



Printed and published on *WEDNESDAYS* and *SATURDAYS*, by **BENJAMIN RUSSELL**, in *STATE-STREET, Boston, (Massachusetts.)*

Whole No. 1144.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1795.

[No. 52, of VOL. XXII.]

Attention!

THIS day completes the Eleventh year since the first publication of the CENTINEL.—The continual increase of public patronage demands and receives the warmest thanks of the Editor. The Bills are all drawn out—and they amount to thousands:—the attention, therefore, of the public to them, as early as possible, will confer a peculiar obligation.

March 7, 1795.

Wanted to Hire within 10 miles of Boston—A small House, for a gentleman's family, with or without a few acres of Land. Inquire of Mr. Devereil, Watch-Maker, Marlborough-street. A good price will be given. Feb. 18.

A Person well acquainted with *Sacred Vocal Music*, would be glad of employment as a Teacher of a School of that kind, for a short time. Inquire at this office. Feb. 28.

THIS DAY dissolved, by mutual consent, the Copartnership of BAXTER and MARSHALL. All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH BAXTER, jun. and all persons to whom said Company are indebted, are desired to apply to said BAXTER, for settlement. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, JOSEPH BAXTER, jun.

N. B. Business in future, will be continued by JOSEPH BAXTER, jun. at the usual Store—where may had, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, and on very reasonable terms for Cash. Every favor gratefully acknowledged. Feb. 18.

Real Estate.

To be sold,

A FARM, in the North-Parish in Andover, on the road from Newburyport to Bolton—containing between thirty and forty acres good Land, with an excellent orchard of Fruit. Said Farm is well enclosed with stone-wall, and well-proportioned with plough-land and mowing, and has about five or six acres of beautiful young wood adjoining a large pond, seven miles round, well stocked with all kinds of fresh-water fish, and, at many seasons in the year, all sorts of wild-fowl resort there—which render it a pleasing situation for retirement, to the invalid, and the sportsman.—Said Farm is now in the occupation of Mr. Asa Barker.

Also, to be sold, a FARM, in Methuen, within one mile of Merrimack-River—Consisting from 60 to 100 acres, as may best suit the purchaser, with a Dwelling-House and Barn on the same, with mowing, ploughing, orcharding and woodland, and is well-calculated for raising grain, and has been improved by Mr. Isaac Askin. For further particulars inquire of MOSES BARKER, At the Marine-Coffee-House, near Hancock's Wharf. Bolton, Feb. 18, 1795.

To be Sold, or Let,

By the Subscriber, within half a mile of the Meeting-House in Chelster, (N. H.) in a central part of the town for trade, and on the Great-Road from Coats to Portsmouth, Newburyport, Salem, &c.

A Large and well-finished DWELLING-HOUSE, which he now lives in, together with a very convenient Store, two stories high, with a good Cellar under the whole, a back Store adjoining, with a Chaise-House, Wood-Mouse, Stable, and every necessary out-building. Also, a good Garden, with a number of fine young Fruit-Trees, with a small piece of excellent mowing-land; the whole enclosed with a high board-fence well painted. He has now a stock of Goods in the store, of about £2000. The Dwelling-House is recently furnished. The whole will be sold to order, if more agreeable to the purchaser, and generous credit will be given with good security. Also for sale, Two SHARES in the Haverhill and Concord Stage.

As the subscriber has it in contemplation to leave Chelster in a few months, would request all those indebted to him to make immediate payment to him, otherwise their notes and accounts will be left with Arthur Livermore, Esq. his Attorney, without further notice.

TOPPAN WEBSTER.

Chelster, Feb. 16, 1795.

To be SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE in Federal-street, accommodated with a Pump and Wood-House, a store in the yard, rain-water Cistern, Chaise-House, and Stable. Possession given in one month. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COLMAN, at his Store, State-street; where may be had,

Bohea Tea, Ruffia and Raven's Duck, Ruffia Sheeting, Baizes, Swedes' Iron, Shot, Gunpowder, Bar-Lead. Feb. 14.

To be sold,

A Most valuable FARM, lying in Barnstable, in the county of Barnstable, consisting of excellent pasture land, English mowing, salt meadow and woodland, with many valuable fruit trees near the dwelling-house, and enclosed together with every necessary and valuable building.

The Dwelling-House and Out-Houses, with the Homestead, adjoins to the main-road, leading through the town, and but a few rods from the Court House; one large and excellent Garden bats on the road, in front of which are many valuable Trees.

The Homestead contains about 22 acres of choice Land, with the best of early salt feed at the foot, and includes one of the most valuable Landings in the town, adjoining the harbour; the convenience of which for a Fishery, is invaluable. The whole will be a delightful situation for any profession or trade.

For a particular description of the other Lands, such as Tillage and Woodland, with the salt Meadow, apply to the Printer, who will give information on the subject.

N. B. The purchaser may be assured, that the above Farm may be kept in the highest state of cultivation, by gathering the drift stuff, spring and fall, from the foot of the lands. Feb. 11.

To be SOLD,

A Excellent productive FARM, pleasantly situated in Lunenburg, containing 60 acres improved, and 22 Acres Wood Land, a comfortable House, a good barn and a new Cider Mill, an orchard sufficient to produce apples enough to make 80 barrels of Cyder, in a plentiful year; enclosed with a good stone wall, and water sufficient. For terms apply to Mr. CUNNINGHAM, at Lunenburg, or Store No. 9, Newbury-Street, Boston. Lunenburg, Feb. 4. 6w.

For Sale,

SEVERAL Lots of unimproved LAND, in New-Boston and Framsettown, about 50 miles N. W. of Boston, and within a few miles of Merrimack-River. For terms apply to JOHN HOMANS, Lincoln-street, Boston. Feb. 18. (ct)

Middlesex Canal.

The Proprietors of Middlesex Canal, are hereby notified, that the sixth Assessment of Five Dollars on each Share, is ordered by the Directors, to be paid on the 10th inst. BENJ. HALL, Treasurer. March 4, 1795.

Merrimack Bridge.

At a legal meeting of the Directors of Merrimack Bridge, held by adjournment on Feb. 16, 1795—Voted to assess Fifteen Dollars upon each Share of the Proprietors, to be paid to Joshua Wingate, Esq. of Haverhill, Treasurer, by the first day of April next. WILLIAM L. ABBOT, Prop's Clerk. Haverhill, Feb. 24, 1795.

An exceeding good opportunity, for parents (in these very expensive times for every necessary of life) to provide their children with good and comfortable maintenance, cloathing, schooling, and a trade, but little known and understood in this country.

MR. ERVING proposes to receive as Apprentices to the Cotton & Woolen Manufactory, (now going on at New-Haven) any number of Boys or Girls, from the age of ten to fourteen. They will be instructed in all the various branches of the factory, well clothed and fed, and taught to read, write and cypher; and parents may be assured, that the most particular attention will be paid to the morals, as well as to the education of their children.

Those who can but ill afford to maintain their children, have now an opportunity of binding them to a trade, which must, in a few years, be peculiarly beneficial to them, and advantageous to their country.

Mr. ERVING will thank those that have an inclination to put their children out, to call on him, at his house, No. 42, Marlborough-street, Boston, where they can be more particularly informed of the nature of the factory, and the advantages which must eventually accrue to their children, from a general knowledge of this useful branch of business. March 4, 1795.

Real Estate.

