

NEW-YORK, November 9.

LABOUR.

Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.—HOR. To sink in shame, or swell with pride, As the gay palm is granted or deny'd.—FRANCIS.

THE wit is condemned to pass his hours—those hours which return no more, in attempting that which he cannot affect, or in collecting materials which he afterwards discovers to be unfit for use; but the mechanic and the husbandman know that the work which they perform will always bear the same proportion to the time in which they are employed, and the diligence which they exert.

Neither is reward of intellectual equally certain with that of corporal labor: The artificer, for the manufacture which he finishes in a day, receives a certain sum; but the wit frequently gains no advantage from a performance at which he has toiled many months, either because the town is not disposed to judge of his merit, or because he has not suited the popular taste.

It has been often observed, that not the value of a man's income, but the proportion which it bears to his expenses, justly denominates him rich or poor; and that it is not so much the manner in which he lives, as the habit of life he has contracted, which renders him happy or wretched. For this reason, the labor of the mind even when it is adequately rewarded, does not procure means of happiness in the same proportion as that of the body: They that sing at the loom, or whistle after the plough, wish not for intellectual entertainment! If they have plenty of wholesome food, they do not repine at the inelegance of their table, nor are they less happy because they are not treated with ceremonial respect, and served with silent celerity. The scholar is always considered as becoming a gentleman by his education; and the wit as conferring honor upon his company, however elevated by their rank or fortune; they are, therefore, frequently admitted to scenes of life very different from their own; they partake of pleasures which they cannot hope to purchase; and many superfluities become necessary, by the gratification of wants, which in a lower class they would never have known.

VIENNA, July 10.

WEDNESDAY evening last arrived here the Prince de Hesse Hombourg, Capt. in the regiment Stein, with the circumstantial relation of the affair of the 26th of June near Kalafat. Gen. Clairfait, in order to drive the Turks from the Lesser Wallachia, had fallen upon them sword in hand, and after a very obstinate resistance, in which they displayed their wonted valor, they were completely routed, leaving 1500 men either killed on the field, or drowned in the Danube.—The loss on our side has been comparatively trivial.

LONDON, July 29.

The cause, above all others, which has rendered the navy of Great Britain always superior to the French, and still more superior to the Spaniards is, that the profession of the sea has constantly, amongst us, been considered as a distinct one. The fleets of Spain are generally led by officers possessing court interest—who from their education know something of naval as well as other tactics—but who in many instances never made a voyage in their lives, nor ever saw a fleet in line of battle.

DUBLIN, August 18.

Recruiting parties are as assiduous and alert as ever, notwithstanding the display of the olive branch which the English and Spanish declarations have made.

Monday evening the brig Commerce, of Salem, in North America, arrived at Sheep-Bay, near Sligo, with an assorted cargo, consisting of otter, bear, racoon, deer, and many other skins, dressed in the hair, besides a large quantity of the choicest Canadian furs in packages and boxes, of three hundred weight each. This vessel is bound to Liverpool, on a voyage of speculation—but there can be no doubt of meeting a good market, as the articles of lading are in great demand, and must turn out very profitable to the adventurers, who are said to be so connected with the Indian tribes, as to be able to export a large quantity of the same species, excellent in their respective kinds, in the summer of every year.

CHARLESTON, October 28.

The federal court for South-Carolina district, under the authority of the United States, met at M'Crady's long room on Monday the 25th inst. Present the Hon. John Rutledge and James Irédell, Esqrs. associate justices of the supreme court and the Hon. Thomas Bee, Esq. judge of the district court: And after regulating proceedings, process and pleadings, in said court, adjourned to meet at Columbia on the twelfth day of May next.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Nov. 9.

On the second inst. the District Court of New-Jersey, was held in this place, when on motion, Robert Boggs, Walter K. Cole and Joseph Scudder, Esqrs. were admitted as attorneys of said court: No business appearing, the court was adjourned until the second Tuesday of Feb. next, then to be holden at Burlington.

