



MISCELLANY.

Further extracts from Mr. COXE's Address, delivered before the Society for promoting AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

WONDERFUL as it must appear, the manufacturers of beer, that best of all our commodities, have lately been obliged to import malt from England. Here must be inexcusable neglect, or a strange blindness to our most obvious interests. The cultivation of barley should certainly be more attended to, and if I mistake not exceedingly, the present abundant crop of wheat will so fill our markets, that the farmer, who shall reap barley the ensuing year, will find it the most profitable of all grains. We cannot, however, have any permanent difficulty on this article.

Of flax and hemp little need be said, but that we can increase them as we please, which we shall do according to the demand.

Wool must become much more abundant as our country populates. Mutton is the best meat for cities, manufactories, seminaries of learning, and poor houses, and should be given by rule as in England. The settlement of our new lands, remote from water carriage, must introduce much more pasturage and grazing, than has been heretofore necessary, as sheep, horses and horned cattle will carry themselves to market through roads impassable by waggons. The restrictions of our trade will also tend to increase the number of sheep. Horses and horned cattle, used to form a great part of the New-England cargoes for the English West-India islands. These animals are exported to those places now in very small numbers, as our vessels are excluded from their ports. —The farms, capital and men, which were formerly employed in raising them, will want a market for their usual quantity, and the nature of that country being unfit for grain, sheep must occupy a great proportion of their lands.

Cotton thrives as well in the southern States, as in any part of the world. The West-India islands and those States raised it formerly, when the price was not half what it has been for years past in Europe. It is also worth double the money in America, which it sold for before the revolution, all the European nations having prohibited the exportation of it from their respective colonies to any foreign country. It is much to be desired, that the southern planters would adopt the cultivation of an article from which the best informed manufacturers calculate the greatest profits, and on which some established factories depend.

Silk has long been a profitable production of Georgia, and other parts of the United States, and may be increased, I presume, as fast as the demand will rise. This is the strongest of all raw materials, and the great empire of China, though abounding with cotton, finds it the cheapest clothing for her people.

Iron we have in great abundance, and a sufficiency of lead and copper, were labour low enough to extract them from the bowels of the earth.

Madder has scarcely been attempted, but this and many other dye stuffs may be cultivated to advantage, or found in America.

Under all the disadvantages which have attended manufactures and the useful arts, it must afford the most comfortable reflection to every patriotick mind to observe their progress in the United States and particularly in Pennsylvania. For a long time after our forefathers sought an establishment in this place, then a dreary wilderness, every thing necessary for their simple wants was the work of European hands. How great—how happy is the change! The list of articles we now make ourselves, if particularly enumerated would fatigue the ear, and waste your valuable time. Permit me however to mention them under their general heads: meal of all kinds, ships and boats, malt and distilled liquors, potash, gun-powder, cordage, loaf-sugar, pasteboard, cards and paper of every kind, books in various languages, snuff, tobacco, starch, cannon, musquets, anchors, nails, and very many other articles of iron, bricks, tiles, potters ware, mill-stones, and other stone work, cabinet work, trunks and Windsor chairs, carriages and harness of all kinds, corn-fans, ploughs and many other implements of husbandry, sadlery and whips, shoes and boots, leather of various kinds, hosiery, hats and gloves, wearing apparel, coarse linens, and woollens, and some cotton goods, linseed and oil, wares of gold, silver, tin, pewter, lead,

brass and copper, clocks and watches, wool and cotton cards, printing types, glass and stone ware, candles, soap and several other valuable articles with which the memory cannot furnish us at once.

If the nations of Europe possess some great advantages over us in manufacturing for the rest of the world, it is, however, clear, that there are some capital circumstances in our favour, when they meet us in our own markets. The expenses of importing raw materials, which in some instances they labour under, while we do not—the same charges in bringing their commodities hither—the duties we must lay on their goods for the purposes of revenue—the additional duties, though small, which we venture to impose without risking the corruption of morals or the loss of the revenue by smuggling—the prompt payment our workmen receive—the long credits they give on their goods—the sale of our articles by the piece to the consumer, while they sell theirs by the invoice to an intermediate purchaser—the durable nature of some American manufactures, especially of linens—the injuries theirs often sustain from their mode of bleaching—these things taken together will give us an advantage of twenty-five to fifty per cent. on many articles, and must work the total exclusion of several others.

