

EXTRACTS.

SEPARATE wooden types were invented by *Laurentius Coster*, at Harleim, in 1430: Cut metal types by *Geinsfleisch*, or rather by his brother *Gutenberg*, assisted by the liberality of *John Fust*, or *Fausus*, at Mentz, in 1444. With these types, the earliest edition of the bible was printed in 1450. The art of casting types in matrices was invented by *Peter Schoeffer*, the son-in-law of *Fausus*, in 1452. The first edition of *TULLY'S* Offices, printed by *Fust and Schoeffer*, is dated 1465. About that time printing began to spread itself with great rapidity thro the principal cities of Europe.

KING JAMES the 1st. wrote a Treatise on the HEINOUS SIN of using Tobacco, entitled—*"A counterblaste to Tobacco."*—The royal pedant represents those, who use tobacco, as guilty of "great vanity and uncleanness—of sinful and shameful lust;" and concludes his invective in these terms: "It is a custom loathsome to the eye—hateful to the nose—harmfull to the brain—dangerous to the lungs—and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible stygian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse."

King James's Works, p. 222.

COMMON FAME—

Amuses people with what does not concern them, and her reports are generally void of foundation; she marries and buries numbers, without even their permission or knowledge; raises vast armies and equips mighty fleets without a single farthing of expence to the potentate for whose service they are intended; fights bloody battles, and leaves thousands slain on the field, who are nevertheless in good health; takes and lays in cities, and provinces that never existed: All these things, and many others of a like nature, she is doing continually. If you believe her she will persuade you that you are entirely ignorant of your own concerns; and your neighbors are by her made acquainted thry do, and intend doing, what you yourself never had either intention or power to accomplish—this is COMMON FAME.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR, Oct. 5.

Thursday last, three female Eboe Slaves belonging to Fenchill estate in this parish, threw themselves into the sea, determined to put a period to their existence; and in a few hours after were discovered floating on the ocean, by some of the estate's negroest that had been fishing.

Saturday came on an action of defamation, wherein Mr. — Campbell was the complainant, and Mr. — Sandilande the defendant. It appeared the plaintiff was servant upon the property, at the rate of 70l. pr. ann. the defendant having slain, or caused to be slain, a beast, the property of the plaintiff's employer—he was prosecuted, and damages awarded: Mr. Campbell being the material evidence.

This irritated the defendant—upon which he made use of very unwarrantable expressions, on repeated occasions, and at long intervals of time.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 400l. as a caution to those whose passions carry them beyond the bounds of reason—and to such of the rich, as conceive they can insult with impunity the poor.

Same day came on a cause, King versus Stupart, for a default in not sailing before the double premium took place, from which circumstance the plaintiff could not recover his insurance, and the vessel was lost. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

S A L E M, November 9.

A GENERAL PEACE.

In the North of Europe has followed the treaty between the Kings of Prussia and Hungary—as we are informed by Capt. RICHARD DERBY, who arrived here on Saturday, in 60 days from Gottenburg.—The terms of peace were not particularly known at Gottenburg when he came away, but a message from his Swedish Majesty purported that they were honorable and satisfactory to him, beyond his expectations. The treaty was concluded in Finland. His Majesty arrived at Stockholm about the first of September. The troops at Gottenburg were disbanded. The merchants were sending off their vessels as usual in time of peace.

A short time before Capt. Derby sailed, a Swedish 50 gun ship, going from Marstrand to Gottenburg, sprung a leak, and went down very suddenly, by which above 400 lives were lost—about 40 only were saved.

B O S T O N, Nov. 9.

GOV. BOWDOIN.

If native genius, embellished with all the ornaments of polite learning—if deep researches into the nature and principles of philosophy, and of the arts and sciences in general—if a profound knowledge of government, and the politics of his country—if the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and of the Literati of the world, from an extensive reputation—if the prayers of the poor and needy, to whom he bestowed, with a silent, but liberal hand—if the tears of his relation and household—if the ardent wishes of his particular friends, and of all who knew him—if in fine, an unaffected piety and religion, added to the most exemplary morality, from earliest youth, could have emancipated from the grave any character, this truly dignified one would have never tasted DEATH: But "it is appointed for all men once to die."

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States was to leave Mount Vernon, his seat in Virginia, on Monday last, on his return to the seat of government.

On Friday last the Hon. JOHN LANGDON, Senator of the United States from New Hampshire, with his lady and daughter, arrived here from Portsmouth.

