FURTHER

Foreign Intelligence.

By recent Arrivals.

LONDON.

There is a fashion which has for some time past been beginning to make its appearance in the gay world that deserves attention more than some of the extravagancies in the dress of the fair sex, with have occasioned so much ridicule. This is the monstrous and unnatural attempt to lengthen the waist, and to squeeze the shape into something that resembles no created being; something as inconsistent with health, as it is with beauty and grace. The most barbarous savages never practised a device more powerful to deform. The long waist, the close drawn stays, seem intended to compress the body into the figure of a sugar-loaf, with the cone inverted. What elegance can be discovered in this vile form, we are at a loss to conceive. It produces a shape which has no sort of relation or connection with the other parts of the human body. A spectator must wonder how such a dead lump came to be interposed between a perty face and active limbs. It banishes all ease and grace of carriage and deportment; it gives the idea of stiffness & constraint exceedingly offensive to the beholder. We are astonished to see this endeavour made to revive a fashion justly exploded, a fashion which is no less unfavourable to the display of a fine person, than it is calculated to produce diseases that must soon overthrow the utmost charms of countenance.

The following are the particular observations made by the Emperor PAUL, during his late review of the Finland troops; First his Majesty remarked, that the left column of these troops arrived at the place of destination a considerable time sooner than the right; besides exposing itself to the fire of the enemy, without any cavalry or chasseurs to cover them, they had even fired upon their own cavalry in their own retreat. In the reprimand given to the General on this occasion, the Emperor remarked, that a similar degree of inconsistency, and want of attention, occasioned the loss of two battles in Switserland and Holland. To the troops, however, his Majesty ordered an extra pound of meat and a glass of brandy to each man. Another General Michelson, was reproved because his regiment continued firing after they had thrown themselves behind the grenadiers. His Majesty further remarked to the Gen's. of the Finland troops, that his own observation had convinced him how far their abilities were below mediocrity; and that while they remained such, they would inevitably meet with universal censure and contempt.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The Chartier, one of the India fleet just arrived, is said to be the richest ship that ever arrived in Europe from India, being entirely laden with spice, and valued at half a million sterling

The Company's ships, the Earl of Abergavenny, Duke of Buccleugh, True Briton, Alfred, Hindostan, Hope, and Warley, lately arrived from China, have all full cargoes. These ships have, we learn, brought a very seasonable supply of tea, to the amount of ten million eight hundred and fifteen thousand pounds weight.

We learn from Calcutta, that the ship Eliza Anne had arrived at that Port on the 23d of March from England. Forty-one of the crew died during the passage. On the 2d of January, being off the broken islands, on the coast of Aracan, the Eliza Anne, having the Atlantic in company, was attacked by a French privateer of considerable force, which they engaged for an hour and ten minutes, when the enemy thought proper to sheer off; he however made a second attack at day-break on the following morning, and engaged them for near an hour, when he made sail from them, apparently much damaged, and having two pumps going, the two ships pursued her for a short time, but finding she greatly outsailed them, they gave up the chace. The Eliza Anne mounts only eleven long French six pounders, the Atlantic, fourteen 12 pounders, the privateer carries twenty-two brass 12-pounders, and is described as a long, low ship, with 13 ports on a side, and a very fast sailer.

The Cleopatra, Portuguese Indiaman has arrived at Lisbon, from Calcutta, on her outward bound voyage, on the 6th of December last, near the Riffes, fell in with a French privateer, of 19 guns, by which she was most furiously attacked and an engagement ensued, which lasted two hours and an half within musket shot. The privateer twice attempted to board, but was prevented by the firmness of the Portuguese commander, whose well directed fire had such a good effect that at last the Frenchman sheered off with all the sail he could croud, and was soon out of sight of the Cleopatra. The damages sustained by this vessel, in her rigging, sails, yards, &c. several shots in her sides, two shots in the main-mast, two men killed, and six wounded, are evident proofs of the brave resistance made. The damage done to the privateer could not be ascertained, but when she sheered off, it was plainly seen she was in a shattered state, and that the men were incessantly working at both pumps. This brilliant action has been much applauded in India, a very valuable ship being preserved by it, the specie alone which she carried being valued at upwards of 100,000l. besides the value of the ship and merchandize. The Merchants of Calcutta, on her arrival, made a present of 1000 guineas to the Commander and ship's company.

