

of which they make fermenting liquor, called chicha, common to many parts of South America, with which they intoxicate themselves. There are two sorts of this kind, one called algarrova, which they eat as bread, the other mollo. Their cloathing is either a mantle of skins, or of wollen cloth, manufactured by themselves. They have naturally beards, but they generally pluck up the hairs, though some leave moustaches.

"The things which they use in the chafe of horses, cattle, or offishess, have a soap fixed to each end; and sometimes another thong, with a third stone, is fastened, to the middle of the other; these, with amazing dexterity, they sling round the objects of the chase, so they beat or strike them, which entangle them so they cannot fly. The Indians leave them, I may say, tired neck and heads, and go on in pursuit of fresh game, and having striken their sport, return to pick up, the animals they left secure in the slings."

"Their commerce with the Europeans has corrupted them greatly, taught them the vice of dram drinking, and made a dreadful oblique to their moral improvement." "The venereal distemper is common among them. They do not speak of it as a venereal disorder, so probably it is idiopathic."

"In respect to religion they allow two principles, a good and a bad. The good they call the *Center of all things*; but consider 'em one that after due reflection solicits himself about them. He is killed by some, Soucha, or chief in the land of *Peru*, and by others *Goyeras*—*Wives* of the dead. The evil principle is called *Huncoreo*, or the *Wanderer*. Without sometimes fearing for their safety, they suppose to reside over particular persons, protect their own people, or injure others. These are likewise called *Vulchu*, or *dwellers in the air*."

"They have priests and priestesses, just such jugglers as those of all other barbarous nations."

"The Pueblos have a notion of a future state, and imagine that after death they are to be transported to a country where the fruits of inheritance are eternal; there to live in immortal drunkenness, and the perpetual chafe of the offishess."

The skeleton of their dead, after the flesh and entrails have been burnt, if persons of eminence, are transported to the tomb of their ancestors, which are always within a small space of the sea. They are decked in their best robes, adorned with plumes and beads, and placed fitting in a deep square pit, paralleled with those buried before, with different weapons placed by them, and the skins of their favorite horses fluffed and supported by stakes. A woman is appointed to attend them, keep the skeleton clean, and new clothe them annually. Widows black their faces for a year after their husband's decease.

They allow polygamy; but wheresoever takes more than three wives is reckoned a libertine. Their caresses, or chiefs, are hereditary; they have power of life and death, but every individual is at liberty to choose his next caress whenever he pleases; but no one is allowed to live out of the protection of some chief. Eloquence is in high esteem among them. If the caress wants the tallian, he keeps it as a slave.

"This closes the history Mr. Falkener favoured me with; but I must not quit that gentleman without informing you, that he returned to Europe with a ship of Paragonia cloth, a cup of horn, and a little pot made of Chilian copper, the whole frufts the Spaniards had left him after the labours of a thirty-eight years' pilgrimage."

Mr. Pennant divides the men inhabiting the country of Paragonia into three different classes, and observes a fourth may be added, which is a mixture of the former. The first is a race of men of the common size. The second exceeds them by a few inches, or a hand. The third is composed of those whose height is extraordinary, so as to have occasioned great controversies; "yet they are indispensible an excellent people." The fourth are a mongrel breed of every size, except that of the original standard; delineated by intermixing with the puny tribes of the country, and by their intercourse with Europeans.

At the end is a short paper sent to Mr. Pennant from Admiral Byron, after he had perused the manuscript of the above. Mr. Bougainville having considered it as a proof that the people whom he saw were the same met with by Mr. Bryn, that he found English knaves in their possession, and which people measured only from five feet ten inches to six feet three; the latter affirms in this paper, that he never gave a knife to any body of the Paragonians, nor ever carried one about, with him when he saw them. We must observe, he says nothing of having measured them, only that he did; "this Indian believes there is not a man that landed with him, though they were at some distance from them, but swear they took them to be nine feet high;" and adds, "I do suppose of them to be between seven and eight feet, and strong in proportion."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

HAVING seen several accounts of damage done by the wind and waves, I think it would be well if the following method of preventing that dreadful disease, the Hydrocephalus, were made publick—as it has never been known to fail, where it has been directed, and properly attended to.

As soon after the bite as can be conveniently done, let the wound be washed with water, in which a small quantity of salt has been dissolved—and if the wounded part will admit of it, cupping with incisions may be proper—after which let from one to two drams of the stronger mercurial ointment of the dispensatory, be rubbed on and about the wound, every day, for eight or nine days, covering the part with a linen rag, and if the weather should be cool, a woollen one over it,

the whole time of using the ointment—if the wound should be bad, it may be dressed likewise with a pledge of yellow Basilicon once or twice a day;—if no spitting should come on in the before mentioned time, four or five grains of Turbith Mineral, and as much camphor may be given, and the ointment may be used every other day as much longer, and the Turbith Mineral may be repeated, if necessary; in three or four days, so as to raise a gentle salivation—if the spitting should be too profuse, the Turbith Mineral must not be given, and the ointment must be used more sparingly, and after 6 or 8 days, it need not be used oftener than once in three days;—when the patient shall have followed this course about four or five weeks, he may cease of using the ointment, and take a few doses of Glauber's Salt, and powder of Sulphur; during the whole course, he should abstain from strong drink, eating and high seasoned food, from cold meat, cold drink, and use no exercise that will heat and worry him, and by slow degrees return to his accustomed food and exercise.

