

BOSTON, Nov. 12.

It is a remarkable fact, in favor of the utility of moral character, in human affairs, that the three personages who appear to conduct or sustain, by their influence and abilities, the government of three great nations, are all men of fair private character. It is hardly necessary to mention that these three men are WASHINGTON, in the United States—FAYETTE in France—and PITT, in Great-Britain.—

*Tho shallow politicians still may brawl,
That public character is all in all,
'Tis false as gamester's oaths—or air—or hell!
Who errs in private never can rule well.*

Accounts from Rome, state, that the noted Cagliostro is perfectly recovered of his late indisposition—and that on a report being spread that he was to be enlarged, the government immediately planted double guards upon him to prevent the possibility of his escape.

To the splendid LUMINARIES of the Temple of Fame, in the elder world, whose radiance hath lately been extinguished—we can, with regret, add THREE in the new world, whose emanations were not less refulgent. With a FRANKLIN, who in philosophy, science and legislation, shone with peculiar splendor, one lamp went out. With a LIVINGSTON, whose philosophic, scientific, and legislative knowledge rendered him also a blaze of light, the second lamp expired—and we have recently seen the extinction of the third lamp, in the death of a BOWDOIN, who shone equally resplendent with the others, in philosophy, in science, and in legislation. But are we without consolation? No—They shall yet shine with undiminished lustre in the temples of immortality!

NEW-YORK, November 22.

Some years ago; (in the time of the late war) a citizen of Philadelphia, well known for his skill in mechanics as well as in nautical matters, set up a ship at Kensington near Philadelphia upon three keels. Some subsequent occurrences, however, prevented the completion of the design; old prejudices got the better of right reason; and the person who afterwards purchased the frame had two of the keels taken out, and the middle one left, as usual. Projectors and men of curiosity, were much disappointed at the defeat of the scheme, as it was expected a vessel upon this plan, would have had unspeakably superior advantages in holding wind, over the common models. The idea it seems, has since been taken up in England, and last year a ship was built in that country, called the Experiment, with two keels; and has been found more than to answer the expected purpose. "I failed (says the Captain, in a letter to his owner) from Burnt-Island, June 10th, with the wind at West, which on Sunday shifted to the North, blowing excessive hard, with a great running sea—hauling up the ship close by the wind—carried a deal of sail on her to keep her to windward—she was then going five or six miles per hour, and I found, by my observations, that she had made good the course, that was steered, notwithstanding the great sea that was on her broadside. I made the Naze of Norway the 14th, and arrived at Gottenburgh the 16th. She carries a very weatherly helm."

These keels, it is said, are so fashioned as (tho' the ship heels ever so much) always to keep a perpendicular position to the horizontal line of the Sea, the same as when the Bands upright; so that it is evident they must take such a powerful hold of the water under the ship, as to admit of scarcely any leeway; and where there is no leeway a vessel, from the natural pressure to lee-ward, when close hauled, must of consequence make the greater head-way. Besides other advantages attendant upon a ship's making no leeway, the most considerable are: 1st. the being able by this means to keep an exact reckoning, which can never be done, in vessels of a contrary description, and 2dly, the excellent quality of clawing off lee-shores in hard gales; for want of which in the common structure of vessels, many lives and cargoes are lost every year.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

A paragraphist in the General Advertiser of Thursday last, reprobates in very forcible terms, the mode of voting *viva voce*, in popular elections, as practised in some of the states. This abuse, says he, strikes at the very root of all good and free government—poisons the very source from which it flows.

It is impossible in this manner of voting, that elections should be free.—A candidate that has great wealth and influence, on whom the livelihood of many may depend, will inevitably awe all his dependants to support him. Men who owe to him their employment, or have received his bribes, dare not openly oppose him. Even a man's friends, those who are not dependant upon him, but are only in habits of intimacy, cannot well refuse to support him, lest this should interrupt that intercourse that subsists between the families. Whenever too the popular current runs violently in any particular direction, it is hardly safe to bear up against it. Many who think differently from the great body of the people, will be reluctantly hurried down the general stream. Many, rather than come forward openly to avow their sentiments, will consent to waive their privilege of voting.

