

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

The following RESOLUTION has passed the House of Representatives of the State of Virginia, now in session. — RESOLVED, That so much of the act, entitled an act, making provision for the debt of the United States, as limits the right of the United States in their redemption of the public debt, is dangerous to the rights, and subversive of the interest of the people, and demands the marked disapprobation of the General Assembly.

A letter from Hispaniola mentions, "There are arrived here, from the Ohio country, by the way of the Mississippi, near one thousand barrels of flour, made in that country. What avenues of commerce, will you, Americans, not explore!"

On Monday, the 11th Nov. the District Court of the United States for Rhode-Island District, was opened in Providence, before the Hon. Judge Marchant; there being no business, the Court was adjourned sine die.

The Hon. Theodore Foster is re-elected a Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Rhode-Island.

Jonathan F. Hazard and John S. Dexter, Esq's. are appointed Commissioners by the Legislature of Rhode-Island, to settle the accounts of that State with the United States.

Tuesday last arrived in town from Bolton, SAMUEL ALLYNE OTIS, Esq. Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

Yesterday afternoon the VICE PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this city, from New York. Also, the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from South Carolina.

The establishment of the federal government completed the revolution of America:—Before this event, it was problematical whether our emancipation from the sovereignty of Britain, would prove a curse or a blessing; but now we behold the accomplishment of the wishes of all good men, the enlightened patriots and sages of the world, in the erection of a popular and energetic government on the basis of liberty.

Had our dear bought freedom been left to the feeble protection of that rope of sand the old confederation, or depended on the State governments, whose rivalries jealousies and sovereignties would have proved a perpetual source of animosity, and probably ended in civil wars and a dissolution of the union; liberty would have hovered over the separate States for a time, but like Noah's dove, finding no rest for the sole of her foot, she would finally have deserted the States forever.

As there is no civil happiness, or security for person or property, without government, so there is no other safeguard for liberty, but in the protection of just and equal laws:

An idea however had taken place in the minds of many of the citizens of the United States previous to the adoption of the new government, and is still retained by some persons, that because a sense of common danger, and the force of good habits, contracted by a long submission to rule and order, before the revolution, had had the effect of laws in an extraordinary manner during the war—that therefore the good sense and enlightened understanding of the citizens of America, would forever preclude the necessity of a firm and energetic government:

Experience however, soon taught us the contrary; and that, "like causes, will invariably produce like effects"—perhaps in no future exigencies of this country, will its rights and privileges be in greater jeopardy, than they were just before the adoption of the new constitution.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of the superior light and information which the inhabitants of the United States possess, it is a fact, that so far as we have been placed in circumstances similar to those of other nations, the predominant passions of human nature have had, in a degree, a similar operation. It is undoubtedly true, that we really enjoy greater advantages than any of the nations of the world which have preceded us: we have, it is equally true, improved these advantages to the best purposes; but in no instance, equal to that of establishing a general government over the Union. This government is predicated on the principle of the immortal existence of the human passions. To refine, check and regulate these passions, ought to be the scope, design and ultimate end of all human laws, as it certainly is of the divine.

Every government is liable to internal shocks and commotions—free governments more so perhaps than others; this by no means shews the inability of government, any more than the pernicious quality of light can be argued from its being offensive to weak eyes—but it fully evinces one important truth, which is, that government, in order to being fully competent to every exigence of the public, should possess powers paramount to the influence of every individual, or particular body of men, who may conceive their interest is connected with subverting the social compact, or throwing the community into confusion.

The United States, so long as they may thus be denominated with propriety (and we trust their union will be co-eval with time) have the most pleasing prospects before them; every event which unfolds itself on the great theatre of the old world, however unpropitious to the nations immediately concerned, is interesting, and affords some useful lesson to the people of America, places the revulsion of this country in a

more important light, and our truly eligible circumstances in a more conspicuous situation.

The recent transactions in France may serve to shew the importance of that political information which is so generally diffused in the United States—this led us to collect as to a center the wisdom of America, which produced a constitution at once, that is the admiration of the world. In France they have yet much to do after near two years deliberation—prejudices to be amused, obviated, and by degrees, to destroy—and light and information to diffuse among the great body of the people; they appear to get their constitution by paragraphs and sections, and when completed, it is a moot point whether the people will be pleased with it or not.

