

FEMALE COURTSHIP.

Two or three looks, when your swain wants a kiss;
Two or three Noes, when he bids you say Yes;
Two or three smiles, when you utter the No;
Two or three frowns, if he offers to go;
Two or three speeches, like "ah! go away;"
Two or three times you must hold him to stay;
Two or three laughs, when allay for small chat;
Two or three tears, though you can't tell for what;
Two or three letters, when vows are begun;
Two or three quarrels before you be done;
Two or three meetings to walk here and there;
Two or three nights to the Play house repair;
Two or three dances to make you jocose;
Two or three hours in a corner let close;
Two or three flirts, when he bids you clope;
Two or three pines, to imitate hope;
Two or three wooings, to let him prevail;
Two or three sighs, when you've waded your tears;
Two or three hems, when the Chaplain appears;
Two or three squeezes, when the hand's giv'n awa;
Two or three coughs, when you come to obey;
Two or three count'ssies, when marriage is over;
Two or three honeys—discussing your Lover;
Two or three steps to 'rads the bed chamber run;
Two or three kisses, when ask'd but for one;

Two or three lasses may have by these rhymes;
Two or three little ones, two or three times.

P. Q.

From the BOSTON TELEGRAPH.

Mr. LILLIE,

In many circles I have heard much fear expressed, that a renewal of the Treaty of 1778, with the Republic of France, will produce a war with England.

Shall we fear the expiring despotism of Britain, who for more than 27 years in fruitless attempts, endeavoured to enforce its oppressive mandates.—Shall we now fear its power, when in infancy, we destroyed its armies, and furnished our country with the spoils of its commerce for eight years. We deprecate a war, but however destructive it may appear, better, manly to oppose its corroding power, than to submit to its rapacious violence.

It is with States, as with individuals, when we lose sight of a privilege by nature given, and move to the whisper, he laughs at our folly, and more strongly secures the power to enslave. Long have we experienced the depredations of the English on our commerce, and in the present state of things we dare not prevent it; so binding is the treaty, that our largest ships of war cannot prevent a single gun boat, commissioned by the British government from taking and sending into port a convoy she may have under her protection.

The port of Halifax is crowded with our ships, many of whom are condemned, and if by chance any escapes the expense in defence, and the injury to the voyage, are equally ruinous. While we suffer this overbearing power to molest our commerce, we shall continue to experience their insults with increasing ferocity.

Unfortunately for the United States, that these islanders were permitted to possess at the close of the war, any of our country; the ill we suffer prove the fact. We never must expect friendship from the existing government of Britain; they yet claim our country, altho' by force we secured our Independence. And unhappy for the United States, that there is men among us who wish & endeavour to reinstate the despotism that reigned in 1774; but the Genius of Freedom will expand its influence over our country, and we have enlightened citizens who will prevent the growth of this poison.—Let fear be unknown—let love of our country be our pursuit—and that manly spirit which actuated our fathers to oppose the power of a tyrant, remain with us, their children, and may we leave this legacy to posterity. We oppose tyranny in what ever form it may appear.

AN AMERICAN.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

JUNIUS TO DR. LINN.

JUNIUS proposes the following questions to Dr. Linn, and demands a direct and unequivocal reply; should his reverence prevaricate, he stands solemnly pledged to establish by incontrovertible proof as many of the facts, as may be material to his purpose.

1. Are you not the author of a pamphlet entitled "Serious Considerations?"
2. Do you not know, that Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, are in reality the only candidates for the presidency?
3. Do you not know, that Mr. Adams having counteracted the views of Mr. Pickering and Mr. Hamilton, those gentlemen are determined to support Mr. Pinckney for president, that Mr. Adams has but a slender chance of re-election, and that Mr. Pinckney is therefore the actual candidate of your party?
4. Do you not know, that Mr. Hamilton has put himself at the head of a party, in opposition to one supposed to be attached to Mr. Adams?
5. Are you not attached particularly to the party of Mr. Hamilton?
6. Did you not positively aver to a very respectable character in this city, that you knew Mr. Pinckney to be a Deist?
7. If you knew Mr. Pinckney to be a Deist and the real candidate of your party; for what reason, and with what view did you omit that fact, in your ungenerously philippic against Mr. Jefferson?