To be Sold, or Leased,

For a term of years, and possession given the 1st of April, THAT delightful and valuable FARM, situated in Quincy, and known by the name of Summer-Hill, on Squantum, (so called) 12 miles from Boston, and containing about 150 acres of excellent mowing and tillage land, well fenced and under high cultivation, with a good Dwelling-House, four rooms on a floor, and a large back kitchen, and a good well of water, a garden, coach-house, woodhouse, and other out-buildings, and three large barns.

The Farmer, or the Man of Pleasure, would be equally pleased with this situation—uniting at once the most extensively beautiful prospects, and richly luxuriant soil, in the vicinity of Boston—bounded on almost every side by the salt-water—It offers the industrious farmer the most easy and expeditious means of procuring large quantities of valuable manure, to dress his lands, and render them in the highest degree productive. The Man of Pleasure will likewise find agreeable relaxation and amusement in the most excellent fishing and fowling, which the country affords, and his table receive a constant supply of all the various delicacies of the season. For particulars apply to Benjamin Beale. Quincy, Feb. 28.

For Sale,

AN excellent FARM, in the town of Lancaster, consisting of about 300 acres of rich intervale, mowing, pasturing, and wood land; together with a large brick House, and other Buildings on the Premises. This Estate commonly known as "The Wilder Farm," has been very highly esteemed, and may, with proper management, be made equal, if not superior, to any Farm in the county of Worcester.

Likewise, About 20 acres of Land, situated at Duxbury, in the county of Plymouth, with an ancient Tenement thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Drew—it is well calculated for a Shipwright.

Also, About half an acre of Ground, in the town of Plymouth. It is requested that applications for all, or either of the above, be made to SAMUEL CABOT. Boston, Feb. 28, 1795. (4w)

Treasury Office of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Feb. 24, 1795.

THE Collectors of the Tax ordered to be assessed, by an Act passed June 27, 1794, called Tax No. 11, are reminded, that they are by Law directed to pay the amount of that Tax, into the Treasury, by the first day of April next:—And they are hereby Notified, that the demand on the Treasury, and the support of Public Credit, require a punctual compliance with that direction. THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Printers in this Commonwealth are requested to publish the above, in their respective Newspapers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale, by W. SPOTSWOOD, No. 55, Marlborough-Street.

Price bound 13/6, in blue boards 12s.

A View of the United States of America.

In a series of Papers, written at various times between the years 1787 and 1794; interspersed with AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS; the whole tending to exhibit the progress and present state of the civil and religious Liberty, Population, Agriculture, Exports, Imports, Fisheries, Navigation, Ship-building, manufactures and general improvement.

By TRENCH COX, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Where may also be had, *The MIDNIGHT HOUR*, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre, Boston.

In a few days will be published, SONNETS and POEMS, by Charlotte Smith.

Also, the Comic Opera of the PADLOCK. Feb. 28.

Exchange on New-York.

BILLS on New-York, payable at a short sight, for any sum, from 1,000 to 10,000 Dollars, may be had, by applying at Store, No. 13, Long-Wharf. Feb. 28.

For Sale,

At No. 9, Butler's Row,

A Few quintals excellent table Fish, old Cognac Brandy, peach Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Sherry Wine of the first quality, Sweet Oil, a few Jars Olives, Bohea Tea, brown Sugar, Chocolate, sweet Cork, Frying Pens, Blades and Porks, with sundry other articles—all which will be sold, on the lowest terms for Cash. (4w) Feb. 28.

For Sale,

A Quantity of stook HOGSHEADS. Apply at MEL and GREY'S Store, near the Mill-Bridge. Feb. 28.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By the GOVERNOR,

A Proclamation

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

THE Supreme Ruler of the Universe, having been pleased, in the course of his Providence, to establish the Independence of the United States of America, and to cause them to assume their rank among the nations of the earth, and bless them with Liberty, Peace and Plenty; we ought to be led by religious feelings of gratitude; and to walk before HIM in all humility, according to his most holy law. But as the depravity of our hearts has, in so many instances drawn us aside from the path of duty, to that we have frequently offended our divine and merciful Benefactor; it is therefore highly incumbent on us, according to the ancient and laudable practice of our pious ancestors, to open the year by a public and solemn FAST—That with true repentance and contrition of heart, we may unitedly implore the forgiveness of our sins, through the merits of JESUS CHRIST; and humbly supplicate our heavenly Father, to grant us the aids of his grace, for the amendment of our hearts and lives, and vouchsafe his smiles upon our temporal concerns:

I have therefore thought fit to appoint, and with the advice and consent of the Council, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the second day of April next, to be observed as a day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth; calling upon the Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination, with their respective congregations, to assemble on that day, and devoutly implore the divine forgiveness of our sins—to pray that the light of the Gospel, and the rights of conscience, may be continued to the people of United America; and that his holy word may be improved by them, so that the name of God may be exalted, and their own Liberty and happiness secured. That he would be graciously pleased to bless our Federal Government, that by a wise administration, it may be a sure guide and safe protection in national concerns, for the people who have established, and who support it.—That he would continue to us the invaluable blessings of civil liberty, guarding us against intestine commotions; and enabling the United States, in the exercise of such governmental powers as are devolved upon them, so that the honor and dignity of our nation, upon the sea and land, may be supported, and peace with the other powers of the world, upon safe and honorable terms, may be maintained.—That he would direct the administration of our Federal and State Governments, so that the lives, liberties and property of all the citizens, and the just rights of the people, as men and citizens, may be forever acknowledged, and at all times defended by Constitutions, founded upon equal rights, and by good and wholesome Laws, wisely and judiciously administered, and duly executed. That he would enable Legislators and Magistrates of this Commonwealth, to discharge the important duties incumbent on them, that the people may have good reason to feel themselves happy and safe, and lead quiet and peaceable lives in all Godliness and Honesty. That he would incline the Natives of the Wilderness, to listen to reasonable offers of Peace, that tranquility and security may be established on the Frontiers of our country. That he would graciously regard the lives and health of the people of this and our sister States, and preserve them from contagious and wasting diseases: To crown the ensuing year with plenty and prosperity, by his blessing on our husbandry, our fisheries, our commerce, and all the labour of our hands: To affect our minds with a sense of our entire dependence upon HIM, and of his great goodness towards us; that when we may present ourselves before HIM, at the close of the year, with our thank-offerings, our hearts may by HIS grace, be prepared to do it in a manner acceptable to HIM.—That he would be graciously pleased to establish the French Republic, and to prosper others who are contending for the rights of men, and to dispose all nations to favour the same principles, and to return to peace and friendship.—That he would, in great mercy, remember the unhappy state of our fellow-citizens and others, who are groaning under bondage, in a foreign land; that he would soften the hearts of those who have led them captive, inclining that people to shew them favour during their captivity; and in his own due time open a door for their relief:—And finally, that he would override all the confusions that are in the earth, to the speedy establishment of the Redeemer's Kingdom, which consisteth in righteousness and peace.

And I do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, to abstain from all unnecessary labour and recreation on the said day.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this Twenty-eighth Day of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Nineteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest: JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y. GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Political Miscellany.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL, No. I. **WHATEVER** tends to destroy the invaluable birth right of Americans, a free representation, cannot be deemed an unimportant subject for public discussion. Even the smallest attempt to injure this palladium of our liberties ought not to pass unnoticed. But when we see a formidable conspiracy against the constituted authorities of the country, an open attempt to abolish all influence and all power, the call to oppose and develop becomes loud and irresistible.

The people being the only legitimate source of authority, any power not derived from them, must have for its object an interest separate from theirs, and be dangerous in proportion as it is corrupt. A corrupt administration may be introduced by other means than direct bribery; a depraved party, or an aspiring individual, at a time when the public mind is lulled in security, by flattery and deception may carry an election incompatible with the welfare of the community. This is not only possible, our own experience verifies the fact.

