

it in secret, the more effectually, and improve his advantage to greater profit. But was any man ever known so wise, or so good, as really to despise birth or wealth? Did you ever read of a man rising to public notice, from obscure beginnings who was not reflected on? Altho with every liberal mind, it is an honor and a proof of merit, yet it is a disgrace with mankind in general.—What a load of fordid obloquy and envy has every such man to carry? The contempt that is thrown upon obscurity of ancestry augments the eagerness for the stupid adoration that is paid to its illustration.

This desire of the consideration of our fellow-men, and their congratulations in our joys, is not less invincible, than the desire of their sympathy in our sorrows. It is a determination of our nature, that lies at the foundation of our whole moral system in this world, and may be connected essentially with our destination in a future state. Why do men pursue riches? What is the end of avarice?—These questions may be answered in our next.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE ingenious and elegant author of the Tablet No. CXI. takes notice of the early decay of our females, and hints that the improper dress used by them in the winter season is one cause of that unfortunate fact. It would please me to see another number devoted to the subject; but as he wishes his hint to be enlarged upon by others, I fear he will not again favor us with his reflections on this important head. My love to that amiable part of the creation from whom my principal happiness is derived (for I am a family man, ladies) makes me take up the pen to point out to my fair countrywomen the fatal effects of adopting fashions only calculated for climates entirely different from ours.

I have known a lady confined all day to the house in winter weather, scarcely protected from the cold by handkerchiefs and shawls, yet when the sun has withdrawn his heat and the coldness of the air is nearly doubled, the dresses for some public place; the handkerchief and shawl are thrown aside, a thin gauze supplies their place, and the tender creature turns out exposed to an air which would make an icelander shiver. What is the consequence? A cough, which racks her for the remainder of the winter—perhaps till death snatches her from a joyless existence.

Take warning by the pale shadows who crawl along our streets—remember, they are the victims of fashion. I like to see a well dressed woman—I am pleased at seeing beauty solicitous to please. But I would have the ornaments of winter differ from those of summer. I would have my countrywomen disdain to copy from any part of the world.

Would it not move our laughter, or upon a supposition of insanity, our pity, to see a person in the midst of summer wrapped in the furs of Russia? and is it not equally absurd to see on a winter's day, a female array'd in the fashions of the south of France! Let me conjure ye ladies of America! If you would wish to please—if you wish to be capable of being pleased—if you wish for health, or to be the happy mothers of healthy children, accommodate your dress to the changes of our climate: do not for the hope of a momentary admiration bring upon yourselves an untimely old age, with all its pains, and without any of its honors.

[We lately inserted an Extract from the speech of Mr. Burke, in the British House of Commons. The following are subsequent observations of other members on that occasion.]

LONDON.

MR. SHERIDAN warmly reprobated the speech of Mr. Burke, which he said contained sentiments directly contrary to the principles which he had hitherto professed. He had come forward as the advocate of despotism, and had branded with the most severe epithets the exertions of men struggling for their liberty. What was that government, he would ask, the downfall of which his right honorable friend lamented? It was founded on despotism, disgraceful to human nature, and which had involved the country in misery and ruin. In that assembly, which the right hon. gentleman had thought fit to stigmatize as a lawless, ferocious, and sanguinary democracy, there were many men of very enlightened minds, and they had already made great progress in establishing a constitution on the ruins of that despotic fabric which they had demolished, and which he trusted would never again rear its head. He admitted that particular instances of cruelty and outrage had occurred, which he lamented in common with every man; and he was afraid that the well known humanity of his right hon. friend had, on that account, given his mind a bias, which had prevented him from perceiving the justice of that cause which gave liberty and a free constitution to so great a number of men. He could not help expressing a considerable degree of surprise to hear from his Rt. Hon.

Friend that this country had derived no advantages from the revolution in 1688, further than a confirmation of ancient rights. He had always understood it in a different point of view; and though he had no objection to date the antiquity of some of our most valuable privileges at a more remote period, yet he concluded, that our Constitution at the Revolution acquired many important and essential improvements, which it had not before enjoyed.

Mr. BURKE rose again, and claimed the indulgence of the house for a few minutes. He expected, he said, that if the right hon. gentleman who spoke last had not heard him with any degree of partiality, that he would at least have stated what had fallen from him with firmness and candor. But he had grossly misrepresented every argument he had urged. Every man who knew him knew that he was the professed enemy of despotism in every shape, whether it was, as he had stated, the splendid despotism of Lewis XIV. or the outrageous democracy of the present government, which levelled all distinctions of men.—There were many persons in this country, he was afraid, who entertained theories of government not very consistent with the safety of the state. There were some he believed who were ready to transfer that anarchy which prevailed in France to this country, for the purpose of effectuating their own designs.

The right hon. gentleman had thought proper to accuse him of being the advocate of despotism, and the libeller of the National Assembly. He denied it. The whole tenor of his life, he hoped, had proved, that though he was an enemy to licentiousness, he was a firm friend to liberty.—But, said Mr. Burke, if the hon. gentleman and I are to separate, he may find the sacrifice of his friend more than amply repaid by the applause of the Clubs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer warmly complimented Mr. Burke on his speech, which he said merited the gratitude of his country.

LONDON, March 16.

The National Assembly have passed a decree, abolishing all exclusive privileges for sending letters or papers by the post; but in order to support the liberty of the press, the post shall be obliged to carry printed works, which are not bound, also pamphlets, journals, and advertisements, at the rate of one sol per sheet or half sheet.

The King of Prussia, in his preparations for war, is not unmindful of the interests of Science. He has lately purchased the Rosoffian Library, consisting of 5085 volumes, collected at Berlin by the Reverend M. ROLOFF.

