

For LIVERPOOL,
THE DANISH SHIP
LITTLE MARTHA,
OLGA C. MARK, master,
Burthen 300 tons,
THE principal part of her cargo being now
ready to go on board, she will sail with all possible
dispatch. For Freight apply to
NICKLIN & GRANTH.
Nov. 27, 1799

Drawing School.
MR. BECK having been solicited by many of
his friends to engage in a Drawing School,
takes the liberty of informing them and the public
that he intends opening one at his house in
Fifth Street, opposite the State house yard, on
Monday the 27th of November, on the following
terms:
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
Ladies from three till five, per quarter, Dols. 9
Gentlemen from half past 5 till half past 7, 9
Private Lessons, at home for one hour, 1
From home two hours, 3

PERSEPECTIVE.
The official ground work of all kinds of drawing,
taught by a much more simple and short method
than hitherto practised.
WANTED,
A person to do house work; also a boy to attend
the family and take care of a horse.
November 27. 31aw1f

MATTHEW MCCONNELL
Having opened an Office in Chesnut street,
(A few doors above Fourth)
At No. 141,

AND again commenced the Business of Negotiations,
in the various kinds of Public Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. Engages
to do every thing in his power to give Satisfaction
to those who may think proper to employ him. He means
to confine his transactions to the Agency and Commission
Business, in all such business as is common to the
profession.
The purchase and sale of Houses and Lots in and
near the City will be attended to, and also of Lands,
when that business again resumes.
November 19. d1w

Forty four hog heads prime Kentucky
TOBACCO,
FOR SALE,
By NEILL & SMITH,
No. 159 Market Street.
Nov. 22. d1w

LOGWOOD
FOR SALE,
On board the brigantine Five Sisters,
Enquire of **JOSEPH DONALDSON,**
November 27. 9101

FOR SALE,
Holland Linens,
German Linens, all deprecate,
Ginghams,
Ladies Kid Gloves, by the dozen or
quantity.
Apply to No. 17 South Fourth Street, near
the Indian Queen.
November 27. 9101

FOR SALE,
THE CARGO
Of the ship Rebecca, John McKee, master, from
BATAVIA,
Consisting of—
350,000 wt. of COFFEE & first qualities
250,000 wt. of SUGAR, }
Apply to
JOSEPH SIMS,
No. 155, fourth Water Street.
Nov. 27. d101

FOR SALE,
At Public Auction,
At No. 103 HIGH STREET,
On the 27th month next, at Ten o'clock in the
morning,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of
Mahogany Tables and Chairs, a Walnut Dining
Table, Book-Cases and Desk, Looking Glasses, an
Open stove, and a variety of other articles.
Nov. 27. 41

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF LAND,
Containing between twelve and thirteen acres.
Situate on the College road,
Leading from Schuylkill to the Market house in
Germantown,
Adjoining lands of John Dorsey & James
Mayer.

IT is nearly as high as any part of the hilly town-
ship of Roxborough, and has the advantage of
a good road—the soil is good, part of which has
been well manured last season, and an excellent
piece of watered meadow which may be put under
water at pleasure; a good prospect—There has
been erected last summer an excellent stone barn;
a well is nearly completed, and a cellar dug for
a tenant's house—About 70 perches stone quarried
on the premises preparatory for further improve-
ment. The whole under new cedar post and rail
fence. The purchaser can be accommodated with
a strong light wagon calculated for two horses to
haul manure, &c. with excellent harness entirely
new. Apply to
No. 103, High Street.
11 mo. 24th, 1799. d1w

TO LET,
THE HOUSE
No. 9 South Water Street.
Enquire at No. 55 North Water Street of
JOHN CLARK.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18. d1f

LOST OR STOLEN,
On the 28th instant,
A New single case Silver Watch,
With a hand showing the day of the month on the
face, and marked on the inside of the case, A C C
13773 with a light blue silk string and a gilt key
fixed thereto. Whoever will deliver the said
watch at no. 13 South Third Street, shall receive
Four Dollars reward.
N. B. Watch makers and others are requested to
stop the said watch if offered for sale, and give in-
formation as above.
Nov. 29. 21

By this Day's Mail.
GEORGE TOWN, November 26.
On Friday last, that part of the 8th regi-
ment of the United States, which had been
encamped at this place, struck their tents
and marched to Harper's Ferry.