Disappointed ambition, resentment for defeated hopes, and desire of revenge assume but too often the appearance of public spirit. No one who has studied the human heart, will readily believe the passionate declarations of a violent partizan; nor the pretended disinterestedness of a notorious seeker for

office. An honest man seldom solicits confidence or preferment.

When therefore we see a number of individuals, self-associated and self-organized, for the professed purpose of exclusively protecting that liberty which is the equal concern of every citizen, it is natural to inquire the cause of this extraordinary patriotism. A stranger to be told of such a society in a country like ours would conclude that its members were a set of honest lunatics whom the benevolence of the community ought to provide with a private mad house. The absurdity of the thing could produce no other inference. But unhappily, worse than this is the case. It is a malady that effects them, it is of the most malignant kind; their breath is pestiferous, and their excrement poisonous: he land.

In spite of the fashionable tenets of the present day, human nature is yet human nature; and I may add usurpation and oppression whether by the one, the few or the many, are still usurpation and oppression. Factions in a free state are in fact so many aristocracies. Though they affect the specious garb of patriotism, they are not the less dangerous. Where is the tyrant that has not pretended a love of the people? No age or country has produced such an one. But history is replete with the most solemn observations, followed by the basest treachery. With the example of the world before us, and the observations which our own day has afforded, we shall be criminal indeed to surrender our dear-bought privileges to any individual, or any cabal. A beneficent providence has favoured us with all the varieties of soil and climate; our citizens are in general honest, virtuous and enlightened, and we enjoy as great a degree of personal freedom as can be consistent with the state of society.—Our constitutions of government are the deliberate and unbiased choice of the whole people. Our rulers are periodically elected, their powers circumscribed, their measures exposed to public view, and tribunals established for the trial of the highest officers. Thus situated, what occasion can there be for any extraneous influence? And does not such an influence, as it counteracts the operations of government, thwart the real interests of the people, and conduce to erect tyranny on the ruins of a free representation. I am now treating the subject in the mildest manner that its nature will allow; the worst consequences are justly to be apprehended, and I maintain that no kind of confidence is due to the men, who have taken the lead in the jacobinical associations which have been formed in America.— They must be enemies to their country, to peace and order.

The virtuous LA FAYETTE so long ago as June 1792, conjured his countrymen to "let the reign of the clubs give place to the reign of the law; their usurpation, to the firm and independent exercise of the constituted authorities; their licentious disorganizing maxims to the true principles of liberty." Such is the language of a man, whose devotion to the cause of freedom cannot be doubted. Had his advice been followed, France would not have been disgraced, humanity would not have been afflicted by the enormities which marked the sway of ROBESPIERRE, the chief of the Jacobin club. The eyes of the French nation appear to be at length opened; several of the principal Jacobins have suffered upon the scaffold, and there is a prospect of the total abolition of this infernal sect in that republic. While we drop a tear at the recollection of the miseries which the clubs have brought upon the French people, let us guard against their destructive wiles in America. As they claim exemption from every social obligation, let us beware how we commit to them our social rights.

I rather denominate these associated gentlemen, clubs, because the words self-created societies, have given them so much offence. With their usual consistency, they have insisted upon their right to exist self-created, and boasted of the distinction; and, at the same time, have bestowed the most insubstantial (though impotent) abuse upon the President of the United States, for using the expression. They took occasion from these words to tamper with the feelings of the people; and represented the President as attempting to prevent the legal or innocent meetings of our citizens; when their own hearts knew that no such thing was ever insinuated. The fact is plainly this, a number of ambitious designing individuals, have erected political clubs, for the purpose of advancing their own private views, getting into office, and in short, directing the whole affairs of the country. They have vilified our first patriots; they have embarrassed the government upon every occasion; they have avowed war to be their object, and laboured night and day to involve us in its horrors; "they have pretended to legislate without the suffrages of the people, without personal virtue, abilities or experience;" they have insulted the people at large, by declaring themselves to be the only real republicans in America; and they have blown up an insurrection which though fortunately suppressed, stains the history of our country, and loads us with an accumulation of debt. It was the arrogant claims, and mischievous pursuits of these clubs that was mentioned by the President; the right of the citizens of any town or district, to meet and debate has never been questioned. And what American, what freeman can bear the idea of being ruled by a set of the most unprincipled men in the community, without any voice in the appointment, or any check on the proceedings?—Would not such a state be infinitely worse than our former bondage to Great-Britain? There it was necessary to observe some form in binding the chains, but here we are to suffer the tortures of slavery inflicted by the unsteady hand of popular frenzy.

Society cannot exist without government. We are free, and in the name of benevolence, let us remain so. What is required of us by those who find fault with our present government? That we

transfer to them unlimited, the power which is now limited in the hands of men of our own choice. A writer who appears to have well considered his subject, observes, that "government immediately in the hands of the people, of citizens collected without law, and proceeding without order, is the most violent, irregular, capricious and dangerous species of despotism—a despotism much more terrible than the fixed, steady tyranny of a monarch, as it may spring up in a moment, and unexpectedly spread devastation and ruin, at any time, in any place, and among any class of citizens. The tyranny of a monarch is the steady gale, which gives time to prepare for its ravages; it enables the seaman to clear his decks and hand his sails; the farmer to leave his field, to shut his doors and shelter himself and his herds from the impending storm. But popular despotism is a whirlwind, a tornado of passions; it collects in a moment; a calm clear sky is instantly darkened, and furious winds, hurling on their affrighted victims while helpless and unguarded, sweep away the fruits of their labor, and bury them in the ruins." BOSTONIENSIS.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,
I OBSERVED in last Monday's CHRONICLE, under the head of "Communications," a repetition of some of those infamous, though stupid and absurd observations on the Rev. Mr. Osgood's Thanksgiving Sermon, which have for several weeks issued from that "corrupted press," and disgusted every man of common sense in the community. What can the fools mean, by "Parson Osgood's Phillipic against the French Republic," and "a base and virulent attack upon equal rights and human happiness." Have they ears to hear? Have they eyes to see? Can they be ignorant that at this moment, an immense majority of the National Convention of France; and what is more, the whole people, *en masse*, (except a few fanatic individuals like themselves) are reprobating and execrating (in language a thousand times more bitter and severe than has ever been made use of in America, by Mr. Osgood, or any one else) those very measures, those very horrors, which all consistent republicans in this country have uniformly disapproved and shuddered at?

The concluding sentence of the Chronicle correspondent, is however the cloven foot, which is constantly discovered, notwithstanding the mantle of hypocrisy with which they are covered: "What energy of genius can conceive, or what language can express, our indignation against those servile beings who worship the BAAL of DESPOTISM, as the GOD of their IDOLATRY." This passage is evidently directed against the federal government. Now let any sincere friend to his country's peace and happiness, any man whose heart is not infected by the gangrene of Jacobinism, reflect a moment on the consequences that would assuredly follow, should those men acquire the influence which they are (vainly thank God) struggling and intriguing to obtain, who thus openly endeavor to persuade us that the incomparable Constitution of the United States, is a "Despotism," and that those who respect it are Slaves.