Domestic Articles.

NEW-YORK, November 15

BELLES LETTRES.

A gentleman, who attended Mr. Adderley's introductory Lecture on Tuesday evening, has been pleased to hand us the heads of the discourse on the influence of Education on the human character.

A desire to encourage the pursuits of Literature, and to gratify that laudable curiosity which Mr. Adderley's Lectures have excited in the breasts of our intelligent fellow citizens, induce us to insert the same without loss of time.

The same motives will dispose us to insert weekly, the heads of such matters as the Lecturer may discourse on:

Gentlemen,

I have never been less capable than at this time of analizing a subject of importance in the presence of the public. Affected by an emotion which so respectable an assembly cannot fail but create, I feel but little ability to follow the frigid suggestion of the closet, or the cold dilations of the brain. I could prefer giving vent to the warmer emotions of the heart:—a heart which fain would speak to yours;—which fain would excite an interest that would supply the place of that energy which the powers of sensibility are endeavouring to subdue, or atone for the absence of such qualifications as it may have pleased the God of nature to have denied me. However as no time, as much as the present, has so fully proved the importance of learning, and the insufficiency of birth and riches to the security of happiness.—As no period in the annals of the world has so irrefragibly convinced man of his weakness, and of the power of fortune, as in every numerous audience, however; brilliant may be its exterior appearance there must be some who fall under the denomination of the unfortunate, and others who know not how soon they may be called to join them and as every earthly possession is transient and mutable, save virtue and knowledge which are eternal; I am willing, to believe that my efforts will meet a liberal indulgence, tho' at the same time a free and impartial criticism.

That education is essential in the dignity and welfare of man, is a position so manifest that it requires no argument for its support. Its influence on the human character is too palpable to escape the observation of any being endowed with the gift of reason. Notwithstanding such convictions, I take leave to invite your attention to some observations which are to be made on the subject.—In doing this, and in displaying every necessary evidence for the establishment of such opinions as my judgment may suggest, I trust that I shall touch no string that can vibrate discord.—It ill becomes him who professes literature to despise him who professes none. If the latter be in this assembly let him be convinced that he is entitled to more sensibility than reproach. Let those words of the feeling Blair sound in his ears, and be the consolation of his life. The high and lofty one, who inhabiteth eternity, dwelleth also with him who is of an humble and contrite heart. In the midst of his greatness the almighty is not unmindful of the meanest of his subjects. Neither obscurity of station, nor imperfection of knowledge, sinks those below his regard who worship and who obey him."—Let not, therefore, either obscurity of station, nor imperfection of knowledge, be deemed sufficient to plunge a fellow being below our esteem. Ignorance is a misfortune but no crime.

To return—It is a subject for much satisfaction that I can display the efficacy of knowledge without any appeal to a distant continent. This country is the happiest Theatre for such a disquisition that can possibly be found. The same surface exhibits man in his infant savage state—ad presents him, after the arts and the sciences have altered his character, polished his manners, and improved his heart. To contemplate the portrait from the first point of view, we have but to explore the regions to the west, where we find man wandering, wretched and forlorn. Comfortless—without cities, policy, laws, or any of the advantages of life:—erring—from place to place without affection or views, and dragging through the immense forests of his country, a wretched existence, painful for humanity to hear, as for me to name. He can look up erect to heaven 'tis true, but 'tis with a brute unconscious gaze. His reason limited, cannot there discover that God whom it is our delight to honour. He cannot *there* behold the Saviour in whom we trust—nor the spirit of grace from which all our inspirations, intelligence and comforts flow. *His* contracted mind prefers to think that a phantom, which he ought to adorate or to dread, inhabits the stagnant lake, the lurid wood—or suffers him to prostrate a form, bearing the image of the almighty, before some degraded reptile, or mutilated figure, the deformed offspring of human hands. From a picture so humiliating let us avert our eyes. It would be agonizing to follow Rousseau, and view the man of nature crawling through the wood, covered with hair, destitute of force or intellect; seeking to hide in the dreary cavern from the violence of the apparent superior brute. At such ideas the mind must revolt, and turn well pleased to where man assumes a different aspect, and recovers that superiority, which was originally ordained him by the primary decrees of heaven.