A meeting is proposed, says a late Virginia paper, at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the first day of January next, to be composed only of persons who are, or may hereafter be engaged or interested in any suits instituted by British creditors, or their agents, in the federal courts against citizens of that state.—As the sole object of this proposition is to provide for a fair and legal investigation of the several claims that may be exhibited, in order to an equitable issue, it is warmly recommended as essential to the welfare of a COMMON CAUSE, that those who cannot attend personally, may do so by deputation.

BOSTON, Oct. 28. DUTCH QUILLS.

A correspondent observes, with much satisfaction, the increase of American manufactures: He finds that the clarifying Quills, [commonly called Dutch Quills, when clarified] is now carried on in this metropolis; and if it was encouraged by the general use of them in our schools and counting-houses, it would prevent sending considerable sums of money to foreign parts for that article.

Your correspondent would further remark, that he finds, by repeated trials, that the quills manufactured here, are as well cleared from oleaginous substance, contained in them when new from the wing, as those from Europe.

He would just hint to the manufacturer, that his quills would appear to greater advantage, if he would sort them before he puts them in bundles; and that he would clarify only three quills in a wing, viz. the second, third and fourth; for all besides are not fit for use.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 225,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Table with 4 columns: Prizes, Dollars, is, Dollars. Rows include 1 of 10000, 2 of 3000, 3 of 2000, 6 of 1000, 10 of 500, 30 of 200, 80 of 100, 90 of 50, 100 of 40, 120 of 30, 161 of 20, 200 of 10, 7585 of 8.

8988 Prizes. 16612 Blanks. 25000.

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, Franklin's-Head, Court-Street, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

Table with 3 columns: No., Name, Dols. Rows include 1778, Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York, 600; March 13, 1636, ditto, dc. 600; 1673, ditto, Dollars, 1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 14, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the 30th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following Articles, viz. One pound of Bread or Flour, One pound of Beef, or 3/4 of a pound of Pork, Half a jill of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky, One quart of Salt, Two quarts of Vinegar, Two pounds of Soap, One pound of Candles, pr. 100 rations.

Separate Proposals may be made for each place, specifying the lowest price pr. ration.—No credit is required.

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S Exhibition of Wax-Work,

Viz.

HIS Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq.—A Philadelphian Beauty.—Peace, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.—Plenty, with wreaths of Flowers, basket of Fruit, &c.

TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr. JAMES BRAYSON'S, No. 4, Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the Morning, until 9 every Evening.

N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the same place, on reasonable terms. Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 30th day of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimensions proposed by the late Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princess Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpose to the United States. It is desired, that the proposals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation shall be of brick or stone, and as the cost and charges of those materials vary, it is expected, that a corresponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-House is to be of stone, and sunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty seven feet six inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the base is to be twenty six feet, at which place the thickness of the walls is to be six feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the stone work is to be twenty two feet, where the diameter is to be sixteen feet six inches, and the thickness of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the east, and four in the west. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glassy kind, if of stone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone.

On the top of the stone work is to be a floor of joists, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water.

The lantern is to be supported by eight posts of wrought Iron of three inches square and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the stone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outside thereof of about six feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lantern is to be ten feet high, having a semicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole space between the posts supporting the lantern, is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be made of iron, each sash is to have twenty-eight panes of glass, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the sashes on the south west side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lantern is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of strong brass wire, to preserve the glass from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lantern are to be well fastened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be so placed as to be turned by a large vane on the spire above it, that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of six inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lantern.

A close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern, which is to be furnished with eight lamps, each capable of containing six quarts, hung in two tiers over each other transversely. There are to be six flights of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two conductors, to secure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame house is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet square, two stories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finished with lath and plaster.

A vault for the storage and safe keeping of the oil is to be built of stone at a convenient distance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built, and it is to be furnished with eight strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be secured by a strong door.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper stages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a suitable difference should be made in the terms, cash will be advanced for the purchase of materials and provisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Clothing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of the said States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and which the said Acts have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, South side,

WILL be negotiated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and Public Securities,

BUSINESS transacted in public offices in the city, and such Paper-Money and Certificates furnished, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND discounted.

HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and sold, let or leased, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Masters, Waiters, Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and other Maids, and those of other professions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be supplied, by applying to FRANCIS WHITE.

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