

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.  
MASQUERADES.

Extra of a Letter from an American Gentleman in London.

At 6 o'clock this morning I returned to my lodgings from the Masquerade. Immediately on entering a very large and well lighted room, filled with figures of every description, engaged in every fantastic employment, which mirth and unrestrained licentiousness can suggest; I found my situation awkward and for a moment felt sensations, bordering upon disagreeable. But the reflection that I was masked and unknown, with the apparent ease of all around me; the intoxicating strains of the well adapted music, and above all the indelibly contagious influence of the place; set me free from every restraint, and gave my soul the same riotous sense of pleasure, which seemed to have full possession of all around me.

After a time the scene became tiresome, I discovered that the Nymphs and Nuns and Shepherdesses, whom I figured to my mind as angels, were prostitutes, or those who appeared very willing to become so; and from the usual liberty connected with a mask, certainly in a plain road to the accomplishment of their desires. Licentiousness, folly, vice, infamy and disease, by degrees lifted the mask; and cleared my mind from the fumes of intoxicating pleasure. At supper and after the company presented a perfect picture of the most debasing sensuality. Those people of fashion and reputation, who for the purpose of intrigue frequent such conventions, were now gone; and nothing was to be seen but, broad glaring barefaced vice.

Such, will Masquerades ever be, in every country where they are introduced, tho' those who first patronize them may not look forward to their consequences.

How happy is it, my dear brother, that this pernicious amusement has not found its way into our happy country. If we look for well supported characters, we find it on the stage, if we wish for the delights of music and dancing, we assemble with our faces unmasked and our souls undisciplined in our faces. Should any one, at some distant period, attempt to introduce Masked Balls into our country; if a native, may he receive the merited execrations of his fellow citizens, if a Foraigner may he be chafed from the Land, with hisses and contempt.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

AN Irish gentleman, in company the other evening, the conversation turning to political affairs, among other sensible and witty observations, said, that, "by the time the Prince of Wales comes to be King of England, by my soul, it will be no Kingdom at all, at all!!!"

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Captain Guin, of the brig Nancy in 79 days from Liverpool; in lat. 37, long. 69, spoke the ship Eliza, Captain J. Waller, from Woolwich Bay, in Africa, bound to New Bedford, out 60 days. Arrived at the Port this morning, the Brig Captain, Fleming from Bourdeaux.

COFFEE,

54 hogheads } 120,000 lbs.  
350 barrels }  
Just arrived in the Rebecca, Captain Hughes, from Jamaica.

FOR SALE BY  
Peter Blight.  
Who has also now landing out of the Mercury, from Oporto, Choice  
Red Port Wine,  
IN PIPES.

Dec. 22

A QUANTITY OF  
East India Cotton,  
Entitled to the Drawback,  
FOR SALE BY  
Mordecai Lewis.

Dec. 22

This Day is Published,  
AN  
Authentic History  
OF THE  
Revolution in Geneva:  
Price 12 1/2 Cents.

The writer of the above introduces the following highly interesting remark—  
"Such detail will be neither void of interest nor utility to your prudent countrymen. May they reflect on it with attention, and learn by the disastrous example of the most democratical State that exists on the Continent of Europe, the extreme danger of foreign influence; and above all, how rapid and inevitable it is to transgress the feeble interval, which separates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"

Sold by Thomas Dunton, No. 41, Second Street, John Ormrod, Chestnut Street, by M. Carey, Market Street, and by the Editor hereof.  
December 11

The variety of matter, instructive and entertaining, contained in his lectures, is such as may be expected, from a knowledge of almost all languages, an uncommon acquaintance with books and a very tenacious memory.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, (who as well as all the other professors give daily attendance at the College) delivers lectures on Grammar, the English language, Rhetoric and Oratory, Geography, Chronology, History, and Natural Philosophy.

Mr. James McCormick, instructs the classes, in all the branches of the Mathematics, in Arithmetic, Geometry the use of the Globes, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, &c.

Mr. William Thompson, (lately from the academy of Newark in the State of Delaware where he has taught many years with much reputation) has the care of the Grammar School, and instructs the classes in the Latin and Greek languages.

You will observe, Sir, that I have been more particular as to the branches taught in this seminary, than would be necessary merely for your own information; in order to enable you, if you should incline to publish any thing on this subject, to satisfy the public fully, as to the importance of this institution.

