

fit person of the same country, desiring him in their behalf to cause these grievances to be made known to the government of the United States.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be cordially given to John Brown Cutting, Esq. for those able and patriotic efforts, which have already much contributed, and by being continued, may, in the opinion of this meeting, still materially contribute to soften the situation or procure the discharge of many American citizens, who have been, or now are, unjustly imprisoned as subjects of this kingdom; and that he be, and hereby is, intreated to continue those efforts; and likewise that he be earnestly requested, on the part of this meeting, to convey to the government of the United States, those facts, touching the past and present situation of the American mariners here, which any of the American commanders have communicated or shall communicate to him for this purpose, together with such other truths pertinent to the subject as he may otherwise acquire.

(Signed)
 J. SWIFT, WM. BILLINGS,
 JAMES SCOTT, JOHN OSMON,
 TRISTRAM BARNHARD, R. S. TIBBETS,
 JOHN COLLET, G. GOOSELY.

BOSTON, October 30.

The idea suggested some years since, by some of the politicians of America, for an establishment and perpetuation of universal peace, is said to have recently been the subject of attention in the National Assembly of France. With all good men this must be an event most devoutly to be wished—and altho the present hostile state of Europe renders its consummation improbable, it is not, nevertheless, impracticable. Between the several civilized nations of the earth, such treaties might be entered into, as, by precisely specifying their boundaries, and the political and commercial rights of each, would remove every occasion for hostilities among themselves—and the fear of their united chastisement must prevent the less civilized parts of the world, disturbing the tranquility of the other. The attempt is worthy of the present era. The dawn of reason is opening rapidly on the world—and if so potent, so illustrious, and so generous a nation as France, gives a lead, it must, we think, be followed.

NEWLONDON, October 29.

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, (Guadaloupe) to a gentleman in this town, dated Sept. 30.

"This morning three sloops and a brig with 300 troops and 200 volunteers on board, sailed from this port for Martinico—they are to join the citizen party against the General of that island, who is at the head of 10,000 mulattoes and negroes."

From the same

"Oct. 1. Arrived, this morning, a sloop from Martinico, advising that there has been a general engagement between the general and the citizens—and, that the latter were routed with the loss of seven or eight hundred killed!"

We are informed by a letter from Long-Island, that on the 21st instant arrived at Sagg-Harbor the brig Lucy, David Squires, master, from the Cape of Good-Hope with 730 barrels of oil, 8,000 wt. bone, and a quantity of furr; the property of Col. Benjamin Huntington and Capt. Stephen Howel, of Long-Island.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

A Connecticut paper, of the 1st instant notifies all persons concerned in the Ohio purchase to meet at the state-house in the city of Hartford on the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—The cause of this notification is said to be some late accounts received from Mufkingum, specifying, that certain regulations have not long since been adopted by the directors of the Ohio company, that will endanger the properties of the non-resident proprietors, unless some measures are taken to prevent the consequences.

YORK, October 20.

We hear that the noted Cub Mare, belonging to Mr. Gibson, of Harford county, Maryland, [that had taken so many purses, in the different States] was killed by accident, on the Lancaster race-course, on Thursday last; the circumstance, as related, is as follows:—Previous to the horses starting for the second heat, two boys who had concluded upon a quarter race across the course, near the winning post, happening to start nearly at the same instant with the horses that run for the purse, one of their horses run full against the mare's hind quarter, by which accident the mare had her back broke, but her rider providentially received but little injury; the unfortunate boy, to whose imprudence this sad disaster may be attributed, had his arm broke, his left eye torn out, and his body much bruised.—The mare never rose after, although she lived some hours.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.

Amount of Tobacco exported from the several Warehouses in Virginia, between the following periods—taken from the returns made to the Auditor's and Solicitor's Office.

Period	Hogheads.
From October 1786, to October 1787,	60,041
From October 1787, to October 1788,	58,544
From October 1788, to October 1789,	58,673

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

Accounts from the West-Indies inform, that in July and August, there was very blowing weather in several of the islands—particularly at Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Antigua: At the first island great damage was done to the shipping—and many lost—the buildings, canes, and plantain walks, have also suffered much.

Several posts having arrived from Virginia, since the account was received of the declaration of war, without bringing any confirmation of that report, we presume there is some mistake in the business.

