



MISCELLANY.

Translated for the CENTINEL L. From a FRENCH PUBLICATION.

ON FISHERIES, &c.

WHEREVER property is secured—wherever tyrannical laws do not debase men—they will multiply in proportion to their subsistence.

It is a truth verified by history, that tyranny alone can stop the fecundity of the human species, even where subsistence abounds, and is cheap.

And what is there to be desired by those States where population is numerous, where every thing concurs to increase it? If government be called forth upon sudden exigencies, how tight and easy is the burthen, when divided among so many individuals.

What need have they of the obscure and fallacious art of finances, who have the secret of population—And what is this secret? Respect the dignity of men—be just—and do not, by shackles, restrain the reproduction of provisions. An easy subsistence—a numerous population—This is the inviolable system of nature.

Among the various productions which the hand of nature has so lavishly bestowed on man, FISH is the most abundant, the easiest to procure, and the best adapted to support his strength and health. What is the fatal privilege in France, which renders it the lot of the rich alone? Why do we not see fish abound wherever this tribute of the sea might be conveyed, without undergoing changes, or being charged with the expence of a foreign transportation? We know so well that it is advantageous for a State to encourage the importation of all kinds of eatables, for all classes of men, wherever they come from, and whatever be their nature, provided they are wholesome and cheap. Why do we deviate from this political principle in regard to fish—that subsistence which is every where reproduced with such fecundity? Whatever are the motives which discourage it, they are the fruit of a blameable ignorance.

Fully convinced of the good which may result to mankind from an abundance of provisions, and of the facility with which they may be reproduced, by receiving from every nation the superfluity of those productions, which nature has bestowed on her more plentifully than on another, we shall be sure not to follow the contracted system of Lord Sheffield on fisheries.

He grants that the Americans possess, for fisheries, natural advantages for which the Europeans cannot contend.

In effect, they live near those parts of the sea, where large fishes abound: Being nearer, they have less expence to incur; if they meet with accidents they are soon refitted: All their undertakings are safer and more expeditious; being better acquainted with those seas, they are not exposed to great dangers; and the thorniness of the way enables them to have fresher provisions, and to be changed oftener; they have a larger number of old seamen, who enjoy better health.—How many precious advantages these are for fisheries!

The English possess but few of these advantages—the French have hardly any.—But must we with Lord Sheffield infer from this state of things, that the American fish ought to be loaded with duties, in order to support the national fisheries against this competition? The nature of things dictates a more prudent and more advantageous advice to France. Fish nourishes—what nourishes makes fruitful. If an American can fish with more success than a Frenchman, so much the better for the latter—fish will be more plentiful and cheaper in France. Let this nation be wise enough to open her ports for the American—he will bring her fish—he will take as returns the productions of the soil, or manufactures of France, which the cheapness and plenty of fish will encourage.

By Messrs. Clavierre & Warville—proposals for publishing which are now issued.

CHAIN OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, [France] Jan. 20.



Great preparations are making for the reception of the Ambassadors of Tippoo Saib, who are expected about the 1st of April. Tippoo's proceedings towards us indeed, fully merit some particular distinctions.

At the end of the war this Sultan tore the account of the supplies he had furnished our army with, which amounted to near six millions, saying, that among allies, such accounts

ought not to be kept, and that he was the happiest who could most serve the common cause. His Ambassadors will, without doubt, appear in all the Asiatick splendour, if we may judge from their treasures, and the presents they bring, which we are assured are worth near five millions; and Tippoo Saib has given them eighteen millions for their own expences, that they may represent him in Europe, in a proper manner.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Two plans are agreed upon by the Emperor and Empress, both of them of great political consequence to all the powers of Europe, but which this fond and enterprising couple distinguish by the names of the great and lesser plan; the latter of these is merely to secure the entrance of the Borilthenes to Russia, one side of which she is already possessed of, and which, while it affords an uninterrupted navigation to that immense river, will enable her to establish arsenals and a marine force on the Black Sea, from whence she may descend not only to Constantinople, but into the Mediterranean, and usurp the dominion of those seas. The Emperor's present object is to annex Belgrade, and a district in that neighbourhood, to his territories, which formerly belonged to the House of Austria; but the great plan is a stupendous undertaking, and which must arm all Europe against them. Its object is to drive the Turks into Asia, and to transfer the range of coast from the Crimea down, to Constantinople to Russia, while the Emperor, descending towards the Medierranean, between Venice and the capital of Turkey, seizes upon Dalmatia and the Mepa.

