

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM EUROPE,
By the last arrivals.

OF THE PATRIOTS OF BRABANT.

A GENERAL Congress of the States of Brabant was to be held at Brussels the 5 January. A number of British officers are gone to offer their services to the Patriots in the Austrian Netherlands.

Fort Lillo, one of the two posts which was held by the Emperor's troops by the last accounts published, has been taken by the Antwerp Patriots.

The Emperor apprehending an approaching dissolution from his present indisposition, is preparing for that event, by forwarding the election of a King of the Romans.

The States of Brabant and Flanders have consolidated themselves into one body.

General VANDERMESCH is in the neighborhood of Luxembourg with 20,000 men—and a heavy train of artillery.

OF FRANCE.

A report having circulated that the Emperor of Germany had unduly received millions from the Court of France. The Imperial Ambassador at Paris has wrote to Count MONTMORIN, the French Minister, to contradict officially, this unfounded injurious rumor.

M. DESMEUNIERS was chosen President of the National Assembly in December. Among other articles in the organization of the judicial power, the following were proposed by the committee: "Justice shall be administered in the name of the King—No office shall be created in order to be sold—Justice shall be rendered gratuitously—No tribunal shall have any share of legislative power—Judges shall not be removable but for abuse of office—Every citizen may plead his own cause—All causes shall be entered in a roll in order, as they come before the Court, and determined as they stand on this roll, without deviation, unless by consent of parties. Many wise and liberal articles are daily added to the Constitution, and notwithstanding what hireling prints assert to the contrary, the National Assembly are proceeding in the great business before them with unanimity and dispatch—and their decisions meet with unexpected and unparallelled approbation from their constituents: As much peace and tranquility prevail throughout that immense kingdom, as could be expected in effecting so great and important a revolution in government. A full and complete toleration in religious matters is firmly established by the decrees of the Assembly, which enjoin that "non-catholics" shall be eligible to elect or be elected to all places of honor and profit in the public service.

Some of the *venal* English papers however, represent the kingdom of France as in a very deplorable situation—and even in Paris, one poor Englishman writes to his friend in London that he is afraid of starving! The Provinces, another says, are in tumults, and attempts are made to seduce the army—still without effect!! Marshal Law is proclaimed in some of the provinces; but they are afraid to proclaim it in others: That the people, under the direction of the National Assembly, are in a similar situation to what the people of England were, under CROMWELL—with a variety of such entertaining articles—and yet the National Assembly and the King appear to be on the best terms—the people are happy—plenty has flowed in upon them—and the prospect is altogether in favor of their establishing a free constitution.

TURKS AND AUSTRIANS.

Great preparations are making to prosecute the war, notwithstanding the rumors of pacification; but as the war has continued nearly long enough to exhaust the resources of all parties, it is most probable that the past winter has produced a peace—or a substitute at least.

LONDON.

In the park of the Escorial, in Spain, during the late appointment of Grandees, there were twenty fountains in full play; among them a most grand *jet d'eau*, affording an illustration of the doctrine of hydraulics; and there was another, playing by the elasticity of air. A marine fountain had a beautiful effect; it was formed to Sea Divinities, naiads, tritons, dolphins, &c. &c.

The Escorial used to be called one of the wonders of the world. It has eleven thousand windows, fourteen thousand doors, eighteen hundred pillars, twenty-two courts, and seventeen piazzas. It has three libraries, consisting of eighteen thousand volumes, and three thousand Arabian manuscripts. Here the King and Queen have apartments, and the rest of this superb palace is inhabited by Monks. The plan of the building is in the form of a gridiron!

Lorenzo, a famous Spanish Saint, was broiled on a gridiron! Philip II built the Escorial in memory of this Saint, and the battle of St. Quintin. At the late Royal promotion by the King, Lorenzo was invoked by the Monks to shower down blessings on the new Grandees.

The Spanish gentry are very numerous, and their families ancient; the cause of this is, all landed estates are entailed, and cannot be alienated but in failure of issue, and then not without great expence, which occasions land to be so ve-

ry dear there; it is worth forty years purchase. At the late Royal promotion, each new made Grandee was obliged to produce proof of his being clear, by four generations, of the blood of a Jew!