I have not mentioned those things, as if they were only marked out by the governors of the College, as a general plan of education, but to inform the public, in what manner young gentlemen are actually carried through a general course of learning here; I mean as many as will bestow the time and attention which are absolutely requisite, for the purpose.

It is hoped the institution will attract the attention of the Legislature in such a manner, that they will preserve it from sinking, as without their friendly aid it certainly will: and establish it upon a permanent foundation. A suitable building, and a considerable enlargement of the fund are absolutely necessary.

N. B. Our number in college, is generally about 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Decem. 22.

The Roebuck British Packet for October, arrived at Halifax the 26th November; the left Falmouth the 10th October. The packet was spoken when going into Halifax, and information received that no event of any importance had occurred.—Lord Howe's fleet was at sea when the Packet sailed.

Says a Correspondent,

Fashion in opinions is often as wide from propriety as in dress.

If the laws are not oppressive, no part of the community will be inclined to resist.

The insurrection proves the contrary. The federal constitution has no enemies and therefore the name of anti-federal should be proscribed.

The man who believes that has no doubt been in a trance for five years past; otherwise he would have heard and seen so much he could not believe it.

The excise caused the insurrection. It was the pretext not the cause. Faction caused it. Faction had a seat in the legislature, and by speeches, votes and lying letters, raised the resentments, the ambition, and the hopes of the Western people. The cause should be known, and the concealed auhors marked.

The leaders of the anarchy party in government are honest and sincere, but under the influence of some errors which will soon be renounced by themselves.

Their accusations against government have been solidly and circumstantially refuted. Yet have they changed their tone or measures? When a party struggles hard for power (the power to make the constituted authorities a nose of wax) are they satisfied or exasperated by disgrace and disappointment?

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

On Thursday the 18th inst. a commencement was held of the young ladies academy, conducted as principal by Mr. Poor of this city, at which were present the Lady of the President of the United States, the members of the House of Representatives of this State and of the United States, and a very respectable number of citizens—the exercises were introduced by a petition and well adapted prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Magaw—a number of orations and dialogues were pronounced by the young ladies with considerable grace and elocution—soft music being heard in the intervals. An ode was also performed by the ladies on the future destinies of their country; eight of them having completed their studies received honorary testimonials in the nature of diplomas, from the principal, and the whole was closed by an excellent address to the Supreme Being, imploring his general patronage of the interests of science, by the Rev. Dr. Green.

In the course of the exercises the fol-

lowing address was delivered by JOHN SWANWICK, Esq. one of the Trustees, to the audience assembled on this pleasing occasion.

Fathers, Legislators, Fellow-Citizens,

THE revolution of every sun, which to the United States is sure to convey some addition of emolument, or of civilization is peculiarly honored on the present occasion, with a spectacle the most touching. The representatives of this great empire, joined to the representatives of one of its most distinguished members, present at an examination held as to the proficiency in literature of this rising seminary—a scene so novel, it is hoped will excite a few observations, dictated by the occasion, and which it falls to my lot to deliver as one of the Trustees, at present entrusted with the care of an institution, so highly interesting.

You will easily perceive the pleasure communicated to us, who are citizens of Philadelphia, by the urbanity, with which you have been pleased to notice our progress in the useful arts. The flower garden before you, solicitously cultivated by the care of an industrious overseer, was indeed, calculated in its own nature, to have engaged your feelings—but small indeed, had been our satisfaction, in this alone were we not warranted by the hope, suggested by many of your political arrangements, that new resources were dawning for education, throughout America.—We have other fields than those present at this commencement, not placed so fortunately for their own advancement, on whom, as it were in perspective, we behold your goodness lavishing a profusion of blessings in as much as your labours shall have a tendency to endow them with a nobler train of useful and ornamental accomplishments. Certainly the exhibition which has been this day offered to your view, is well calculated to support your ardor in this interesting undertaking—Youth and innocence protected by the guardian genius of instruction is here made to offer to the country the brightest trophy of which it could be proud—a trophy equal to that obtained by the victory of knowledge over ignorance, and one of course well calculated to please a government whose peculiar boast it is that its powers rest on the intelligence and virtue of its citizens; The institution of seminaries for the female instruction of young ladies in the various branches of polite literature is for aught I know one of the singularities which mark this happy country. In other nations institutions of this kind have been lavished in profusion on the other sex; but when was there seen before a commencement for young ladies? so numerously attended and honored by all that was dignified in the government of the country? This perhaps is a spectacle as yet reserved for you who as equal guardians of the community must protect the growth of knowledge alike in all conditions and in all sexes: If so, may we not congratulate America on this new proof of her civilization and look up with confidence to you for its future support and protection; The influence of the fair sex over our modes of thinking and of acting, has been in every age the theme of poets and historians. How fortunate then must it be for us if that influence be secured in favour of our government and laws in as it were their infancy. We display not to the fair sex our desire to monopolize knowledge, or to check the growth of their education; consequently they must be charmed with an order of things so favorable to themselves; they will of course recommend it to their children, and all the obligations contained in the invaluable name of mother, will be secured as a bulwark round our inestimable constitution. What can be more likely to secure the wish of the noble Venetian for our country, I mean the wish of its perpetuity of freedom and of happiness—