CHARLESTON, November 15.
On Tuesday last the United States frigate
John Adams, captain Crofs, passed the Bar.
Mr. Delano, who piloted her out, is opinion
that she will prove an excellent sailer,
and we learnt that capt. Crofs expressed the
same opinion.

BALTIMORE, November 28.
Translated from a paper received by the Co-
bot, capt. Compton, from Embden.

HAGUE, October 4.
There are no further news from Alkmaar,
of the action of the 2d, but from Amster-
dam they write yesterday:
"This day we know as little as yester-
day evening of the action of yesterday, which
is said to be renewed; the magistrates of
the city have not yet published any thing.
But in a letter from Alkmaar of Thursday
morning, they write as follows:
"The action of yesterday was most bloody,
and lasted till 6 o'clock in the evening.
The English had advanced to Hoof, but
were repelled by Bergen. The attack was
made on all sides of our left wing, and many
places lost."
Another letter from Amsterdam says:
"On the 2d was a violent action; the Eng-
lish had penetrated to Egmont, but in the
night the French retook that place, and re-
covered their former position. The village
Koedyck, half a league from Alkmaar, was
burnt, and this day, the 3d, the battle re-
commenced, but we are ignorant of the re-
sult. Russian and English prisoners were
brought to Haarlem, and no less than forty
or fifty vessels arrived with wounded."

It is also known sufficiently well, that
the Lemmer is taken by the English, but
that a party headed by the commandant of
Leerwarden had marched from that city to
endeavor to regain the Lemmer—the result
is not known. We have also advice, that
a number of British armed vessels, frigates
and others, cruise in the Zuyder Sea, and
have already taken several vessels.
Since 30th September, about 2,200 French
troops marched through this city to join
the army.

Arrived, brig Betsey, captain Egbert
Van Beuren, 117 days from Batavia—coffee.
The Betsey left 40 American vessels at
Batavia—sailed thence on the 26 July in
company with the ship Pennsylvania, cap-
tain York, of Philadelphia, and parted from
her on the 27th, off the Straits of Sunda.
The ship Jane, of Philadelphia, for Can-
ton, passed through the Straits, about the
20th July.
Four French vessels of war were expected
at Batavia in August or September which
will doubtless unite to annoy Americans in
those seas; as a declaration of war had been
formally made at the Isle of France, against
America.

The English no longer cruise round the
Isle of France, which leaves that nest of
pirates at liberty.
Three of the people of the ship Pacific of
New London, capt. Ingraham, which was
captured by a French letter of marque of
20 guns, in the bay of Bengal in March
last, have come home in the Betsey. The
Pacific was chased on shore by an English
man of war, on the 4th May, on the Isle of
France, and being abandoned by the French,
the greater part of her cargo was taken out
by the English, and she was then set on fire.
The Dutch government at Batavia, shews
the most friendly conduct to Americans,
which was evinced by their allowing the
Betsey to anchor without any restriction.
Coffee was so plenty that they had not
warehouses to store it in.

The Betsey touched at the Cape of Good
Hope on her way home: Left there the
ship Atlantic, captain Waters, of Philadel-
phia, of 16 guns, left from Madeira, bound
to Bengal, had put in for water, would sail
the 21st September.

WILLIAM HUDSON,
No. 8 Chesnut Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public, that he has received by the late ar-
rivals from Europe, in addition to his former
Stock,
A complete Assortment of Goods,
which are now opening, suitable for the appro-
ching season.
Amongst which are—
Superfine Cloths and Cashmeres,
Double milled Drab Cloths,
Superfine Nap Cloths, assorted colors,
Blue and Drap Plains,
Swanndowns and Swanndowns,
Drapery, Baites, assorted colors,
Blue, green, white and spotted Bookings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Scarlet, white, red and yellow Flannels,
Velvets, Thicklets, Corduroys, and fancy
Cords,
Striped elastic Cloths and Coatings,
Fancy Marcellines Waistcoatings,
Mens' and Womens' fine worsted Hosi-
do, do, worsted Gloves and Mitts.
Mens' Socks,
Calimancoes, Durants & Joans Spinings,
6 bales of Rose Blankets, completely af-
forted, by the bale, &c. &c.
Nov. 6. d101

TWO or three Gentlemen with their ser-
vants, may be accommodated with Lodgings,
and Breakfast, and two furnished rooms, at No.
83 north Fifth Street.
November 27. 21aw1f

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26.
Iustum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quirit solida.