Men who can talk in this manner (for they do not believe what they say) certainly deserve the contempt and abhorrence of all good citizens, both poor and rich, who would suffer alike in the confusion, which they wish to effect. It is well known, that the leaders of the American Jacobin Party, are no republicans, since they are continually violating all those principles, on which rational freedom is founded. They labor to destroy the confidence which their fellow-citizens have placed in the men, chosen to administer the government; they hate peace, and cherish party names, party spirit, &c. To effect their designs, they have never ceased after, for three or four years past, that the well disposed, staunch friends of our federal constitution, were enemies to the French Revolution. The present promising state of affairs in that country, being exactly what all rational men in the United States, have constantly prophesied, would, and must take place, before peace, liberty, or happiness could be secured, is pleasing beyond expression, to all sincere republicans, who accordingly are warm in their praises of the wisdom and energy lately shewn by the National Convention. "But no," say our Jacobins, "you see the French will triumph, therefore you have changed your language." False and ungenerous men! The federalists of America have never ceased to supplicate the Father of Nature, who made all men free and equal, to smile propitious on the unexampled efforts of a magnanimous nation, righteously opposing a host of despots. They have also as fervently prayed for the downfall of those monsters, who, under the mask of patriotism, were disgracing their country, and dishonouring the divine cause of liberty. No! the republican federalists of this country have never changed; it is the French who have changed, or rather they have been happily convinced, before it was too late, that the Jacobin tyrants who were knowing on their vitals, were much more to be dreaded, than all their external enemies. May the good work go on and prosper, until tyrants and false patriots are totally exterminated from the face of the earth. ANTI-JACOBIN.

FOR THE CENTINEL.

THE DANGERS OF HABIT.

MR. RUSSELL,
WHEN the accounts were daily arriving of the myriads of murders and guillotings in France, and when some of the Directors of your topographical brethren were applauding these murders, and hunting for excuses and palliations for them, it was quite a common thing for certain Members of the Club in this town, to repeat aloud,—"It is time we had a Guillotine erected." "I wish," said one of them, who was very busy in putting other people's names on the books, "to see the National Razor

in a state of permanent operation"—and, Mr. RUSSELL, I positively heard quite a young man, whose name, if desired, I will give to the public, and who appeared to me then to have habituated himself to sentiments disgraceful to humanity, declare in State-Street, one day, when two persons, for some crime, were fet in a pillory, that "it would be much better to cut their heads off by the axe of the guillotine, and then there would be an end of the matter." This inhuman satellite of Robespierre, is a member of the Boston Democratic Society—whose name, as I said before, shall be given to the public, if desired. HUMANITAS.

FOR THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,
THE assassin, who aimed the dagger at the reputation of some citizen, in the last CHRONICLE, by the insinuation, that "a profigate, impudent alien, of fable complexion," distributed votes at the last election of Federal Representatives, in this town, ought to have known, that his infamous charge could not apply to any who distributed votes for Mr. AMES. They were all citizens of reputation, elected from a body of five hundred of their fellow citizens by their free suffrages. If the scribbler, who is well known, will take courage and point out the person he meanly alludes to by name, he shall be answered. But this he dare not! Midnight assassins are generally cowards when the sun shines. The insinuation is supposed by some, to have been intended for a respectable citizen, who though born in a foreign country, has been a naturalized citizen of the United States five years—whose conduct in life has been irreproachable—whose industry is a pattern to his fellow-citizens—and who has a spirit to resent any insult offered either to his reputation, or to him, if the insulter will only come from behind his screen, and expose his name and nose to public view. A FREEMAN.

French Affairs.

[We intended that our last translations from the Paris papers—which so fully verified the predictions so often repeated in the CENTINEL the two years last past, that the eyes of the French people would in time be opened to see the barbarous tyranny which oppressed and destroyed them—should close our accounts of the late scenes of blood in France. But we then detailed only the crimes of one who seemed to delight in human carnage, merely as a gratification to his diabolical heart:—We have thought it necessary to add thereto, the following, as from the indictment against TAINVILLE, the Attorney-General, under Robespierre—who, worse than CARRIER, profaned his bloody work, apparently under the sacred sanction of law and justice. The lesson inculcated by these extracts is a good one; and must be obvious to every intelligent, and unbiassed American.]

Translations for the Centinel.

PARIS, DEC. 6.

THE crimes of which the members of the revolutionary Committee of Nantz have been guilty, have depopulated a considerable part of the French territory; They have caused to perish in the midst of torments, patriot citizens and virtuous men; The desolated Banks of the Loire, witness against them, and history will transmit their names with horror to posterity. If these execrable crimes remain unpunished, we have only to draw a funeral veil over the altar of justice, and in mournful silence, wait the dissolution of the Republic, and the return of servitude.

One charge against the old committee of public Safety is, that during the forty days that Robespierre absented himself from the Committee immediately preceding his fall, there were guillotined in Paris, four hundred MORE persons, than had ever been guillotined before in the same space of time.

DEC. 10. All is tranquil in this city; we continue to progress with confidence under the standard of the Convention, since it is no longer governed by the factious, and to pursue with ardour those Villains who have covered France with misery and cruelty, and who yet pretend to excuse their crimes, by saying, they acted under an authority, which it is known they held in chains; As if there could be any power in the world which had the right to permit those assassinations, plunderings and robberies of every kind, of which our country has been the theatre; as if there could exist any authority on earth, which had the right, to immerse a whole people into a bath of blood, (Bain de Sang) to overturn the holiest laws of nature, and to replunge it, as it were, into that Chaos, from whence the great governor of the universe first drew it.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

Sitting of the 18th Dec.

Antoine-Quentin-Fouquier-Tainville, aged 47 years, born at Herouan, district of St. Quentin, Ex-Procureur at the Chatelet, Ex-public Accuser at the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris, has appeared before his judges.

He is accused of having wickedly, and with criminal designs, strangely, and in every manner perverted in the functions of his office, of having seconded and favoured the libertine and counter-revolutionary projects and plots of the enemies of the people and the republic, and of having, himself, conspired, as author or accomplice, against the interior safety of the state, and the French people—of having consequently aimed at the dissolution of the National Representation, the destruction of the Republican government, and the re-establishment of royalty—of having sought, by murder and terror, to produce an arming of the citizens, one against the other, and excite a civil war.

He is accused of having caused to be condemned and executed many persons, without presenting an act of accusation against them, or observing in their favor any formalities, ordered by the law.

In many cases he substituted one person for another, so that persons who were never tried or condemned, were yet put to death, and many who were condemned, are now at liberty.

One article of the accusation mentioned a citizen, whom he condemned and executed for writing to him to demand his liberty. It appeared to Fouquier, that the petitioner was in haste, and that he ought to be satisfied. Thus he amused himself with misery, and by a refinement of cruelty, sent this victim to the scaffold, with a cart full of assassins, and habited like them in a red shirt, though he had never been charged with any such crime.

Having several times ordered one of the sergeants of the hall to take out of prison for trial, a man whom he named, and being told by the sergeant, that there were several of the same name, in the same prison, he answered, "then bring them all." They were accordingly all brought out, condemned and executed, without any accusation against either of them.

A Secretary of the tribune declared, that he one day, saw Fouquier Tainville, in the lobby with the Jurors. They were passing jokes on the guillotine and the guillotined. Fouquier said, so many a day, that will give us from four to five hundred each decade, and the Jurors applauded.

After the affair of Danton, Camille des Moulins, and the rest, began the custom of arraigning sixty prisoners at once, but it was not fully adopted, until ROBESPIERRE, and his partisans thought proper no longer to disguise their horrible intentions. At that epoch FOUQUIER caused to be constructed all round the hall a number of benches, rising one above the other, like the gallery of a theatre, up to the cornice of the ceiling, so as to receive a greater number of victims at a time. They were usually taken without distinction from all the prisons, and the number commonly tried and condemned at a time, was, from 60 to 70. The evening before, or the morning of the trial, the act of accusation was given to some of the prisoners; it was often never signed to them at all, no witness questioned for, or against, and no official defender allowed them.