Feb. 24. According to an exact calculation, the armies of Austria and Russia combined, will form a body of 500,000 disciplined troops.

On the trial of Mr. Hastings, the 7th day, the Lords having voted that the Commons "be directed to proceed upon the whole of the charges before the prisoner be called on for his defence," Mr. Fox defended the right of the *lex consuetudino Parliamenti* with much ability—and demonstrated, by the best authorities, that the Commons had a right to carry on the impeachment as they pleased.—In short that they claimed an unlimited right to impeach, and manage the impeachment according to the *Lex Parliamenti*, as established for ages.—After having made this representation and claim against any restraint which might be imposed by their Lordships; he said, he would on behalf of the Commons of England, not abandoning this claim of right, agree to go on according to their Lordship's mode; for so on they were determined, well knowing the justice of the cause, and the strength of the evidence to bring the facts home to the prisoner. He could not, however, entertain an idea that they would acquit the prisoner; but if they should, the Commons of England would have the satisfaction of thinking they had done their duty. The crimes which were imputed to the prisoner could not now be called the crimes of the people of England, who had raised their voice against them, and called for punishment upon the perpetrators of them. They were the crimes of Warren Hastings alone; and he trusted his alone they would remain.

After this exordium, which he dilated and enforced with much beauty, he proceeded to open the Benares charge, and the treatment of Rajah Cheyt Sing. Mr. Fox spoke four hours and an half: His speech was as argumentative and close in its reasoning—as burning and vehement in its manner.

Mr. Fox, in the short mention of Mr. Burke, found ready reception with all who heard it:—"If we are no longer in shameful ignorance of India; if India no longer makes us blush, in the eyes of Europe, let us know and feel our obligations to him—whose admirable resources of opinion and affection, whose untiring toil, sublime genius, and high aspiring honour, raised him up conspicuous among the most beneficent worthies of mankind!"

Two Persian Princes have offered to assist, at their own expence, the Ottoman Power, the one with an army of 30,000, the other with 20,000 men, on condition of being raised to the dignity of Bahawz of three tails. These generous offers have been accepted of, and a firman dispatched with the brevets required.

By letters from Paris, we hear that the King intends creating a new Order, under the name of *Chevalier de l'Ordre du bien Public*, which will be confined to such as are not of the Nobility, and it is to be given to those members of society, distinguished by rendering some very essential service to their country.

The Order is a small triangular shield of enamelled silver—on one side the bust of his Majesty, round it, the date of the year, and the words, *Bien Publicque*—on the other side, the *Arms of France*, with the motto, *Pro bono Publico*, &c.

It is to be fastened to the button-hole of the coat, with a black silk ribband, upon which is to be embroidered in golden letters—*On travaille pour soi lorsque l'on fait le bien*.

The Duke of Wertemberg is daily expected in London, in order to negotiate a subsidiary treaty, and for the purpose of collecting scarce and rare editions of the Bible: Those of the 15th century are the objects of his attention. The Duke is said to have purchased at Hamburg several thousand copies.

[Articles of Intelligence omitted in our last.]

SAVANNAH, [Georgia] March 20.

Extra of from Brigade Orders, dated March 18th, 1788.

