the former his ideas never extended so far as to think of it, and touching the latter, he knew no more what government to set up, than he knew of the dimensions of eternity.—He also said he was sorry he ever engaged in the *scrape*, but he had

put his hand to the plough, and could not now look back—with other conversation, equally safe, and characteristic only of a fool and a madman. You may depend on the above being authentic, as the person from whom I received it is a gentleman of the strictest veracity.

"That men, having no more principle or knowledge than Shays, and his coadjutors, the other leaders of the insurgents, both civil and military, possess, should have influence enough to lead from the duty they owe their God and Country, large numbers of the yeomanry of this State, is really astonishing—it could not have been effected but by the circulation of the blackest lies, and the obstruction of the rays of political knowledge from the minds of their adherents—and that it hath been owing to the lenity and forbearance of government, that they have been suffered thus to mislead them, is, in my opinion, a truth; as when the display of those Christian virtues shall be found to be ineffectual in reclaiming them, and coercive measures shall be adopted in their stead, we shall see their reign will be short, and also see, the people who now follow them, their eyes being opened by right information, execrate the authors of their infatuation, and hand down to posterity with infamy, the detestable names of Shays, Chapman, Wheeler, Day, and Willard as enemies to the rights of mankind. Yours, A.

For the CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,  
WHEN our late commotions have so long interrupted the peace of the Commonwealth, and the insurgents have even menaced the government with dissolution, I confess my resentment was excited, that any person should publicly declare his resolution, on any pretence, to join with the open enemies of the State, and thus turn a rebel against the laws and constitution of his country.—But when this writer appeared to be an inhabitant of Roxbury, my indignation gave place to my astonishment; for I did not believe there was an individual in the place, whose social obligations were so weak a texture, as the writer's appeared to be, who has assumed the signature of a Farmer, in two of your late papers.—Why this person should be so interested about the Lottery is of but very little consequence, but if he is the friend to the community he pretends, he ought rather to be obliged than angry at my information.—For it is very certain, so far from the Tickets being monopolized by the rich, that very few of this class can be induced to buy them.—The fear, therefore, of an aristocracy must vanish on this as on every other occasion. As to the tickets being too high, it might and was very probably an act of inadvertence, if they are so.—But will this circumstance warrant all the violence against the government which this writer has displayed.—An excellent citizen this worthy Farmer must be, who would draw his steel with Shays, and turn it against his country, because, forsooth the Tickets in the Land Lottery, were at thirty, when in his opinion they ought only to be 10 Dollars a piece.

So far, however, from the Lottery being injurious, I am afraid that it will not do the good that was intended, to the State, unless more people join in sentiment with the Farmer, that much profit will arise from the speculation.—For if the poor cannot, and the rich will not purchase, it surely is not in a very promising situation. To be sure an aristocracy growing out of a speculation in the Eastern Lands must be a very alarming circumstance, especially when we consider the vast fortunes which have been already acquired in this part of our country.—The next time the Farmer dreams, he may be very likely to predict a monarchy from the expedition to Worcester.—For one is just as probable as the other.

I will do him the justice, however, to acknowledge, that I did mistake that part of his performance which respected the rise of securities, and will assure him, that when he makes his communications with less ambiguity, I will certainly avoid being guilty of even an unintentional error.

FREEHOLDER.

MORCEAU,  
To the Tune of "Yankee Doodle,"  
INSURGENTS all what will ye say?  
Come—Is not this a griper?  
That when your hopes are danc'd away,  
'Tis you must pay the piper.  
QUIDNUC.

American News, by Saturday's Mail.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 18. A GENTLEMAN, of the name of Eswick, in England; we are informed, has completed a plan for conveying water out of ships that may prove leaky at sea; without manual labour or fatigue. This experiment was first tried on a leaky ship in her passage from Antigua to Cork, in the year 1783; making at that time from 112 to 120 inches water per hour; which proved in the highest degree successful. The utility of this discovery will soon be tried in the river Thames.