8. Was you not lately pointedly interrogated, whether it was the intention of your party to establish Monarchy and did you not answer in your usual elegance of language, "not unless you drive us to it."—Pray Dr. Linn, what was the precise meaning of such an answer?

9. Was you not also asked, whether it was the design of your party, to connect the church with the state, did you not attempt to evade the question, and finally retire without affording any positive reply?

10. Should the principal facts, contained in the preceding questions be supported against you, upon what plausible ground, can you, Dr. Linn, sustain a fair and honorable reputation?

JUNIUS.

New-York, Oct. 11, 1800.

EXTRACTS
From an ORATION on the
Extent and Power of Political Delusion.

Delivered in New-Haven, on the evening preceding the public commencement, September, 1800.

By ABRAHAM BISHOP.

War presents to all the country a commission to seize and carry to legal adjudication the commercial property of an adverse nation. War opens all the floodgates of the human passions. War calls into the employment of government an immense multitude. Contractors through all the mechanical arts pronounce a blessing on war.—The grazier adores the administration. The legion attached to admiralty courts, insurers, dealers in stock, bankrupts and all men to whom change of times must be for the better, bless the government. The capitalist who has long kept his money for the public, blesses the occasion, and over them all, the chaplain pronounces an hearty amen. In the midst of all, the flagging patriots, unwilling to be outdone by their brethren, bring their offerings of rags to the treasury, and from the midst of expense and national dilapidation forth come the government immensely rich in all the magnificence of power.

Though delusion has played this farce a thousand times over and has always successfully compassed the means, it has never concealed the end.—That end is uniformly the degrading of morals & religion—derangement of business—increased national debt, leading to a long train of public burdens—decrease of private and social happiness, and a certain sinking of the people beneath the civil, military and naval functionaries of this mighty farce.

The tribes of Africa fight, because Europeans will buy their prisoners. Cabinets wage wars, because by them, they are sure of their object, which is to exalt themselves, and to humble those who are beneath them. This has always been the case and always will be, so long as the people give the reins out of their own hands, so long as they bestow more power on government than is absolutely necessary, so long as they suffer themselves & their opinions to be despised. Wars have been the means by which these cabinets have effected their purposes. The great, wise and rich men will understand the art of inflaming the public mind, and generally present at the outset the delusive bubble of national glory, a thing in which nine-tenths of society have no kind of interest; but which well managed turns into crowns and diamonds in the hands of the blowers. Courtiers tell slaves that liberty is in danger, or that infidels abound and the church is in hazard, or of plots at home or provocations and insults abroad. Courtiers waiters echo the alarm. Court telegraphs spread the sound.—Court casuists find it typified in the penitentiary.—War is decided on; armies are raised; the legions, who depend on war for support, are all in motion; the papers are full of news; public curiosity is on the stretch. The cabinet, which in time of peace was occupied only in the means of internal order, has now to consult the balances of foreign governments—in receive letters weighing five ounces in ships of 500 tons sailing in ballast—is thronged with express; great scenes are opening, the naval armament, which but for this had been laid up in dry docks, and the army, which in time of peace was in no estimation, rise into importance, prize-masters arrive with the ill-gotten wealth of honest adventurers. The country abounds with proof prints of admirals, and generals and naval engagements, forts stormed, and all the dignified array of carnage and devastation. Here delusion opens batteries, which are never silenced till liberty and public happiness are gone forever, for a war-system is fatal to them both.