The Defence of the Genius of Women, an academic discourse by Donna Giuseppa Amar and Bordon, in answer to D. Gasparo Jovellanos and Don Francesco Cabarrus, Counsellors of his Catholic Majesty, and Members of the Royal Academy at Madrid (into which society they endeavor to prevent the admission of women) is a fatal blow to the affected and arrogant pre-eminence of the male sex.

This enlightened female, after demonstrating the equal powers of her sex, in literature, policy, and all the fine arts—attacks the objections of the King's Council with the most pointed wit and ridicule, inasmuch that they have requested a cessation, and not only consented to the admission of women, but invited them.

Dr. CULLEN, thro infirmity, resigned the medical professorship at Edinburg, which he has filled for 34 years, with infinite credit and ability.

On this occasion, the Lord Provost has moved, that the Magistrates and Council request his acceptance of a piece of plate, on which may be engraved such an inscription as may be thought most expressive of the high sense of the merit of the Professor, and their esteem and regard for the man.

RICHMOND, March 3.

The following address from the citizens of the county of Albemarle, was presented to the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq; at his seat, the 12th day of February, 1790.

PERMIT us to present to you our most sincere congratulations on your return to your native county. We should do a violence to our feelings, and illy reward your merit, if we did not upon this occasion, give you this testimonial of our esteem.

At an early period of your life, and a very critical era of public affairs, we elected you our representative in the General Assembly. The subjects which at that time engaged the deliberations of that body, were highly interesting to our country. The controversy into which we were from necessity about to embark, involved consequences of the first importance to society, and called for the exertions of those of her citizens who were most distinguished for their wisdom, integrity and patriotism. Your conduct in the discharge of that trust, merited our warmest approbation, and in a review of the signal services you have since rendered, we have always considered it a singular instance of good fortune, that we conferred, and that you accepted the appointment. In that station, your talents and virtues became known to your country, by whom they were afterwards made more extensively beneficial to the community at large. By their appointment, you have since held a series of high political employments, and we have reason to believe that your conduct in every stage, has been as satisfactory to those whom you served, as it was in the commencement most acceptable to us.

We should wound your feelings if we entered into a detail of those acts of your public life which we highly approve. We cannot, however, decline assuring you, that we have been particularly happy to observe the strong attachment you have always shewn to the rights of mankind and to those institutions that were best calculated to preserve them. Conduct like this, founded on such noble and illustrious principles, will always entitle you to, and secure you the gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

If we consult the particular benefit of our country, in a variety of instances, we should feel anxious, that you would for the future remain with us.—But America has still occasion for your services, and we are too much attached to the common interests of our country, and entertain too high a respect for your merit, not to unite with the general voice that you continue in her councils. In whatever line you may think proper to act, you will have our most earnest wishes for your welfare.

February 12, 1790.

To which he made the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

THE testimony of esteem with which you are pleased to honor my return to my native county, fills me with gratitude and pleasure. While it shews that my absence has not lost me your friendly recollection, it holds out the comfortable hope that when the hour of retirement shall come, I shall again find myself amidst those with whom I have long lived, with whom I wish to live, and whose affection is the source of my present happiness.—Their favour was the door through which I was ushered on the stage of public life; and while I have been led on through its varying scenes, I could not be unmindful of those who assigned me my first part.

My feeble and obscure exertions in their service, and in the holy cause of freedom, have had no other merit than that they were my best. We have all the same. We have been fellow labourers, and fellow-sufferers; and Heaven has rewarded

us with a happy issue from our struggles. It rests now with ourselves alone to enjoy in peace and concord the blessings of self-government, so long denied to mankind; to shew by example the sufficiency of human reason for the care of human affairs; and that the will of the majority, the natural law of every society, is the only sure guardian of the rights of man. Perhaps even this may sometimes err, but its errors are honest, solitary and short-lived. Let us then my dear friends, for ever bow down to the general reason of the society. We are safe with that, even in its deviations, for it soon returns again to the right way. These are lessons we have learnt together—we have prospered in their practice; and the liberality with which you are pleased to approve my attachment to the general rights of mankind, assures me we are still together in these its kindred sentiments.

Wherever I may be stationed by the will of my country, it will be my delight to see in the general tide of happiness, that your's too flows on in just place and measure. That it may flow through all time, gathering strength as it goes, and spreading the happy influence of reason and liberty over the face of the earth, is my fervent prayer to Heaven.