(13) December 25.—The sudden departure of his Most Catholic Majesty's ship from this port was occasioned, as it would appear (though we do not affirm it to be the positive fact) by a misunderstanding between Commodore Gardner, and the Spanish commander, on the subject of the usual homage due to the British flag; which the latter declined to pay upon his entering the harbour; and for his firing an evening gun the first night after he came to an anchor, which Commodore Gardner, with a spirit that should recommend him to the King and country, if such recommendation were wanting, forbade him to repeat, under pain of receiving a broadside from the Europa.—Commodore O'Brian made his exit with no less precipitation, than he has left several of his officers and men behind him.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

(14) A London paper of Nov. 1, says:—There is hardly an instance upon record of a treaty being made with so much national liberality as the commercial treaty, which is ratified between France and this country; A spirit of urbanity pervades the whole of it; and there is no doubt, but a general trading intercourse between the two nations will in a short time remove all the remains of that national prejudice, which has so long been disgraceful to both countries.

[15] A letter from a visitor at Shelburne, in Nova-Scotia, dated 21st of December, 1786, remarks:—"That their Governour, John Parr's attachment to the liberal and flourishing people of that province, is so affectioned and ardent, that rather than be removed from his administration over them, he has sought for a new title of *Hibernian promotion*, in the appointment of Lieutenant Governour, under Gay Lord Dorchester; which, by the tenacity there, is conceived rather descending; when it is reflected that his first appointment constituted him Governour and Commander in Chief over the provinces of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Cape-Braton, Sydney, &c. but Mr. Parr's consolation is, that Lord Dorchester is a great man, and to be subordinate to him, can be no degradation; having that assurance from the English Ministry, in whose *unerring* counsel and panacretic wisdom he does and ought most implicitly to confide; particularly as they have engaged to further remember him, in future preferences."

"Mr. Matthews, your former Major, I find, since my arrival here, is an Attorney-General in the petit province of Sydney; which he does not find so pleasing either in a lucrative or honorary sense, as the sphere he moved in, while in your country. Spite, rancour and mortification induce chief of the mistaken refugees to remain in this barren, fruitless land, more than inclination; and the favourite term, "rebel," is as common with the malignant gudgeons as in 1780, when they triumphantly considered themselves as the masters of America." Could the Americans but see and hear their behaviour here, and in Halifax, they would rejoice in the happy ridance of such malevolent, dastardly mortals."

From the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The Farmer's Hint to King Tom. SOME how or other it has fallen to my lot to have large swarms of savage beasts of prey, such as rats and mice, which have done me more damage than all the lawyers: If King Tom could give me his assistance in driving them from their wonted haunts, he might still be serviceable; however, as he is totally set aside as a useless officer at present, being employed in the snow-shoe business, I would request that his constables, who are really necessary, be employed to do the duty.

\* See Grover's letter, in Centinel No. 32.

BOSTON; Wednesday, January 17.

SACRED MUSICK.

(16) Yesterday was performed at the Chapel-Church, in this town, the Spiritual Concert, for the benefit of those among us who have known better days. The Musick began at half an hour after 11 o'clock, with the Overture in the Opera of *La Buona Figliuola*, in the March, adopted on the occasion instead of the prelo movements of Piccini, the Drums had a very pleasing effect. The overpowering pathos of *Zanetti*, in the first Recit a lve in his *Missa*, was excellently sung, and forcibly felt by every musical ear present.—Mr. Selby's Doxology, "Now unto the King eternal, immortal, &c." filled every ear with pleasure.—The Prayers of the Church were most agreeably intermixed with the Musical Performances, and altogether satisfied the gentlemen of the Musical Society and the auditory. Mr. ARNOLD's *Te Deum* was inimitably sung, and Mr. REA's distinct, sweet, overpowering Counter-Tenor-voice, was eminently distinguishing in this part of the performance, as in all others in which he bore a share; this *Te Deum* we are assured, is infinitely more musical and affecting, than the common, sing-song, half-squalling, half-reading *Te Deum* usually performed in the Cathedrals of England.—The *Supplicia Dei*, or C. Palm, set to musick by Mr. Selby, gave universal satisfaction—the choruses in which are worthy of admiration.—The Song from the Oratorio of *Jonah*, sung by Mr. Deverell, was beautifully affecting; but *Handel! Handel! Handel!*—The Song from his Oratorio of *Samson*, "Let the bright Cherubim, &c." sung by our townman Mr. REA, could not be excelled by any thing but by the *Helletu Jah Chorus* in the *Missa*, in which there appears perfect illumination—the purpose and allotment of the audience, at the performance of this divine Chorus, cannot well be described, especially at those parts where the Drums so unexpectedly thundered in and joined in the glorious *Allujahs* to the "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, &c." Great delicacy of judgment was shewn in directing this vast effort of genius, to follow the inimitable long in *SAMSON*, "Let the bright Cherubim, &c." and this we are told, we owe to Mr. Selby. In the Organ Concerto this gentleman shewed great delicacy and execution.—The last Overture, composed by *Ditters*, was forcible and well executed—the Horns produced in this an excellent effect. We have only to lament, that the very short notice of this well executed and benevolent entertainment, and the present distressed situation of the town, with some other concurring circumstances, prevented the Church from being crowded, as was the case the last year.—If it be not too presuming, we could wish, in future, that there should be no tuning of Instruments heard—"we believe they can be tuned out of hearing—we also wish, that if any thing of the kind may hereafter take place, that timely notice may be given, in order that the lovers of Musick, and the humane and benevolent through the Commonwealth, may, at least have an opportunity to attend if they would wish to be present at so charitable and so laudable an entertainment.—Would six weeks notice be too long? and would not the first day of the new year be a proper day to administer relief to our suffering brethren, and thus publicly to offer our incense of praise and prayer to our common parent and everlasting benefactor?"