Legislators of Pennsylvania.

It was once my happiness on another, and a more honored occasion, to plead before you the interests of science; the want of time, incidental to the close of the session, then prevented your investigation of this momentous subject. You have since been addressed respecting it by a higher authority, and have acknowledged your sense of its importance, yet may I still be permitted to repeat to you, in the language of the constitution of the state,  
"That the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis; and that the Arts and Sciences shall be promoted in one or more Seminaries of learning."  
I am sure that you will not let these

splendid clauses of our frame of government remain any longer inactive, but will be incited by this; by every circumstance around you; to a vigorous pursuit of this essential business. This institution itself will, I am told, be of the number of those who solicit something from your parental kindness during the present session. I am confident it will not, cannot ask in vain.

Young Ladies,

I have felt the usual pleasure in the progress visible in your studies; never forget this happy day in which the result of those studies was honoured by the presence of the representatives of this great nation. Prepare laurels for the brows of these fathers of the country, who take so great a part in your prosperity; support their honour and the value of their labors, when they themselves shall be no more, and join in the prayers, which are every where offered for their conservation and felicity, in things temporal and perpetual.

From the St. Jago De La Vega Gazette of the 24th October.

In consequence of some late captures the premium of insurance on Jamaica vessels is said to have advanced in London, from 10 to 20 guineas per cent.

We acknowledge ourselves much indebted for the following authentic information, which is of considerable importance to the trade of Great-Britain and this Island, and comes to us from unquestionable authority.

It is well known that all the West-India homeward bound fleets must pass within a few leagues either to the eastward or westward of the Bermudas, and notwithstanding the great dread justly entertained of the rocks, are frequently obliged to pass in sight of the shore.

Lieut. Hurd has been, for a considerable time past, employed by government to survey those islands, and hopes to complete it by the end of the present year. He has ascertained that the whole navy of England might anchor in perfect safety on the north side of St. George's Island, in a clear open space of near four miles square, with good holding ground; which may be entered by a safe channel round the eastern end of the Island called St. Catharine's Point; as also by the north rock through an opening in the ledge flats which surround those islands.

The latitudes and longitudes of the East and West-end of the islands, as laid down in the books, are very erroneous, particularly in the requisite tables, where they are said to be from actual observation, and Lamprerie's chart is out one whole degree in latitude. The following may be depended on:  
The latitude of the most southerly part of the land is 32. 11. N. off which is a shoal, for near two miles, called S. W. breaker.

The latitude of St. George's is 32 : 22 : 20 : N. long.—64 : 29 : W.  
Latitude of Weick-Hill, the westernmost part of the land, is 32 : 15 : 20 : N. long.—64 : 45 : W.  
Variation about 2 : 50 : W.

The best latitude to run for Bermuda in is about 32 : 70 : the fourth side having no danger off it, at the distance of half a mile, except the S. W. breaker above-mentioned.

From the [New-York] DIARY.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to give the following lines a place in your paper.