Besides the difference in the qualities of American and European linens, arising from the mode of bleaching, there is a very considerable saving of expense from the same cause. So much and so powerful a sunshine saves a great loss of time and expense of bleaching drugs and preparations, and this will be sensibly felt in our factories of linen and cotton.

We must carefully examine the conduct of other countries in order to possess ourselves of their methods of encouraging manufactories, and pursue such of them, as apply to our own situation, so far as it may be in our power—Exempting raw materials, dye-stuff, and certain implements for manufacturing from duty on importation is a very proper measure. Premiums for useful inventions and improvements, whether foreign or American, for the best experiments in any unknown matter, and for the largest quantity of any valuable raw material must have an excellent effect. They would assist the efforts of industry, and hold out the noble incentive of honourable distinction to merit and genius. The State might with great convenience enable an enlightened society, established for the purpose, to offer liberal rewards in land for a number of objects of this nature. Our funds of that kind are considerable, and almost dormant. An unsettled tract of a thousand acres, as it may be paid for at this time, yields very little money to the State. By offering these premiums for useful inventions to any citizen of the union, or to any foreigner, who would become a citizen, we might often acquire in the man a compensation for the land, independent of the merit which gave it to him. If he would be induced to settle among us with a family and property, it would be of more consequence to the State than all the purchase money.

It might answer a useful purpose, if a committee of this society should have it in charge to visit every ship arriving with passengers from any foreign country in order to enquire what persons they may have on board capable of constructing useful machines, qualified to carry on manufactories, or coming among us with a view to that kind of employment. It would be a great relief and encouragement to those friendless people in a land of strangers, and would fix many among us whom little difficulties might incline to return.

Extreme poverty and idleness in the citizens of a free government will ever produce vicious habits and disobedience to the laws, and must render the people fit instruments for the dangerous purposes of ambitious men. In this light the employment of our poor in manufactures, who cannot find other honest means of subsistence, is of the utmost consequence. A man oppressed by extreme want is prepared for all evil, and the idler is ever prone to wickedness, while the habits of industry, filling the mind with honest thoughts, and requiring the time for better purposes, do not leave leisure for meditating or executing mischief."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

NOT long since, a person visited the city of New-York, under the title of Nobility. For several months his manner of living accorded with

his assumed character. His lodgings, his attendants, and his equipage, corresponded only with rank and opulence. Fashion received from him its laws, and taste appealed to him as its genuine standard. Balls, assemblies, and entertainments, welcomed him as their principal ornament; while senators and ambassadors, were pleased to be enrolled as his companions. In this career of glory, he addressed a young lady, highly respectable for her character and connections: But, at the very eve of marriage, by the fresh appearance of the ink, which he had used in forging certain deeds, designed as proofs of great family property, and by a dispute with a person about the price of the parchment on which one of them was written, he was discovered to be a miserable vagabond, whom infamy would have blushed to have acknowledged as her offspring. *Ladies! be on your guard.*

FRESH FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 26.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 20.

MR. St. Remy, Captain of Artillery, and Knight of St. Louis, has been for about a year at Constantinople, where he directed the School of Artillery, before governed by Baron de Tott; as it is decided there will be no war between Russia and the Porte, he is come back to Paris. He declares the Turks conceive easily, execute any thing with address, and are very active. He assures us, that it is easy to teach them every art, and that we may be sure to see them make a progress in whatever they undertake. He adds, that they are honest, just, susceptible of honour, brave, and friendly; so that travellers seem to have very much calumiated their character. Mr. Remy, however, acknowledged that the obstinacy, stupidity, and want of consequence of the Turkish Government, cannot sufficiently be blamed; it is only calculated to keep its subjects in a state of ignorance; so that absurdity reigns both in the Seraglio and the Divan. We learn from the same person, that Mr. Le Roi, Director of the Dock Yards, who was brought up under Mr. Croignard, is employed in the yards of Turkey, building ships and frigates after the manner of those at Brest. It is likewise a French officer who has had the management of repairing the fortifications at Oczakow."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, July 16.

"The King, who is indisposed with a nervous disorder, with which he is singularly affected at particular periods, has let the Prince of Asturias again at the head of the Elerial Council, his Majesty himself retiring to ease and more bodily exercise, by advice of his physicians. A journey to Barcelona, where there is a palace, has been mentioned, for the benefit of the sea air."

