

all had a great run, and are full performers to such crowded audiences, that numbers cannot gain admission when a play of Kotzebue's has been announced. No dramatic poet, whether native or foreign, has ever attained such a height of celebrity as Kotzebue. His name is never mentioned in the polite circles without enthusiasm, and it is this the furell test of excellence, this writer must be a paragon of perfection. At any rate it may suffice as a specimen of the taste of this capital in the departments of the drama.

"The facility of deferring of particular notice, as being by the means of an inferior quality. It has gained considerably under the ballet master Poncei, who has had it for some time. Both the male and female dancers are admired for their grace and correctness are good, and come by the famous scene painter Goya, are real masterpieces.

"The pit is here perhaps a more effective of the most polite that can be anywhere. The boxes are never rent with their boisterous applause, which does not correct bad actors, and which detracts the experienced eye from the merits of the most elegant performer is here never clapped which is fairly punishment enough for a punner not quite incorrigible. Even the claps of approbation do not so frequently distract the attention from the actors, as in the theatres, and which deserves to be noticed, are much oftener directed to the poet, than to the performers.

"A broad remark, a witty remark, an affecting sentiment, is rare of being clapped, even though coming from the mouth of an indifferent performer. When there is one thing for which boxes and pit are extremely polite, and that is, when a piece is not one of the most admired, to much talking is heard among the company, that nothing can be understood of what is passing on the stage. On the other necessary silence would be demanded in a peripetous tone as an English or German theatre, but the Motocovits are far too polite for that."

"Among the popular amusements the things most not to be forgotten, and according to Mr. Tonke, the national propensity to gaily and diversion is considerable. The popular diversion still remains to be mentioned and deserves notice, as it is the principal amusement of all, during the hot season. I mean the swings in the Eastern square. These swings are constructed in various parts of the town, having about them Shakspeare, hoop for puppet-theatre, cook shops and the like—Podobinski, however is the capital scene of this diversion. Here in a spacious square between Zelenograd and the suburbs, about 20 of these swings are round about and up & down are erected. It is at this joyous festoon, that here the national propensity to frolicsome sallies is displayed by the most amusing and extreme. Even the fun or claps themselves, as spectators, and form a second spectacle extremely interesting. The numerous contortions of persons of all ranks, who, in their elegant and simple attire, surround the diverting spot; the good jests, hum and wags of the populace; the hearty satisfaction with which they enjoy their amusements; the shining languor of the palmers themselves, give this popular hobby to peculiar a character, that any observer who would take pains to study the nation in this gayly form their entertainments, might find very strong lines for their delineation—He could not fail of catching the universal blitheness with which old and young, childhood and hoary age, are animated, and which here is not quitted by a momentary repose, but only elevated and placed in its most agreeable light by a congenial opportunity—He will remark the spirit of courtesy and freedom, which exhibits the national character in the most striking touchings, as at nothing in the national character by no means indifferent—Here a couple of boys, whose tattered garments scarcely afford them a covering, greet you with the most respectful and respectful manner; a long train of questions respecting their mutual welfare, being the dialogue, which likewise concludes or a polite embrace—Here a young fellow offers to hold his gun for you, and holds it brandy in the feat, in which both of them are presently mounted in the air. Even in those frontier regions his temper does not forsake him, and his indignation, he will be shown in an arm, here, that with the other he may find the care and decency by expressive pantomimical gesticulations. Only one here further of the eye seen on very different features. The face upon who were before employed such in friendly relations are now engaged in a dispute, which exhausts the progress of the Russian Kurier, and the artist is exasperating or degrading to humiliate falls a denunciation in this express

live language, and yet the clamorous disputants never lose their tempers. Using the most furious gestures, exclaiming threats to the utmost pitch of vociferation, and every other expression of indignity, they suddenly get forward, that their heads almost touch—yet without ever coming to blows.

"The police well knowing that there is no danger of any of the horse detainers, could the heated parties by a flower directed at their heads from a fire-engine, always kept in readiness for such occasions, and who by long experience to be able to quell a riot for quelling a riot, as well as quenching a conflagration—the whole affair is ended in an instant; a general shout of hoanings and laughter bursts from the bystanders and the disputants are turning arm in arm to the nearest public house to cement their renovated friendship by a glass of brandy."

"This is certainly the most valuable work respecting Russia, as to authenticity of document, and novelty of matter, which has been published in the English language. The author has not indeed much attended to the accuracy of his facts, and to the degree of expedition; but his information is always solid and his diction generally simple and energetic. He has embellished his narrative with a pleasing variety, by inserting the just and witty observations on the language and religion of the Aborigines, the fables of Motkov, the learned dissertation on the paucity of the number of the people of the empire, and other curious conceptions from the views of

CIRCULAR.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Aug. 4th, 1801.