It is generally believed in Paris, that the Marquis de Lafayette will be nominated Prime Minister in the month of October, and that several other important changes in administration will immediately follow.

"This change was well received in Paris, that the French stocks rose instantly 15 per cent, and its elevating effects were visibly upon our Royal Exchange yesterday, on the countenances of all the merchants, who have commercial connections with France.

Most probably the political event above stated, will accelerate the meeting of the States General of the French kingdom.

The King of France has nominated the Comte de la Luzerne, Secretary for the department of the Marine.

Sep. 2. It is reported on the continent that 12,000 Swedes, 4000 Brandwicks, and the Prussian troops in Westphalia, are to form an army under the command of the Duke of Brunswick; and that the design is to make a diversion in favour of the Swedes.

It would yet add, char if a person should neglect to use any medicine, for a fortnight or three weeks after the bite, the ointment ought to be used, as it has in several instances of persons being relieved by bleeding largely and repeatedly, and the fumule of opium, musk and mercury.

It is possible some specific Medicine, yet easier for the patient may have been discovered, if so, the discoverer by communicating it, will oblige the public, as well as your humble servant,

PHILANTHROPOS,
County of Hampshire, October 2d, 1788.

TERMINATION OF THE COMMOTIONS IN FRANCE.

P A R I S. [Capital of France] Aug. 12.

A Note of Council has been issued, which fixes the meeting of the STATES GENERAL to the 1st of Sept., and suspends to that time the re-establishment of the Court Plieneire.

In this it is stated, that though the original intention was to convoke this meeting in the beginning of the year 1789, yet to avoid the inconvenience which would arise in the winter, by the bubble of election in some provinces, and the re-establishment of the right in those where it was suspended, as to have a convenient season for their general union with each other, though the place of meeting could not yet be ascertained, it was proper to announce, that "the States General of the Kingdom would be held on the first day of May."

This closes the history Mr. Falkener favoured me with; but I must not quit that gentleman without informing you, that he returned to Europe with a ship of Paragonia cloth, a cup of horn, and a little pot made of Chilian copper, the whole frufts the Spaniards had left him after the labours of a thirty-eight years' pilgrimage."

The king then goes on:—"I shall look forward with satisfaction to that period when I shall see myself surrounded by the representatives of that generous and faithful nation, which I have the honour to govern."

"Aimed of experiencing the HAPPY EFFECTS of their ZEAL and AFFECTION, I better myself with the pleasing constitution of serene and peaceful days successfully succeeding to times of RIOT and IMPERFECTNESS, when order shall be restored in all parts, the publick credit entirely consolidated—and France shall enjoy, without further interruption, that WEIGHT and CONSIDERATION due to its EXISTENCE, its POPULATION, and the CHA-RACTER of its INHABITANTS."

The Court Plieneire is to be held in five months after the States General of the kingdom; and deferred until then, to quiet all alarms, and give time for representations and addresses.

After many protestations of regard to the just privileges of his subjects, and the concern for his own authority, the King concludes this arrêt, with repeating the appointment of the convocation of the States General of the kingdom for the first of May, and determining, until after that, the re-establishment of the Court Plieneire by an edict of the first of May.

Immediately after the publication of the arrêt for convening the States General, the French funds rose two per cent.

All the powers in the Mediterranean, Venetian, Neapolitan, &c are equipping fleets.

By letters from Madrid of the 12th inst. we learn, that Spain no longer affects to keep it a secret, that the means to expose the cause of the Grand Siége, in his present grand contest with the united powers of Russia and Austria.

The French are detaching as largely as they can to the East Indies. For this purpose they avail themselves of the return of Tippoo Saib's ambassadours.

Policies are opened in the city to pay 15 guineas to take 100, if there is a war in eight months.

Aug. 29. The last foreign mail is not near so particular in regard to the intentions of Denmark, in the present embroil'd state of the North, as some private intelligence, seemingly of a very authentic nature, a few days before gave us reason to expect; all it says is, that there appears a predilection in that Country favour of the Ruffians; but it is generally believed, that recent advices to Government from Mr. Elliot, the British Envoy at Copenhagen, are much more explicit; And that from what we have been able to learn of their con-

L O N D O N, August 30.

