



Miscellany.

From the EAGLE; or DARTMOUTH CENTINEL.

THE FARRAGO, No. IX.

Wink though I am of limb and sort of sight, Far from a boy and out a giant's height, I'll do what brown and Chastelard do, To keep my limbs, and to prefer my eye. Not to go back is somewhat to advance, And men must walk at least before they dance.

POPE.

ALTHOUGH my companion is denominated me an idler, and one that floats carelessly, and at random down the stream of life, yet long since I have marked the distinction between stagnation and frigidulous indolence. This is a discrimination, rarely I believe, made by mankind, who observing a character, that does not methodically pursue some one object, straight way argue that he never can possess "land and bees." A conclusion illogical, unwarranted, and to which the lie is daily given by experience. Men, studious of laborious ease, not slothful, happy to deceive the time, not to waste it, form a class numerous and respectable.

To rank these loiterers with those, who doze life away, is like comparing the noiseless current of a running brook, to the "green mantle of the stagnant pool." We may be stupidly busy, and yet idly and vivaciously idle. They, who with pack-horse constancy keep the road, will at night reach the Inn; but he, who leaps the hedge, and ascends the mountain, is alone qualified to describe those beauties of nature and art, peculiar to the country. Idlers infected with lethargy are valetudinarians, for whom no stimulant can be successfully prescribed; and the fashionable BROWN himself, aided by the exhilarating powers of opium and aether, would retreat from their bedside in despair. These deaf adepts cannot hear the voice of the charmer, charming never so widely. Diligent of my abilities to rub off this roll of the soul, I shall not wake your two-legged dormice, from the deep sleep, into which they have fallen.

The fettered loiterer can be roused; he merits, and will hear instruction. His attention, though unfixed by DR. GILL on the canticles, will continue active, until a brief essay is perused. As genius and taste frequently follow this faunter in his lounge, for the sake of the company he keeps, as well as his own, I will suggest what, in Bible phrase, may be profitable to direct.

Among other fore evils, incident to the indolent scholar, may be reckoned that despair, which induces him to set down and do nothing, because he cannot do every thing. Perfection we all desire, but ought to know, is unattainable. Yet, when we are, and often times dissent approvingly, to be made to the cupola of Fame's Temple. Even the attempt merits no mean praise.

CEASAR, SHAKESPEARE, and HANDEL, appear and astonish, like the Phoenix, but once in an hundred years. But we daily behold experienced generals, meritorious poets, and delectable musicians. These, though it were beyond their ability to subjugate Gaul, to weave the scenes of HAMLET, or compose the Messiah, have contented themselves with executing tolerably, what the eternal few achieved excellently well. But some ambitious, all grasping spirits, possessing few talents will rashly bury them, unless instantaneously multiplied to ten. These positions, perhaps unpleasent and unperceptuous in an abstract form, may be thus laconically illustrated.

A poetical enthusiast shall read, and relish the bards. Perusing POPE'S HOMER, every poetical energy shall be roused, and in action. If he cannot rival the description of ACHILLES' shield, or AJAX retreating, he will renounce PARNASSUS for ever. Though he can describe accurately in the ode, or sing poignantly in the epigram, yet, failing in the epic, the muses droop and sink from his despairing view, and poetry is but "elaborate waste of time."

A law student pores over "LITTLETON on TENURES," confident that the crowd will admire his future decisions, as judge of Federal Court. Some unlucky day when the mental eye is "unpurged by euphrasy and rue," he cannot measure the difference of a brace of quibbles, or discern a subtil distinction in COKE. He throws down his folio, goes sorrowing to rest, and you may hear him mutter in dreams, "hopeless study, hedged with thorns—GOTHIC letter—difference between P. OWEN and POPE." These examples thus slightly purified will convince the scholar that this habit is common and dangerous. In fast genius is prone to the sanguine in every project.

Such is the absurdness of some subjects, and the labour of others, that few can pursue a literary path without encountering some obstacle. But shall a pebble check our bold and impetuous career. Shall one forced to explore new avenues to knowledge, to reach their termination, and to return and become a guide to future adventures, dauntedly abandon his design because not instantly accomplished?—It should be remembered that in great attempts—"Its glorious event to fail." Though we flumble seventy times and seven let us rise and persevere. The scholar like the merchant, should exult at petty gains, and from their accumulation form his capital. Enough from his lofty conceptions of excellence, he infers that mediocrity is not to be tolerated, he should reflect, that if his deduction were believed, the lamp of learning would expire. Such is the progressive nature of the mind that like REMUS, from small beginning the gradually rises to glory, exercises boundless dominion, and challenges the admiration of mankind. Had this despairing humour prevailed, the noblest energies of the soul had been repressed. CAESAR, emperor of the empire of the world, would have languished through the streets of Rome gallinging CLEOPATRA. SHAKESPEARE would have idly angling in the Aton and his friends, HARRISON BOON, MILTON would have been

ged truants at his school in Bunhill Fields.—Sir JOSIAH REYNOLDS and Dr. GOLDSMITH would have been daily drunken at the Bedford coffee house; And WASHINGTON, a Virginia planter, instead of warring in the tented field, would have overfren, one of rice, or indigo, and smoked tobacco, of his own raising, supinely in the shade.

FOR THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL.

I AM satisfied you take pleasure in recording the tributes of approbation paid the merits of our fellow-countrymen.—You will therefore hand the following paragraph to the world; as extracted from Waateford paper of the 2d. of May:—

"INSCRIPTION.

"LAST Tuesday the first stone of the Bridge, which is to be built over the river Suir, opposite Bridge-street, was laid by Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and a vast concourse of people. On the stone was fixed a plate of copper, on which was engraved the following inscription:

In 1793.

A year rendered sacred to National prosperity By the extinction of religious divisions, The foundation of this BRIDGE was laid, At the expence of associated individuals, Unaided by parliamentary grants, By Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. Chairman of their committee.

Mr. LEMUEL COX, a Native of Boston, Architect.

MR. RUSSELL.