We see sometimes, as in Baltimore very lately, that out of several thousand votes, all, except two or three, are in favor of the same persons; tho the very connections and intimate friends of the opposite candidates, must have amounted to a considerable number—and all those who favored their interest, to many hundreds.

This method of voting will inevitably introduce corruption and intrigue into the elections. This is undoubtedly one cause of the corruption of elections in Great-Britain; and in some parts of the United States, where this method is adopted, the elections resemble those of England. They are little better than an auction, where the post is set up to public sale, and is struck off to the highest bidder.

The difference between the states that make use of these two methods, is very striking, and places their true influence in the strongest light.—In those states where the mode of voting is by ballot, it would be exceedingly indelicate, and indeed would be considered as great presumption and effrontery for a man to come forward and hold himself up to the public as qualified for the higher posts of the government, and endeavor to procure interest. In some parts of the United States, where they vote *viva voce*, men, instead of being brought forward by the voice of their country, or their friends, publicly advertise themselves, openly solicit interest, and ride about the country to beg and buy all the votes they can collect. And to close this indecent scene, the candidates while the election is going on, are frequently seated upon the hustings, exposed to public view, to tamper with every elector that comes to vote.

Wealth, where elections are free, if not attended with some degree of ability, is no recommendation to a candidate; but where the *viva voce* method is adopted, it is the great, sometimes the only requisite.

To these observations a correspondent adds, that the practice of keeping an election open for a number of days, and sometimes weeks together, is attended with many objections; the mode is vexatious, and unnecessarily expensive to the people. Opens the door to intrigue and cabals, and is subversive of freedom.

In many of the states the election is held on the same day throughout the government.

The accounts of French affairs which have been recently laid before the public, are so vague, so extravagant, and contradictory, that it is very difficult to form any definite ideas of their real situation. The English statements of the excesses which may have taken place, from former examples, we may suppose are exaggerated. On the other hand, the enthusiastic admirers of the proceedings of the National Assembly, as is very natural, may think too lightly of the uneasiness which prevail, and may attempt to diminish the real magnitude of the outrages committed in the provinces. The friends of the French Revolution, and such is every patriot American, must however feel alarmed for the cloud which is impending at the present moment, in the form of paper money.

If the proposed emission of Assignats, or Bank Notes, could be turned, as by a stroke of magic, into solid coin, and diffused over the face of the empire, it would depreciate the value of the precious metals in such manner, as nearly to destroy their use as a medium; but such a flood of paper money, we know, by sad experience, must create confusion, and every evil work.

The late tragical event at Nanci, in France, is so variously represented, that one cannot determine where the blame ought to be fixed.

There is undoubtedly a disposition very apparent to criminate the conduct of M. de BOUILLE, as harboring unfriendly designs respecting the revolution. On the other hand it appears probable, that ere this, funeral honors have been decreed to the memory of those, of his little army, who fell in the attack at Nanci. On the whole, the information derived thro the medium of the proceedings of the National Assembly, is alone to be depended on; for it may be presumed, that as the enemies of the Revolution are at this time very alert, nine out of ten of the "letters from Paris," in the English papers, are mere fabrications, without any foundation in truth.

While the patriot and the citizen of the world cannot but admire, as moral theorists, the many humane and sublime decisions of the National Assembly of France on the Rights of Man, there is a solemn pause imposed on their admiration in contemplating the probable issue of many of their resolutions, through the natural versatility, and obstinacy of mankind. The progress of light and truth is gradual, where prejudice does not impede their operation; but habits and false principles often prove an insuperable barrier to their force and influence, and always require time to be removed, previous to the admission of just and reasonable conceptions.

To this state of things may perhaps be principally attributed the embarrassments which check in any measure, the completion of the French revolution: Even in America, it required a number of years to prepare the public mind for its emancipation from the power of Britain.