On Saturday arrived in town from Virginia, The Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State; and the Hon. JAMES MADISON, one of the Representatives in Congress from that State.

The Hon. NICHOLAS GILMAN, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, is also arrived in town from New-Hampshire, via Newport, R. Island.

The life of JOHN ELWES is comprized in the following sentence, an exemplification of the power of avarice.

The ensuing session of Congress will be highly interesting to the United States. The objects which will arrest the attention of the august national legislature, are of the greatest magnitude. Altho much has been done—yet much remains to be effected; but the general approbation with which the proceedings of government have been received—the harmony and good understanding which pervade the States under its auspices—and the encreasing advantages which the people realize from the laws of the Union, will animate our civil fathers in the prosecution of their duty—for the highest testimony of public merit, is the success of public measures.

Among many other important subjects of legislative deliberation and decision, which will probably come before Congress, are the establishment of a national mint, and a national bank—uniformity of weights and measures—the post-office, and post-roads—ways and means to pay the interest on that part of the national debt which was left unprovided for the last session—the organization of the militia—with a variety of incidental business, interesting to particular states, corporations, and individuals, to which the general government alone can pay a competent attention.

The citizens of New-York are making the most spirited and meritorious exertions to establish a Public Dispensary in that city—and from all appearances there is no doubt but their humane efforts will be crowned with deserved success.

Says a correspondent, one would suppose, from the accounts published of the lands on the Mississippi, and adjacent to the Natchez, that the veritable spot where the garden of Eden was situated, has at length been discovered: A plant of tobacco when cured, raised in that country, will "weigh a pound"—and the produce of the land is "from 100 to 135 bushels of corn per acre"—"battalions of cavalry, artillery and infantry" are raised there, in a month—merely as a defensive and protectionary guard; but for offensive operations, the men are as the stars for multitude: "Five hundred families" is a mere handful among the many millions of emigrants that are daily flocking to this land of promise! And as to any dread of Indians, the thousands of fighting men, which will be on the ground by Christmas, will set the tawnies a scouting, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi—nor will a murdering dog of them stop, or look back, till they reach the Pacific Ocean!—But after all—a wilderness is a wilderness—and if in the cultivated parts of the United States, it is the lot of the mass of the people to get their bread by the sweat of their brow, it will be found that the curse is not diminished, by encountering nature in her most rugged form—surrounded by the terrors of the scalping-knife.

"The navigation of the ancient Romans was chiefly confined to the Mediterranean." What an idea does this convey of the difference between those conquerors of the world, and the infant empire of these rising States. Our navigators have long been familiar with the polar regions of the South, where they have plowed the ocean in search of the monsters of the deep—and lately they have thrown a girdle round the globe in exploring the extremities of the North. Since the peace, our cock-boats, compared to the ships of Britain, have traversed the southern and eastern seas, and returned in safety with the rich products of Asia—so that a voyage to China is now a more common enterprize, than one to Great-Britain was, forty years ago.

"There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution." Many persons possess very large sums in solid coin, which has not been in circulation for many years: Such gold may as well be in the bottom of the sea; it cannot be called a misfortune therefore, when the prodigal heirs of misers enter on the enjoyment of their wealth—for this only distributes that, which was before a cruel monopoly of the blessings of providence.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Brig *New-Success*, Throckmorton, London and Grenada, 13 weeks.
Sloop *Harriot*, Kirby, Wilmington, (N. C.) 13 days.
Industry, Sweeting, St. Martins, 21.
Schooner *Dart*, Brice, Jamaica, 37.
Sally, Howland, Bedford, 12.

Postscript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED LAST EVENING.
ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

THE press for seamen continues in most of the British ports; and uncertainty rests on the events of Peace or War with Spain. Accounts from Gibraltar mention some recent encroachments upon the neutral ground before that fortress.

The Duke of Cumberland, brother to the King of England, died the 18th Sept. after a long illness; he was in his 47th year; and has left no issue.

The estimate of the loss by the late fire at Madrid, is reported to be Five Millions Sterling.

The grand fleet under Lord Howe arrived at Spithead the 14th September.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared war against Spain.—Another messenger was hourly expected from Spain; matters not being yet settled.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides in the late mutiny at Nancy, in France, is stated to be upwards of 1600.

The Empress of Russia, exasperated against the English, has concluded a hasty alliance with Sweden, in order, it is said, to hurt the former, by aiding the Spaniards.