THE other day, while perusing your useful newspaper, I felt myself exceedingly surprized, and I may say disgusted, with the elaborate speech of Mr. Ames in the House of Representatives, against that respectable body of our community, known by the honorable name of the Democratic Society. I did look for some reply to this scurrilous harangue; but considering virtue seldom finds her own praise, I am contented with writing a few lines in her defence, in hopes of provoking an abler. While I felt sensations very opposite to that of love, rising against the above mentioned gentleman, I was pleased to find some worthies in the house who had virtue and courage sufficient to speak in behalf of Democrats.

This is a name every American should glory in: yes my fellow-citizens, this should be your glory! Most certainly aristocrats, or if you please, Kingrats, will strive to pluck the plume from your victorious brows; but hold fast that which valour has made you. The utility of that society is obvious to all men who are free from design. They are as an eye to the people by which our liberties are guarded. Their opinion comes forward with more respectability than an individual citizen's. For want of such an institution, how have Kingdom's and empires lost their sacred

rights! Tyrants admire the hidden ways of darkness—their play is all of an undeclared nature. Influence in this case many of the Roman usurpers; and of more modern date, the infamous Cromwell; cast your eyes across the water; behold nations shaking off their shackles and emerging from slavery—What is it occasioned by, but the very agency of enquiring Societies so much despised by some of the Congress of a free and independent people? The salutary effects of such a society may be argued from the cruelty they meet with from the hand of tyranny: as immortal monuments of this kind, behold the persons of Palmer, Main, Watts, and Downie. These men we pity and sympathize with for their laudable inquiry and struggles after Liberty. If they were right in raising and inculcating in the minds of the people, the Democrats are justifiable in supporting what they have gained. But I need not go abroad to defend the Democrats. I conceive our present liberties originated in such Societies, though perhaps not under the same appellation.

It was in such despised places the iniquity of the stamp-act and all the oppression of the British Court was first debated. If they were instrumental in first discovering the yoke and then broke it, I say raise your necks to prevent it galling again. Yea I may venture I think to ascribe all the liberty that was ever experienced by any people, to such laudable combinations.—New-England is peculiarly blest in this particular; they possess the spirit of their forefathers who felt the curses of tyranny and sought freedom, amongst the principles of savage tribes. Their pure Democracy is contained in the following extract: "Finding that as free-born subjects of the State of England we hither come with all and singular the privileges belonging to such; in the first place we think good that it be established for an act, that according to the (rights) and due privileges of the subjects aforesaid no imposition, law, or ordinance be made or imposed upon them at present or to come but such as shall be made and imposed by consent according to the free liberties of free born subjects." In that true Republic, Democratic Societies have the sanction of the law. They hold their town meetings which is only another name for a Democratic Society. There they discuss politics under the patronage of the legislature. O! happy country, if all the states were encouraged to make such researches! And now permit me to tell Mr. Ames, that the Democrats or rather the Democratic Society, is not an intruder on the people. Hundreds, yeatousands who are not members of that Society wish them abundant success in the cause of liberty, properly understood, and wish them to remark on the Representatives of the People; and by mildness and wisdom guard our rights.

Our Representatives have on different occasions called themselves the servants of the People. By this worthy declaration they acknowledge the People to be their Master. This, on a piece of paper, or in a public harangue, looks admirably well; but let us reduce it to practice, and then see how matters work. For the sake, then, of elucidation, we will suppose a certain gentleman sending his servant (who has made many promises of fidelity) to negotiate a piece of business for him. According to the natural and common notion of the word master, it is expected he will inspect the conduct of his servant, to see if he fulfils his promise. It may be upon investigation this servant's word is found to be "like pycruft made to be broke." Further this agent is found not only to be faulty, but when he is told of them, he turns with frown and looks with impious contempt on his benefactor. What shall we say concerning such a wretch? The reply is, "Bring hither that wicked servant," and if not slay him, dismiss him. Apply this if you please to our Representatives. Are they our servants? We will dare them to inspect their conduct within the hallowed wall of Legislation. Do they act wrong, we will presume to tell them of it. But suppose they, like the servant just quoted, or Mr. Ames, should abuse us by the name of Democrats, or self-created Societies, we will pity their ignorance, or impute their conduct to the treachery of their memory; supposing they have forgot the errand on which they were sent: so saying dismiss them for a better.

OBSERVER.

\* Plymouth Records.

GEORGE MEADE'S  
COMPTING HOUSE is removed to the South side of Walnut-Street Wharf, one Door West from the Corner.  
Dec. 20.