When courtiers tell you that such a system can alone preserve peace, fly or fight the delusion.—Mark you that the man who learns the art of fencing in his youth is seldom contented with having received his lessons, you will hear of him in a duel. An army or a navy well officered and manned is always restless in a state of peace, war must, and will be had at some rate. After a few years of war, & a few bullet holes through admiral's hats, and some flesh-wounds and broken limbs, the bill for services becomes greater than can be paid with money; honors, stars and ribbons, or pensions must go towards an installment. A nation which makes greatness its polar star can never be free; beneath national

greatness sink individual greatness, honor, wealth and freedom. But though history, experience and reasoning confirm these ideas, yet all powerful delusion has been able to make the people of every nation lend a helping hand, in putting on their own fetters and riveting their own chains, & in this service, delusion always employs men too great to speak the truth, and yet too powerful to be doubted. Their statements are believed—their projects adopted—their ends answered and the deluded subjects of all this artifice are left to passive obedience through life, and to entail a condition of unqualified non-resistance to a ruined posterity.

NORFOLK, October 23.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated October 3, 1800.

"You would I suppose have heard that the Belliqueux of 64, and the Endymion of 44, when conveying some Indiamen bound to India, in lat. 23, S. fell in with the Concord, Medea, and La Franchise, Republican frigates, which after robbing every vessel, English, Portuguese and American they could meet with, went to Rio Plata to refit, were returning to France with immense plunder.—The two former frigates were taken—the La Franchise by throwing her guns and anchors overboard, escaped; there was a Spaniard on board the Concord with 150,000 dollars, in order to purchase whatever prizes the three frigates might fall in with, but he has met with a Scotch prize, and a bad voyage."

From a Jamaica Paper received by the sloop Pollition.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Sept. 19.

In our Paper of yesterday, we mentioned that information had been received of the Marines from the Nereide, having taken possession of 2 places in Curacao, we have since been able to learn the cause of it. Some time ago about 30 small vessels, having French troops on board arrived at that island from Guadaloupe, to assist the banditti that had rebelled against their masters; those Planters whose slaves had remained faithful to them, and who were afraid of an attack from the Insurgents, requested (as we are informed) that two Passes, well fortified, but which they could not protect, should be taken possession of by the English marines, on board the Nereide, then cruising off the coast, which request the captain humanely consented to, to protect them from the inroads of their barbarous enemy. The American ship Eagle sent in here by the Nereide, has, we understand, on board several thousand stand of arms, and a vast quantity of gunpowder, which it is assured, she was carrying to supply the rebels with.

We understand that in consequence of advices received from Curacao, his Majesty's ships Meleager, La Legre, and another frigate sailed this morning for that island with all the marines belonging to the fleet.

Extracts from St. Kitt's paper received by the Baltimore.

BASSETTERE, Sept. 20.

The Brig Frankland, Mark Blunt, master, from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for Tobago, was unfortunately upset by a gale of wind on the 4th inst. in lat 22. 20 long. 57. 50. by which accident she lost her masts and deck load of horses; she arrived at Nevis yesterday.

The sloop John and Edward, of Bristol, Massachusetts; James Smithwick master, for Barbadoes, was also unfortunately upset on the same day, in lat. 22. 12 and long. 56. whereby she lost her masts, and every thing on deck; the crew were two hours on the bottom, and without provisions for seven days; on the 11th, the sloop Hercules, Capt. Lovis, from Barbadoes, fell in with her, and supplied her with every thing necessary; she also arrived at Nevis on the 17th.

On Tuesday last an American cartel, with French prisoners, sailed hence for Guadaloupe, and returned this day without any in exchange.

September 27.

His Majesty's ship Daphne, capt. Matson, a few nights ago cut three American vessels out of Deleada, which had been carried in there. She also cut the cable of a large ship at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, but it being calm, and a strong current inshore was obliged to abandon her.

We learn from authority, that the Royal Assent has been given to "An Act for indemnifying the Governor of Surinam, or the person acting as such, for having permitted the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Commodities in Foreign bottoms; and for making void all seizures of ships, vessels, or goods, for any thing done in pursuance of such permission," by which all seizures made subsequent to the 26th of Feb. 1800, are declared null and void, and the property to be restored to the Claimants, with Costs.

On Monday last P. M. ship Surinam capt. Cole, brought in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eve, under Danish colours, from Guadaloupe bound to St. Thomas, with a cargo of Sugar, Coffee and Cotton.