"I had Monday in September next, which will be the 7th day thereof, is the day appointed by the constitution of this State to choose two electors from each county, who are to elect a President of the State. The republicans and friends to the present administration of the general government, are now making every exertion to ensure the success of the republican candidates."

"We have been requested by the republicans of this place, to communicate with our fellow citizens of Frederick county upon this subject. The forces of this election, fir, of the utmost importance. Too long have a great portion of the citizens of Maryland been professed an unworship of truth and confidence. Upon such differences in opinion have been magnified into a total disqualification to be trusted. In enquiries concerning a candidate for public trust, it has been held sufficient to ask, 'is he honest?' It he capable of being a witness here, is he a dedicated federalist? Will he go all lengths with us? The very name of being a republican, or doubtful federalist, has become a source of confusion."

"If we are detected, and an anti-republican fence erected, all our exertions hitherto may prove fruitless. The question here to be decided in the present election then, is whether the people be to be left in the hands of the whole, or shall only a few part of them as call themselves federalists, have every thing in their own hands, or to render themselves. The latter is the great object of our mutual confidence. Order, justice, and property are an equal participation in the rights of free like to be restored in Luzerne government; and that if the federalists do get every thing in their own hands, much national, as well as local, evil is to be apprehended. The present administration of the general government is, in our opinion, pursuing such measures as will ensure decrease of taxes; a lessening of the public debt; freedom from foreign wars; and a general tone of harmony and friendly intercourse in society, the lots of which all good men deplore; and a just constitution and inviolable preference of our inalienable rights, upon which essentially depends our welfare and freedom."

"But, if, whether the present administration will be able to effect and secure that great and desirable object, depends very much on our success in the present election; for should the present senate of Maryland, or others of similar sentiments, be elected, we believe obstacles, difficulties, and embarrassments, will be thrown in the way; and by this means the administration may be thwarted, and embroiled, so as to endanger even our republican system of government, by exciting a going near to the foundation, and render it irremediable."

"These observations apply more particularly to our political concerns in a national point of view, and are not to be taken to mean, that the present senate of Maryland do not deserve the confidence of the good people of this State—many reasons might

be given; but the limits of a letter restrict us to few. The present senate have been anxious to take away from the people, the constitutional privilege of voting for the electors of President and vice president, and to transfer that power to the legislature. They have uniformly opposed, and frustrated the privileges of universal suffrage in the citizens; not thinking, as we do, that every freeman who is bound to obey laws, ought to have a vote in choosing those who are to make them and to execute them. We think the more correct than that electors subject to the will of the legislature, ought to have a right of suffrage. They have not only opposed universal suffrage, but they have done more; they have made repeated attempts to take the right of suffrage out of the constitution, and restrict it to such of the fellow citizens, as might, hereafter by law be allowed to vote; and thereby, would have deprived many of the good people, the birthright of freemen. If this had been effected, the consequence would be, that those men who possess every eye, except the mere quality of making every exertion to bring to the welfare of society, would be deprived of the right of voting. That taxable property, should be an indispensable qualification for the proper exercise of this right, is what no rational justice, nor common sense will permit us to suppose; and when we reflect that liberty, with the natural and common right of all the people of Maryland, to profess their religious doctrine which makes property the measure of it."

"We conclude our present remarks with observing, that we are informed our opponents, in making every exertion to bring their friends to the poll; yet let us not be led, by or misled, and suffer a minority to prevail. A successful effort, in prevailing upon the electors to attend the polls, will condemn our wives—Freedom will be secured—The equal rights of citizens respected, and merit become the only badge of distinction. Let your love of country, your reverence for the rights of man, your yearning, and political welfare, urge you to active exertions, in bringing out our friends, in support of our republican candidates, David Shaylor, and Roger Nelson, to the end, that through them this fall great object may be effected."

"We have the honor to be, Your fellow-citizens, and friends, George Burkhardt, Adam Kuller, Samuel Davall, John Rimborg, John Hoffman, Henry Kuhn, Henry Grouse, Lew Bempfe, Abraham Shiver, Dank Clarke, jun. John Galt."