Often, for want of a victim, some innocent spectator was seized in the hall, placed instantly among the accused, and condemned!

After they had spread the report, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Robespierre and Collet d'Herbois, they picked up about 80 persons for trial. Few or no witnesses were heard in that affair. The accused taken at hazard from different prisons, did not even know one another. L'Amiral, the reputed assassin, had never seen the unhappy family of Renaud. They were however, all charged with the attempt to assassinate Robespierre and Collet d'Herbois, Dumas, the President, holding the list in his hand, said to each of the accused, "Do you know any thing of this conspiracy." They all answered "no." If any of them attempted to make an observation, "you have no longer the right of speaking," replied Dumas. If they insisted, they were condemned immediately. This operation began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was finished at 11 or 12. The jurors then retired into their chamber, and in a quarter of an hour returned, and made their declaration, on their souls, and consciences, that all the accused were guilty of the attempt to assassinate Robespierre and Collet d'Herbois.—The prisoners were not permitted to be present when the President pronounced judgement on them, for fear they might despair, be guilty of some excess.—They were all assembled in the prison, a secretary read over the sentence to them, and they were immediately conducted to the guillotine!

These bloody scenes would no doubt have excited shame and remorse in the breast of any other man. But Fouquier Tainville, on the contrary, has been known to make merry, and boast of the prodigious number of victims, which he every day sacrificed, to complain and regret that he could not sacrifice more; to promise himself the pleasure of being soon able to do it, and with a horrid audacity appear to receive the most sensible pleasure from this inconceivable hope, and the more speedily to realize it, he employed the most criminal manoeuvres, and such unheard of measures, that it seemed as if the important sword of the law and the sceptre of justice, moved by his terrible hands, had been, in effect, the fire brand of fury, and the sacriligious poignard of cruelty.

He was invested, during eighteen months, with the painful obligation of pursuing and punishing crimes; but honored at the same time with the holy and consolatory power of raising his voice in favor of innocence, of defending it and of protecting it. He was, however, capable of the cruel pleasure of confusing these two duties, and taking them in an inverse sense.

Post News.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, SATURDAY last the British brig Jan. 15. Somerset, captured by l'Ami de la Point-Petre privateer on the 30th Sept. last, and the schooner Harcum, captured by the privateer Port-au-Paix on the 13th ult were, with their cargoes, in the Federal Court for this district, adjudged to the former owners.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24.

Sunday last was the Birth-Day of the President of the United States, when he entered into the LXIVth year of his age.

The auspicious Anniversary was yesterday celebrated with every expression of respect becoming the members of a Free Republic towards the Father of his country. The Members of both Houses of Congress—Foreign Ministers—the Reverend Clergy, and other Citizens, and respectable Foreigners, assembled at the House of the President, to offer their congratulations.

At noon a Federal Salute was fired by a detachment of the Artillery—immediately after both branches of the Legislature of this commonwealth, preceded by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Officers of the Militia, and the members of the Cincinnati,

went in procession from the State-House, escorted by a Military Corps, to the House of the President of the United States—to present their felicitations on the occasion.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to Mr. John C. Shaw, of this city, received by the sloop Maria, Capt. Tomlinson, in 40 days from Martinique.

"A fleet of 12 sail arrived off Guadaloupe the 3d Jan. with 5000 troops on board. Ten of them got into Basseterre; one, having on board 30,000 stand of arms, 400 engineers, and all the artillery, was taken by the Bellona frigate, and carried into Martinique. The above 12 sail consists of 6 frigates and 6 armed ships. Capt. FAULKNER, of the Bellona, was killed."

On Wednesday evening the 11th inst. about 8 o'clock, a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in Richmond, Virginia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW-BEDFORD, FEB. 27.

A letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this town, mentioning Gen. COBB, he observes—"As chairman, in committees of the whole, he presides with such dignity, as to command general respect; and, in my opinion, would obtain the Chair, in the next Congress, should he be re-elected." A correspondent observes, if such be his merit in the opinion of Congress, it will reflect honour upon the district where he resides, to place him in a situation to be elected Speaker of Congress, by giving him their suffrages for Representative.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1795.

OF POLAND.

This unhappy Republic is now wholly subject to the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia. After the surrender of Warsaw, Gen. WOKORZEWSKI attempted to make a stand in the Palatinate of Sandomir, with about 3000 men, the remnants of mighty battles fought in vain, but being destitute of provisions, they dispersed on the approach of two armies of Russians and Prussians, under Gen. FORSEN and KLEIST. About 6000 Polish cavalry are in Galicia.

A late Paris paper mentions, that the celebrated Condorcet is dead.

THE TREATY,

between the United States and Great-Britain, has not yet, to our knowledge, arrived at Philadelphia; and it is feared was not laid before the Senate, for their approbation, before the rising of Congress.

We are told, that the dispatches were sent by a special messenger, in the December packet, the arrival of which we have not heard of.

The Treaty is mentioned in the Paris papers, without a disapprobating sentence. The present constituted authorities of France, do not disgrace themselves, like some other constituted authorities, with intermeddling with the affairs of other Nations. They speak of the United States, as a Republic, nearly allied to them; but they do not lug our concerns head and shoulders into theirs. They appear to be Frenchmen and Patriots.

The account of the success of Gen. WAYNE, over the Indians, is faithfully detailed in the Paris papers; but without any attendant remarks.

United States Federal Register.

NORTH CAROLINA—SENATOR—Hon. TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, vice Hon. B. HAWKINS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Hon. JOHN PICKERING, judge of the District Court, New-Hampshire district—vice Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN, deceased.

AMERICA A THIRD TIME SAVED BY THE FRENCH!!!

The citizens of United America, ought to make the warmest returns of gratitude to the French nation, for the renewed demonstration of their regard to the United States, in the abolition of the Jacobin clubs—an evil, more portentous of destruction, than even war and its concomitants.

JACOBINS.

The French people, in their publications and sentiments, use but one expression respecting the Jacobins, and that is, "Down with those men of blood, those Jacobins, who are eternally in the opposition to the National Convention."—And the cry in America would soon of necessity have been, had not our intrepid rulers founded the *teatin* in season, and rallied the people round the Altar of government and laws, "Down with the Jacobins—those would-be men of blood, who are eternally in opposition to every measure of the President and Congress of the United States."

ON MODERN PATRIOTISM.

Were one of our pious ancestors to leave the mansions of bliss, and pay a visit to his country, what would be his surprise and indignation, when hearing certain characters claim the distinguished rank of Patriots; and seeing them day after day, professing the principles and conduct they do? It would appear very strange to them, that an avowed opposition to EVERY measure of the Constituted Authorities, should be called Patriotism! That they should style them the best Patriots, who were loudest in their abuse of those whom the people have elected to preside over their political concerns;—That a constant ex-pressed wish, that a minister of the United States sent on a foreign negotiation, should not be successful—That he might return with disgrace; and that his country might reap no benefit from his mission—That this should be called Patriotism;

The Scout.

FOR THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL.—The following lines portray that Heavenly Goddess, under whose banners America fought and conquered, in her genuine colours; and believe me, Sir, that, with "The Patriot of the World," whose partiality in favour of the CENTINEL, as the advocate of genuine Liberty, was evidenced by his making it the vehicle of his communications, I think the CENTINEL one of the foremost of the champions of LIBERTY, ORDER, and GOOD GOVERNMENT. Please to let them occupy your poet's corner, and oblige your friend, PHILO-LIBERTAS.