THE General requests Col. Maxwell to present his warmest thanks to Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner and Corker, the five brave men of his regiment, who so gallantly engaged a superior number of Indians over the Alatomaha, on the 6th inst. and to assure them, he will make a point of acquainting his Honour, and the Hon. the Executive, of their conduct. He hopes their example will be followed by every party who are fortunate enough to fall in with our savage enemy.

JOHN LUCAS, Aid de Camp.

ST. JOHN'S, [New-Brunswick] March 11.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 24. 1787.

"Enclosed you have a letter for your friend, Capt. James Moody, of Sisco river, which I beg you will forward as soon as possible to some of your friends at Annapolis, or Digby, desiring them to send it express to him, as it contains information from me, that a gentleman, of the name of Henry Niols, died here about one month past, and has devised five thousand pounds sterling to Capt. James Moody, for his great merit and sufferings, during the rebellion in America.

Mr. Niols, it is said, was not personally acquainted with Mr. Moody; but having read his narrative published in England, believed him deserving (as he certainly is) of his generosity.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

The election for two members to represent the town of Baltimore in the Convention, to meet at Annapolis the 21st inst. to decide on the new Constitution, was closed on Thursday morning, when the poll stood as follows. The two first is the federal ticket.

James M'Henry, Esq. 992. John Coulter, Esq. 958. Samuel Storett, Esq. 385. David M'Machen, Esq. 370.

PORTSMOUTH, April 24.

On Friday last, came on before the Hon. Superior Court at Dover, the trial of Mr. Elisha Thomas, charged with the murder of Capt. Peter Drown, when after a full hearing, the jury bringing in their verdict "guilty of wilful murder!" Sentence of death was pronounced upon him accordingly. The time fixed on for his execution, is Thursday the 22d day of May next, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M.

SALFEM, April 29.

We are informed, that Mr. Jonathan Gavett, an ingenious mechanic of this town, has contrived a very useful machine for the sowing of seeds. It performs with one effort, all the operations of marking the furrows, sowing the seed, and covering it—and may be used by any child capable of performing any manual labour. The machine is simple in its construction, and may be made for a trifling expence.

MISCELLANY.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

SOME time since sent a pair of old breeches to a taylor in order to have them patched; as the breeches, both in front and rear, were very numerous, I was obliged to purchase a considerable quantity of cloth wherewith to mend them.—Well, Sir, what do you think the taylor has had the assurance to do? Why, after detaining my breeches upwards of four months, he has presumed to return them unpatched, and has also sent a new pair along with them, and a messege, "That upon examining the old pair he had found them so rotten that they were not worth mending, nor could it be easily done, that he had also found that the cloth sent for that purpose was sufficient to make an entire new



with such haste that it has had even those who...
Conventions for a as to elect them for that im...

For the CENTINEL.
Mr. RISSELL.
When I consider the generous independence...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CENTINEL.

SIR,
For information of our brethren in the country...

I have said before, and I have repeated, I
measured bubbles. The law was in every part of...

By Mr. WEINLEY EATING'S Mills.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

TRANSLATION.

This week our kindling between Rufus and the
Of our particular people, to arm or fall, a desire...

DOSSION, Saturday, May 3.

Of the Constitution—in Maryland and
[Having authorized our several juries, to obtain re-

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

SIR,
For information of our brethren in the country...

favor of any public measure they are so for
the proposed Federal Government. Indeed he had...

Extract of a letter dated Georgetown [Maryland]

One objection to the proposed convention is
Constitution, and I can with propriety assure you...

We are told, that the return of votes for Lieut.

SUNDAY Fairs and Tracts of

Land, in the county, viz.
A FARM in Paxton, in the county of

A FARM in Barrick, in fall county,
containing about 150 acres, with a good Dwelling-

RUSSIAN and Raven's Duck.

ONE who writes a tolerable hand, and has
one kind of government for either; or exchanged

It is thought to be worth remark, that the
of the opposite eyes and faces, of the many
Constitutions, are each merely from the circum-

John & Thomas Amory,

A Pleating variety of super-
the BRAD CLOTHS, with Trimmings for
the Cuffmores, buff, black and white.