While the impression made, however, by the contemplation of man in a barbarous savage state, still floats on the mind, and gives us dispositions favorable to reflection, it may be profitable to enquire how he emancipated from that state, and how he becomes what we now behold him.

Man is united to his fellow creatures, first by his wants and then by his passions. The first thing he does on emancipating from a savage state, is to communicate to others the wants which he experiences, and to consult with them upon the means of providing for them.

Gestures and cries are the means he first employ.—soon after he makes use of sounds more varied and articulate; those yield to words expressive of his ideas, which in time he forms into sentences clear and correct. In youth such is our exact state. We apply then to grammer which teaches us to read, write and speak, with ease, grace, and accuracy. Assisted by logic, we put our own ideas into order. Our former hurried measures begin to delight with harmonious sounds; our voice acquires inflexions, more sonorous, more seductive. Our attitudes paint our emotions; we defy to the combat, agitate the senate, or sing the song of victory, veneration or love. By history thoughts are transmitted to us, from distant ages, which the sounds cannot attain. History, which furnishes us with facts that serve for the basis of our judgment and actions—the writer of it transmits to us striking and animated pictures of his time, which offer two sorts of examples, the one to imitate, the other to avoid; the one like the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides—the other like the forbidden fruit which seduced the deluded Eve. He carefully points out such facts & characters, as must inspire admiration or horror, and consequently excite in the mind, a desire to imitate virtue, and to avoid vice. He gives the portraits of the truly great as well as well as of the tyrants of antiquity whom he causes thus to speak.

Future generations, princes, heroes, statesmen, scholars, philosophers!

Providence for our great reward, or more exemplary punishment has placed our statues in this gallery, to serve an amiable or detestable models to future ages. Emulate our virtues, and have a just abhorrence of our crimes. Know that your real characters, however absurd, or unjust, and with whatever veil you may cover them, or under whatever mask you disguise them, will, like ours, stand naked before posterity.—The piercing public eye, will penetrate the most secret folds of your hearts. A thousand sagacious observers continually surround you, and a thousand pencils are constantly ready to paint you to posterity, such as you really are. Beware, history flatters not:—it is the witness not the adulator of mankind.

Our mind being in a certain progressive improvement we have recourse to Arithmetic which gives us an exact acquaintance with our several relations to Phisical beings and enables us to determine their application to our wants. Mathematics then proceeds to instruct us in the measure of solids, how to calculate the complicated lines which several bodies describe in their motion, and by *Mechanics* the consideration of that motion.—Mathematics also enable us to comprehend Astronomy, which makes us acquainted with the absolute situation, and revolutions of the fixed stars; of the sun; of the planets and their satillites; it qualifies us to observe the various phenomina that result from them—such as their eclipses, the alternative of dry and night upon the hemispheres;—the different appearances of the sun in the Celestial space during the earth's revolution round him, the phasis of the moon while she revolves round the earth; the influence of such revolution on the tides, and the division we make in consequence of such circumstances of time into years, months and days.

(To be Continued.)

For Sale,

THE BRIGANTINE

ENTERPRIZE,

She is built of the best seasoned white oak and was salted on the stocks—will carry about 1500 barrels of flour, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. For terms apply to

WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115, South Front Street.

November 10 d2w.

For St. Croix,

THE BRIG

ARIEL,

Joseph Paul, master.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board, or

JOSEPH SIMS,
155, south Water street.