ON LIBERTY.

NOT in the defoliated void Of cities level'd, Man destroy'd Fair LIBERTY delights! Her pure feet thum the trunk of blood, Her eyes abhor th' enfangin'd flood, She leaths the brutal rites.

Oh! may again her hand divide, Rich Burgandy, thy clusters twine! Or guiding Lyons' looms, Give the industrious poor that sense Walk'd only by her influence, Which quickens Nature's blooms!

Not who deny the First Great Cause, Can know the sanctitude of laws Which erring will controul; To reason sacred be that check Which binds the wicked, guards the weak, And guides the patriot foul.

Jacob and Nath, Eustis,

Have for sale,

A Few hhds. old James-River Tobacco, a parcel of fine Flour, Middlings, and Ship-Ruff, and wheat Bran. Also, a quantity of Cape-Madeira Wine, and one 13-inch Cable, 75 fathoms long, and one quarter wov.

Nankins.

WHITE India Nankins, yellow do. a quantity of the best quality—subject to Drawback. For Sale, by MURRAY and MUMFORD.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1795. For terms of sale, apply to Head and Amory, State-Street, Boston (2m 1w) Feb. 28.

For SALE,

By George Connor,

Wholesale and Retail, at the corner of Union-Street, near the Boston-Stone,

A Variety of Groceries, consisting of the first quality of Hyson Tea, Souchong do. and Bohea do. loaf and brown Sugars; best English, Poland Starch, Hair Powder, Pomatum, sweet Oil, Mustard, Raisins, &c.

Also, London particular red-port Wine; West-India Rum, Brandy, Ginn, &c. Feb. 28.

Small Arms.

FRENCH and English MUSKETS, FUZEES, and East-India PIECES, for sale, on reasonable credit, if desired, by

Moses Wallack,

Near the Glass-House, Auchmuty-Lane.

A variety of other Military Apparatus. Vessels bound on long voyages, may be supplied with Hammers, so tempered, as not to fail giving fire—which is the greatest security in a gun.

Also—Arm-Chests well furnished. Said Wallack has lately invented a small improvement in the touch-holes of guns. In long voyages, should the hammer break, and another be added, without any tempering, still the musket will not mis fire, provided the person who fires it, is instructed in the use of it.

He has also a quantity of complete French and Spanish ARMS, which he begs leave to recommend to the attention of the Selectmen of those country towns, who are not provided with Arms, as the Law directs. A reasonable credit will be given. Feb. 11.

20 hhds. of Molasses,

For sale, at WILLIAM LITTLE'S Store, No. 46, State-Street. Feb. 21.

For sale,

At No. 52, Long-Wharf,

A Quantity of fine SHIP-BREAD, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Salt, Lisbon Wine, Russia and Ravens Duck, &c. Feb. 21.

For Sale, by

Rufus Davenport,

Orange-Street, Southend,

SHOVELS and SPADES, of different sizes, warranted equal to any manufactured in America, or elsewhere—three months trial will be allowed, and as many as the user shall find bad, (originally) so many new ones he shall be entitled to in exchange.

Mill-Saws, Window Glass, finished Nails, Redwood, Grindstones, of all sizes.

Likewise, a quantity of Clover, Red-Tops, Herds Grass-Seed, &c. with a general assortment of West-India Goods and Groceries, as usual. Attendance on Evenings until 9 o'clock. Feb. 21.

For sale,

No. 11, Foster's Wharf,

Lisbon, and Claret Wine; Brandy of an excellent flavor; Hemp, Swedes Lead, and a handsome assortment of French Goods. (2c1f)

E. GRACEY,

ANTUA-MAKER, at Mr. BELL'S, Water-Street, BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Boston, that she has lately received a variety of Patterns most fashionable Dresses. Returns thanks to those Ladies who have honored her with their commands, and hopes continuance of their favours.

An Apprentice is wanted to the Sign-Making Business. Apply as above. (1w6m.)

Published, and for sale, at the several Book-Stores in Boston,

THE Second Edition of the AMERICAN PRECEPTOR.

By CALER BINGHAM, A. M. Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

THREE months longer being allowed to the Creditors of Mr. Aaron Lopez, late of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, merchant, deceased, to bring in their claims—the Commissioners on said Estate hereby give notice, that they will attend that duty on the fourth Wednesday of this and the two succeeding months, at Col. Colman's, State-Street, Boston, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Feb. 21, 1795.

Wanted in a family—a middling aged Woman, of good temper and character, to take the care of two or three Children, and who understands plain sewing, and clear-Ranching of Muffin. Such a one may hear of a place, by applying to the Printer—no one need apply who cannot bring good recommendations. Feb. 28.

For SALE,

By Barrell and Hoskins,

At their Store No. 3, Codman's Wharf, FRESH cask and jar Raisins, Figs and Almonds; London particular Madeira Wine, W. I. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Rice, Pepper, Russia and Philadelphia Iron, &c. Feb. 18.

For SALE, at the Store of

William and Thomas Walter,

Town-Dock,

A FEW hogheads of very excellent Molasses, N. S. Mackerel, and Salmon, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Feb. 18.

For sale, at 90 days, interest after 30 days, THIRTY-Five hhds. SUGAR—1 hhd. and 15 lbs. COFFEE—4 bales COTTON—entitled to the Drawback. Inquire of

AMASA DAVIS,

South-end, Boston. Feb. 18.

Grass Seeds.

A Variety of Grass and Garden SEEDS, At John Sullivan's Store Merchant's Row, Where he has also for Sale, A general Assortment of West-India Goods, on the lowest terms for Cash. Feb. 18.

Just received, and now open for Sale,

At No. 1, Cornhill,

AN assortment of plain and figured Lawns and Mullins; do. Handkerchiefs, Aprons and Cravats; Cotton Hose, and Morocco Shoes.—The above articles are direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold very low. Also, The remains of a former assortment, will be sold at reduced prices. (1m) Jan. 28.

Stone-Lime.

To be sold by E. SUMNER, at his Wharf, Wheeler's-Point,

SIX hundred casks Stone-Lime, in excellent order for the Southern market—branded, and warranted agreeable to the State Law. (1f) Jan. 10.

For SALE,

At No. 5, Long-Wharf,

Of the best quality,

A Few pipes Lisbon Wine; Red Port do. in pipes, half and quarter cask; Lemons, Baltimore superfine and fine Flour, and a small quantity French Indigo.

For SALE,

At No. 48, State-Street,

BALTIMORE fine Flour, few hundred Dry Hides, Jamaica Sugars, good table Fish, half barrels Tongues, Beef. Feb. 4.

E. BELL,

TAKES this method to inform the Citizens of Boston, that he performs PAINTING, GILDING, and VARNISHING, in their various branches, on the most reasonable terms, at his shop, in Vincent's-Lane, near Marlborough-Street.

Paints, Oils and Colours, for sale, as cheap as at any shop in town.

Wanted as above—an APPRENTICE—Also, a JOURYMAN, who understands Coach-Painting, to whom good wages will be given. (1w6w) Jan. 24.

For SALE,

By William P. Blake,

At the Boston-Book-Store,

THE Rev. Dr. DWIGHT'S Discourse on the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament. Being a conclusive answer to PAINE'S Age of Reason.

Just published—price 1s6.

AN Answer to THOMAS PAINE'S Age of Reason.