HARD-WARE.

Will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENUE,
at Lewis Hay's Office,
THIRTY barrels good brown Sugar,

THAT SEAT, at Little-

Cambridge, belonging to H. W. B.
of the County of Middlesex, in the County of

ISLAC GREENWOOD,

AQUACULTURE PLUCK, that has
been REMOVED FROM No. 49 1/2 St. 161.

SUNDAY Fairs and Tracts of

Land, in the county, viz.
A FARM in Paxton, in the county of

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THE FEDERAL S. N. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CENTINEL.
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For information of our brethren in the country...

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For information of our brethren in the country...

Advertisements and notices for various goods, services, and political matters, including clothing, hardware, and farm sales.



CASTALIAN FOUNT.

ON AVARICE.

THE avaricious man no bounds can hold, He robs the poor, he filches young and old; Voracious mortal! whose increasing store Still makes him with and search yet still for more; His mind's a stranger to that sweet content Enjoyed by him whose life's in virtue spent. He aids the orphan, be the widow cheers, And wipes from mis'ry's eyes the falling tears. His soul to acts of goodness pants to soar, He wishes not to hoard a golden store; He ne'er diminishes another's wealth, Nor sacrifices happiness for self, Well knowing that the man whose God is gold Cannot an honest character uphold.

MISCELLANY.

A SCRAP—for POPULARITY-SEEKERS, and would-be GREAT MEN.

A CHINESE, who had long studied the works of Confucius, who knew the characters of fourteen thousand words, and could read a great part of every book that came in his way, once took it into his head to travel into Europe, and observe the customs of a people which he thought not very much inferior even to his own countrymen. Upon his arrival at Amsterdam, his passion for letters naturally led him to a bookfeller's shop; and as he could speak a little Dutch, he civilly asked the bookfeller for the works of the immortal Xixofou. The bookfeller assured him he had never heard the book mentioned before. 'Alas!' cried the traveller, 'to what purpose, then, has he fasted to death, to gain a renown which has never travelled beyond the precincts of China!'

For the CENTINEL. Mr. RUSSELL,

IT is remarkable what a passion hath lately seized upon the youths of this town for scribbling in the publick news-papers. This passion seems to be encreasing, when perhaps limits ought to be proscribed to it. I like to encourage literature, but I always think there is a medium. At present Swifts and Addison seem to be pouring upon us like a deluge. Metaphysics, history, wit, morality, love, and innumerable other topics, are to be met with in some periodical paper or other every day. Few of them indeed have been swimming beyond their depth on the raging billows of the political sea. Some of them too, of which the writer of the Dreg and Mentor are two of the principal, have undertaken to correct the foibles of the ladies in this town. Doubtless the ladies would feel themselves obliged to any gentleman who would do them a service in this way. But young men certainly ought to be careful how they set themselves up as censors. If in their publications of this kind they were actuated by motives that did not spring from their own vanity, the undertaking would be laudable and praise worthy. But it is their vanity which pushes them forward. I refer to the two writers above mentioned. I am told they are both young men, and both of them have had a liberal education. Youth, and especially young men of genius, are apt to be puffed up with vanity. But they must be informed that frequent writing is not the only way in which genius may be discovered. I shall in a future piece offer my opinion of some numbers of their pieces, and particularly of the Dreg, and perhaps of Mentor's also. In the mean time I am yours,

C A T O.

Private vices proved to be publick benefits.

A MIDST the many inconveniencies said to have resulted from the petty slips of the managers of the North-Mills Lottery, candour demands we should mention a few of the many advantages which may result from extending their principles to publick life.

1st. A scheme to pay off the State Debt.