Who has for Sale,

Imported in said brig, a few hogsheads

ST. CROIX RUM,

and cases of

BRIMSTONE.

november 17 d2w

58 Hhds. Molasses
36 Boxes White Sugars
24 Do. Brown

This day landing from on board

THE SCHOONER

PHOENIX

At Sims's wharf,

AND FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL RHOADS,

No. 1 Penn Street.

November 15.

Never acted in America.

New-Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,

November 19,

Will be presented, a celebrated TRAGEDY, called

THE

Law of Lombardy.

Written by Robert Jephson, Esq.—Author of the Count of Narhoune, Braganza, &c—And performed at the Theatre in Druary Lane, London, with universal applause.

With new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

King of Lombardy, mr Warren; Bireno, mr. Wignell; Paladore, mr. Cooper; Ascanio, mr Wood; Rinaldo, mr Bailey; Lucio, mr Cain; Senator, mr Prigmore; 1st Forester, mr Blissett; 2d Forester, mr Usher; Old Shepherd, mr Morris; Squire, mr Hopkins; Officer, mr. Durang.

Sophia (Princess of Lombardy) mrs Merry; Alinda, miss E. Westray

Attendants—miss Arnold, mrs Stuart, mrs Doctor, mrs Warren, miss Solomons, &c. &c.

In act 5th, a Procession and Dead March.

To which will be added (for the second time in America) a new Musical Entertainment.

CALLED

St. David's Day;

OR

The Honest Welshman.

(Now performing at the Theatre, Covent Garden, with unbounded applause.)

Old Townly, mr Warren; William Townly, mr J. Darley; Owen, mr Prigmore; Peter Plimlimmon, mr Bernard; Dick, mr Francis; Watkin, mr Hopkins.

Ellen, miss E. Westray; Taffline, mrs Oldmixon; Gwinneth, mrs Salmon; Welch Girl, miss Arnold.

Welch Lads and Lasses, messrs Durang, Baily,—mrs Doctor, mrs Warren, mrs Stuart, mrs Solomons, &c. &c.

Saw Manufactory.

FRANCIS MASON,

No. 10, south Fifth street,

MANUFACTURES mill, cross cut and pitt saws, equal in quality, appearance and shape to any ever imported; which he sells wholesale at the following prices—6 feet mill saws 5 1-2 dollar each; cross-cut do. 50 cents per foot; pitt do. 60 cents per foot.

Wood Cutters cast steel saws, and every other kind, made to any particular direction.

november 18 d1m

John Whitesides,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the

BREWERY,

(late William Dawson's) No. 50, north Sixth street—where they may be supplied with Porter, Ale, Table and other Beers.

N. B. A quantity of excellent old Porter on hand fit for immediate use.

november 18 d1m

Glass Ware,

A well Assorted Invoice just Received,

Consisting of

Wine-Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, Lemonades, Goblets, &c. &c. of the newest fashion, and for sale.

JAMES C. & SAML. W. FISHER.

Nov. 13. 3tawtf

3000 Bushels St. Ubes

SALT,

100 Barrels of beef suitable for East India voyages
100 Do. of ship store do
50 Boxes containing each dozen best London mustard

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL RHOADS.

No. 1, Penn Street,

November 13. eodtf

Samuel Reynolds,

TAYLOR,

Has removed from No. 40, to No. 44, South Third-street, next door above the Bank of the United States.

Nov 15. eod2w

Health-Office,

4th November 1800.

THE Pilots of the River Delaware are desired to take notice that after the 14th inst. all vessels from foreign ports are permitted to proceed to the city without coming too at the Lazaretto, to be examined by the Resident Physician.

WILLIAM ALLEN, *Health-Officer.*

Nov. 4 d2w

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber intends leaving the United States early in December. Therefore all persons who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands to render their accounts, for settlement.

JOHN MORGAN.

No. 3, South Front Sreet.

Nov. 12. eod6t

Madeira Wine,

In pipes hhds and quarter casks,

For sale by the Subscriber,

GIDEON HILL WELLS,

No. 135 Market Street.