By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L.L.D. F.R.S. &c. Sold by

E. Larkin, No. 50, Cornhill,

For sale, price 1s6,

To be Public.

Mr. Ibrahim Adam Ben Ali,

PRACTITIONER IN MEDICINE—

From Constantinople:

TENDERS his services in his Medical Profession, to such as are afflicted with Rheumatic, Scrophulous, Scorbatic or Cancerous Complaints, of ever so long standing, or of the most inveterate kind. The many cures he hath performed, and the success he hath had in Dublin, Liver-pool, Greenock, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and the respectable testimonies he is able to produce for the satisfaction of all who apply for his advice, enable him to assure them, through the blessing of God, of the most speedy and effectual restoration to health.

His incomparable ALGERINE MEDICINE, for the Scurvy, he administers with the greatest effect.

He cures the TOOTH-ACHE in a few minutes, though the Teeth be decayed, without the painful operation of drawing.

He prepares the genuine TURKISH TOOTH-POWDER, which wonderfully whitens the Teeth, and strengthens the gums.

He also prepares WASH-BALLS for cleaning and beautifying the skin, and an infallible Russian CORN-PLASTER, which removes the pain, and eradicates the Corns in a short time.

He may be spoke with at his lodgings, at Mr. RIPLEY, nearly opposite Rev. Mr. Elliot's Meeting-House, Middle-Street. His terms are 2s6 from such as apply for his advice; and if he does not effect a cure, he will desire nothing but what will defray the expences of the medicine he administers. He gives advice to the poor gratis, from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

The above-said Ibrahim Adam Ben Ali, informs, that he shall leave town in two or three weeks from the date, and shall return in seven weeks. In the mean time he wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has a TURKISH CORDIAL for the Stomach; which may be given to Children, as well as Adults. Price 1s6. He has also a Liquid which will effectually clean the Teeth after three times. Feb. 25.

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estates of Messrs. ROBERT HOOPER, the third, and SWETT HOOPER, both late of Marblehead, in the County of Essex, merchants, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that a longer time of four months, from the second day of February inst. is given them by the Hon. BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the said County of Essex, to bring in and prove their Claims, and that we will attend that service, at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. Elizabeth Warner, Inholder, in said Marblehead, from 6 until 9 of the clock in the Evening of the last Monday of this, and the three next ensuing months.

EDWARD BOWEN, } Comrs. JOSHUA PRENTISS, }

Marblehead, Feb. 10, 1795.

To be sold,

A Valuable FARM, in Andover, west Parish, about two miles Northwest from the Meeting-House—Containing 112 acres, well proportioned with Mowing, Pasturing, Woodland, Tillage, and Orcharding, well-watered, together with Buildings thereon. For particulars, inquire of TIMOTHY CLARK, living on the Premises. Feb. 28, 1795.

Sales at Auction.

On Monday, the 9th of March, At the Stone-House, Beacon-Street, A elegant and useful variety of Household Furniture, and Ornaments, of the first workmanship, allowed by artists, the chief of them as good as new, and in complete order—viz.

Mahogany, Cherrytree, Maple, Green-Windor, and other Chairs; Mahogany Dining, Pembroke Card and Chamber-Tables; do. Desks, Bedsteads, Draw, Beaureaus, Hand-Stands, and do. framed Glasses; live geese and other feathered Beds; Bedding and Curtains, for beds and windows, and furniture Covering; gilt Looking-Glasses, French stone and English cut; Carpeting for a large House, above and below, chiefly new; a small quantity of China, and Servers, or Waiters; a valuable set or assortment of Flint-Glass for lamps, Fishes, Fish and Birds, with their Cages, and for sickness, and other purposes; Lamps, with silver weeks, that want no repairs; an elegant mounted Lapidary cut Chandelier with six lights, suitable for a public or private hall; a skeleton Clock, of value, on a new scapement, runs 15 days; an arrangement of Utensils, necessary for a sick chamber, to avoid the trouble of waiters; brass and pruned metal Handirons, &c. complete for four rooms; a Franklin-Stove, neatly mounted or embellished with a lock-fender; Thermometer, proved accurate and good; Birds, Cages, and a large Avery; Kitchen, Store-room, Yard, Garret and Cellar Furniture, all in good order, a 1 sufficent for a large family; Musical Instruments, among which is a Dulciana, with a pedal and buff stop, that keeps in tone superior to any Piano Forte; a Coppelplate Press and Apparatus, complete with good and true rollers, a few Carpenters' and Goldsmiths' Tools; a Bath-Tub, of about 100 pails, iron hooped and handled; a Press for small dies, useful for a tinman, goldsmith, harnesmaker, or money-making, proved screws, a few medicine Viols, Gallipots, Grindstones, Jugs, Mortars, Scales and Weights, Druggs, Instruments of Surgery, Skeletons, Pelvices, &c. useful for a beginner at practice, in the country, which had rather be sold at private sale, before the Auction; a Magazine Air-Gun, equipped for hunting, and will carry ball or shot; a young Jack, in good case; a full-blooded Horse, Carriage and Harness, 2 new Saddles and Bridles, and other articles, which will be shewn on the day of sale. Sale at 10 o'clock.

Dr. FLAGG continues his Practice as Surgeon-Dentist no longer than the month of March, & expects that those who are indebted to him, either by book, bond or note, to call and pay him, within the time limited, (i.e.) one month, as he has paid off all demands against him. Feb. 28.

On Tuesday, 10th March, Will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, [If not previously disposed of at Private Sale]

The brig CICERO, as she now lies at Woodward's Wharf—burthen about 158 tons, with her Masts, Spars, Rigging and Sails, very good. For inventory, &c. apply to L. Hoyt, Auctioneer.

Ruffell and Clap, Auctioneers,

HEREBY invite the Shopkeepers and Traders, in this and the neighbouring States, to STORE No. 8, on Foster's Wharf,

On WEDNESDAY, 11th March,

At Nine in the Morning, At which time will be sold at Auction,

One thousand packages of French and India GOODS, viz.

French Goods. 12 cafes Cambricks 12 bales Broadcloths 14 cafes Looking Glasses 16 do. elegant China ware 9 do. Fans 12 do. walking Sticks 12 do. Gauzes, 1 do. Laces 12 do. Millinery 26 do. Perfumery 12 do. Feathers & Plumes 12 do. men & womens Slippers 10 do. house Furniture 8 trunks leather Gloves, India Goods. 150 bales Chaffel 32 do. Negapal 15 do. Pagnes 2 do. Tapis 3 do. Briampeaux 3 do. Brawls 49 do. Cadeas 139 do. Bajatapaux 6 do. Tapsels. 26 do. Korottas 7 do. Popolis 250 do. blue Guinea (Cloths.

In addition to the above will also be sold, 19 bales of Linens, assorted prices, a number boxes flowered Lawns and Gauzes, put up for the Spanish trade, on the coast of South-America, and the West-Indies, a number of very elegant large Looking-Glasses, fit for the East-India Trade. The above is subject to a Drawback.

Approved Notes, with an Indorsement will be received, payable at either of the banks, in 30 and 60 days from the day of sale, for any purchase made, exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds, lawful money.

The Goods to be put up in lots, and by the package.

Printed Catalogues, specifying the quality and cost of each lot, may be had of Ruffell and Clap, five days previous to the day of sale.