(17) We hear, from good authority, that the leaders of the mob, to the number of about 40, had a meeting, last Friday evening, at Barré; when it was determined to incite and forward to his Excellency and the Council, that farrago of nonsense and stupidity, called "the petition of a Committee from several towns in the County of Worcester, &c." which was agreed upon by the mob at Worcester, at the time the Court was to have sat there last, and has appeared in all the public papers;—with an apology for not sending it sooner. It seems that they did send it about a fortnight ago, but the messenger was afraid, it is said, to deliver it, on account of the many lies, as well as the many wicked misrepresentations contained in it, and the execrable tendency of it in general. This meeting of the leaders stood adjourned to yesterday, when they were to determine upon the expediency of appearing, with all their force, at Worcester next week, and establishing and continuing a standing army.

\* See Centinel, December 10.

(18) The Hampshire County Convention, met the 4th inst. at Hatfield,—this meeting has produced an Address to the people—which, like that of Worcester, earnestly desires them to lay aside their shooting-irons; and endeavour to get redress of grievances by petitioning—they have likewise altered the term of Convention to Conference—the next which is to be held at a tavern in Hadley, on the 3d Tuesday of March next.

(19) The following are the names of the Gentlemen, appointed by the Supreme Executive, as Captains in the federal troops raising in this Commonwealth, viz. *Winthrop Sargent* and *T. Burbeck*, Esquires, artillery.—*John Mills*, *Patrick Phelps*, *Constant Freeman*, *Thomas Hunt*, *Charles Selden*, *Thomas Cushing*, *F. Fuller*, *T. Savage*, and *James Hoskel*, Esquires, infantry.

(20) Major *Jonathan Cuts*, is appointed to the command of the federal troops raising in the State of New Hampshire.—*Samuel Cherry*, *William Morris*, *Josiah Munroe*, and *Daniel Gookin*, Esquires, are also appointed as Captains in the said corps.

MARRIED!—*Calab Gibbs*, Esq. merchant, to Miss *CATHERINE HALL*, daughter of Mr. Stephen Hall, of this town.

DIED!—On Sunday last, Mr. Stephen Minot, of this town, merchant, in the 76th year of his age. His funeral will be this afternoon at half past three o'clock, P. M. from his house in Spring-Lane, when his friends and acquaintance are desired to attend.

On Sunday last departed this life, Mrs. Mary Adams, aged 40,—consort of Mr. John Adams of this town, Merchant.—Her funeral will be tomorrow, precisely at four o'clock—her friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

Yesterday died here, Mrs. MARY BURKS, the amiable and virtuous consort of Capt. William Burke, aged 38. Her funeral will be attended on Friday next, half past 3 o'clock, P. M.

\* The meeting of the Singers, which was to have been on Tuesday evening last, was postponed, until this evening, on account of the weather.