A new league is said to be on the tapis between Russia, Spain and France—as a counterbalance to the alliance between England, Prussia and Holland.

The Austrian army was on its march to Brabant.

The National Guards of France, alarmed by the inflammatory publication which abound in that country, were on their march to the frontiers of the kingdom, to prevent any inroads of the Austrians; tho it does not appear that LEOPOLD has any design of interfering in the affairs of France.

The Austrian army, destined to the low countries, amounted to 49,417 men.

Recent accounts from Germany must afford some very interesting particulars respecting the coronation and inauguration of the Emperor; the state of affairs in the low countries; the progress of liberty in Hungary, and in the heart of the Empire: for the last accounts from Vienna state that great uneasiness prevailed in that city on account of the peace made by the King of Prussia, between Austria and the Turks; the people appeared hostile to any coercive measures being adopted against the Brabanters.

Great Britain has guaranteed the duties of the sound, to Denmark: These duties amount to 200,000l. a year.

The affairs of Hungary are in a critical situation, and seriously menace the tranquility of Europe.

The English papers inform of further naval armaments: A large fleet is ordered to be got ready immediately: Its destination is conjectured to be the West-Indies.

Accounts from Martinico inform, tht every thing is in confusion at that island: Every vessel which arrives from the States have guards put on board. Guadaloupe is almost deserted; the men being gone as volunteers to Martinique.

The celebrated Mr. BRUCE, whose travels into Abyssinia have lately been published, gives an account of the sources of the Nile, which never had been before traced by any traveller, nor was the world in possession of any satisfactory account of its origin. It may however be observed, that his discoveries confirm the conjectures of some former travellers, who had supposed that the head of that famous river, like that of most others, terminated in inconceivable springs and rivulets.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

RICHMOND, (Virg.) November 17.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee, That an act of the United States, intitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," so far as the same pledges the faith of the United States, and appropriates funds for the payment of certain debts due by the several States in the union, will in its operation be highly injurious to those States, which have by persevering and strenuous exertions, redeemed a considerable proportion of the debt incurred by them, during the late war, and will particularly produce great injury to this State; because a large portion of the debt then contracted by this Commonwealth, having been already redeemed by the collection of heavy taxes levied on its citizens, and measures having been taken for the gradual payment of the balance, so as to afford the most certain prospect of extinguishing the whole at a period not very distant: The Commonwealth will, by the operation of the aforesaid act, be involved for the payment of debts contracted by other States, which either have not paid any part thereof themselves, or have reduced them but in a small proportion compared with the payments made by this State, by means whereof a heavy debt will be intailed on this State, which never can be extinguished by all its efforts, whilst any part of the debts contracted by any State in the American union, and so assumed shall remain unpaid.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena (via London) June 24.

"An American Whaler from the South Seas, bound to Philadelphia, put in here in distress on the 21st inst. having met with a severe gale in lat. 38. 6. S. Long. 50. 7. E. She has been very successful, having 190 tons of spermaceti oil. On her passage she fell in with a vessel from Botany-Bay bound to London, which was in distress for want of provisions. The American would have relieved her wants, but found it impossible, from the extreme badness of the weather, which prevented the possibility of a boat being hoisted out; and they soon after parted with her in a violent gale. They previously learnt, however, that at the time of her leaving it the settlement at Botany-Bay was almost in the last stage of human distress; that the officers and soldiers would not do any kind of duty, their times being out; that the government intended to embark for England the first opportunity, and leave the convicts to their fate, most of whom (that had been transported for life) had petitioned to be sent home and hanged, by the first opportunity, rather than remain in that wretched country, where with their utmost endeavors, they had only yet been able to raise 20 acres of wheat, which had been their whole dependence for some time past, and a few fish, but not a sufficiency for every body. The felons whose times had expired, were very mutinous for going home, and every body was sick of the expedition."

ANNAPOLIS, November 18.

"Died, in this city, early in the morning of the 16th inst. in the 67th year of his age, the honorable DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Esquire, a man so well known and distinguished by his country, that an eulogium on his character is altogether unnecessary.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 20.

The Hon. JOHN VINING is re-elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, for this State.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		UNFUNDED DEBT.	
6 pr. Cents	14/—	Final Sett. and other	12/6—12/8.
3 pr. Cents	7/3—7/4.	Indents	7/3—7/4.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	6/3.	State debts	8/2.—8/3.
			63 1/2 do.
			36 1/2 do.
			4 1/4 do.