For Sale by Public Vendue, On Monday, 6th April next, (If not previously disposed of at Private Sale)

THAT valuable Real Estate, situated in Wiggs'-Lane—consisting of a Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses, with a large yard and excellent well of water, never known to fail. Now occupied by Mr. Benj. Coates. The vicinity of the market to the above Estate, renders it exceedingly valuable, either as a public tavern, or private boarding-house. Payment will be made easily. For particulars inquire at the sign of the Roe-Buck, near the market. Feb. 21.

West-India Rum.

A FEW hogheads excellent flavored West-India RUM, for Sale,

At No. 2, on the T. LAKE,

Stay-Maker from London,

Having removed to Orange-Tree-Lane, near the Panorama, Respectfully informs the Ladies, that he makes all sorts of English and French Stays, Corsets and Riding-Stays, which, for elegance of shape and neatness of work, he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those Ladies who will please to honor him with their commands. N. B. The newest fashions, best materials, and lowest terms. Feb. 18.

Mr. DUPORT,

Respectfully informs his Evening Scholars, that he is going again to open his EVENING-SCHOOL, for some months, for the purpose of instructing them in Country-Dances. The time for receiving Instruction are on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Feb. 18.

Frames.

HOUSE, Store, or FRAMES, for any other Buildings, supplied on the most reasonable terms on Contract. Inquire of the Printer. Feb. 21.

TAKE NOTICE.

A BAKE HOUSE to be Let, in Groten, near Richardson's Tavern. Inquire of said Richardson, or of Jona. Call of Charlestown. Feb. 11.

Excellent Accommodations for three or four Boarders—Inquire of the Printer. Feb. 14.

Wanted, in a family, a well-recommended WOMAN, to do all kinds of Housework. Inquire of the Printer. Feb. 18.

Fountain-Inn, Baltimore.

THE Proprietor of this elegant and commodious Inn and Tavern, gives notice, that he will sell it together with or without all the Furniture, &c. necessary for carrying on the business of a Tavern and Inn, in the most extensive manner. This house being so well known, from one end of the Continent to the other, and its central situation so generally acknowledged, the Proprietor thinks it unnecessary to enlarge on the many advantages which it commands in the line in which it has for a number of years been employed. It was built for the said Proprietor, and under his immediate direction; therefore, it may be presumed, that it is well calculated for the purpose for which it was intended.

The Lots on which the above Inn and Tavern is erected, are 100 feet in front, and 180 feet deep, bounded by Light-Street, in front, and by Public-Alley, in the rear. The whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall.—The house is 100 feet front, and 44 feet deep, and laid out in the following manner, viz. Excellent cellars, floored and properly divided, under the whole house, six parlours or rooms, of different sizes, for company to meet in, twenty-four bed-rooms, eight garrets for servants, three kitchens with garrets over them, a landry, spring-house and larder, ice-house and barber's shop, four brick stable containing eighty-four stalls, hollery-rooms, two graineries, which will contain 2500 bushels oats, and hay-lofts, 20 tons of hay, a coal-house and flour-offices, with a large paved yard, and an excellent pump in it. The principal part of the inside work of the house is finished with mahogany, and the whole premises in complete repair.

To a person of capital, and abilities to carry on the business of a Tavern, in this house, the advantages are too apparent to need illustration in this advertisement. The present ill-health and advanced age of the Proprietor, being his only inducement to part with so profitable and productive a property—he conceives it unnecessary to say more on that head.

That elegant Building, known by the name of the Baltimore Assembly-Room, directly opposite the above, should a purchaser want it, may be had, with the premises abovementioned. This Building is erected on a lot 60 feet in front, by 180 feet deep, and is itself 123 feet long, and 35 feet wide, fitted up in a superb manner, with three elegant chandeliers, fettes, chairs, &c. and divided into proper apartments for the accommodation of the Dancing Assembly.

The above description is given as the Premises abovementioned now stand, with a view to set forth the advantages that might arise to any person or persons, wishing to occupy them, in the same line of the present Proprietor; but it is conceived, that so valuable and so productive a property, might attract the notice of others, particularly one or more wholesale merchants, where such could be accommodated with dwelling and ware-houses, superior to any in this place, or perhaps on the Continent; or it might suit any monied person, or speculator, who might turn the whole into dwelling-houses and stores, or ware-houses, at an expence much less than at first view might be expected.

A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the money, and the whole conveyed in fee simple on payment. For particulars, apply to DANIEL GRANT.

Baltimore, Jan. 6, 1795.

Wanted to Charter,

A Good, fast-sailing Schooner, from 85, to 100 tons burthen, or a good Brig, from 110, to 120 tons, for a voyage to Europe, and back. Inquire of the Printer. March 4.

For St. Johns, (New-Brunswick,)

THE schooner SALLY—D. Lovett, master, now lying at No. 44, Long-Wharf—will sail the 9th inst.—For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board. March 4.

For SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.

A New SLOOP, about 70 tons. Sails remarkably fast, has good accommodations, and is completely found. Apply to GAD KELLEY, on Spear-Wharf, who keeps constantly for Sale, A general assortment of West-India GOODS and GROCERIES—best Old Sable Iron. Feb. 25.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of about 5 or 600 barrels burthen, that will not draw more than 9 feet water. Apply to CORDIS and LANGDON. Charlestown, Feb. 25.

Providence Mail-Stage Office.

ISRAEL HATCH, respectfully informs the public, that he has opened an Office in State-Street, the second door Westward of Mrs. Catharine Gray's, and nearly opposite the Custom-House, where a Stage-Book, will be regularly kept, and constant attendance given to take the names of passengers, and give every necessary information. The Stage leaves Boston, every Tuesday and Friday; returns Mondays and Thursdays, until the 15th April next. Extra Carriages ready at all times for Journey, and Expresses forwarded at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Feb. 11.

General-Stage-Office.

LEVI PEASE respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a Room under the CENTINEL PRINTING-OFFICE, for the accommodation of passengers, in the different Stages in which he is concerned viz. From Boston to New-York; from Boston to Portsmouth; from Boston to Providence; and from Boston to Albany—where will be kept regular Books, and a person constantly to attend to take the names of Passengers; and to give the necessary information of the departure of the several Stages.

N. B. Seats in the Haverhill Mail-Stage, are also to be taken at the above Office—Departs from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Feb. 18, 1795.

Enlistments.

FOURTEEN dollars bounty, four dollars monthly pay, good provisions, and handsome clothing, are offered to the soldiers, who voluntarily enlist in the corps of Artillerists and Engineers. The non-commissioned officers will receive also an additional encouragement, according to their rank. NEHEMIAH FREEMAN, Lieut. C. A. Engineers.

Rendezvous, on Doane's Wharf, in Boston, Feb. 11, 1795.

Life of Howard.

Just Published in a handsome Volume, price 3s6, And for sale at the respective Bookstores of S. Hall, W. Spotswood, J. White, Thomas and Andrews, D. West, E. Larkin, W. P. Blake, and J. West. A VIEW of the Life, Travels, and philanthropic Labours of the late JOHN HOWARD, Esq. L.L.D. F.R.S. By JOHN ACKIN, M.D. To which is added an Ode, inscribed to Mr. Howard, by W. HAYLRY, Esq. * * * * * Among those truly illustrious persons, who, in the several ages and nations of the world, have marked their track through life by a continued course of doing good, few have been so distinguished, either by the extent of the good produced, or the purity of motive and energy of character, exhibited in the pursuit of doing it, as the late Mr. Howard. He was "second to none in the works of humanity and benevolence." Feb. 18.

ALMANACK.

Table with columns: MARCH, Day, S. & C., Mr & J, H. W., Remarks. Rows for 3 Saturday, 9 Sunday, 10 Monday, 11 Tuesday.