November 12. eodtf

Philadelphia, 11 *mo.* 6, 1800.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Peter Reeve, deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against his Estate, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to

NICHOLAS WAL, SAMUEL COATES, JOSEPH S. LEWIS, } Executors.

eo6t

By this Day's Mail

VERGENNES, Nov. 6.

On Friday last, the Legislature of this state proceeded to choose Electors for this state, to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, when

ELIJAH DEWEY,
JONATHAN HUNT,
ROSWELL HOPKINS, and
WILLIAM CHAMRERLAIN,

were chosen by majorities from twelve to thirty-eight. From the decided Federalism of these gentlemen we may safely anticipate an unanimous vote for John Adams and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

BOSTON, November 12.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Will speedily become the subject of public discussion; and until it is ratified by the Senate will be open to a free canvas.—After it becomes the supreme law of the land, every loyal American must, and will cheerfully obey it. When Mr. JAY'S treaty was first mentioned, the French faction condemned it *in toto* even before its arrival in the United States; and, when under discussion in the Senate, a mutilated copy of it was circulated through the country; meetings were called, not to discuss, but to condemn it; petitions were circulated to prevent its ratification; and the negociator of it was ignominously hung in effigy. This faction would have no right to complain if the measure they have meted was measured to them again. But the Federalists will not thus retaliate. Though they are assured the agreement in question abandons the claims of the citizens of the United States, for French piracies—amounting to more than twenty millions of dollars; and therefore can have but small claim to commendation; they nevertheless willingly believe it to be the best bargain our Envoys could make; and they wait with patience the official publication of the instrument before they either condemn or approve it.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday the Legislature of this Commonwealth met in this town, on the highly momentous business of appoining Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. Very large majorities of both houses assembled; and the usual communications were made—The Secretary of the State informed the two branches, that His Excellency the Governor would meet them This Day, at 12 o'clock, in the Representatives Chamber, and make a Communication.

A letter was received from the Hon. Benjamin Goodhue, Esq. resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

The Hon. Mr. Bigelow brought down a message from the Senate, for assigning this day, immediately after the Governor retired, for choosing a Senator for the district of Hampshire, in the room of the Hon. David Saxton, deceased.

At the last choice of electors of President and Vice President, the Legislature of this State made choice of NINE—of which number, several were members of the Executive and General Court. A correspondent hopes the present Legislature will act with similar Independence.—The best Men ought to be selected; and must be taken from whatever situation they may be found in.

A Gag for Massachusetts Jacobins.—Their idol Gov. *M'Kean*, of *Pennsylvania*, has called the *Legislature* of that State together, that they may appoiat Electors of President. After this no more grumbling about a *Legislative choice.*

His Excellency Governor STRONG, accompanied by the Sheriff of *Hampshire*, arrived in town, on Monday, from *Northampton.*

PROVIDENCE, November 12.

Wednesday next is Town-Meeting day throughout the State, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President of the United States. There are two Tickets, one called the *federal*, or Adams ticket—the other the *democratic*, or Jeffersonian ticket.

All good citizens, and christians of every denomination, would do well to exert themselves, and decide whether we shall be blest with our old President, the friend of Washington, enjoying the fruits of Peace and Good Order from our present Constitution; or whether we must endure the horrors of Anarchy and confusion, a Revolution in Government, with the introduction of French principles, and a leader at our head who has been proved an Infidel.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Havanna, to his correspondent in this city, dated 17th October.

"I have just heard that dispatches have been received by the government, in this city, of the French and Spanish, with 14 ships of the line and 17 frigates, having taken Trinidad, and that their present object is Jamaica—and have requested a supply of provisions for 20,000 men: this may, probably, produce some alterations in our market for the better.

A gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Annapolis informs, that the question on the message from the Senate was on Friday taken in the house of representatives, on the subject of an immediate appointment of a senator to Congress, to represent this State—the house divided against the immediate appointment.