In the United States, a greater proportion of the governed—from judgment and sentiment are attached to the new constitution, than perhaps ever approved of the existing government in any country whatever. This is not attended to by some persons, who when they get a small circle to encore their antifederal sentiments, conceive they have the whole world about them.

The ancient Romans were a warlike people—and without doubt derived much of that eclat which historians have so liberally bestowed upon their character, from a series of brilliant incidents which accumulated through a long period of warlike enterprizes—those incidents taken individually in connection with the lapse of time in which they occurred, would make but a solitary appearance in the history of a modern nation.—The Romans derived their power and wealth from their conquests: war was their delight—and plunder the replenisher of their treasury. How much the reverse of this is the true policy of the United States! It is to cultivate peace among themselves, and with all the world. Peace, virtue, freedom and government will accelerate our progress in arts, manufactures and commerce, in a ratio which eludes all calculation or comparison; these will furnish the most solid materials of national happiness, and will carry the American States to higher degrees of honor, power and respectability, and with greater rapidity too, than the sword ever carried the Roman Empire.

Peace o'er the States, thy sacred influence shed,
May thy blest power strike ev'ry faction dead;
Here fix thy seat—make every heart thy throne!
For happiness, O peace, is all thy own.

It appears by some recent strictures in the papers, that certain colleges of the United States, have grievously offended by presuming to confer honorary degrees on foreigners of distinction in the literary world, particularly on some of our illustrious allies; Presidents and principals of colleges and universities in the United States, be on your guard—let your D. D's. and your L. L. D's. remain dormant, or the lash of satire will fall upon you—for while you may only intend to distinguish by such literary additions the friends of humanity, and the patrons and exemplars of science, and thus reflect honor on your own judgment, an aristocracy may spring up, to monopolize all the benefits and blessings of learning.—Alas! alas! what will this world come to—when under the mask of literary honors, that imp aristocracy is creeping in upon us? science retire to thy cloistered residence! and presume no more to obtrude thyself upon the notice and respect of the world; for thy honors and rewards will eventually overturn the liberties of mankind!

All the variety of soil and climate which is found on the face of the globe is comprised in the territories of the United States; nature has done every thing on her part to render the United States more fully competent to supporting an independent empire, than any other country whatever; we enjoy among ourselves every resource of revenue, convenience, pleasure and profit; our country is filled with men whose habits, manners and constitutions are adapted to the particular regions they inhabit—our wants are mutual—and our language being the same, an intercourse is thereby facilitated, extensive beyond example, and advantageous to the highest degree; an intercourse that is daily encreasing, and adding strength to the bond of union which connects every part of the Empire—and notwithstanding the power of prejudice, and the weakness or wickedness of the partizans of discord, this important truth is daily made more apparent, that the interests of the several States are compatible and inseparable.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDLED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

- List of ship arrivals including Brig Katy, Schooner Hawk, Sloop Nancy, and others with their respective origins.

Postscript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

PORTSMOUTH, [New-Hamp.] Oct. 30.

THURSDAY last arrived in this port, the ship CHARLOTTE, Capt. MENDUM, in 36 days from Biddeford. By the Charlotte, we have received papers to the fourteenth of September, from which we have selected the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.

The ratification of the treaty concluded between our court and Prussia being not yet arrived, several murmurs are prevalent; and notwithstanding the assurances of M. de Cnobbledyrff of the favorable intentions of his master, the Kadilequier of Romelia, who signed the treaty, has been deposed, and the governor of Natolia appointed his successor.

Frequent councils are held, composed of the great officers of state; and the party who favor a general peace grow stronger and stronger.

The Plague rather increases in this city and neighbourhood, but is entirely ceased at Smyrna.

MADRID, (SPAIN) August 20.

Our letters from Tangiers mention with horror the cruelties exercised by the new Emperor of Morocco upon his subjects.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.

We can scarcely credit the report of preliminaries of peace having been signed between Sweden and Russia. If they have, it is certainly without the knowledge of our court. It is no longer than last week our Minister Count Blumenthal drew for a million of dollars on our Treasury, which was paid into one of the principal banking-houses here, with orders to remit the sum as soon as possible to Sweden.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The letters received yesterday from persons of the best information and authority in Paris give us the strongest reason to believe that a civil insurrection is at no great distance. The executive government has lost its energy—the legislative power is ineffectual, from the party disputes that prevail among the members of it—and the rabble seem only to watch a favorable moment, to attempt the lives of several of the most distinguished public characters.