ENTRIES since our last, from  
Brig Panther, Wilds, Port au-Prince,  
Sloop Duxbury, Rea, Aux-Coyes  
—Betsy, Norton, St. Thomas.  
—Sloop Two Sisters, Miller, Middletown  
Schooner Sally, Wall, Guadaloupe  
—CLEARANCE, for  
Schooner Swallow, Jodrie, Halifax.

To be SOLD,  
At No. 24, CORNHILL,  
A general Assortment of

Yellow, White and Fancy  
BUTTONS,  
BLACK Gilt Vel-Cambletons,  
Bret for gentlemen, Elegant assortment plat-  
Breeches, ed Buckles,  
Widow Grape, Burnt China,  
Ladies' black and white, Black and white Cap-  
Silk Gloves, Wire.

A good assortment of Large assortment Chipniz  
Linen, piece or yard, and Calicoes very  
Ruffia Diaper and Sheet- low.  
ing, Best patent rib'd Hofs,  
A good assortment of plain and white do.  
half Shaggy, very low, A small loose Hatters  
Black Lathing, Trimmings,

With a variety of SHOP GOODS, &c.  
Jan. 17, 1787.

T O M O R R O W,  
Will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at  
Bunch of Grapes, State-Sitces,  
TWELVE barrels Smyrna Currants,  
200 lb. Ruffia Flax, Cheafs, &c.  
Sale to be as One o'clock.

On FRIDAY next,  
Will be sold, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at  
Hinkley & Kneeland's

Auction-Office, south-side the Market,  
A VARIETY of Goods as usual.—  
Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

At One o'clock—Three Horses, one  
Cart, one pair Trucks, two Sleighs, one Sled,—  
Also, some Houfe-Furniture, consisting of a Ma-  
hogony Cafe Drawers, Desk and Book-case, Wash-  
stand, Feather-Beds, Looking-Glasses, &c.

**Castalian Fount.**

AMERICAN POETRY.

*We have seen many specimens of the low sublime, in the poetick productions of the Europeans—but, in our opinion, the following equals, if not excels, the most of them.]*

**AN INDIAN ECLOGUE.**

**S**CARCE had the morn her orient course begun,  
 Or early breezes fann'd the rising sun,  
 When Mingo on Ohio's margin stood,  
 And told his sorrows to the gliding flood:  
 "With love of glory would the chiefs inflame  
 My breast, and lead me to the field of fame:  
 In vain with glee they threw their scalps and fears,  
 The glorious trophies of their former wars:  
 Oa me, their praises and reproofs are lost—  
 No flame but love—but forcoching love—I boast.  
 The noble Lawrah does my breast inspire,  
 Wakes ev'ry sense, and sets me all on fire,  
 Enaraptur'd, while I view her yellow neck,  
 As soft as bear-grass, and as brave as sleek;  
 From her grey eyes the living lightning rushes,  
 Like the fresh dew-drops glitt'ring thro' a bush.  
 But vain my songs, re-echo thro' the shade,  
 Nor vows, nor tears, can move the haughty maid.  
 E'en late I met her fainting in the track,  
 Her child and blanket dangling at her back;  
 Scarce mov'd her feet beneath the heavy load,  
 And drops of sweat bedew'd the groining road,  
 Yet other nymphs with fruitless ardor burn  
 And feel a passion I can ne'er return:—  
 In vain, with gifts of fish, Angolla strove  
 To shake my constancy, and win my love:  
 Her roving advances like a skunk I shun,  
 And from her face with eager footsteps run.  
 But vain my songs re-echo thro' the grove.  
 Nor vows, nor tears, the haughty maid can move.  
 These castles of the fruitless plains—'Till take my spear,  
 And thro' the forest chase the shaggy bear,  
 The bounding buck shall own my art try'd art,  
 And feel this arrow ranking in his heart."