IN perusing late London papers, I noticed a paragraph in which some of the articles of exports from the United States, were inserted—at the close of which followed the subsequent benevolent observation.—The preceding extract from the copy of an authentic official return of all the exports of the United States of America, within the year ending in September last, conveys an idea of the wealth, importance, and progressive prosperity of that country far surpassing what has been heretofore entertained on the subject. We delight in announcing the glorious work of peace, and we rejoice in the happiness of the human race where-ever it is found.—These MR. RUSSELL, are sentiments worthy freemen.

Yours, AMERICANUS.

From the (LONDON) MORNING CHRONICLE.

A SKETCH

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE, AND ITS RELATIVE SITUATION WITH OTHER NATIONS, AND ESPECIALLY WITH RESPECT TO ENGLAND.

By a friend to GREAT-BRITAIN, in FRANCE.

TO be actuated by resentment against one's country for the injuries done by its ministers, would be to become a traitor to that country which gave one birth; and to be silent when a GREAT TRUTH may be promulgated to the happiness of millions of one's fellow creatures, would be to be treacherous to humanity, and indifferent to the wholesome dictates of philosophy.

The great cause of MAN AGAINST MAN, or in other words of REASON AGAINST PREJUDICE, is now about to be decided; how far the issue of this struggle in France may be recorded by foreign historians as a PRECEDENT proper for their respective countries to follow, is not for me to discuss.

I come therefore to the most important subject that ever interested the countries in question, or that ever called upon the consideration of Great-Britain: It is whether a DREADFUL WAR shall be necessitated by the rashness of a few ambitious men, or whether an HONOURABLE PEACE shall be the fruits of a timely interposition between the honest and the wife of these two distinguished nations.

Hitherto France may be said to have been only preparing the materials for erecting her columns of Liberty; she has had to remove the ruins and rubbish of her ancient edifice of despotism; and until this moment, it cannot be affirmed she has had the way sufficiently clear for the trying the accordance of the several component parts which are to form the new monument of Liberty. Treason, with malevolence and ignorance combined, have often frustrated the labours of the workmen, and many undertook to direct the operations who either did not understand their several connexions, or were not bent upon completing the whole.

The structure is about to be raised for the contemplation of mankind in ages to come. The toil of the labourers will be forgotten, and the sublimity of the design only remembered. The model is now before the Public; and if ever the Vox Populi were conceived to be the Vox Dei, it is in this instance; for the people have only to say, let this be our constitution, and it instantly becomes such; that which under their silence yesterday might have been evanescent and transitory, becomes to-day, by their breath alone, permanent as tables of brass: Such is the sovereignty of a mighty people. Many of their narrators may lose their own time and that of their readers, by details of little import to the Philosopher or the Philanthropist, and may amuse the slovolent or the selfish by imagined or actual tales of unjustifiable severity, or cruel resentment in individuals. But the impartial HISTORIAN overlooks the insignificant occurrences, and directs the attention of the politician to those causes which have more immediately tended to produce such a flourishing effect. To establish therefore the sovereignty of the people in the minds of the people, has been an accompanying work within, to that of resisting the enemy without. This work however being finished, and it may be said to be to the in-

stant majority of the departments have recognized it, the state of things becomes considerably changed to the view of foreign nations, and especially to that of Great-Britain.

It has been a received maxim, that if a nation can conquer itself, it has no occasion to fear its enemies. When that nation too has been distinguished beyond all others for its splendid despotism and its rigid CORRUPTION, the victory must appear as supplanting to itself, and flattering to virtue, as it is incredible to others, and menacing to vice.

The complicated and various views of France may now be said to be simplified in a great degree. She having taught her infatigable to relinquish the charms of commercial riches for the solid advantages of political liberty; that political liberty however once established, she can have no desire to withhold her people from indulging the same spirit of commerce which has at once succeeded her own wealth and that of her neighbours.

France now having formed herself a constitution, agreeable to the general will of her people, can have no better or more commendable view than to indulge herself in the enjoyment of that trade and commerce which her situation renders her so capable of, and which a peace must of course dispose her to. With this view, it was wise in her to say in her introduction to the constitutional act, that she resolved henceforward not to interfere with the internal government of any other country, nor to suffer any interference in her own.

This declaration must greatly conduce to allay the animosity of those powers with whom she is at war at present, and especially of that of Great Britain; since it calms the anxiety it, evidently felt with regard to Holland, and opens the way for conciliation on the part of the Belgic States.

France must either be induced by a peace to resume her commercial character, or she must be impelled to put on that of a more warlike one. Her ardour for martial glory becomes every day more evident in her leaders, and of late some of her youngest adventurers in the field have shared most uncommon fame. This spirit will naturally increase, as the love of honour in the war supercedes that of profit in trade. By the confederated power of her enemies, the struggle may be prolonged, but it will be victorious to her; her enemies come from afar to attack her; she fights her battles at home; she will have weaned her inhabitants from luxury, the support of the finances of other States, while her total relinquishment of the consumption of foreign articles will keep her from feeling the loss in the exchange of money for money. Notwithstanding the immense sums which France has spent in the war hitherto, and in the loss she has experienced by the treacherous conduct of her generals, delivering her magazines to the enemy; yet it appears, by the last report of her finances, that there remained three millions, three thousand millions of livres, yet to be applied to the carrying on the war.

What can her enemies expect to obtain, if this be the case, and a constitution is eagerly adopted by her regenerated sons of freedom, and more particularly what can England expect by a prolongation of hostilities which must infallibly exhaust her treasury, lessen her revenue, injure her manufactures, and probably turn them into new channels? The capturing two or more French West-India islands can never be deemed a compensation for so many evident or probable evils. A fly in eagerness to drink of the sweets, gets drowned in the liquor; it is no overstrained comparison to say that a nation may hazard its existence by too many sugar colonies.—But the two circumstances which more particularly called up the author of this hasty sketch, (the work of a few hours in the middle of the night before the departure of a traveller for England) were the address of the departments to the convention; with a proposal to raise an additional army of three hundred thousand men, and that of a manifest disposition nevertheless on the majority of the committee, to conclude an honourable peace with any of its enemies so disposed. A lover of his country, which is already heavily oppressed by an unprofitable war, and running the hazard of still greater miseries by a continuance in it, could not but feel eager to communicate his sentiments to those whose will alone ought to dictate its duration or curtailments; nor could he think he had done his duty to the spot which gave him birth, or to his fellow-citizens with whom he has so long lived, if he did not exhort them to consider what a military nation, with an army of eight hundred thousand men, may be supposed in time to do against a far inferior force, which they find is employed against their dear-bought liberty, and newly adopted constitution.