By an express that arrived on Thursday night, the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, advice was received, that on Monday evening sat his Most Christian Majesty, who was pleased to send a letter of dimission to the Arch Bishop of Sens, His Majesty's principal Minister, and M. de Montrouz La Moignan, Keeper of the Seals, and M. de Neckar was reinstated in his office of Director General of the Finances. The immediate cause of Prince Minister's dimission was the disorder and confusion of his office of the 16th and 18th inst. have occasioned, and which made it absolutely necessary. His dimission was particularly sudden, nor was it expected until three days preceding, by the best informed people. It was followed by that of the whole party who have so strongly advised the King to contend with his parliament. The foremost of these, were the Comte de Baudre, Minister of the War department, and M. de La Moignan, Keeper of the Seals, now displaced.

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PHILANTHROPOS,

County of Hampshire, October 2d, 1788.

And when he looks at Venus or Mercury, which are sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, of the candle; now between him and the candle, again beyond it; he sees the reason why they exhibit the same appearance as the moon. But the more distant globes, in all situations, present nearly a full face because of their vast distance, and never coming between the observer and the candle. He sees them all appearing on the distant wall, moving in a seemingly irregular manner; sometimes they are both going backwards, sometimes at a stand; and then returning their wended course. But the curious observer sees plainly, that all this irregularity is only apparent, and is the strongest possible argument of the perfect harmony of the system.

N E W S P A P E R, October 18.

A Silver Mine has lately been discovered at Rochester, in Ulster County, near Elizabethtown; the vein appears to be 4 feet by 2 ft.—It is just opened; there is no knowing how far it extends.

Private and public accounts from North Carolina, leave us no doubt of the accession of that State in a short time to the federal government.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, October 27.

Last Friday evening about 20 minutes after six o'clock, an unusually large meteor was observed in this place, to kindle almost in the zenith; and shoot, with the rapidity of the usual flight of birds, towards the south, till within about 40 degrees of the horizon, when it burst into number of fragments of fire, and disappeared. It kindled a train of fire in its course, occupying at least ten or eleven degrees; or, the space that a fifteen inch long extended the full length of a man's arm would measure in the sky. It gave a light so considerable that the smallest fulminations might be seen with ease on the ground. About four minutes after this appearance, a loud rumbling noise resembling the passing of loaded wagons over frozen ground (not unlike dinner thunder but more uniform) was heard in the east south-east; apparently low toward the earth, and continued about half a minute. The day had been warm and something cloudy, with the wind at south west and the atmosphere uncommonly free from clouds, particularly at the time the phenomenon happened.

MIDDLETOWN, October 27.

Last Thursday afternoon Jonathan House of Glastonbury, was found dead, hanging to the limb of a tree in his grove, near his dwelling house. The Jury of Inquest gave their verdict that his death was occasioned by insanity.

Last Friday evening so night a meteor was seen passing through the atmosphere from N.E. to S.W.—The late President Clay's opinion of these meteors was this: "They are solid bodies, half a mile in diameter, revolving round the earth in long ellipses, their least distance being about 20 or 30 miles; by their friction upon the atmosphere they make a constant rambling noise, and collect electrical fire, and when they come nearest the earth or a little after passing the meridian, they make an explosion equal to a large cannon."

At the General Election held at Manchester, in Vermont, on Thursday the 9th instant, his Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esquire, was elected Governor, and his Honor JOSEPH MARSH, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of that state, for the ensuing year.

P O R T S M O T H, Oct. 22.

DIED in this town, on Friday last, on Tuesday following was decently interred, Doctor CLEMENT JACKSON, aged 83. As his funeral-interior—in the line of his profession, render him his last respects, to the philanthropy of his disposition, and the benevolence of his conduct, and his services to society. Let us pray for his soul, and let us hope that he may be received into the bosom of the saints.

Some, perhaps, not versed in astronomy, would wish to know how these and other appearances of the planets are to be accounted for. Let them then, imagine that there is before them an extensive plain, surrounded with two most beautiful planets, Jupiter and Venus, not very far distant from each other and the moon almost directly between them. Venus was very plain to the unaided eye; and when viewed through the telescope, exactly resembled the moon, as then appearing to the naked eye; being in the same position, and of the same shape. The telescope was necessary to a distinct view of Jupiter, the air not being very clear, and then he appeared as a full moon. Early in the morning, three of Jupiter's Moons were also to be seen, on the side of him on which our moon was placed; so that the prospect was then pleasing in the highest degree.

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P O S T O N, October 25.

There is every appearance in Europe of a general WAR, and that exec-long.

The turn which the commotions in France have taken has created much speculation in Great-Britain—the knowing ones are preparing against a general war; while the Ministry are busily in endeavouring to guard against a surprise. Peace is the wish of England—but existing treaties must drag her into a war, if France would prove one of the heliolent powers.

