

as it is, has afforded immense profits to the company, and even some advantages to Great-Britain in general; since the commodities we exchange with the Indians are all manufactured in Great-Britain, and being the very refuse of the manufactories, would find no other purchasers but the savage nations.—On the other hand, the skins and furs imported from Hudson's Bay are the best America produces, enter largely into our manufactures, and afford us materials for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage.

“ Mr. Mears, and his associates, during his continuance on the northwestern coasts of America, made such observations as inclined them to believe that notwithstanding the opinions of so many navigators to the contrary, a northwest passage through the Continent of America does actually exist.—Some publications from these gentlemen on the subject are expected to appear in a short time. With all due deference, however, to Mr. Mears, &c. it is a fact well ascertained, that no such passage exists to the southward of the latitude of the 56th degree. If, in reality, it exists any where, it must be either through Baffin's Bay, or by the north of Greenland, in the Western Hemisphere. As to any passage beyond the 56th degree to the northward, it must be necessarily so incommoded with ice nearly the whole year round, as to wholly unfit for the purposes of navigation and commerce.”

Count Woronzow, the Russian Minister at this court, is among the most enlightened characters his country has ever produced. He lives much retired at his Richmond Villa, and employs his leisure hours in the education of his children, and it is the general opinion of all who know him, that they could not find a better preceptor.

A person of observation who has lately returned to this country from his travels through the dominions of the Eastern Turks, relates that the contents of the Ottoman Library, kept in the Seraglio, are at length brought to light by the treachery of one of the pages of the Seraglio, who was prevailed upon to translate clandestinely every day, a few lines of the large catalogue, till the whole was completed; and thus we have in possession at last, what the Turkish jealousy has so long kept from the world. The merits and value of this library, however, it appears, have been greatly over-rated.—Commentaries, explanations, &c. on the Alcoran, occupy the largest portion. There are also some treatises on jurisprudence, with commentaries and marginal notes. The histories are not numerous, and chiefly confined to the Ottoman Empire. Under the head philosophy, are, the mysteries of nature, the truths of Plato, of Pliny, and Aristotle's logic. The learned have long imagined that the lost Decads of Livy, the whole works of Tacitus, and the poems of Homer were deposited in this library—but all these hopes are dissipated, as none of these works are to be found in the catalogue.—Printing is now carried on to great perfection in Constantinople, and this alone will probably in a course of years, by diffusing knowledge, lead to a total revolution in the sentiments and manners of the Turks. The greater number of their publications consists of the history and annals of their empire, and their wars with other nations, digested in a regular series—which will doubtless furnish ample materials for a more authentic history of the Eastern nations, than any that has yet been communicated to the public.

There are a number of people who have some how got it in their heads, that one object of our preparations, and consequently not the least, is the restoration of the *Gaulic Monarch*. Reports of this kind are hardly worth a serious refutation. A perfect neutrality with regard to France, is the avowed system of the present administration.

The gentleman who offered the waterman two-pence for preserving his wife from a watery grave, has certainly been amply vindicated by the declaration that the lady was his wife.—We cannot but think the waterman a fool for expecting more in such a case.

In former times, hunting was the only business of a gentleman. The practice of blood made him rough and hard-hearted: he led the life of a dog, or of a savage; violently active in the field, supinely indolent at home. His train of ideas was confined to dogs, horses, hares, foxes: not a rational idea entered the brain, not a spark of patriotism, nothing done for the public, his dependents enslaved and not fed, no husbandry, no embellishment, loathsome weeds round his dwelling, disorder and dirt within. Consider the present mode of living. How delightful the change, from the hunter to the farmer, from the destroyer of animals to the feeder of men.

From the different voyages made to the South Seas, and other parts, in consequence of the encouragement given by his Majesty, no less than twelve hundred new species of plants have been added to those formerly known; and every other department of natural history has received large additions.

After all that has been said in favor of Lord Dundonald's coal-tar, the demand therefor in the navy does not answer expectation. In the seaman's phrase, it is too lean a coal to be of much service; and experience has shown, that, altho laid on in the best manner, the bottom planks of a ship become entirely bare, even in so moderate a run as from the English channel to Barbadoes. The tar of Carolina is infinitely preferred in the Irish ports; and in this island also, we of late give it a preference, for its stoutness and durability. The importations of this article from Norway are daily on the decline; and it now comes higher than the American tar.

PARIS, AUGUST 18.  
CLUB DES JACOBINS.

A FEW hours after the meeting, which took place on the 13th inst between M. CAZALES and M. BARNAVE, this last gentleman presented himself to the Club of the Jacobins, of which he was President at that time, and gave an account of his duel with that modesty which so well suits talents, victory, and high-spirited youth. He discovered the fatal error he had been brought into, and the false point of honor which had engaged him to commit an action contrary to every principle of morality and of law: He announced to the members of the club, that he was determined to acknowledge his error before the National Assembly, and to solicit a decree to proscribe duelling hereafter.

Mr. ROBERTSPIERRE, another member of the club, and of the National Assembly, celebrated for his genius and eloquence, spoke on the same subject in the following terms:

“ GENTLEMEN,  
“ I CANNOT refuse to the generosity of mind, and strength of reasoning of the hon. gentleman, who has just spoke on a subject so interesting to society, the eulogium he deserves. Undoubtedly the National Assembly ought, and will pass a decree against duelling: It is a barbarous relic of that chivalry which, in other respects, we have so nobly abolished. Be not deceived gentlemen, you have in this case a very old prejudice to subvert; it will not be abolished by a simple decree of the National Assembly, and nothing can so effectually destroy it as a great example.