THE LAY PREACHER.
"And David sent and commended with
Abigail, to take her to him to wife."
THERE is something peculiarly grate-
ful, to a person of unvisited taste, in that
prevail, in the manners of every people,
during the earlier stages of their progress,
from savage barbarism, to luxurious and fal-
lacious refinement. In such a state of soci-
ety, a certain honest frankness and manly
sincerity characterize the actions of every
class and degree of men, from the cottage
to the throne.

This frankness and simplicity are strik-
ingly exemplified in the interesting story
which I have selected for this discourse. The
persons whose characters are exhibited in
the narrative, are not of the "bafer sort,"
the clownish and the ignorant; but of the
great and honorable of the earth. One is
the valiant and courtly David, the anointed
King of Israel; the other, the wife-
afterwards the widow of Nabal, who "was
very great," and possessed extensive wealth.

To trace the conduct of such personages,
"in the affairs of love," and from that con-
duct, to bring out to view the sentiments and
emotions of the heart, cannot but be an
interesting as well as interesting investiga-
tion. On the part of Abigail, there will
be found no vanity, no coquetry, no af-
fected reluctance, no pretences of being
over persuaded to an unwilling compliance
with what she sincerely and very honorably
wished, in her heart:—and on the part
of David, nothing rapturous, nothing puerile,
obsequious or degrading to the dignity of
a man, or which ought to make one "blush
and hang his head to think himself a man."
The whole appears like the transaction of
honest people, engaged in honest business,
which stands in no need of the flimsy veil of
affected shyness, shame-facedness, or prudish
reserve.

We are informed, by the penman of this
part of oriental history, that David was, at
this time, exiled from the court, and with
a few followers who faithfully adhered to
his interest, was avoiding the persecuting
hand of Saul. During the time that he
lodged in the mountains and strong holds
in the wilderness, it seems he had been some-
what civil to "the young men" of Nabal,
who were the keepers of his sheep;—not
having forgotten, probably, though now
the Lord's anointed over a great nation,
that he had once been a keeper of sheep him-
self. Having heard, therefore, that Nabal
had a shearing, which, in those pastoral
times, was reckoned "a good day," he very
good-naturedly sends his compliments to
Nabal, with orders to say to him, in Da-
vid's name, "Peace be both to thee, and
peace be to thine house, and peace be unto
all that thou hast. And now I have heard
that thou hast shearers. Now thy shepherds,
which were with us, hurt them not, neither
was there ought misting unto them, all the
while they were in Carmel. Ask thy young
men, and they will shew thee: Wherefore
let the young men find favor in thine eyes,
for we come in a good day; give, I pray
thee, whatsoever cometh to thine hand, un-
to thy servants and to thy son David."—
But Nabal, it seems, took it into his head
to know nothing about this David, and
treated his servants so cavalierly that they
returned with much less good humor than
they had come; and, at their arrival, in-
duced David "to gird on his sword" and
with about four hundred of his followers,
to go and attempt to introduce himself to
the haughty Nabal. But on his way he
found himself unexpectedly introduced to a
much more agreeable person. For, during
these transactions, a servant, had informed
Abigail, that David had sent messengers
to salute his master, and that he had raised
them; notwithstanding, said he, "The men
were very good unto us as long as we were
conversant with them. They were a wall
unto us, both by night and by day, all the
while we were with them, keeping the
sheep."

Abigail, hearing this and concluding that
David would not patiently bear such indig-
nity, "made haste and took two hundred
loaves, and two bottles of wine, and five
sheep ready dressed, and five measures of
parched corn, and a hundred clusters of
raisins, and laid them on asses," and with-
out mentioning the matter to Nabal, set
out in person, attended by her servants, to
meet the mighty David, who was advanc-

ing, arrayed in vengeance, against Nabal
and his household. But, he is at once dis-
armed, and diverted from his purpose.
Abigail, clothed in more resplendent armour
than his own, for "she was a woman of
good understanding, and of a beautiful
countenance," meets the enraged warrior,
and throwing herself at his feet, beseeches
him, with pleasant words, that the presents
which she had brought might be "given to
the young men who followed him," and
that he would withhold his hand from
avenging the injury which he had received.