On Tuesday the recaptured ship Ruth, from Martinico for Newfoundland, with Produce, was sent in by the U. S. Ship President, Commodore Truxton, who has re-

sumed his command on this station.

On Wednesday a brig, and on Thursday a schooner, (both recaptures) were sent in here by the U. S. Schooner Enterprise.

Yesterday a fleet of about 20 vessels failed from hence for America, under convoy of the U. S. Ship Connecticut, Moses Tryon, esq. Commander.

September 30.

The United States Ship President Commodore Truxton, arrived here yesterday morning.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

Question.—Is it not extraordinary, that the French government should not conjure up the objections they have made against treating, until our envoys had been five months at Paris?

French theory.—"Neutral-bottoms shall constitute neutral property."

French Practice.—"The vessels of every nation, having English goods, &c. on board, shall be condemned as lawful prizes."

October 11.

The friends of humanity must be pleased to learn, that several ladies of this city have undertaken to institute a female society for relieving the distressed and indigent "widows with small children," upon the plan of the one established in New-York. The promoters of useful, particularly charitable, institutions, should be intelligent, active and persevering characters; and we are happy to state, that the ladies engaged in this work which "angels might envy them," possess every necessary requisite. We doubt not of their success in procuring a sufficiency of members. The female heart is ever alive to the calls of benevolence.

Letters from London by the Galen, arrived at Bolton, says, that Insurance on American vessels, had again fallen to five guineas.

On Saturday arrived here the United States Sloop of War Baltimore, captain Cowper, after a cruise of 13 months, during which time she has captured three French vessels, re-captured three Americans, and safely conveyed upwards of 300 sail. The crew are in remarkable good health, having lost but two men in that time, one of which (a marine) was killed by a musket ball, in a brush with a French privateer.

THE LIFE BOAT.

The ingenious artist, the lover of science, and the friend of humanity, will be equally gratified with the account of a boat, invented and constructed by Mr. Henry Greathead, of South-Shields, for the preservation of ship wrecked mariners. The admirable qualities of this boat render it perfectly safe and governable in the most agitated sea. It resists the shock of the impetuous wave, without overturning, and from the quantity of cork (700 wt.) affixed to it, possesses an extraordinary buoyancy; experience has confirmed its safety and utility in the most dangerous situation, and it contributed in an eminent degree to preserve the crews of the numerous vessels lately stranded at the entrance of Finesmouth Haven, without the intervention of a single unfavourable accident to the boat, amidst the most tremendous waves. The following is a description of its construction.

The life boat is 30 feet in length, and the breadth is one third of the length, with both the ends alike. The keel of the boat is a three inch plank, bearing a proportional breadth in the midships, narrowing towards the ends to the thickness of the bottoms of the stems, and forming a convex downwards; the stems are segments of a circle with a considerable rake; the bottom section to the floor heads is a curve, with the sweep of the keel; the floor has a double rise, from the keel to the floor heads, curving; a bilge plank is worked on each side next the floor heads, with a double rabbet (groove) of a thickness similar to the keel; on the out side of which are fixed two bilge trees corresponding nearly upon a level with the keel; the ends of the bottom section from the part of a cubic bow, more elliptical to the top projecting considerably, each side in proportion to half the breadth of one side of the floor; the breadth is continued well toward the ends, leaving a sufficient length of straight side, and more elevated towards the ends; the gunwale is fixed on the outside; the outside is cased with cork the whole length of the regular sheet from the under part of the gunwale two thirds down the depth of the side; the cork has several layers of thickness, so as to project at the top a little way over the gunwale, and is secured with plates of copper; the thwarts are 3 in number, all stationed and double banked, with 10 oars; the oars are short, with iron tholes and grommets, to enable the rowers to pull either way; the boat is steered with an oar at either end, and the steering oar is one third longer than the rowing oars; the platform in the bottom is placed horizontally the length of the midships, and the sides from the bottom to the under part of the thwarts, are cased with cork; at the ends, the platform is elevated, for the convenience of the sterman, and to give him a greater command of power with the oar.