Let authority institute a lottery, consisting of any number of tickets (the more the better) let them be set at such a price as to place them within the reach of the poor and industrious—let the scheme provide that more shall be paid away in prizes than all the tickets sell for, and let the highest prize be a good round sum—such a bait depend on it would be readily bit at, the tickets would sell well. When a good number are disposed of, let the managers refuse to sell any more, and instead of giving themselves any more trouble, let them give out the lottery is not to be drawn.—In this way a large sum might be speedily raised, and if well laid out in State notes as they are now low, would pay off a considerable part of the publick debt.—Another good effect of this plan would be, that by paying our debts it would raise our credit—it would tend to discourage gaming, and operate as a tax upon gamblers. That it would not hurt anyone's feelings or reputation is proved by the late experiment

of the North-Mills.—If the above should meet the approbation of the publick, many other advantages will be pointed out, as likely to result from authority taking the advantage of the present moment, when the publick in general appear to lose their money in lotteries with the greatest composure, particularly when the managers are known to be honest.

Milton, April 18, 1788.

The WEEKLY MONITOR. No. 211.

WHEN the time shall come, that people generally practise vices from the impulse of fashion only, and follow the opinions of others without attempting to think for themselves—when we sacrifice the principles of our youth to the pretended necessities of folly—and when we adapt our opinions to our conduct, before we have examined our conduct by our opinions—we have attained the highest possible degree of natural degeneracy. We bring disgrace on our country, and ruin on ourselves.

The names of vices may be changed, but their natures are unchangeable. Sedition and adultery may be called barmless gallantry and affairs of honour, but they still remain in the volume of eternal truth in characters that cannot be erased, and reprobated in language that can never be changed. In that volume, there is no ambiguity, nothing unintelligible. It is adapted to human reason, and leads to human happiness. Every system that fashion may create and folly propagate, is an empty delusion—and he who attempts to subvert the principles of morality by substituting the inviting allurements of pleasure, is to be ranked—and ranked high—among the most cruel enemies of mankind.

Nathan Frazier & Son,

Have RECEIVED,

By the Captains BARNARD and SCOTT, just arrived,

A GENERAL assortment of

Goods, suitable for the season—which are now open and ready for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, at their Store, corner WING'S-LANE, near the Market, Boston. April 23, 1788.

THOMAS K. JONES

INFORMS his friends, and the publick, that he has just received by the FAVOURITE, Capt. Kittlewell—a small consignment of Goods, consisting of black Modes, yard-wide black Silk Handkerchiefs, a pretty assortment of Linen do. Silk and Cotton do. Calicoes, low priced Scotch Threads, &c. which will be sold very low for cash, At his OFFICE, STATE-STREET.

Where also may be had,

Old and new James River TOBACCO, of an excellent quality, and a few pieces very fine CAMBRICKS. Atril 26, 1788.

Just ARRIVED,

In the Ship CANDIDE, from AMSTERDAM and MERSEW-LES, and for sale at

James Huyman's Store,

on FOSTER'S WHARF,

REELS of Yarn of a superiour quality, second-hand Cables, Rigging and Junk—Brandy in 60 gallons casks—Claret Wine in ditto—best old bottled Claret, in boxes of 2 1/2 doz.—Muscat Wine, in casks of 30 gallons—Roll Brimstone—Castile Soap—French scarlet Broadcloths, and low priced Calicoes.

Demarara Sugars and Rum, best Holland Gin in casks—Looking-Glasses—Tumblers by the box—low-priced hair Ribbons—Ticklenburg—Sheeing Linen, and China of all kinds—a quantity of barrel Mackerel—Pitch, &c. &c.

The above, with many other articles, will be sold upon the very lowest terms for Cash, Tobacco, Rice, Pot or Pearl Ashes. Boston, April 23, 1788. (3w.e.p.)

The Misses GREELYS

MOST respectfully inform the publick, and particularly their friends and customers, that they have REMOVED from opposite the Boston Stone, to CAMBRIDGE-STREET, near Concert-Hall, where they continue to carry on THE MILLINER'S BUSINESS in all its branches. They have also for sale, Fashionable Silks, Gauzes, Muslins, with a variety of other articles in the Milliner's line. April 30, 1788.