"Lancaster, (Penn.) August 11th. A letter from Ebenezer Bowman, Esq. of Wilkesbarre, to the Hon. the Secretary, informs, that three of the riotous Conventurers, who, with blacked faces, seized Mr. Smilie and his papers, at midnight, were not been apprehended. The papers detained by the riotous Conventurers, are of great value to the public. More of the riotous party are discovered, and must fly the victors, have every thing in their own hands, or to render themselves. The latter is the great object of our mutual confidence. Order, justice, and property are an equal participation in the rights of free like to be restored in Luzerne government; and that if the federalists do get every thing in their own hands, much national, as well as local, evil is to be apprehended. The present administration of the general government is, in our opinion, pursuing such measures as will ensure decrease of taxes; a lessening of the public debt; freedom from foreign wars; and a general tone of harmony and friendly intercourse in society, the lots of which all good men deplore; and a just constitution and inviolable preference of our inalienable rights, upon which essentially depends our welfare and freedom."

"Two hundred Intempers have sent a compromise of the found Pennsylvania right and title, with their unanimous protestation to treat in any way or form, till the intruders should sign papers disavowing all claims upon the land under Commonwealth's claims. But for the representations of those hundred men, the New-England farmers would have bought the Pennsylvania lands."

"NEW YORK, August 19. Information is received from St. Thomas, by Capt. Johnson, arrived yesterday, of a fatal epidemic, in a few days of the Island by the British troops. It is supposed there, on account of the difference between the Danes and the Britons, which they felt settled. The Danes will probably receive the island in the West Indies, lately captured by the English under the command of Admiral Duckworth."

PHILADELPHIA. A slip pump on a new construction has lately been invented in this city by G. Clymer, an ingenious mechanic. A great improvement in pumps on every principle of invention is the result of Mr. Clymer's, as a denunciation of which Mr. Clymer, on 18th pound into the well, which was pumped up and delivered in a few seconds. This experiment was made on Tuesday last before the Governor, Judge Peters, Commodore Barry, Mr. Latrobe and several other respectable citizens, who spoke in favor of the invention, and approved, and we hope for the good of mankind that may be fairly and tried, and meet with the encouragement it deserves. (Lancaster)

From the Boston Centinel. MR. RUSSELL. The following letter is from the Rev. G. O. JENNIS, rephes to the celebrated and pious author of the Christian's Manual Physical Journal for last May. It contains an account of the progress of the new inoculation in New-Yorkland with some highly interesting to humanity and worthy of the serious attention of those who encourage the idea of people's insulating themselves.

B. W. Cambridge, Aug. 6, 1801. "It will perhaps be thought unnecessary at this period, when the world is already furnished with so much abundant evidence of the efficacy of the vaccine virus, to enter into the safety of protecting the human constitution against the small-pox, to advance any thing farther on the subject; but having long been interested in humanity and worthy of the serious attention of those who encourage the idea of people's insulating themselves."

"I have inoculated nearly three thousand persons for the Cow-pox, a very great number of whom have been exposed to the contagion of the small-pox, in every way that can be imagined, without its producing the smallest effect. To place this in a point of view as easy to be understood, I will mention an inoculation which took place at a village in Wiltshire, Barbages near the seat of the Earl of Salisbury,—andling there on a visit last spring, I gave a general invitation to the people of all descriptions to come and be inoculated—My offer was accepted by men, women and children, to the extent of an acre, and was attended with the Cow-pox in the usual mild way. Some months afterwards the village was visited by the small-pox, which made its appearance in the usual manner, but did not avail themselves of my invitation, while those who accepted it, remained free, although there was a great general intercourse between them during the whole period. Facts equally strong, have been transmitted to me by a letter from my particular friend, the Rev. Mr. CLARKE of Trinity in New-Yorkland, of which the following is an extract."

"The threats you sent me produced the desired effect, which proved a happy circumstance for this harbour. After circulating my own family, I visited my friends, and the result of my experiment was making it easy as St. John's, of visiting that place. Encouraged by your representation, and in order to relieve the minds of the Cow-pox being an absolute preventative of the small-pox, I put my nephew, (Joseph Hart) to the most rigid test, by inoculating him with active variolous matter, and exposing him to contagion, as an experiment, without producing in either instance the slightest effect on the system. This single case excited the abatement of every person, within whose knowledge it came; and a number of those who had not previously been vaccinated, through the small-pox, were eager to shield themselves against that dreadful malady by adopting the Vaccine Inoculation. Just yesterday, a young man, who was vaccinated for the small-pox, was seized with the disease, but was cured by the Vaccine. Both went through the respective diseases in the usual way, and died, but the latter did not recover, although the mother continued to suckle her child the whole time. Shortly after my return to this place, the small-pox was imported in a vessel from Barbadoes, one of the inhabitants of which was the only one of the inhabitants of Trinity most of them had been inoculated with the Cow-pox."