**MISCELLANT.**

**THOUGHTS on several Subjects.**

**G**OOD humour is the only shield to keep off  
 the darts of the satyrical raller. If you  
 have a quiver well stor'd, and are sure of hitting  
 him between the joints of the harness, do not spare  
 him. But you had better not bend your bow  
 than miss your aim.  
 The modest man is seldom the object of envy.  
 Think like the wife, but talk like ordinary  
 people.  
 Never argue with any but men of sense and  
 temper.  
 Do not dispute against facts well established,  
 rarely because there is something unaccountable  
 in them. That the world should be created of  
 nothing, is to us inconceivable, but not therefore  
 to be doubted.  
 There is no occasion to trample upon the most  
 abject of mankind, nor to stoop meanly to the  
 greatest Prince. Insolence and baseness are equal-  
 ly unmanly.  
 Too much company is worse than none.  
 If you have been once in company with an idle  
 person, it is enough. You need never go again.  
 You have heard all he knows. Idle people make  
 no improvements.  
 Men repent speaking ten times, for once that  
 they repent keeping silence.  
 There is hardly any bodily blemish, which a  
 winning behaviour will not conceal or make to-  
 lerable; and there is no external grace, which illu-  
 minates, or affects, will not deform.  
 If you mean to make your side of an argument  
 appear plausible, do not prejudice people against  
 what you think truth, by your passionate manner  
 of defending it.  
 There is an affected humility more unflattering  
 than downright pride, or hypocrisy is more abor-  
 minable than libertinism. Take care, that your  
 virtues be genuine and unpoliticated.  
 It is the concurrence of passions that produces a  
 storm. Let an angry man alone and he will cool  
 of himself.  
 If you want to gain any man's good opinion,  
 take particular care how you behave the first  
 time you are in company with him. The light  
 you appear in at first, to one who is neither inclin-

able to think well or ill of you, will strongly  
 prejudice him either for or against you.  
 In a company of Ladies, do not labour to es-  
 tablish learned points by long-winded arguments.—  
 They do not care to take much pains about find-  
 ing out truth.  
 If you talk sentences, do not at the same time  
 give yourself a magisterial air in doing it. An  
 easy conversation is the only agreeable one, espe-  
 cially in mixed company.  
 If you have a friend that will reprove your  
 faults and foibles, consider you enjoy a blessing,  
 which the King upon the throne cannot have.

**A N E C D O T E.**  
**T**HE late Mr. Hall, author of the  
*Crazy Tales*, was, with all his wit and  
 humour, oppress'd at times with very un-  
 pleasant hypocondriack affections. In  
 one of these fits, at *Skelton Castle* in  
 Yorkshire, he kept his chamber, talk'd  
 of death and the east winds in synono-  
 mous terms, and could not be persuaded  
 by his friends, to mount his horse and  
 dissipate his blue devils by air and exer-  
 cise. Mr. Sterne, who was at this time  
 one of his visitants, finding that no rea-  
 sons could prevail against the fancies of  
 his friend, bribed an active boy to scale  
 the turret of the castle, turn the weather-  
 cock due west, and fasten it with a cord  
 to that point. Mr. Hall rose from his  
 bed as usual, oppress'd and unhappy, then  
 casting his eyes through a bow window,  
 to the turret and seeing the wind due  
 west, he immediately joined his company  
 at breakfast, ordered his horse to be rid-  
 dled, and enlivened the morning's ride  
 with his facetious humour, execrating  
 easterly winds, and launching forth in  
 praise of western breezes. This contin-  
 ued for three or four days.—until, un-  
 fortunately, the cord breaking which  
 fastened the weathercock, it turned at  
 once to the easterly position, and Mr Hall  
 retreated to his chamber, without having  
 the least suspicion of the trick which his  
 cousin Shandy had played upon him.

**I N T E G R I T Y.**  
**T**HE Roman Senate delegated the command  
 of the army to Fabricius, a very poor  
 man, against Pyrrhus, King of Epirus: the mo-  
 narch, hearing of his adversary's poverty, who  
 eat his viands off cheap Campanian earth-  
 ware, attempted to corrupt his integrity, by the  
 offer of half his kingdom, if he would betray his  
 trust; to this offer the Roman General nobly re-  
 plied, "That he would prefer the power of com-  
 manding those who were rich, rather than be him-  
 self the possessor of riches."

**Patent Iron Warming Pans.**  
**T**HESE Pans are made of Wrought  
 Iron, and are heated by a small Iron Hea-  
 ter, which, by only once heating, will sufficiently  
 warm three or four Beds. They are so construct-  
 ed as to prevent the scorching of sheets, consecu-  
 quently are excellent for warming travellers, in  
 SLEIGHS.—The iron may be fresh heated at e-  
 very stage, and no fort of hazard, or rifice can hap-  
 pen from the heater. A few of them to be sold, at  
**Martin's Circulating Library,**  
 No. 45, Main-Street.