The legislature of the State of New-Jersey has a bill before it the present session, for the encouragement of manufactures; this laudable example will doubtless be followed by the other States.

The hon. William Smith, Esq. is re-elected member of the house of representatives of the United States, for one of the districts of S. Carolina.

General Charles C. Pinckney, and Doctor David Ramsay, are elected State Senators under the new constitution of South Carolina.

Manufactures have heretofore labored under insuperable difficulties in the United States, for want of governmental support and encouragement: In Europe this has not been the case, particularly in Great Britain, where bounties and protecting duties, give their artizans every possible chance of success: Government certainly is bound, on every patriotic principle, to place the manufactures of the United States on such a footing as that those branches, which may be advantageously prosecuted in this country, may not, thro the successful rivalry of European artists, be destroyed.

There are many articles which with proper encouragement may be manufactured to great advantage in the United States—nor would bounties bestowed by the government prove eventually a loss; as when once established these manufactures, besides being sold at a reduced price, may become productive sources of revenue, and in this way refund with interest, the expence incurred by government in their establishment.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville (N. C.) Oct. 18.

"Having purchased some lands which I intend to cultivate in this neighborhood, I have had sufficient opportunities to observe the slovenly mode of farming in these parts. Cattle are left to feed about in the lanes or commons, in such careless manner that one would imagine the North-Carolina farmers studied how to lose their manure—for certainly it is not possible to devise a more wasteful plan. As to tobacco, it so exhausts ground that this consideration alone should put the patriotic planter out of humour with that article, especially, as it does not, like the grains that afford the necessaries, leave a sufficiency of manure to restore what is exhausted from the soil. Our defects are not want of instruments, or knowledge of the process in agriculture, but a want of care in the choice and rotation of crops; and in preferring from year to year both the soil and its productions. The idea of laying up for a scarce year has entered into the heads of few farmers—like the Israelites, "when they have much they have nothing over." Other defects are, want of early manuring land, refusing to give it rest and neglecting to plough it in the fall and winter. For my part as a farmer, as a good citizen, I am determined to govern my future life by the following rules;

1. To make the plough run as constantly in winter as in summer, and to manure during every winter—to keep debtor and creditor with the fields.
2. To clear the fence ground once a year as clear as the wheat field.
3. To cut no timber for fuel but that fallen for other uses, or blown down, by winds, and to cut no young timber when old can be had.
4. Never to suffer the team to return from the field without a load of fuel. I have observed farmers burning good firewood before the plough, driving their teams home empty, and stopping the plough next day to cut and haul young green wood from the forest. How preposterous is this!
5. To borrow as little as possible, and return a loan instantly after use.
6. To purchase nothing from the petty trafficker; and nothing from the regular merchant without ready cash or produce.
7. Never to contract with the mechanic until I shall have first obtained the money to pay him.
8. Never to give a penny to the man on the highway, who has nothing but a dram to sell to the traveller. Such wretches are foes to farming, they are pests to society.
9. Most religiously to observe the precise time and place of all special appointments.

[Daily Adv.]

The establishment of a Law Professorship in the College of Philadelphia promises the most beneficial effects. Such an establishment has long been wanted. The appointment of Mr. Wilson to this professorship must afford satisfaction to every one. The extensive law information of this gentleman, added to his profound political knowledge, will render his lectures advantageous and interesting, not only to those engaged in the study of law, but also to men of liberal education of every profession.

Further progress is daily making in the Geographical knowledge of our country. An accurate map of the State of Pennsylvania, it is expected, will soon be published by Mr. Reading Howell. Mr. William Fatham, of Virginia, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a large map of the southern division of the United States. The size will be nine feet by seven. It will comprehend a part of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, the whole of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; all the western territory of the United States, between 29 and 40.0. N. and a part of the Spanish possessions. From the extensive information, which Mr. Fatham appears to have collected, and the character of the gentlemen who recommend, there is every reason to expect that this map will be executed with accuracy and elegance.

[Gen. Adv.]