“ While M. Barnave displays his talents and exerts his eloquence to extirpate for ever the savage and horrid custom of duelling, I propose to decree, that a

civic crown shall be presented to that great prince, to that Christian hero and worthy legislator, who has endured with a courage and magnanimity beyond example, and almost above belief, the redoubled insults which those who are envious of his glory, and his unparalleled virtues, have offered him. This greatness of soul, foreign to the principles and conception of the generality of men, merits greater encomiums from an assembly of philosophers and legislators, than that ferocious disposition sung into heroism by our bards. That great man has done more for his reputation by the mildness of his temper, than all his forefathers by their achievements. What, indeed, can be greater in human nature, than to see a man rendering himself superior to insult?”

The eloquence of M. Robertspierre inflaming the hearts of all the Jacobins, it was echoed unanimously from every part of the room, “ Long life to M. d'Orleans, who first among the Bourbon race has trod on the Gothic prejudices of chivalry.

To the Editor of the ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
A CUSTOM, which has long prevailed, and seems daily to become more general, has hitherto been thought too trifling to claim the lash of satire; but, as it has frequently roused my indignation and resentment, I shall freely give you my real sentiments upon it.

The practice which thus deservedly calls forth my censure, is that of standing before the fire, with the hinder flaps of the coat indelicately extended by the hands, that the posteriors may enjoy the whole warmth of the fire. To such an excess is this fashion arrived, that I have frequently seen a powdered beau unblushingly stand for half an hour together, in that indecent position, at a time when several ladies have been seated round the fire place, receiving no advantage from the benign contents of the grate, and having nothing more than a peep at them between the legs of the strutting hero.

To convince you, Sir, that this habit is acquired from fashion or example, I shall only observe, that in the height of summer, when the heat is almost insupportable, if any of these rump chafers should happen to be in a room where there is only a fire place, up go the flaps of the coat in an instant, and the hero enjoys the extatic ideal warmth of a grate unilluminated. Till I had seen several instances of this kind, I never declared myself an inveterate enemy to these hipmongers; supposing them prompted to such a practice by a natural frigidity of constitution; but, being now convinced that it is considered only as a fashionable amusement, instead of a means of acquiring warmth necessary for the exercise of the animal functions, I shall equally hold the practice and the practisers in derision.

THE ADDRESS

Of the COMMON COUNCIL of the city of NEW-BRUNSWICK.

To his Excellency Governor PATERSON,

SIR,  
WE, the President, Register, Directors and assistants of the city of New-Brunswick, in common council convened, beg leave to present you our sincere and most respectful congratulations on your appointment to the government of New-Jersey. Your early and firm attachment to the cause of liberty, and your integrity, wisdom and ability in the several public characters which you have sustained, added to your well known liberality of sentiment, and your benevolence in the walks of private life, early drew upon you the eyes of all as the successor of our late, worthy and much respected GOVERNOR. The unanimous suffrages of the people, have now placed you in his seat; and we hope you will believe we speak the language of our hearts, and of the citizens of New-Brunswick, when we assure you, we feel the most cordial satisfaction in this choice, and hail you welcome to that important station. The unanimity which has distinguished itself in your election affords to you the happiest presage of the support of your fellow citizens in the execution of your office, and to us, the most flattering prospect of all that happiness which is to be derived from a free republican government, under a wise and virtuous administration. That you may long continue, in domestic felicity, to enjoy the confidence of your country, and that your services may be rewarded by their warmest gratitude and esteem, is our sincere wish.

Signed by order of the Common Council.

JOHN NEILSON, Register.

New-Brunswick, Nov. 1. 1790.

To which the GOVERNOR made the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most grateful acknowledgements, for your polite and affectionate address. The esteem of the wise and virtuous is at all times pleasing, and in the administration of government essentially necessary. Elevated by the unanimous suffrages of a free people, to the station so ably filled by our late worthy, and much respected Governor, I count it one of the happiest circumstances of my life, that my conduct in

the different departments, which I have occupied, has met with the approbation of my fellow-citizens at large, and in particular, of the common Council of New-Brunswick. This favorable opinion I shall constantly endeavour to preserve. It will aid and animate me in the execution of the important trust committed to my charge, and affords the happiest presage of support, from the good people of this state.

I wish you, Gentlemen, all happiness, both of a public and private nature, and especially, that you may long enjoy the blessings of a free government, and transmit the same inviolate, to your posterity.

W. PATERSON.

PITTSBURGH, October 23.

We learn, that two young Germans of the names of *Jacob Laurie* and *Peter Miller*, both of good character and respectable connections, were involved in a scuffle on the evening of the general election, at Greensburgh, and after a hard fought battle, which lasted about half an hour, the latter of them was unfortunately killed. They were relations, although strangers to each other, and it appears that the combat was fair, and without any degree of personal malice in either. The father and family of the deceased are so entirely convinced of the innocent intentions of Mr. Laurie, who is now in confinement, that they are perfectly reconciled to him, which is a circumstance that does them great credit. We heartily sympathise with them in their affliction, and hope that the citizens would be careful to avoid those quarrels, which have been too common at public meetings, and frequently occasion distress to individuals, and throw a disrepute upon the community at large.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 20.

Giving rum and wine at funerals has been so much disapproved, that there is no such thing seen now at a funeral in the southern States. In conducting ourselves thus, we certainly shall act agreeable to the spirit of christianity, although we tacitly disavow the doctrine of the heathen philosopher, who taught,

*That when first an infant breathes the vital air;  
Officious friends should welcome him to care;  
But you should life's concluding scene attend,  
And wine be drunk, to toast a parted friend.*

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.

Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

On MONDAY the first inst. was published,

By CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

The American Museum,

For OCTOBER, 1790.

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