Extract of a Letter from Wilsington, N.C. Sept. 26.

"You have heard long ere this the wife decision of Convention of this State: Many of the members are convinced of the propriety of adopting the Constitution, but were bound up by promises, and force [more, by bonds] to vote against it. The opposition, you will observe, were chiefly from the western parts of the State. Were the votes taken individually, there certainly would be a large majority of federalists, as the sea-ports, and towns adjacent are much in favour of it. I cannot see what they could promise themselves by opposing the wisdom of that honorable body, and eleven States. The heads of the opposition have been born in Egypt at Tarshish."

O C R O S T I 29.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated October 23.

"Anti-federalists, in which once held such absolute dominion over the minds of some of our citizens, loiters ground daily; in short, very few real Americans pretend to advocate its cause, it is true there are some who

fancifully assert that the new Constitution will not be established evet without bloodshed, but all such were with the smile of contempt from every honest man."

"I am well assured, that in almost every state where the new system of government met with opposition at first; that that opposition has dwindled almost to a mere cipher, and federalism illustrates the mind of almost every free born son of America."

"Happy, thrice happy will these United States, yet be in the enjoyment of civil and religious blessings, under the administration of a government calculated to establish and secure the clearest right of man."

"I participate with transports the good effects which will follow the progression of Federal laws and regulations, and long forward with that pleasure which words cannot express, to the period when the glory of our country will vie with the most celebrated nations of ancient or modern date; true glory may be soon posseid, and may it travel with the sun, and expire with the fixed stars."

N O R T H A M P T O N, November 5.

The General Assembly of Connecticut have fixed on the tenth day of November next, for the Freeman of that State to meet, to effect an election of Federal Representatives.—The mode of proceeding is to be as follows:—The freemen, each town being warned and each person fit to vote for a number not exceeding TWELVE persons who are judged qualified to stand in nomination for such Representatives—of which votes, the person residing at each meeting, shall make an entry—which entry must be sent to one of the Committee named in the act to receive them.—[See member of the committee is citizen—for each county.] This Committee is to meet the nineteenth instant, and are to count and sort the votes, and certify the twelve persons who have the greatest number of votes.—The Committee are then to cause to be printed a sufficient number of certificates containing the names of the twelve persons so nominated—and to transmit one for each town to the Sheriffs of the several counties, directed to an Assistant Justice, or Constable, in each town—which nominations the Sheriffs are to send to the persons to whom they are directed.—The towns are then to be warned to meet on second Decr. 2d, when each Freeman may give his vote for any FIVE of the persons whose names are contained in said nomination.—The President in each town, meeting the same day, is to certify the persons voted for—the certificates thereof are to be sent by the deputies to the several towns, to the General Assembly, which is to meet the first day of January—and the Assembly are to fort and count the votes, and declare the FIVE PERSONS in said nomination, who bear the greatest number of votes, to be Representatives for the people of Connecticut, to attend the Congress of the United States for two years, pursuant to the federal constitution.

Lately married in England, Mr. Matthew Ronson, aged 27, to Mrs. Ann Taylor, aged 29, of Middleton, Yorkshire. The lady's grandfather was at this equal age, widower, and proved on enquiry, to be five years older than his grandfather.

From a late London Paper.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.

A very singular instance of the vicissitudes of chance has occurred in this metropolis within these few weeks.

A character distinguished for general talents and great political sagacity, who was once chosen by the American States their representative to the Court of France, was absolved in danger, and was only preserved by the charity of his landlord who was himself in miserable circumstances, and who could afford him but a feeble supply.

The house in which the gentleman lived, was situated in St. Giles, and he resided in the garret without being able to defray the rest of even such an apartment.

It is with satisfaction we find that some persons who knew this gentleman in his prosperity, have entered into a subscription for his relief, and he is likely to end his days without the fear of want.

For SALIS, by the Printer hereof,
STRONG's Genuine
ALMANACK, for 1789.

By the gross dozen, or single.—Likewise,
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA ON THE LIFE OF GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. D. Huntington's Institute, 16, 2d, and 3d part.—Pulchre-Pulchre—Price Arithmetick—Solomon's Military Arithmetic.—An Essay on Slavery—An Inquiry concerning the Decay and Impairment of Christian Virtues and Discipline—Account Book—Honesty—Paper—Blank of various kinds—Writing.

CASH!, or a sum of love articles, given for clean Cotton and Linen.

For SALIS, by the Printer hereof,
STRONG's Genuine
ALMANACK, for 1789.

which he will sell as low for Calif. or Country produce as any man in the State.

Northfield, (one mile from the meeting house, near Doolittle's tavern,) November 5, 1788.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof
[Price six pence]

A SERMON, preached at the Execution of Abel Cosslett, July 17th, 1788, by A. A. Bascom, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Clitherow.