The effect, upon David, was precisely
such as might be expected from the inter-
cession of a "woman of good understand-
ing," upon the mind of an ingenuous, vir-
tuous, and noble spirited man. In admira-
tion of her munificence and of the amiable-
ness of her disposition, the subdued chief-
tain exclaims: "Blessed be the Lord God
of Israel, who hath sent thee, this day, to
meet me; and blessed be thy advice, and
blessed be thou, who hast kept me, this day,
from coming to shed blood and from aveng-
ing myself with mine own hand."

From this moment, it is plainly percep-
tible, that the soul of David was knit with
the soul of Abigail, in a virtuous and manly
affection. Nor is it strange that it should
be so:—There is no necessity of resorting
to the romantic and poisonous notions of
involuntary passion, to account for the fact.
The character and conduct of Abigail were
such, as, in their nature, are irresistible,
and can never fail to engage the heart of
every man whose love is worth possessing.—
"Kindness in women—not their beautiful
looks shall win my love;" is the literal
translation of David's actions, and is the
maxim which every person of "good man-
hood," lays down as a rule for the direction
and regulation of his affections.

As soon as Nabal was made acquainted
with these transactions, and was inform-
ed of the vengeance which had so nearly
overtaken him, in consequence of his churlish-
ness and brutality, "his heart died within
him"—he fell into a state of melancholy de-
jection, which, in the course of a few days,
put a period to his life. When David heard
of this event, being fully apprized of the
estimable qualities of Abigail, having him-
self witnessed the conjugal fidelity which she
had manifested to her former husband, not-
withstanding he was "such a churlish son
of Belial that a man could not speak to
him," he felt all the power of her charms,
and immediately "sent and commended with
Abigail to take her to him to wife." And
when David's servants had arrived and ex-
plained their errand, "Abigail hastened and
arose and rode upon an ass with five damsels
of hers that went after her; and she went
after the messengers of David and became
his wife."

This was, indeed, rather a luminary
method of concluding a match; but, since the
parties were previously well acquainted,
it was also evidential of a sincere and affec-
tionate heart, on the part of the suitor.—
It shews that he did not wish, like "many
a duteous knave, who, trim'd in forms and
visages of duty, keep yet their hearts at-
tending on themselves," to make an offen-
tious parade of an "obsequious bondage"
which he would never own, and "talk of
raptures which he never knew." On the
contrary, he addresses her with a manly fa-
miliarity which compliments her understand-
ing, without descending to that fawning
servility, which may display, indeed, the
gallantry of a beau, but never, the affection
of a lover;—a gallantry which is practised
for nothing but to be seen of women, and is
supremely despised by such as have good
sense enough to discern the source from
which it springs.

On the part of Abigail, we are furnished
with fresh proof, that she was in reality, such
as she has been described—"a woman of
a good understanding." Had it been other-
wise, she would have been unable to distin-
guish the lover and the man of worth, thro'
that plainness and simplicity, which a wo-
man of a weak mind would have mistaken for
rudeness and disrespect. She would have
thought it incumbent on her to humble the
arrogance of a man who could presume to
sift upon her good opinion, and to bring him
to his proper place at her feet, to beg, as a
favor, that which he seemed so ready to claim
as a right; not once reflecting that if he
should prove to be a man of sense, he would
despise and abandon her, and if a fool, he
would eventually repay, with fullness of
abuse, the superciliousness with which she
had treated him. Every man who, by cul-
tivating his mind and improving his heart,
has rendered himself worthy the affection of
a woman of good understanding, feels it in-
cumbent on him to establish and support a
dignified and manly character, and reason-
ably expects, in that way, to secure the ap-
probation, and esteem even of women as well
as men. If he fails in this he must be ex-