A gentleman who left Brest on Sunday the 8th inst. says, that the preparations to fit out 17 ships were put a stop to until further orders, and that there are now about 45 sail of the line in the harbour, and a great number of large ships building, particularly the Deux Amis, 120 guns, which will be ready to be launched in a few days; the America, rebuilt upon the name, in lieu of the one presented to France by the United States of America, which was found quite rotten and condemned; also a ship building of an extraordinary size, 20 feet longer than any keel ever laid, and will be pierced for 140 guns; she is a present from the States of Burgundy to the King.

A gentleman just arrived from Madeira, by way of Corke, acquaints us, that the two frigate-built vessels, which lately plundered an American ship, in lat. 32, are now known to be pirates, who, to disguise themselves, range the seas from the Western Islands to within a few days sail of the continent of America, hoist no colours, and dress their crews in the Barbary habit. They are supposed to be ruffians of all nations, under the command of some French or Portuguese malefactors, escaped from the island of Terceira, where they were probably condemned to spend their lives in hard labour and chains. The inhabitants of the Canaries, as well as those of Madeira and Gratiola, have solicited succours from Portugal, as no vessel dare stir out of their ports, and they are constantly in dread of an invasion in some defenceless place. They are ships of force, carrying thirty-five or forty guns on one deck, and manned with above three hundred desperate villains each.

OKU

MISCELLANEOUS

For the CENTINEL. MR. RUSSELL. "It is well known that flowers will bloom..."

The preceding two paragraphs in the Miscellaneous column of yesterday day. The late Convention called on the Union is a more efficient...

His third paragraph contains the habit article and the fourth contains the habit article and the fifth contains the habit article...

By last Thursday Evening's Mail. B. A. T. I. M. O. R. E. The division of the Seven United States...

be indicated than no government:—This State will have an equal chance, and time and experience will double effect an equality...

FOR THE CENTINEL

MR. RUSSELL. VERY unassailable right of the free citizen of this State is sacred; and it is political...

FOUR MONTHS GLASS APPLICATION to the important business of their appointment, as officers of the late Convention...

By last Thursday Evening's Mail. B. A. T. I. M. O. R. E. The division of the Seven United States...

which withstood Charles the Fifth, all the efforts of Philip the Second, the hero of Austria, and the hostilities of the Holy Roman Empire...

What foreign arms could never quell, By civil rage and discord fell.

The learned will be pleased to hear a fact, which has been long a secret in the Academy of Pointe Arre...

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By last Thursday Evening's Mail. B. A. T. I. M. O. R. E. The division of the Seven United States...

From a PARLIAMENTARY PAPER, of October 25. It is with great pleasure that we publish the Report of the Select Committee...

The non-residents in the Pennsylvania Legislature (whole number, 60) are pleased, inasmuch as the plausible reason is given for opposing the new Constitution...

FOR THE CENTINEL

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Editor of the Centinel is obliged to inform you that he has received your communication...

On TUESDAY next, will be sold by PUBLIC VENDOR, At Lewis Hayt's Office, FIFTEEN CENTS.

FOR THE CENTINEL

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Fresh GOODS.

IMPORTED in the NEPTUNE, Captain SCOTT, from LONDON, and sold by Samuel Coverly, At No. 11, MARKET-ROUGH-STREET.

FALL and Winter Goods, which, as the falls for ready money will be disposed of at the most reasonable terms.

JOSEPH CALLENDER, jun. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and acquaintances that he has removed from Long-Wharf, to the Store next to Mr. B. 101 1/2.

French Language. Evening School—in South-Latin School. THESE Gentlemen who have engaged to teach those who propose to become pupils of that Institution...

FOR LONDON

THE Ship Neptune, TO BE SOLD, by JAMES SCOTT, Master. TO BE SOLD, by JAMES SCOTT, Master. TO BE SOLD, by JAMES SCOTT, Master.

THE Partnership of DANIEL DENISON ROGERS, and HENRY BROOMFIELD, jun. being, by mutual consent, dissolved.

TO BE SOLD, at the STORE of DANIEL SEARS, A QUANTITY of Woollens and Linens.

STRAYED from the Common in Buffon, about two weeks since, a small Red Cow with a number of white on her forehead...

Malden Bridge. THE following are the Rates of TOLL on the Malden Bridge, called MARY PLACE.

NAVY OFFICERS. ENTERED since our left from the City of Washington, the following Officers: Brigadier-General, Major-General, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Surgeon, Chaplain, Physician, Surgeon-Major, Surgeon-Lieutenant, Surgeon-Assistant, Surgeon-Minor, Surgeon-Minor, Surgeon-Minor.