ENGLAND'S FRIEND,

Speech

PRONOUNCED BY THE COUNT DE LA CHARTE, ON THE BENEDICTION OF THE COLOURS OF THE LEGION OF ROYAL EMIGRANTS AT OSTEND.

"GENTLEMEN,

THERE no longer remains, in our enstiquined country, this white flag, this ancient banner, which was so long your guide in the career of Honour. It has disappeared to adorn the funeral (if it may be allowed the expression) of the most unfortunate and most virtuous of our Kings!—Alas! Gentlemen, we fight no more for him! In vain have we deserted the lands of our fathers—in vain have our magnanimous princes rallied us in a foreign land, and put themselves at our head, to effect his deliverance: their courage and their zeal have been retrained.—O Providence! we respect thy decree! The just has disappeared from the face of the earth, and the greatest of crimes have been committed.

"Barbarous and impious Representatives of an * This Legion was raised by England, and the colours were presented by his Britannic Majesty.

unhappy, and abused nation! I tremble before this flag, given by a powerful and generous King, to faithful subjects.—Emigrants of every class, who have abandoned a land of proscriptions, enter it, according to God; to vanquish and to be vanquished—let the Women and old Men find an asylum, under its protecting shadow—let Infants embrace it with innocent hands, and let it be every where the signal of victory and of pardon! May we, (God be able, gentlemen) to carry it to the foot of that mountain tower in which the infant King, the Offspring of HENRY the Fourth, and of St. Louis, languishes! May we be able, at the price of all our blood, to deliver him, and his august and unhappy family; and associate ourselves to the labours and glory of those invincible armies, which are about to re-establish on the throne of Lilies, the heir of so many Kings, and the grandson of the immortal MARIE THE REINA!

Monitoiral.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

A Brief recital of certain Doxologies, or forms of giving glory to God, ancient and modern, with curious observations, and a scriptural collection.

"To the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, be glory, &c."
"To the Father, by the Son, in the Holy Ghost, be glory, &c."
"To the Father, and the Son, in the Holy Ghost, be glory, &c."

These superadvent forms were composed in the fourth century, when christians were engaged in disputes about the doctrine of the trinity.

Besides the first of these, we have the following in use, now, with divers others which I shall not mention, because though not taken from, they are by no persons thought to contain sentiments contrary to the holy scriptures.

"To whom, [Christ] with Thee, [the Father] and the Holy Ghost, be glory, &c."
"To whom, [Christ] with Thyself, [the Father's self] and the Holy Ghost, be glory, &c."

These are used by trinitarians; but though they may mean to give equal glory to the whole trinity, they introduce the Great God and Father of all rather incidentally, by the bye, as an appendage, and in a way that seems like imitating a smaller with a greater. I have heard a serious man say, "I cannot bear that paltry writ."

"To whom, [Christ] with the Father, and the Holy Spirit, be all glory, &c."

This is another form, and the words do not seem understood to mean, so much as may be justly claimed, by each, and which each has a right to demand; so much as it is proper and fit should be rendered to each, by the worshippers.—This is a doxology that seems to suit those who, left they should attribute too much honour to CHRIST, think it safest to stint the homage they would otherwise offer to his God and our God.

"Now to the Supreme and Universal Father, to Jesus the Son of God, and to the Holy Spirit of grace and truth, be honour and glory, &c."

This may be thought to be without blemish; save that it is not a form taken from the Bible.

"Now to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; be equal honour, &c."

This is strictly trinitarian, and one to which no real believer, in the doctrine of the trinity can, with propriety, make any other objection, than that scripture doxologies are better, because they were not invented by uninspired men, and all Christians can unite in the use of them.

The writer means not the least reflection upon any who use one or another of the preceding forms.—He greatly respects many of them for their learning and piety; and with some of them enjoys a cordial friendship, which will never be, in the smallest degree, interrupted by differences in religious sentiments, which are unavoidable. What is here offered, it is hoped, will be considered as effusions of an honest and serious mind; and not attributed to a disposition impudently to find fault with the practice of others.

It is a matter of grief to no small number of christians, that so many still chuse to retain human creeds rather than to use the language of scripture; particularly that perplexing riddle in the common-prayer-book, of one denomination, denouncing damnation to all who cannot solve and swallow contradictions, is still in use; and that what has been, with too much positivity, maintained by various writers, of three persons in one nature, and two natures in one person, in one of whose natures, nevertheless are three persons, is preferred to the words of inspiration, when contemplating subjects, with respect to which the wisest man on earth may say, with the Psalmist, "such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it."

"This, surely, is thinking of men above that which is written." It is derogatory to the honour of the holy scriptures. And is it not well worthy of consideration whether it is treating them with less indignity to neglect the sublime forms of giving glory to God to be found in the sacred code, for the extra, and in some instances, it may be, anti-scriptural doxologies invented by trinitarian, and anti-trinitarians, convened, in councils, more perhaps, to thwart each other, than to glorify God? If the continued use of them dilurbs the devotion; and distresses the minds of many serious persons, is not this a sufficient reason why they should be changed for such as were written in the purest age of christianity? Let the unbiased, the candid, the sublime mind determine!

For more collections of prayers, some wholly, and the rest in part, in public, or private language. They who are desirous to converse with their bibles will find no difficulty in collecting others.

Hal. iii. Psalm. lxxxi. Lam. iii.

Now unto Him whose brightnes is as light, whose glory overshadows the Heavens, whose praise fills the earth, whose ways are everlasting, and who only is the witness

things unto him we lift up our hearts and say, Blessed be his glorious Name forever, Amen.

Now unto him, of whom, and through whom, and to whom as all things, be glory forever, Amen.

To God only wife, be glory, through Jesus Christ, forever, Amen.

We offer our addresses in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, who himself for our sins, according to the will of God and our Father: to whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen.