While the government of the United States is administered on its true principles, by men who merit and possess the confidence of the people, as at present, every attempt to interrupt its operations, or weaken the general confidence in our civil rulers, whether by designing demagogues, sticklers for independent State Sovereignty, or interested associations of individuals must prove abortive—for tho particular persons, in a corner of the Union, may raise a clamor, declaim against public measures, and employ the press as the medium of inflammatory addresses—yet there is a cool judgement, a laudable spirit of deliberative candor, which distinguishes the people of the U-

nited States, and leads them impartially to weigh, and leisurely to decide, upon every subject submitted to public investigation: They also fully realize, that the expense of supporting government is a useless burthen, if an appeal must be made in the first instance to the whole body of the people in all cases of real or supposed grievance. The constitution is express in this point, and it is certainly more decent, as well as more consonant to the principles of freedom, to bring every public injury to that tribunal which is competent to doing all possible justice—the legislature of the union.

Internal resources constitute the sinews of Independence: The United States are making such rapid progress in manufactures and agriculture, that in a few years, they will be able not only to supply their own demands, but to furnish a large excess of a variety of articles for exportation.—Our coasting-trade is already supplied with several species of goods, which are vended principally in the southern States, upon terms, that have essentially diminished the importation of similar fabrics from Great-Britain—the principal article now referred to, is coarse linen-cloths: The encouragement for the raising of hemp is so great, that it is not perhaps being too sanguine to say, that the time is not very remote, when foreign cordage will cease to be imported: Iron and Duck are manufactured in great quantities, and in the highest perfection.

The prospect that is before us in respect to the carrying-trade, is highly flattering: The difficulties and prejudices which have heretofore existed, are daily subsiding and vanishing: Our reputation as ship-builders is established—to this the natural advantages we possess, that enable us to build and victual cheaper than any other country, must very soon give a decided preference to American bottoms, in all parts of the world: Already have we seen ships of great burthen sent out of our ports—the work of our own countrymen, so completely, that there was scarcely an imported article in their composition, from the keel, to the cap on maintop-gallant-mast-head.

MARRIED]—At New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers Mr. PROSPER WETMORE, to Miss CATHERINE McEVEN.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Shooner Sally, Florence, St. Thomas,
Penelope, Morgan, Tobago,
Befs, Spencer, Grenada.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		UNFUNDED DEBT.	
6 pr. Cents	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. £.	Final Sett. and other Certificates	12/6—12/8.
3 pr. Cents	7/4—7/5.	Indents	7/4—7/5.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	6/8.	State debts	8/4.—8/5.
			63 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
			37 do.
			42 do.
			70 pr. cent.
			or 37 do.
			33 do.

Postscript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED LAST EVENING.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

Arrived at Boston the 17th inst. the Ship Dispatch, Capt. D. LORING, in 49 days from Liverpool, who brought papers to the 27th of Sept. from which the following intelligence has been extracted.

LONDON, September 25.

A COUNCIL was held yesterday at the Duke of Leed's office, Whitehall, when Capt. Mac Donald, a gentleman his passenger, and his servant, were examined respecting the treatment from the Spanish commodore. This extraordinary circumstance was discussed with the utmost candour and precision.

Immediately after their examination, expresses were sent to collect every one of the hands who had been in the Trclawney Planter, to be brought to town, for the purpose of having them examined.

Orders have been sent to the different men of war to send to town any of the hands who were pressed, and are on board of our navy.

The Council, after closing their enquiry, immediately appointed a Charge des Affaires to the Court of Copenhagen, who was with uncommon anxiety, directed to take his departure last night, without permitting him to adjust any domestic concerns.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that M. NECKER was to set off for Switzerland on Saturday last.

A report prevails, that on Wednesday last it was publicly announced at Paris, that the Duke of ORLEANS had declared in favor of the French King.

On the same evening the people of Paris, to the number of 40,000, collected at the gates of the National Assembly, and being headed (as was supposed) by the Duke of ORLEANS, attempted to force an entrance, and persisted with all the violence imaginable for several hours.

At length, about the hour of three o'clock on Thursday morning, they were all dispersed by the National Guards, and we have not heard of any material mischief having happened. But the whole city was in the greatest fermentation when these accounts came away. (Doubtful.)

RUMORS.

That the late Resolutions of the House of Delegates in Virginia on the Assumption, are regretted by the majority that passed them.

That the Land Tax of that State will probably be repealed in the present session of their Assembly, notwithstanding the late resolutions against the assumption.

Also that the Assembly of North-Carolina are moving in the business of Assumption.

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