

From the Philadelphia General Advertiser.

MR. PRINTER,

EVERY day affords us an additional proof of the activity of man's mental faculties in his search after new objects and ideas to gratify his restless curiosity. He is constantly seeking after and contriving something new. Look at the European prints especially, and you will meet with many striking instances of this active spirit; you will find them filled with advertisements of mechanics, &c. upon new constructions; there are carriages upon a new construction, razors upon a new construction, knee-buckles, locks, knives, and pomatum upon a new construction; tho', if I recollect right, this last article is the produce of American manufacture. You will see new invented patent elastic stockings, patent elastic hat-bands, cloths, razor strops and garters. Take the trouble of looking at the papers for a few years back, and you will find patents upon patents. First, simply patent snuffers, then new patent snuffers, afterwards a third patent, and lastly a fourth for snuffers. Turn your eyes to France and you are taught to fly, to burn lamps free from smoke, to walk on water, to build stupendous domes without scaffolding. One will teach you to boil potatoes in steam, and our ingenious American will, by means of steam, propel a boat. Among other curious inventions the following deserves to be mentioned; the art of vitrifying bones. A superficial observer would think but little of this discovery, and would be content with going on in the old track, and continue making it with sand.—“Why not,” he would say, “let the bones rest in peace; sure there can be no scarcity of sand fit for the manufacture of glass in this wide world.” True—but what satisfaction would it not give to be able to preserve in so neat a form, a part of our deceased friend? What relief to a disconsolate lover still to be able to consult his departed mistress about a fashionable suit of clothes, by possessing a looking glass made of her breast bone, or to make use of a smelling bottle, once her little finger! What delight to a *bon vivant* to drink to Bacchus out of a jolly fellow's skull! How glorious to possess a set of wine glasses made of the back bone of a sociable companion! What an invaluable pair of spectacles might have been made of the kneecaps of a Newton; what an admirable microscopic lens of his nose; what a complete telescope of his frontal and parietal bones! Who would refuse any

money for a thermometer made of Fahrenheit's finger? A decanter of Epicurus's thigh-bone would fetch any price.

After this discovery nothing can surprise me: Should these ingenious folks make a drum-head of a soldier's skin, or iron net-work of our nervous system: should they find the art of changing into rubies every drop of blood shed in our country's defence, or into diamonds every tear escaping at the sight of suffering humanity—these would be jewels of inestimable value; one of the first kind might prove a useful memento to princes and statesmen, to whose care the lives of the people are entrusted, and might be considered as a lively emblem of the value of the subjects' blood. The diamond, I think, would well grace the finger of those friends of humanity who are endeavouring to restore the oppressed Africans to their natural rights. W.

#### FAYETTEVILLE.

GENERAL Martin, arrived in this town a few days ago, by whom we are favoured with the following account: That on the third of November last, an advanced party of the federal troops and militia, under the command of general Harmer, consisting of about 100 men, were attacked by a party of the Shawanoe tribe of Indians, on the river St. Joseph, and entirely defeated with the loss of fifty killed; after which the Indians attacked the main army, consisting of about 500, who were likewise defeated, with the loss of 130 killed and 260 wounded. Among the killed are Col. Fountain, General Scott's son, and Major Willis. The above account is confirmed by a number of other gentlemen who have arrived in town both from the northward and southward. We hourly expect a circumstantial account of the whole transaction.

The bill for regulating the judiciary of this state, passed the assent of both houses of the legislature, on Thursday last; which provides for an additional judge of the superior court and a solicitor-general, which officers were balloted for on Friday last, and were,

For Judge.—Spruce M'Coy, esq. 97—John Hay, esquire, 32—Adlai Osborn, esquire, 7—Waitidell Avery, esq. 7—John Setgreaves, esquire, 1.

For Solicitor.—John Haywood, esq. 85—John Lewis Taylor, esq. 37—Col. Davie, 4—Mr. M'Coy, 12—Mr. Avery, 6.

The brig Mally, Capt. Maxwell, arrived a few days ago at Wilmington, from Greenock, with 200 passengers.

The legislature of Vermont have resolved to pay to the state of New-York thirty thousand dollars—New-York is to relinquish all claims to that country, and agree that that territory be erected into a new state. The legislature of Vermont have likewise resolved to call a convention to take into consideration the constitution of the United States. The convention is to meet in January; the assembly have adjourned, to meet again the first Thursday in January, for the purpose (it is supposed) of choosing senators to represent them in Congress, and fixing the time and manner of electing representatives.

On the 21st of September, the British fleet under Lord How, were still cruising at sea, and not returned to the English channel, as mentioned in some late accounts.

A letter received the 26th November, from Cape-Francois, mentions the probability of flour being in a short time at four dollars per barrel—scarce a day passes but there are large arrivals from the United States—760 barrels arrived from Kentucky, by way of New-Orleans.

#### Sketch of European politics.

ACCOUNTS from Constantinople mention that the plague is increasing very fast.—No peace is yet concluded with Russia.—Letters from Tangiers mention with horror, the cruelties exercised by the new emperor of Morocco upon his subjects.—Accounts from London give us strong reason to believe, that a civil insurrection at Paris is at no great distance; that a riot had begun, and the national guards had been repulsed; the cry of the mob is to cut off the heads of the ministers in general; it is expected they will all resign.—The press on the river Thames still continues.—The king of Spain has issued a proclamation, dated September 14, forbidding the exportation of any kind of flour or grain.—The government of Madras has taken the country of the Carnatic again into their own hands; by this they have resumed the immediate collection of the revenue of that country, which for some years past have been invested in the hands of the nabob of Arcot. The torch of discord again threatens the south of France; the aristocratic party endeavouring to avail themselves of the fanaticism of the people; the catholics and protestants are cutting each others throats.—Lieutenant Sandel, who commanded the fire-ship which occasioned the loss in the Swedish fleet, in the action of the third of July, has been tried by a council of war, and condemned to die.

A Plymouth paper of September 12, says:—On Monday evening last arrived