Now unto him who is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think, unto him be glory in the church, by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages world without end, Amen.

Now unto his our prayer for a firm and durable and well pleasing unto thee, and all our need be supplied according to thy will, by Christ Jesus, Now unto God and our Father be glory forever and ever, Amen.

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God be honour and glory forever and ever, Amen.

Now unto him who is able to deliver us from every evil, and preserve us unto his heavenly kingdom, be glory forever and ever, Amen.

Now unto the blessed and only Potentate, the King of Kings, and Lord of lords; who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light, which no man can approach unto, whom no man hath seen, nor can see, be honour and power, everlasting, Amen.

Now may the God of peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us see in every good work to do his will, working in us that which is good, pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever, Amen.

Now to the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory, by Christ Jesus, be glory and dominion forever and ever, Amen.

Now unto Him who is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy; to the only wife God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever, Amen.

We offer our addresses in the name of "Him who loves us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father. To Him be glory and dominion forever and ever, Amen."

And now we profess ourselves before Thee, saying, "holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, who was, and who is, and who is to come. Glory, and honour, and thanksgiving be to Him who sitteth on the throne, who liveth forever and ever, Amen."

We present our addresses in the name of Jesus, "Glorious Amen! Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might be unto our God forever and ever, Amen."

Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power be unto Thee, Lord our God and Father, Amen.

These petitions, and doxologies, expressed in the words of scripture, with others that might have been added, together with the Lord's prayer, intend, would make better conclusions of our addresses to Heaven than any which man's wisdom teaches."

Whether the inspired authors of the epistles in the New Testament, had they been present, and presiding in the churches to which their letters were sent, would have used the personal pronoun *we*, instead of *you*, in some instances where they are changed about, the one for the other, cannot be determined. Be this as it may, we know that some uninspired men have since adopted their words, as *authoritative benedictions*, when they should have been *modestly used*, as *humble supplications*.

Z. A. Y. B.

Political Miscellany.

Poland.

WARSAW, JULY 20.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POLISH DIET.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

AFTER the Note presented to the Diet by the Russian Ambassador, had been read to the Members, it was announced, that the sequestration of the property and estates of M. TYSZKI (SWIETCZ), Grand Marshal of Lithuania, had already been effected by the Russian troops.

It was resolved to send the two Chancellors to Count de SIEVERS, to inform him of the resolution the Diet had taken to suspend all deliberations, since farther acts of violence had been committed upon its members.

The Chancellors having repaired to the Russian Ambassador's, communicated, on their return, his answer to the Diet, which was, that the sequestration should instantly cease, if the Delegation which was to negotiate with him, should be appointed on the same day; but that, in case of non-compliance, many Nuncios should be arrested.

His Majesty, by his eloquence and representations, prevailed afterwards on the Members to let him choose the Deputies, and to confirm his choice with their approbation.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

The King informed the Diet, that the Russian Ambassador insisted, with more violent threats, upon the election of seven more Deputies, whom he named, to be added to the Delegation. His Majesty who seemed willing to comply, was opposed by almost the whole Diet. Several Nuncios entreated the King and the House to take courage, and not to sink beneath the storm which threatened them from all quarters.

The choice of the King was finally approved of, and passed into a law. The Deputies then took their oath.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Marshal BIEZANSKI proposed to the Diet, to prorogue the deliberations to the 30th inst.

Several members gave their opinion, when the Marshal's proposal was adjourned for farther discussion.

The Marshal then demanded, that the Chancellors be charged to prepare a concise Answer to the last Note presented by the Russian Ambassador.

M. GOLYNSKI, Palatine of Czernichow, made several observations respecting the Note, especially relative to various expressions which he deemed very unjust to be addressed to a free and independent

Nation, and to others which he condemned as unwarrantable.

Here the sitting was broke up, and adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

In his fitting the Russian Ambassador presented a fresh Note, in which he peremptorily desired that the Delegates be furnished with unlimited powers, in order to be able to treat with him without any delay, and in a conclusive manner.

The Delegates, who had already commenced their conferences with Count de SIEVERS on the 13th, came afterwards to give the journal of the transactions which passed between them and Count de SIEVERS during these three days. They also delivered the copy of a project of a treaty of Alliance sent by the Court of Petersburg. It consists of ten articles, some of which might be of advantage to the Republic; the more so, as the Emperor will grant Poland the liberty of choosing that form of government which it shall deem the most conducive to its welfare, excepting, however, the Constitution of the 3d of May, which her Majesty considers as the work of Jacobinism. The full confirmation and ratification of the act of Disengagement is laid as the exclusive basis of an Alliance with Russia.

At the conclusion of this sitting, the Diet was prorogued until Tuesday the 30th of July.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

The Diet having been unable yesterday to return an answer to the note delivered by the Russian Ambassador, His Excellency presented this day a second note, threatening, that "if the Delegation was not provided to-morrow, the 17th, with the powers which had been required, he would consider such a conduct as an open Declaration of War, and as an act of hostility; in consequence of which he would sequestrate all the estates of the opposition, as likewise the Royal Table-Estates, and deal with the persons of the opponents according to the urgency of the circumstances, and the expediency of the public prosperity."

Marshal BRANICKI has sent in his resignation of the dignity of Grand General of the Crown from Petersburg; and Messieurs MINSKICZ, Grand Marshal of the Crown, and RACZYNSKI, Marshal of the Court, have also demanded their dismissal.

The nobility in the District of *Chehm*, in *Little Poland*, have written the following letter to the Emperor:—

"MADAM, As it is reported that the remaining Districts of the Republic are to be seized, and as we foresee that this will plunge into a state of uncertainty the fate of all the inhabitants of the Woywodship of *Ruslins*, and the Districts of *Chehm* and *Krasnow*, we seek our refuge with your Imperial Majesty, to implore your protection, that, since it is not to be our fate to belong any longer to the Republic of Poland, we may enjoy the mild government of Your Imperial Majesty with the rest of the new conquered Provinces."