A correspondent observes, that the excellencies of the new Constitution are daily unfolding themselves to the view of every unprejudiced friend of the United States: Its truly republican principles, which have thrown open the doors to virtue and abilities, and made the highest posts in government accessible to every man without exception, have proved a powerful stimulus on the minds of our citizens to diffuse the blessings of knowledge far and wide: In many parts of the United States, new institutions are founded, and the old ones enlarged: In most of our capital towns, schools for the acquisition of every branch of science have been recently established, in which the living and dead languages, mathematics, geography, writing, arithmetic, music, drawing, and polite accomplishments, may be acquired. But among all the various branches of education, as no one demands, so none receives greater attention than our native language; this is now taught grammatically, and with the happiest success; owing principally to those excellent performances on the subject, which have been published by several of our own countrymen.

Nor has the mercantile part of the community only, been attentive to this great subject of education, seminaries of learning are constantly spring-

ing up in the interior parts of the United States; so that the rays of science are diffused in every possible direction over the face of our country, and in this, as well as in several other respects, "the wilderness may be said to blossom like the rose."

Other great and important effects justly ascribable to the salutary influence of the new government alone, may be the subject of future paragraphs.

Honor is often a substitute for virtue: There are many men, who from a regard to reputation only, are restrained from open acts of baseness. This consideration often influences to a just decision in great political questions—even when personal interest would lead to a different conduct: So long as a fair character is the principal recommendation to public notice, we shall be favored with the semblance of virtue at least; but when a principle of honor shall cease to operate, and a contempt for the appearance, as well as the reality of honesty and rectitude shall cease to be infamous, we may bid adieu to the freedom and happiness of our country.

The revolution in France has produced one very extraordinary event—and that is, the emigration of a large number of the citizens of that kingdom to the United States: Among these are several persons who enjoyed titles of honor and distinction, and possessed large fortunes in that country. These emigrants have arrived in different parts of the continent, at Alexandria, Philadelphia, and New-York: They have already begun their settlement at Sciota in the Ohio Country—many of them possess great property—and being men of learning, and abilities, and provided with an extensive library, and a philosophical apparatus, the rigors of their hardy attempt in settling an uncultivated wilderness, will be abated, by a variety of objects which are seldom connected with similar enterprises.

While the enlightened friends of mankind in all parts of the earth, are rejoicing in the freedom and happiness of the United States under the auspices of the new government, there are some characters of so perverse a complexion, among ourselves, that they will not permit the people so much as to think they are in an eligible situation, tho all their senses confirm the observation.

How truly blessed are the natives of this highly favored country! where all that dignifies and ennobles the human mind is the birth-right of the citizen: A conscious independence of spirit designates their early childhood, and gathers strength with increasing years—and as they advance in life, liberty refined, and secured by equal laws, gives full scope to all the best faculties of the soul—

No feudal system binds them to the soil;
 No chieftain grasps the profits of their toil;
 Secure from cleric and despotic power,
 Sweet hope hangs pendant on th' industrious hour.

If you enquire of a thriving man of business, who rises early and sets up late, and denies himself all the passing amusements of life, what is the ultimate object of all his labor and self denial? He will perhaps inform you, that his plan is to amass a certain sum, and in the evening of life retire from business, to enjoy the fruits of his industry on a country seat—vain expectation; happiness is always in our reach—or never.

"In our own breasts the happy goddess lies,
 And only gives her favors to the wife."

The truth is, the mind must be fitted to every situation; hence the meer man of business is entirely out of his element, when left to silence, solitude and contemplation.

A man in the city of London, who had accumulated a very handsome fortune by keeping a chop-house, took it into his head to retire from business—he bought a neat box in the country, surrounded with gardens and the etetera of rural scenery; but he soon found that he had cooked too many steaks to find amusement in purling rills and verdant plains.

He accordingly sold his villa, his horses and carriage—returned to the city—gave a considerable sum to his tenant to quit the residence he had left, and resumed his former occupation.—When employed in broiling a mutton chop over his kitchen fire, he declared that he had never been happy since he had exchanged the pleasure of sweating over the coals for the insupportable fatigue of a still country life.—

A Physician gave a Nobleman the lye—with great mildness the Nobleman said, I'll take the lye from him; but I'll never take physic of him: He may speak what doth not become him; I'll not do what is unworthy of me."

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Schooner Lark, Gardner, Nantucket, 9 days
 Brig Margaret, Pomit, Mississippi, 70.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	13/9—14/	pr. £.	or 70 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7/1—7/3.		or 36½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	5/9—6/		30 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other	Certificates 12/1—12/3.		61½ do.
Indents	7/1—7/3.		36½ do.
State debts	8/—8/3.		41½ do.