**N. B. The Annual Register for 85, and the  
 Magazines and Reviews, for September are  
 arrived. Also, a choice parcel of Field and  
 Garden Seeds, wholesale, of last year's growth, in  
 England. Jan. 12, 1786.**

To be SOLD, by  
**THOMAS BREWER,**  
 At SHOP, No. 70, CORNHILL;  
*A variety of European Goods,*  
 viz.  
**BROADCLOTHS,** Ladies' Morocco and  
 Coatings, Baizes, Russel Shoes,  
 Kerlymers, Shalloons, Bath Clogs,  
 Durants, Tammies, Misses and children's Mo-  
 Crapes, silk Cord, coccoco Shoes,  
 Corduroys, Black and white Feathers  
 Twil'd and plain Honeys A few elegant silver Bos  
 Comb, twil'd Velvet, Muffs,  
 Cotton Delaines, Black feather'd do. and  
 Satinets and Lastings, Tippets, Angola, do. do.  
 Fullins, Bad-Bunts, White, and grey and  
 Calicoes, Chintzes, white Ermins  
 Furnitures, A few fancy Waistcoat  
 Variety Shawls, patterns,  
 Linens, Worsted and thread  
 Ribbons, and Tastes, Hofs, silk cape Velters,  
 White Italian Crapes, Elegant silk Shags for  
 Black silk Hofs & Gloves, Waistcoats,  
 Ladies' leather and silk, Pink, blue, and white farr-  
 Gloves and Mitts, net and Satin Quills,  
 Variety black and white, Damask Table Cloths,  
 Gauzes, and Gauze, Millinets, Lawns, Lawn  
 Handkerchiefs, Aprons and Handker-  
 Buffones, chiefs,  
 Merceilles Quilting, And a variety of other  
 Chip and Straw Hats, articles too numerous to  
 particularize.

A variety of Goods in the Hard-Ware  
 line, all which will be sold cheap for cash.

To be SOLD,  
 At Store, No. 23, LONG-WHARF,  
**A few chests Bohea Tea,**  
 just imported in the Ship LEDA, from L'ORIENT  
 and warranted equal to any at Market.  
 Boston, January 6, 1786.

For SALE,  
**A DOUBLE deck'd BRIG,**  
 about one hundred and twenty  
 tons burthen—is in complete repair,  
 and may be fitted for sea at a very  
 small expence. Inquire of the Printer.

**WANTED,**  
**A SINGLE Man,** that would go to  
 the Southward, who is capable of manag-  
 ing a RUM DISTILLERY, and can be well re-  
 commended. Such a person will meet good en-  
 gagement, by applying to  
**Daniel Sargent, jun.**  
 At No. 31, Long-Wharf, who has for sale on very  
 reasonable terms,  
**A quantity of best common  
 Philadelphia FLOUIT, CORDAGE, COCOA,  
 BLACK PEPPER, 10 by 8 WINDOW-  
 GLASS, TURPENTINE, &c. Also,**  
 A small assortment of DRY GOODS,  
 among which are elegant painted Table Cloths,  
 Calicoes, Viols, coarse Linnen, &c.  
 Jan. 6, 1787.

For LONDONDRY (Ireland)  
**THE BRIG, SIMON—**Will  
 sail with all convenient speed,  
 having two thirds of her cargo posi-  
 tively engaged. Freighters or Pas-  
 sengers are desired to apply to the Store of  
**GIBBS & BLAGGE,**  
 On GREENE'S WHARF.  
 Cash given for FLAX-SEED.  
 Boston, December 27, 1786.

**HIGH-WATER, RISING and SETTING of  
 the SUN, &c. in BOSTON. Lat. 42° 25' N.  
 January. [H. W. & S. R.] Remarks.**  
 17 Wed. 9 507 22 5 Twilight ends 6h. 23m.  
 18 Thur. 10 347 21 5  
 19 Frida 11 277 19 5 New Moon 6h. moim.

**BURIED in town last week 7.—BAPTISED 5.**

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

Just IMPORTED, by  
**Blodget and Gilman,**  
**A GENERAL assortment of Goods,**  
 suitable for all seasons, which are to be  
 disposed of cheap. Jan. 7, 1787.