The King and Diet declared, in a note delivered on the 8th, to the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors, "That the Republic was ready to enter into negotiations with the King of Prussia, to procure a lasting peace to Poland; but that the orders for forage, which the Prussian General GOLTZ had sent out, and other dispositions, shewed intentions that the Prussian troops meant to penetrate farther into the country, and formed a singular contrast with the request made by M. DE BUCKHOLTZ to open negotiations."

France.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JULY 24th.

REFRACTORY PRIESTS.

A LONG discussion took place respecting the plan of a decree presented by the committee of general safety and finance. A great number of refractory priests, condemned to transportation, were still detained in several parts of the Republic. The committee moved, that the necessary sums be put at the disposal of the minister of the marine, to deliver the Republic from those internal enemies.

LACROIX moved for an indefinite adjournment of this plan of decree "We have something else to do," said he, "then to occupy ourselves with priests."

DANTON—"I move for the cancelling of the decree which ordains that the refractory priests, be transported to Guiana. Adopt the same measure which despotism once adopted against the Jesuits. Send them to some part of Italy: let them go and foment, in that fanatical country, the pestilence of priesthood, and for in any other they are the command of Cardinal MAURY; we shall see how formidable they will be. What have the French of Guiana done to you, that you should afflict them with such a public pestilence?"

"Besides, you well know, that all your harbours are blockaded, and that you cannot send out a single ship unless it be accompanied by a fleet. But I am told that the refractory priests, once transported to Italy, will soon return against this is a futile objection; if they return, it will only be to meet with certain death."

FONFRETTE—"You need not be afraid to hurt your brothers in Guiana by transporting thither those priests. That part of the republic offers uninhabited deserts, where those priests will be obliged to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

CANON—"Send them to Algeria, to enrich the religion of CHRIST. Beware of sending them to our enemies, who would soon find them back; they are priests who conducted the Spaniards to St. Laurent de Crede; they are priests from Jersey and Guernsey, who kindled the war in *La Vendee*."

The plan of the decree was again referred to the united committees.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

One of the Secretaries read the following letter from General BEAUHARNOIS: General ALEXANDER BEAUHARNOIS, General in Chief of the army of the Rhine, to the National Convention: "Head-Quarters at Landau, July 23, 1793. 2d Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible. I announce with pleasure, a new success to the National Convention. Yesterday the 22d inst. I ordered a division of the army to march in three columns, and attack the Prussians, entrenched upon the heights of the Chapel of St. Anne, where they occupied a kind of Fort, very difficult of access, by the works which art had added to the fortifications of nature. These mountains have been scaled, and turned in a most surprising manner."

"The brigade of the 9th Regt. directed by Gen. MUNIER, the defender of *Koenigsberg*, in concert

with the battalions of light infantry, led by young DEBILAS, carried with the most signal bravery, that important post, with fixed bayonets, and in despite of the fire from the redoubts.

"The enemy were then forced from village to village, to the foot of the *Vogesen* mountains, by our infantry, while the cavalry of the advanced guard, under the command of Gen. LANDRASSON, repulsed the enemy in the plain. Meanwhile a division of infantry and the cavalry, engaged the Austrians and emigrants, about the forest of *Bornheim* and the heights of *Efingen*. The fire was very brisk on all parts, and the conflict lasted from nine o'clock in the morning, until half an hour after sun-set.

"The result of this action was, that we gained much ground along the mountains, took prisoners, carried several redoubts and entrenchments, particularly the mountain of St. Anne, and *Weger* the head quarters of one of the Prussian generals; compelled the Prussians to abandon their situation at *Edenkoven*, and made them sustain a great loss of men.

"I owe particular praise to two battalions, which, after a discharge of the Austrian cavalry which had repulsed ours, refilled the enemies shock, and prevented the fatal consequences which a momentary disorder might have occasioned.

"The loss of the Austrians was very considerable, when the cavalry was charged by a brigade of the 9th regiment of cavalry, under the orders of general BEAURVOIR. The Austrians, Prussians and Emigrants, may have had altogether between 12 and 1500 men killed and wounded. I do not find it possible to present more than a slight sketch of our own loss, which I compute to consist of about 150 men killed and 400 wounded; among whom there are a great number of officers. Citizen KILLER, lieutenant of the 22d regiment of cavalry, has been killed; GALEU, chief of brigade, and AUMONT, second lieutenant, had their horses killed under them; many other officers have been wounded. GUERET, quarter-master, carrying the standard of the 9th regiment of cavalry was summoned by four enemies to surrender: "All the answer he made was, to kill two and to wound a third; and when the fourth unhorsed him, he ran off with the standard, and safely reached his regiment."

"Had I been able to be present every where, I should have numerous claims to national gratitude to present to you, in favour of my brothers in arms; I would more exactly interest the public, did I already know the names of the dead and wounded;—the names of those who have fulfilled their sacred engagements towards their country, which only knows liberty or death. But if the military dispositions, which become so multiplied when two armies are to meet one another, will permit me, I shall take care to publish even the private events of the actions of the 19th and 22d.

"Deign to accept, citizens, the homage of my respect and fraternal sentiments.

ALEXANDER BEAUHARNOIS, Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine."

The reading of this letter was frequently interrupted by the loud applause.

The convention decreed honorable mention of the conduct of GUERET, and charged the minister at war to promote him.

By Thursday Night's Mails.

MARYLAND.

GEORGETOWN, ON Wednesday last one of SEPT. 21. the grandest Masonic processions took place, which, perhaps, ever was exhibited on the like important occasion.

About ten o'clock, Lodge No. 9, were visited by that congregation, so grateful to the craft, Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, with all their officers and regalia, and directly afterwards appeared on the southern banks of the grand river *Potomack*, one of the finest companies of volunteer artillery that hath been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite—to whom the artillery paid their military honours, and his Excellency and suite crossed the *Potomack*, and was received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 22, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland; whom the President headed, and preceded by a band of music, the rear brought up by the *Alexandria* volunteer artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's square, in the city of Washington, where they were met and saluted by No. 15, of the city of Washington, in all their elegant regalia, headed by brother JOSEPH CLARK, Rt. W. G. M. P. T. and conducted to a large Lodge prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of brother C. WORTHY STEPHENSON, grand marshal, P. T. the brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement, viz.