Some letters indeed were received yesterday, dated after the dispatch of the mail, which assert that a riot had begun, and that the National guards had been repulsed, but we have not learnt the particulars of the affair, in such a manner as to be able to report them correctly. But the fermentation was general.

The cry of the mob is, "cut off the heads of the Ministers in general." It is expected that they will all resign.

The public mind is much divided on the grand plan of paying off the debt with paper money. This floating stock amounts to 2 milliards, or 20 millions sterling.

It is extremely probable that M. Necker is no longer Minister of Finances in France. In their deranged state, it will be an arduous task to reduce them to order. We doubt not there will be many candidates for the office, but to find one of experience and abilities fit to succeed M. Necker, is, perhaps beyond the reach of the anticipating wisdom of the National Assembly.

The press still continues with unabated activity: two additional tenders have been employed in that service on the River Thames, since Tuesday last.

Sept. 14. A Placart, or Royal proclamation, has been issued by the Minister of the home department in Spain, bearing date at Buen Reriro, Monday the 9th of August, which forbids under pain of forfeiting double value, the exportation of wheat, barley, flour of wheat, barley flour, or meal of barley, before the first day of December next, when his Majesty and Council will be ready to prescribe the terms on which any exports of those articles will be permitted for the remainder of the year.

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 revenues of the country, which for some years past have been invested in the hands of the Nabob of Arcot.

The torch of discord again threatens the southern provinces of France. At a federation of the National Guards of Languedoc at Jalles, the Deputies of the Vivarais proposed to march, against the Protestants of Nismes, to revenge the cause of their catholic brethren, and at the same time to take possession of Avignon; where there are 80 pieces of cannon, and a fortified place. It is supposed that the emissaries of the aristocratic party are endeavoring to avail themselves of the fanaticism of the inhabitants of the South of France; and it is feared that in a month or two Nismes may be the victim of their manœuvres.

The Northern powers, including Russia, Sweden and Denmark, it is said, formed an alliance—which, with respect to England, Spain, and France, is to be considered as a revivication of the armed neutrality.

The intention of this measure is to preserve an unmoested commerce for their naval stores to the Southern States of Europe; and prevent America deriving any benefit from this source.

A Counter Revolution in France is daily looked for by the Aristocratic party, who now begin to demonstrate their confidence, by levelling the most marked contempt and derision against the National Assembly. Our advices further add that the Prince de Conde has at this time not less than 20,000 men in daily pay, whom he can muster in the course of twelve hours.

The Lieutenant Sandel, who commanded the Swedish fire-ship, which occasioned the loss in the Swedish fleet, in the action of the 3d of July, has been tried by a council of war, and condemned to die.

A similar sentence has been likewise pronounced against general de Kaullars, accused of having failed in his duty last year, in retreating precipitately from the enemy; and against Vice-Admiral Liljehorn, detained on account of negligence or disobedience in the naval engagement of last summer; but the King has not confirmed these two sentences; he has been content to dismiss them from the service, referring to them their pay, however, which it is thought the first will not accept.

We are taught to believe, that the next messenger from the court of Madrid will determine the important question of peace or war; and on that depends in a great measure the precise time of assembling the new parliament.

The affair of Nancy is now known to have proceeded from the many seditious writings, and other means set on foot by the malcontents of the revolution. More than 400 lives were lost in it.

A revolution in France seems to be an event almost inevitable. The minds of the people are again in a state of fermentation, and ripe for any desperate enterprize. That things will revert into the old channel, is impossible; that they should remain as they are, is impossible. Let us hope that from these convulsions a form of government may arise, mild, firm, effective, and permanent.

PLYMOUTH, September 12.

On Monday evening last arrived at Plymouth Sound, Le Experience, French King's brig of 12 guns, Capt. Vannau, from Cherbourg, on a cruise of eleven days, having on board a very large party of young French Noblemen, on a Nautical tour, who was not permitted to anchor, but ordered to sea again.

PORTSMOUTH, October 30.

By letters from London, of September 19, received in this town, we are informed, that the British FLEET had arrived into port—but the impressing of seamen still continued, and every warlike preparation was going on with unabated activity, at that time.