pected to retire in disgust, and not to de-
grade himself to the despicable condition of a
limping, fawning sycophant—a mere ho-
dy's convenience; for he knows too well,
that though in that situation, the may famil-
iarly caress and fondle him, her fondness is
precisely in kind with that which she shows
upon her favorite monkey, with which, no
portion of esteem and, consequently, of ge-
nuine love can possibly be intermixed. If,
therefore, he is brought to this touch stone,
he will be sure to leave her to the advances
of those "fellows of infinite tongue, who
can rhyme themselves into ladies' favors."
He will withdraw his affection from any
woman, whom he cannot regard with esteem
and deference, and from whom he cannot
expect a reciprocation of the same sentiments
and emotions. Two things will be careful-
ly avoided by women who would have the at-
tention of men of sense and independent
character. One is; too great formality and
reserve, which indicate a cold and in-
sensible heart; and the other a too rivolu-
tious and childish familiarity which is incom-
patible with a deference due to a person who
is fit for a companion for life. As soon as a
man perceives himself to be made the reposi-
tory of a lady's little secrets, partaker of
her trivial amusements, and unguarded prat-
tle, he may set it down, that the unquestion-
ably esteems him for nothing else.

To come to "a conclusion of the whole
matter;" is it not true that many wo-
men, in these latter days, who, in most re-
pects, are "all that the heart can desire, or
that the eye look for in woman," deprive
themselves of the attention of sensible men,
by assuming a dissimulated and suspicious be-
havior, and requiring a more servile submis-
sion than "a man of plain and uncoined con-
fiancy"—that cannot look greenly and gape
out his eloquence" in fulsome adulation, ei-
ther can, or ought to submit to? "My sis-
ters these things ought not to be."

The Lay Preacher of Pennsylvania.

As a model of true greatness, real dignity
and real independence, the character of the
Emperor Paul, may with advantage be set
in opposition to that of any monarch or any
potentate, which any age, or any nation has
produced. Such greatness is very charac-
teristically expressed by the Greek derivative
Autocracy, which is far preferable even to
aristocracy, amidst the derivation of the latter
term.

Russia, from extreme indigence and
barbarism, has in less than a century, risen
to splendor, empire, and refinement. By the
means by which it rose, were not calculations
on plausible appearances of probability; but
by turning round its own axis, like
George Fox, into the place of the fountain
one, with the insensibility of a Chinese man-
darin; not by contenting itself with an ex-
pression of the warmest sensibility on the
occasion; not by pretending to be the freest
and most enlightened nation upon earth;
not by appointing foreigners, outlaws, swin-
dlers, thieves and drunkards to be governors
of provinces and legislatures; nor by flailing
its national faith, by deeds worthy to be re-
gistered on the records of the ages—
France has done.

One cannot wonder at that practice (copied
from the French régime) of putting on the
head, and putting on an illustrious
scalp, when it is recollected, that it is the
Fulbian, and that the nobles of Kamohatake,
do, under the same wild impulsive bear on
their heads a sugar-loaf of cow-dung.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

PETER QUINCK, Professor of Literary ac-
complishments, Oratory and Bell's Letters,
offers his services in the speech-writing line
to any gentleman M. C. of Democratic hue,
who may need a learned philippic against aris-
tocracy, and oppression, without having lei-
sure to compose it: P. Q. writes on small
slips of paper, so that the Speaker may in-
sert them in the bowl of his hat, and hold-
ing it up near his eyes, appear to be ven-
ting himself ex tempore: N. B. Said Peter
begins and ends his scraps in such manner,
that if any disarrangement (Johnson) should
take place, or any wag purloin a page, the
hintus will not be perceived, his speeches
ally reading as well back wards as forward—
in proof of which he refers to those which
he composed during the last Session of the
Trib. Elquiere. Apply at his Shop, near the
Fountain of Knowledge, P. S. Said P. Q. may
be known by a mackerel catcher's cap, with
precise curls, a hat polished with great care,
age, a thread bare camblet cloak, old leath-
ern jerkins, and a pair of black breeches
thrice turned—his countenance, resembling
very much the appearance of a sailor in
mourning.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 30.

Six per Cent.	167
Three per Cent.	96
Deferred 6 per Cent.	1470
3 per Cent Stock—funded—Interest from 1st Oct.	
2 1/2 to 3 per Cent. advance.	
Do Scrip with four last payments, 24 per advance.	
BANK United States.	10 to 11
— Pennsylvania.	14
— North America.	50
Insurance comp N. A. shares 15	
— Pennsylvania, shares, 23	
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Land Warrants, 30 dolls per 100 acres.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 30 days
Amsterdam,	35 3/4 100 per florin
Hamburg 30	23 & 100 per Mark Banco