The surveying department of the City of WASHINGTON, Mayor and Corporation of Georgetown, Virginia Artillery, Commissioners of the city of Washington, and their Attendants,

Stone Cutters, Mechanics, Two Sword Bearer, Masons of the First Degree, Bibles, &c. on Grand Chaises, Deacons with Staffs of Office, Masons of the Second Degree, Stewards with Wands, Masons of the Third Degree, Warders with Truncheons, Secretaries with Tools of Office, Pay-Masters with their Regalia, Treasurers with their Jewels.

Band of Music. Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed in their own order, Corn, Wine, and Oil, Grand Master, Pro. Tem. Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON, W. M. No. 22, Virginia, Grand sword-bearer,

The procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colours flying, and spectators rejoicing; from the President's square to the capitol, in the

city of Washington; where the grand marshal ordered an halt, and directed each file in the procession, to incline two steps, one to the right, and one to the left, and face each other, which formed a hollow oblong square; through which the grand master bearer led the van; followed by the grand master P. T. on the left—the President of the United States in the centre, and the Worshipful master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right—all the other orders, that composed the procession advanced, in the order of their order of march from the President's square, to the fourth-east corner of the capitol: And the artillery filed off to a defined ground to display their manoeuvres and discharge their cannon: The President of the United States, the Grand Master, P. T. and Worshipful M. of No. 22, taking their stand to the East of an huge stone; and all the craft, forming a circle westward, stood a short time in silent awful order;

The artillery discharged a volley. The Grand Marshal delivered the commissions, a large silver plate with an inscription thereon, which the commissioners ordered to be read, and was as follows,

"This South-East corner stone, of the capitol of the United States of America, in the city of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September 1793, in the thirteenth year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial, as his military valour and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Mafony 5793, by the grand-lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction, and lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia

THOMAS JOHNSON, } Commissioners. DAVID STUART, } DANIEL CARROLL, } JOSEPH CLARK, R. W. G. M.—P. T. JAMES HOBAN, } Architects. STEPHEN HALLATT, } COLLET WILLIAMSON, M. Mason."

The artillery discharged a volley. The plate was then delivered to the President, who, attended by the grand master, P. T. and three most worshipful masters descended to the caisson trench, and deposited the plate, and laid on it the corner stone of the capitol of the United States of America—on which was deposited corn, wine, and oil; when the whole congregation joined in awful prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic chanting honours and a volley from the artillery.

The President of the United States, and his attendant brethren ascended from the caisson to the East of the corner stone, and there the grand master P. T. elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered; an animated and ingenious Oration—[which will appear in the next Centinel.]

The whole company retired to an extensive booth, where a box of stools was borrowed, of which the company generally partook, with every abundance of other refreshments. The usual conclusion of these successful meetings of the artillery, whose military discipline and valour merit every commendation

Boston.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA PESTILENCE.

Our last accounts from Philadelphia, on the subject of the melancholy disease with which it is visited, still continue unfavourable: The mortality being on the increase. A few intrepid citizens still continue their benevolent exertions to check the fell pest; and the humanity of those who remain towards the widows and orphans, who have been left destitute, does them great credit. The victims to the disease are said to exceed two thousand persons; and to add to the calamity of those who remain in the city provisions are exorbitantly high.

BOSTON FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. MORRIS, now commanding the Boston frigate. "The Boston arrived here last week, after a severe action with *L'Embuseade*, in which my worthy and most lamented friend, COURTNEY, lost his life, after a conduct that will immortalize his memory. The Lieutenants, and three of the most capable Midshipmen, being early wounded, the main deck wanted officers to encourage and direct the men. The engagement continued one hour and twenty minutes; Capt. COURTNEY, and the Marine officer, both fell by the same shot, when they had been engaged about an hour. The rigging and sails of the Boston, being quite disabled, and no after-sail to keep her on, they set the fore-suffling sails to get out of reach of shot, the enemy laying ahawth her stern; who must have been much disabled in men, as she did not in such an advantageous position, fire above one or two guns, so much was her fire slackened; and made no appearance of chasing her for about half an hour. Lieut. EDWARDS, who had been wounded in the head, came upon deck, to take the command, after Captain Courtney's death, and appears to have conducted himself with great propriety.

"Capt. DUBRY has ordered me on board the Boston, to rest her, until the Admiral's arrival; and Lieut. EDWARDS commands the *Pluto* in the mean time. As the lower masts have received but little damage, I have hopes we shall be pretty well refitted in a fortnight, if we can get the necessary cordage here. I beg your pardon for so long a letter; but thought you might wish to know some account of the Boston's fate, which Capt. DUBRY told me he had not time to mention to you. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, J. N. MORRIS."

St. John's, (Newfoundland), Aug. 23, 1793.

P. S. The loss, killed 10, wounded 24, of which I hope none will be totally disabled. I must add, that it is the general opinion, that had not the Boston lost her officers, she would have captured *L'Embuseade*, notwithstanding her superior force, and coming out with volunteers prepared for the action in every respect."

I find this by Mr. DANIEL ADAMS, P. T. who is spoken of highly by the officers of the Boston, for his steady conduct and exertions in her late service.

The Scout.

THE DESERTERS—A TALE.

by ANTHONY FASQUIN, Esq. They, who imagine all are left that they'll...

Just arrived in 36 days from Lisbon. A few boxes of real fresh Libbon Lemon...

Cheap Grocery Store.

To be SOLD. At JAMES LEACH'S Grocery-store, At the Sign of the Grand Turk, Newbury-street.

- Excellent Gin, Cherry Rum, Sakeeroot, Clove-wine, Anisette, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Raisins, Almonds, Salt-Fish, Cotton Wool, Wool Caddis, Indian Corn, Indian Meal, Soda in Bottles, Snuff in Bladders, Pipe-Tail Tobacco, Smoking-dish, Men's Shoes, Women's do, Men's Hats, Women's do, Best Sugar, Brown Sugar, Gin in Cases, Pipes, Pewter, Tin, Saddlery Ware.

A few elegant Jacket Patterns, suitable for the season. A great variety of American made Trunks...

The above Goods will be held cheap for Cash. To accommodate those, in town, who live at a distance, the articles they purchase shall be sent to them free of expense.