February 12, 1790.

New-York, March 24, 1790.

Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, elected for the State of N. Carolina, are Hon. HUGH WILLIAMSON, Hon. JOHN B. ASHE, Hon. TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, and Hon. JOHN STRELE.

Extract of a letter from Boston, March 14.

"We are all fatigued out with the slowness of congressional proceedings. Too much time is wasted in long speeches upon points, to say the least not of the greatest importance; at this rate of progression, it will consume the life of Congress to decide on the Secretary's report. Not a day should be lost, as the year will be too short for the arrangements necessary in the Treasury department—and it gives a trifling air to the measures of government to spend so much time in debating and re-debating inconsistent propositions.—The foregoing are my own sentiments—but I forbear to repeat the observations of some characters, who take pleasure in finding fault, and wish to sow the seeds of disaffection among the people."

On Saturday last the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State elect, arrived here from Virginia.

Monday the Senate of this State, concurred in the resolution of the assembly, declaring it incompatible (according to the constitution of the United States and of this State) that a member of either house of Congress, or person holding any office under the authority of the United States, should be a member of the Legislature of this State.

A vote was then passed declaring the seat of the Hon. James Duane, Phillip Schuyler, John Lawrance, and John Hathorn, Esq's. vacant.

Late accounts from London advise that the abolition of the Slave trade is yet an object of great attention to the friends of humanity in England and France, and that effectual measures to attain that object are pursuing with unremitting diligence.

A correspondent observes, that there is no sentiment that can be mentioned, in which the citizens of the United States, are so generally united, as in this—that the abolition of the Slave Trade is a duty of humanity, justice and sound policy.

Accounts from the country inform that the interior parts of the State are full of grain, and as soon as the travelling becomes good, it will be sent to the capital in abundance.

A correspondent observes that as revenue is the nerve of government for the support of PUBLIC CREDIT is the only solid basis of revenue—for the attainment of this object, our exertions were concentrated to a point, in bringing about the adoption of the new government—should procrastination or any other fatal circumstance prevent the funding system's being completed this session, the consequences are most seriously to be deprecated.

On Friday the 12th inst. died at Dumfries (Virginia) on his way to Congress, the Hon. Col. WILLIAM GRAYSON, Senator of the United States. His remains were on the Sunday following, attended by a numerous circle of his acquaintance, deposited in the family vault at the Rev. Mr. Spence Grayson's.

By the death of this gentleman the public, as well as his own family, have sustained an irreparable loss.

His abilities were equalled by few.

His integrity surpassed by none.

The Abbe Raynal, that celebrated Philosopher and friend to mankind, says, on the subject of slavery, "I will not disgrace myself by adding one to the list of venal writers, who have prostituted their pens in defence of a trade so abhorrent from the laws of universal justice. No principles of policy can justify the breach of her sacred laws. In so enlightened an age, an age where so many errors are boldly laid open, it would be shameful to conceal any truth that is interesting to humanity. We will first prove that no reason of State can authorize slavery. In doing this we shall not hesitate to arraign, before the tribunal of eternal light and justice, all those governments, who tolerate the cruel practice, or are not ashamed to make it the basis of their power. The great Montesquieu could not prevail upon himself to treat the question concerning slavery, in a serious light. In reality it is degrading to reason to employ it, I will not say in defending, but even in refuting an abuse so repugnant to it; whoever justifies so odious a system deserves the utmost contempt.

☞ "PAUCI SED HONESTI" and other favors in our next.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW YORK.

- Ship Henry, Shipman, London, 63 days.
- Ship Hudson, Segar, Plymouth, 70 days.
- Ship Nerva, Irvin, Liverpool, 58 days.
- Ship Venus, Clarke, Bristol, 56 days.
- Ship Fanny, Woodburn, London.
- Ship Flora, Dery, Liverpool, 61 days.
- Brig Morning Star, Kermit, Amsterdam, 62 days.
- Brig Abigail, Harris, Havre de Grace, 74 days.
- Schooner Sally, Patterton, Shelburne, 6 days.
- Schooner New Hope, Cook, St. Kitts, 18 days.
- Schooner America, Graham, Curacao.
- Schooner Polly, Smith, Richmond, 9 days.
- Sloop Unity, Watton, Philadelphia, 9 days.