CASTALIAN FOUNT. ORIGINAL POETRY.

Reflecting on the interesting object of the OHIO COMPANY, a pleasing picture of their projected settlement presented itself to my imagination, and suggested the following desultory thoughts, clothed in a Pindaric dress.

HAPPY that country where the fertile soil Is cultivated by the owner's hand, Subordinate; yet not oblig'd to toil

Simple and plain, Each husbandman minds his own farm, Political pain In his bosom creates no alarm.

Who is Bishop or President never can caudé In his breast an assemblage of cares; He submits to those heads who have studied the laws, The direction of publick affairs:

To those sons of Mars Who glory in wars, And ambitious of scars, Chuse rather to fight than sit quiet, He has the good sense To commit his defence, And pays them the pence, To quell an invasion or riot.

Cheerful he meets the rising dawn, Contented lays him down to rest; The flocks that range his verdant lawn, Less peaceful than their master's breast.

In the spring when all nature is smiling, He hies him away to the field, His labouring moments beguiling With thoughts on the crop it will yield.

Now the garden's earliest blessings, Gratifies th' industrious owner, While his thanks are past expressing To the ever bounteous donor.

The summer is gone, Delicious fruits of various kinds appear; The autumn comes on, Which crowns with joy the wifely-varied year.

Now the cheerful swains advance, Gathering in kind Ceres' treasure, And the nymphs, in festive dance, Gaily trip in artless measure; No one, envious, looks askance, But improves the general pleasure.

Grant me kind Heav'n! this peaceful life to live, Grateful for every joy thy bounties give! May my bold frame sustain the summer's sun With all the vigour that in spring begun; And when life's autumn shews the winter nigh, Like full-ripe corn contented let me die!

AN EPIGRAM ON MATRIMONY.

SIR, you are prudent, good and wife; I own I thank you from my heart, And much approve what you advise; But let me think—before I start.

For folks well able to discern, Who know what 'tis to take a wife, Say, 'tis a case of such concern, A man should think on't—all his life.

MISCELLANT.

[If the Dutch patriots of the present day are De Witts, what have not their enemies to fear?] Of the great DE WITT.

THE virtuous, faithful, and wise statesman Cornelius de Witt, deputy of Holland, in the fleet with Admiral de Ruiter and Captain Brackell, the conqueror of Chatham, who with his own hand set fire to the Royal George the largest and most beautiful man of war, at that time, in the English navy, on the mighty king of the ocean's own river, was accused by the Stadtholder and the mob (which was generally in favour of the house of Orange in their unjust causes) of keeping correspondence with France to the prejudice and injury of his country, being brought (contrary to every principle and by the sentence of judges, who were bribed by the prince Stadtholder) to the torture, with unshaken fortitude in the midst of his horrid sufferings, said in a loud voice, "disjoint, tear my body to pieces, but never shall you make me confess a crime I am not guilty of." He then proceeded "I do cite you all who are conscious of my innocence, before the tribunal of the Righteous Judge of the Universe"—and even when his limbs were quite disjointed on the torture table, and by the means of

iron engines and knotted ropes, the cruelest pains were inflicted which ever had been invented; he recited, with the same firm voice these lines of Horace thus translated,

The man, in conscious virtue bold, Who dares his secret purpose hold, Unbaked, hears the crowd's tumultuous cries, And the imperious tyrant's angry brow defies.

HISTORICAL SCRAP.

DURING the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in search of a place, as a servant maid; but not succeeding she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brewhouse, and was one of those then called tub women. The brewer observing a well looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a while married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in the law to settle her husband's affairs—Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon) finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

IT is a rule of the Gospels, that we give honour to whom honour is due: and from examples in scripture of those who have praised upon this rule, we find, that honour, in this state, is not to be determined solely by merit; but, likewise, by a number of circumstances in Providence, which cause a person, or character, to be distinguished.

Honour among men is of two kinds; one may be styled real, the other relative. Real honour consists in personal merit; by relative, I mean those distinctions which arise from riches, and from office. Persons who have honour in the latter sense are entitled to deference, for they are evidently distinguished in the enjoyment of that which is valuable, and unless we pay some respect to them, we do not acknowledge distinctions which exist; and which must be regarded in order that society may be in peace.