Commission business transacted as usual. B. Bolton manufactured Stone Ware for Sale, wholesale and retail.

In the MINERVA, Capt. SCOTT, from London. A handsome assortment of Fall Goods...

John Skinner and Sons, No. 6, Kilby-Street.

They will be sold by Wholesale only, at a very low advance from the prime cost, either for cash or approved credit.

E. Sigourney, Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 1, Spear-Wharf.

Russia and Imperial China, Tickling-burg, Cod Lines, Sewing Twine, superfine French Rosin-Clota, Cotton Slingings, Mutton, elegant Looking-Glasses, Window Shades, Spectacles, Hair Combs, Hatters' Quadrants, Shives from Hatters', Cabin Stoves complete, Charts for the East-Indies.

West-India Rum, Rice, Flour, Gin in Cases, Hyson, and Souchong Tea, Sperm Candles, One 6 inch Cable, India Sugar of a superior quality, Beef, warranted good, Wines, Coffee, Cotton, Currants, Velvet Corks.

No. 3, ANN-STREET. Now OPENING for SALE, at M. Bicker and Son's store,

An excellent assortment of FRESH GOODS, direct from the several Manufacturers...

A beautiful collection of superfine Cloth, of the most fashionable colours, with buttons and other trimmings, to match, Calimere, and Hunter cloth...

Whereas the Partnership of Wilkins and Haden, is this day mutually dissolved...

WANTED. The fifth Volume of Tinsdale's continuation of RAVEN'S History of England, in folio, containing the history of the reign of GEORGE the First.

Wanted immediately, a good Woman COOK, to whom good wages will be paid punctually.

William P. Greenwood, DENTIST,

And Operator for the TEETH and GUMS, WITH pleasure informs the Public, and their Ladies and Gentlemen in particular...

Mr. GREENWOOD'S Operating Room is very pleasantly situated in one of the Central Apartments of the Building formerly improved as the Mechanics Bank...

N. B. Constant Attendance will be given at all hours of the Day, and all Messages or Notes, directed as above, will be duly noticed.

Mrs. FENNEY, BEGS leave to inform her friends, and the public, that she again occupies the House formerly kept by her, at Cambridge, the sign of DR. FRANKLIN'S...

A Few pipes London particular Madeira WINE, 200 barrels superfine FLOUR, and a few barrels MIDDINGS.

M. M. HAY'S, State-Street, Aug. 28, 1793. LATELY IMPORTED FROM GERMANY, AND NOW OPENING, at

Charles Sigourney's store, No. 51, LONG-WHARF.

A Beautiful assortment of SKINS, suitable to make into Muffs, Tippets, Cloak Trimmings, &c.

- Blue, Black, Grey, White, Variegated, White Fozes, Angora Goat, Common Goat, Black, Brown, Red, coloured Sables, Rabbits, Sidera Squirrels, do. do. Backs, Grey, and Manides, Variegated, Cat Skins, for linings.

A few bundles best heart and club German STEEL, at 6d per lb.—Sweden Iron, Carolina Indigo, good brown Sugar in barrels, a few quintals of best India Fish...

At WILLIAM B. EATON'S Shop, No. 69, Ann-Street, near the Conduit.

FINE bottled Porter, by the hoghead, hamper, or dozen, a fine gun-powder (Yes, hyson, fouchong, and bohea do, English Mustard in bottles, or jars; Capers; Anchovies; vermacelic and macaroni Hair-Bowder; Starch and Pomatum, of the best quality, and as cheap as is sold in Boston.

Also—Some excellent bottled Porter, received by Capt. SCOTT.

Jarvis and Sparhawk, Have just received, for Sale, At STORE, No. 38, LONG-WHARF.

A Cargo of excellent Virginia Corn, a quantity of Rice, superfine and fine Flour, Middlings, Ship Stuffs, Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, &c.

PORK. Connecticut PORK, first quality, for sale, At No. 46, State-Street.

Liverpool Salt. A Quantity of fine Liverpool SALT, just arrived for Sale on board the Brig Wagon Point...

China Ware. To be sold at E. FROTHINGHAM'S Ware-Shop, in Marshall's Lane, opposite the Boston-Towne.

A Few Dining and Breakfast Sets of CHINA, an assortment of Bowls and Jugs, and a few boxes China Plates.

CLEAR BOARDS. A Quantity of thorough seasoned, clear BOARDS, to be sold, by BENJAMIN GODDARD, Orange-Street, South-End.

JUST RECEIVED. And to be sold, at GALEN'S HEAD, Dock-Square, LONDON PORTER, of a superior quality, by the cask or single dozen.

N. Frazier and Son, INFORM their friends and the public, that they have removed from DOCK-SQUARE to STORE, No. 5, KILBY-STREET.

CASH given for Rights in the Ohio Company, Military Rights of the United States, and of New-York, also Manufacturers Lottery Lands, Grants, &c.

By JOHN PECK. N. B. The business as usual transacted at the said Office, Sept. 14.

GILDING and BURNISHING, By John Beath, No. 43, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Looking-Glasses, picture Frames, and Ornaments, done in Burnish, Gold or Silver.

Wants a place, to attend in a Store, either in town or country, a young Man, who can well be recommended.

Sales at Auction, On Friday, 18th October next,

A large and commodious brick HOUSE, in Cornhill, part of the Estate of the late JOHN BULLOCK, deceased, adjoining the building from Cornhill to Bristol-Street; with a large shop in front, a large hall, commodious parlour, kitchen and work-house, ten upright chambers, with fire-places, an excellent cellar under the whole, a good pump and yard, with a passage-way into Bristol-Street, very convenient for loading and unloading, &c.

Valuable Real Estate on Dock-Square, An important Stand for Business, To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, 16th Octo.

THE REAL ESTATE of the late JOSEPH JACKSON, Esq. deceased, consisting of his late Mansion House, and the two houses adjoining, one of which is occupied by Mrs. Mary Jackson, and the other by Messrs Wirtship and Jones.

At No. 11, Foster's Wharf, BOHEA, Hyson and Souchong Teas of a superior quality; a large assortment of China, in half and quarter boxes.