The King of Hungary set out from Florence on the 1st instant, on his journey to Vienna, where he has given orders that he should not be received with any extraordinary pomp.

From France, the accounts are favorable. The municipality of Paris have agreed to advance nine millions taking the product of certain convents for their interest and security—thus in a great measure preventing, perhaps, a national bankruptcy.

The importation of tallow from America is rapidly increasing, to the consequent decrease of the importation of the same article from Russia. The change is particularly advantageous to this country, as the Americans in return take more of our manufactures than the Russians; the importation of American tallow ought therefore to be encouraged in preference to Russian, though every measure ought in policy to be taken by the Legislature to decrease the importation of tallow, by increasing the consumption of oil, and thereby affording the greatest possible encouragement to the British whale fishery.

The Duke of Tuscany is now in his 43d year, he married an infanta of Spain, by whom he has issue eight sons, and four daughters.

The Emperor of Germany does not enjoy, as Emperor, a greater revenue than 15,000l. a year so that if his own hereditary dominions are not great, the Imperial dignity can be only an incumbrance to him.

The fame of the late Mr. Howard, properly distinguished by the title of "The Philanthropic Howard," was so well known all over Europe, that he seldom walked the streets without being followed by a crowd of people, who paid him a respect little short of adoration.

When the above gentleman set out last upon his travels, instead of letters of credit, he carried with him Bank-Notes; and though, perhaps, such a paper currency was never before seen in Cherson, where he died, such was the public dependence on his veracity, that they took them as cash, and as such they were circulated all about the country on the mere credit of his name.

It is much to be regretted, that this amiable man was taken off in the midst of his philanthropic investigation of the causes and cure of that horrible distemper, the plague. He had proposed to pass three years abroad; to visit Grand Cairo twice, to go to Constantinople: to those Northern parts of Africa bounded by the Mediterranean; to see the armies of the Turks, Russians and Imperialists; and to publish the result of his observations.

At the head of every philanthropic institution that can relieve distress, benefit the community, and reclaim vice, stands the name of the Duke of LEEDS. Esteemed by all ranks of people, beloved and respected by his tenants and his family; we may truly set his Grace down as one of the best characters now existing. Let the Duke of BEDFORD look here for the true road to popularity, for he will never find it in a stud at Newmarket, a contested election for Westminster, or at any Club at Brooks's or Boodle's.

M. NECKER leaves Paris immediately, and goes first to Spa to drink the waters, and after that to his country seat, on the Lake of Geneva, where he will remain till his health is re-established.

The court of Prussia has publicly received a minister from the States of Brabant—our court has declined doing so for the present.

In the important business of the slave trade, the National Assembly of France have given their decision, declaring, that they do not mean to interfere with any species of commerce carried on by the West-India Islands, and desiring their colonists to assemble together, and settle their own affairs as seems most expedient to themselves.

PAOLI'S ELECTION.

A letter was read from the Corsicans, by which it appeared, that they had elected the famous Paoli commander in chief of their national forces. So proper a choice was honored with the applauses of the assembly.

JEWISH ANECDOTE.

In a Coffee-House near Leadenhall-street, where the Prieftlean controversy became the topic of conversation, an Israelite, whose lungs merely were much too strong for his antagonist, after the former had retired, was pluming himself upon his prowess in defeating him, &c. and with an air of eclat asked another Israelite if he had not served the Philistine right? Most certainly you have, replied he; and if ever I have an engagement with any of them, I should be much obliged to you for your jaw-bone.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

A pathetic and elegant tragedy, called the WIDOW of MALABAR, written by Col. Humphreys late aid de camp to the President of the United States, was performed on Friday to a judicious and brilliant audience, with uncommon marks of approbation, whose repeated plaudits evinced the satisfaction they received. The scenery was striking and picturesque, (that of the funeral pile full of majestic horror) and the dresses well chosen: The performers exerted themselves in a particular manner; in short no piece that has appeared in the western world has been received with louder bursts of applause, and from the general avidity expressed by all ranks of people for its repetition, there can be no doubt but it will be as largely productive of profit to the theatre, as it has been of fame to its amiable author.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of the SONS OF ST. TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, the society walked in procession from Bardin's in Broad-Way, to the new brick Church, where an oration was delivered by brother W. P. SMITH; and a collection amounting to thirty pounds, was made for distressed debtors—after which an Ode, composed by brother Low, and set to music for the occasion, was performed.

From church the society marched to brother CAMPBELL'S at Greenwich—where they partook of an elegant entertainment, to which his Excellency the Governor, the Mayor, and the principal officers of the Cincinnati were invited.

After dinner thirteen toasts were given. The officers of the society, and many of the members were superbly habited in Indian dresses—the novelty of their appearance excited universal attention, and the day being fine, the scene collected a prodigious concourse of people.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Snow Paragon, Nicholson, Liverpool, 56 days.
Sloop Sally, Howell, Gaudaloupe, 20 days.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or exchanged for LAND, TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premises is a brick dwelling house containing ten rooms; a smaller brick house with four rooms; a house with a brick front with two rooms: In each house is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing spring is near one of the kitchens; a frame stable and a coach-house with stables. From the dwelling house both the North and the East rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleasure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has also been sown with timothy and clover. To be sold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is situated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the same, viz. At the Potomac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the sea shore, on Santee Edisto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be disposed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-House.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premises. New-York April 10, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has, for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 3, QUEEN-STREET, A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS. Among which are the following Articles: BOOK Muffins 8-4 6-4 5-4 || HUMHUMS, Jackson do. || Long Cloths, Handkerchiefs, of various kinds, || Cassas, Chintzes, || Seerfucksers, Gingham, || Boglapores. A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS. With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.