It is necessary in the present state of mankind, that there should be a subordination among individuals: It is just that this subordination should be in some degree determined by the value of temporal blessings, since the subordination is temporary—as well as by real merit. Indeed were real merit in a character the only rule of honour, there would be but a partial subordination in society: for mankind in general do not discern merit: they are not alike in their judgment of it: whereas the distinction of names all understand: and the comparison of temporal possessions all can make.

It is a very wide deviation from the duty under consideration, when a person is distinguished in one respect to consider him as entitled to honour in those in which he is deficient: this discovers a weak head, and a base heart; but then it is necessary that we pay a deference to persons in those respects in which they are distinguished, and that we do not make the honour which is due to them in one sense a sacrifice to their ill-desert in another.

Perhaps there is not a more difficult duty in the course of human practice, than to regard an office, while we express a suitable dislike to the iniquities of the person who bears it: to consider the rich as elevated, and yet to condemn the vanity which some of them discover. But by interfering with dignities, and endeavouring to degrade them, we certainly transgress a most obvious duty: and we injure the cause which we espouse, since by degrading dignity in unworthy characters, we shall find that dignity affected, when the balance is on the side of justice and virtue.

JESSE PUTNAM

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and Customers, That he has REMOVED from his late Store, No. 67, in Cornhill, to Store No. 14, on the opposite side of the Street, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH & LORING—where he hopes for a continuance of their favours. Boston, 10th October, 1787.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Will be SOLD, by PUBLICK VENDUE,

AN END of a DWELLING-HOUSE, situate near the head of Blackhorse Lane, now occupied by the widow Mary Hammond. Sale to be on the Premises, at XII. o'clock. Boston, 9th Oct. 1787.

Luke Baker

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Publick, and his Customers in particular, That he has REMOVED from BOSTON to ROXBURY, (on Jamaica-Plain, four miles from Boston) where he is now opening a large and fresh Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he receives directly from the Manufacturers, and is determined to sell, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at least 5 per cent. lower than when in Boston.—Those that please to favour him with their Custom will receive every attention, and the least favour thankfully acknowledged.

Boston, October 6, 1787.

To be SOLD,

TWO convenient Dwelling

HOUSES, one situate in Holyoke-Street, the other in Elliot-Street, South-End, with a Shop and Barn, in good repair. Any person disposed to purchase may have a bargain. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN VEAZIE, or the Printer. October 10, 1787.

BARGAINS.

NOW selling, at the Store of the late Mr. Enoch Brown,

In DOCK-SQUARE,

A general assortment of HARD-WARE, at the true sterling cost.

A variety of ENGLISH GOODS, at a lower rate than can be bought for cash at any other Store in this town. Oct. 10, 1787.

To be SOLD; at the STORE of

Benjamin Hammatt, jun.

Near the MARKET,

RUSSIAN and Russian Duck, Liverpool Salt, James River Coal, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, Flour, Rice, Calk and Jar Raisins, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Rhubarb, Cassia, Pepper, Piemonto, Ginger, Wide India Satins, Taffeta, Muslin, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Boglepores, Diaper, Long Cloths, Flowered and plain } Glass Ware, Chocolate, Cocoa, Bohea and Green Tea, Loaf and Brown Sugar, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Highland's Gin, French Brandy, Wines, Snuff in Bottles, Mustard, do. French and Carolina Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Chalk, Brimstone, Logwood, Fallick, Pipes per Box, Cod and deep-sea Lines, Spike Rods, Sheathing, Drawing, } Nails, per 20d. 10d. and 4d. Calk, Wrapping Paper, Hollow Iron Ware. All,

A few Crates of green and blue-edged, and plain Cream-coloured WARE. Oct. 6, 1787.

To be LET,

A Convenient END of a

HOUSE, near the centre of the town—two Rooms on a Floor. Inquire of the Printer. October 10, 1787.

Elkanah Hawkes

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this town, that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL for the instruction of youth, in the School-Room lately occupied by Mr. GRIFFITH, near Concert-Hall. In the terms of admittance, much attention will be paid to the benefit of those who may apply. Any who may wish to know the terms will be pleased to call at said School-Room, or to Mrs. WATWELL'S in Brattle-Street.

Boston, Oct. 5, 1787.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Day, Time, Remarks. Rows for 13 Sat, 14 Sun, 15 Mon, 16 Tues.

SHIPPING-PAPERS—BILLS of LOADING—EXCISE CERTIFICATES, &c. &c.—to be sold at this Office.

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