TANNED sheep SKINS, of a superior quality and size to any manufactured in this country.

At No. 9, Greene's Wharf, UMBRELLA and OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY, JOHN FOLEY,

IMPRESSED with gratitude for the very great encouragement he has met with, since his commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, in his various branches, equal if not superior to any imported.

Makes riding Coats, boating do. and Coach matters, vests, travelling and other hat Covers Hatter's Cloths, bathing Caps, Aprons, Hoods, &c.

N. B. Repairs, covers, and varnishes, Umbrellas, in the neatest and best manner.

MR. L. DUPORT, having lately received from Paris, a very extensive collection of the newest figures of COUNTRY DANCES, COTILLIONS, &c.

OSGOOD CARLTON'S EVENING SCHOOL is open, in Mr. Andrew Newell's upper chamber, opposite the east end of Faneuil-Hall market.

NOTICE is hereby given—that on Tuesday the 31st day of December next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the house of ERIC ARMYN WATTS, in Brighton, so much of the delinquent Property in trade, as will be sufficient to discharge the debts aforesaid, unless previous to that time payment thereof be made to the subscribers, with intervening charges.

Whereas many of the heirs and assignees of the original Twenty Associates of the Lincolnton Company have for many years past neglected to attend the Proprietor's Meetings, to the great injury of the common interest: Therefore VOTED, That they be notified to attend in person, or by their agent, at Meeting to be held on the First Wednesday of October next, at the Bunch-Grapes Tavern, in Boston, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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FOR LONDON, THE SHIP MINERVA, JAMES SCOTT, Master, will fill with all convenient speed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at the Lock-Wharf, or at No. 32, STATE-STREET, Sept. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL, THE BRIG WILLIAM, ALLEN NYE, Master. Freight or Passage, apply at Store No. 46, State Street.

For Baltimore, To fall with all convenient speed, THE Schooner Mebitable, For Freight or Passage, enquire at WILLIAM WHITE'S Store, on Long-Wharf. Where may be had, Indian Corn, Flour, Sugar, Brandy, Hyson and Souchong Teas, Pimenta, Old Jamaica, Spirits of a very excellent quality, by the purchase, or first quantity, chocolate, &c.

N. B. Commission Business transacted at Fall Stores, and money advanced on consignments. Sept. 25.

Wanted to Charter, A double deck Vessel, of about 100 tons, for a voyage to Europe and back. Inquire of the Printer.

For Sale or Freight, THE Snow Clarissa, 212 tons burthen—two years old. For terms, apply to the Master on board, at Messrs. Sears and Cogley's Wharf, at FURTHER HILL, Sept. 21.

For Sale, If applied for soon, A GOOD burthened Schooner, well found—about 95 tons. Apply to Thomas Snow, No. 35, Long-Wharf.

FOR SALE, THE schooner SWAN, burthen 260 tons, now lying in Market-Lane, she may be fitted for sea, at a small expense: For particulars, inquire of Messrs. Forster, or Samuel Hooper, of Market-Lane, or Parkman & Blake, of Boston. Sept. 25.

FOR SALE, THE Ship George, burthen 260 tons. Also, Snow Panther, 160 tons—both burthened strong vessels. The George lays at BALLARD'S WHARF—The Panther opposite No. 60, Long Wharf. Any one intending to purchase will please to apply on board said vessels. Oct. 2.

TO BE SOLD, at FORT-WORK, THE Hull of a double decked Vessel, about 120 tons, now completely fitted, and ready to receive her rigging. For further particulars, apply to Messrs FERRIS and BATT, Boston. Oct. 2, 1793.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, A Double-decked Brig, of about 100 tons burthen, well found in every respect, and may be sent to sea in three days. For particulars, apply to L. HAYT, Oct. 2.

To be SOLD, Add possession given the first of April next, THE noted Tavern, formerly denominated CRAFT'S TAVERN, with all its accommodations, situate in the County of Essex, County of Chelsea, S. M., on the public Road. The fixtures remaining in it for sale, and the Subscriber forbears to say anything more; and only mentions reasonable terms, and the payment made easy to the purchaser. SAMUEL MEAD, Alstead, August 7.

To be SOLD, A Valuable ESTATE, in Fore-Street, nearly opposite Proctor's Corner, consisting principally of convenient brick Dwelling-House, with a Yard, Garden, and stable adjoining, together with a Wharf, that has five good Store, a cooper's Shop, and a riggers' Loft, thereon. For terms apply to Capt. Buckley, corner of Proctor's Lane, or Capt. Smead's Tavern, at West-Wharf, (th.) July 10.

FOR SALE, TWO convenient TENEMENTS, situated near the sign of the GRAND-TURK, Newbury-Street. An excellent stand for business. Inquire of WILLIAM STEVENSON, No. 31, Long-Wharf. Sept. 21.

FOR SALE, AN elegant fall-back CHAISE. Inquire of the Printer. Sept. 18.

TO BE LET, A Large and convenient STABLE, near the State-Wharf, Boston. Inquire of the Printer. Boston, Sept. 21.

To be LET, A convenient new STORE, on Greene's Wharf. Inquire of DANIEL HUBBARD, Sept. 21.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A credible, decent, married WOMAN, with a healthy breast of milk, to take a CHILD to suckle. Inquire of the Printer. Sept. 21.

Any person having the following Books to dispose of, viz. Rawley's History of the Rev. Rowley's Natural Philosophy, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the Printer. * * * Several of each Author's are wanted. Sept. 25.

To be SOLD, A Quantity of Southern, hard PINE PLANK, suitable for decks or waifs of Vessels. Enquire of Messrs SKILLING, Carvers. September 21.

WANTED, An active honest LAD, about 14 years of age, to attend a shop of English Goods. Inquire of the Printer. Sept. 11.

Attention! THE CENTINEL, from his post, thinks many of his Payments for their late attention: But as some have not been in account with him, he desires their communication to the shop, which if not supplied, will be discontinued in the field of politics, the ensuing winter campaign, with his usual settled determination to challenge all subjects in the language of independence, impartiality, and truth. Oct. 4, 1793.

The Price of this paper is, two Dollars and twenty cents per Annum, exclusive of postage, and five Cents single.

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