To be LET, and may be entered upon immediately.

THE Mansion-House, with the Stables, Gardens, and Out-Houses, lately occupied by JAMES SWAN, Esq. in Dorchester. Apply to HENRY JACKSON, at Boston. April 26, 1788.

Indigo.

THE best of Carolina INDIGO, and Indigo of an inferior quality, to be sold at Samuel Wallis's Store,

North side of the Town-Dock. Also, Souchong and Congo Teas—best green Coffee, ground ditto, ground Ginger, Butter, in firkins—Pork and Beef, Cider in barrels, Oats, Malt, a quantity of South-Carolina Tars cheap—Iron Ship Stoves, Mackerel Lines—Oars—Pewter Basons, a good assortment of Irish Linens, Sheetings, striped Hollands, Nankings. Best of New-castle Coal, ditto inferior—Brandy, Oporto Wine, in quarter casks, Claret by box, or dozen, White Rooms for Carpets, and a few sets Nanking China. Goods received and sold on Commission. April 30, 1788.

Gilbert Deblois, sen.

At STORE, NO. 1, CORNHILL,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just imported per the Neptune, Capt. SCOTT, from LONDON, A variety of English, Irish and India Goods, which are selling at the very lowest rates, by wholesale and retail for READY MONEY.

Where may also be had,

A parcel of Frying-Pans, Brass Kettles, London Pewter of all sorts, copper Tea Kettles, Lath Nails, Card Tacks, Brads, Iron Wire, Locks, Hinges, Files, Chizels, &c. most sorts of Saddlery and Plated Ware, with many other articles in the Hard-Ware way—which will be sold under the common advance, in order to close the sale.

N. B. A parcel of Queen's Earthen Ware, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c. a few neat Guitars, Harpsicords, Piano Fortes, at costs and charges.

A large commodious new BRICK STORE, to sell or let, near the old fourth Church in Marlborough-street, NO. 22. April 30.

For SALE,

At Store, No. 23, LONG-WHARF,

Genuine old Sherry, } WINES, Malaga, and Teneriffe

A few Boxes LEMONS, and a few Castles RAISINS.

Superfine and common FLOUR, and two cases Irish Linens. April 30, 1788.

THE possessor of two CONSOLIDATED NOTES, payable to RICHARD HALL, one for the sum of Fifty Pounds, dated August 1, 1782, the other for the sum of Eighty-Eight Pounds two shillings, dated the same day, informing the Printer thereof, shall receive other notes of equal value in lieu thereof, be paid for his trouble and receive acknowledgements. April 30, 1788.

ON the night, following the

10th inst. the Store of the subscriber was broken open, in Woodstock, State of Connecticut, and a number of articles taken out to the value of FIFTY DOLLARS; supposed to be done by two Negroes, one of whom was named CÆSAR, about 30 years old, small of stature. The other named CUFF, about 22 years old, about the same height, but thicker set: Said Negroes, are supposed to be gone towards Boston. Whoever will take up said Negroes, and secure them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by DAVID HOLMES. Woodstock, April 17th, 1788.

ALL persons having any demands on the Estate of Deacon JONATHAN WILLIAMS, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to Deacon SAMUEL BARRETT, in order for settlement. April 23.

To be LET, (on reasonable terms) A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in a healthy and pleasant part of West-Boston, suitable for two families, having two Kitchens, a good Well of Water, Garden, &c. Inquire of the Printer. April 29, 1788.

ALMANACK.

Table with columns: May, Hi. Wa, Or. & S, Remarks. Rows: 3 Sat. 9 24 5 7; 4 Sun. 10 12 4 5 8 Sun. aft. Aftenion.; 5 Mon. 11 4 5 8 N ew-Moon 7 after-noon.; 6 Tuef. 11 53 4 5 8

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