if the feelings themselves be not blunted. How far this progress of science, and the peaceful arts of life, by the accumulation of ages, may proceed, it is impossible to determine. But the time it is to be hoped, is not very remote, when the fiercer contentions of nations will cease, when felfishness and venality, which at present seem to be inseparable from commercial states, will give way to generosity of temper, and uprightness of conduct.

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ALBANY, Nov. 4.

The legislature of Vermont have resolved to pay to the state of New-York, THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeable to the 1st proposition contained in the declaration of the commissioners of this state, appointed to declare the consent of the legislature thereof.

The legislature have also resolved, that a convention be called for taking into confideration the constitution of the United States—the mem-bers to be elected in Debember, and the convention to meet the first week in January. The legislature have adjourned, to meet again on the first Thursday in January; for the purpose (we suppose) of choosing fenators, and affixing the time and manner of electing representatives to Congrefs.

SALEM, Nov. 2.

Tickets in the MARBLEHEAD LOTZERY have lately met with a rapid fale: THREE THOUSAND were fold in Boston in the course of last week .-This does not indicate a scarcity of cash.

GEORGE-TOWN, Nov. 10.

We hear that the Prefident of the United States, has ordered three plats on different parts of the Patowmack, to be laid out-Nothing certain refpecting the fixed feat of the Federal Government has as yet transpired.

Anecdote of General PUTNAM.

AFTER one of the skirmishes, in which the Americans had been successful, an English officer was left most dangerously wounded on the field of action; and when the victorious party came up, they were embarrafied to know how they should remove him, in such a mangled state, to some town where he might have the affistance he required.

Putnam, who had been bred a carpenter, immediately threw off his regimentals, and having a hatchet accidentally at hand, cut down feveral faplings, which he grooved together, having no way of fastening them, and thus made a kind of cradle, in which the wounded officer was conveyed with the greatest possible ease, to a neighbouring town, where he recovered under the

care of a furgeon. When Putnam heard of his recovery, and that it was owing to his humane care, without which he must have bled to death in the removal, he faid, Then I glory more in having been bred a Car-penter, than I should do if I had been born a Prince!

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.

We are informed that the following RESOLUTION has lately paffed in the Affembly of the State of Virginia, by a majority of feventy-eight, to fifty-one-viz.—RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee, that so much of the act of Congress entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," as assumes the payment of the State debts, is repugnant to the constitution of the United States, as it goes to the exercise of a power not expressly granted to the general government.

The State of Vermont has passed an Act for calling a Convention, to deliberate upon, and agree to, the Constitution of the United States. The members are to be chosen the first Tuesday of December; and the Convention is to meet on the first Thursday

of December; and the Convention is to meet on the first Thursday of January next, at Bennington.

Monday last the Honorable HENRY KNOX, Esq. Secretary at

War, and his Lady, arrived in town from New-York.

The Hon. John Brown, Esq. is re-elected member of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Kentucky district, Virginia.

According to the latest advices from England; all is going wrong in France :- this may be the case, but we have so often been amused by sictitious accounts from the English papers, that prudence will certainly suspend a full credence to the present-but the delays in compleating the revolution may lead us to fear, that the fentiment of the immortal SHAKESPEARE has not been duly attended to by the National Assembly-viz:

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries. On fuch a full fea th' Affembly were affoat : And had they took the current when it ferv'd, Their liberties had been fecur'd forever.

The late Resolution of the Assembly of Virginia, on the funding law, is a subject of speculation to every man who feels inter-ested in the tranquility of the general government, and that of the United States. This business wears at least an enigmatical com-United States. This business wears at least an enigmatical com-plexion; for while the gentlemen who form the delegation to Congress from that State, have their conduct in voting for the funding fystem impliedly approved of, by their constituents, in being re-clefted, a majority of their state representatives appear in ofition to the law.

"Tis time to sheathe the sword and spare mankind."

From whence come wars and fightings (fays the inspired penman)-Come they not hence, even of your lufts? Of all the fources of discord and bloodshed in the family of mankind, without doubt the most productive are the pride, ambi-

tion and avarice of individuals ? These are the on its continuance and quiet administration, all parents of civil fends and diffentions, which def troy the peace and happiness of particular communities: The arts of unprincipled demagogues render government odious and intolerable: Their oppressions invite the interposition of foreign nations, who never fail to pay themselves by esta-blishing a despotism of their own, over those they pretend to fuccour. The United States have perhaps more to fear from the pride and machinations of particular characters, than even the ancient Romans had; and it is well known, that among these, the most horrid civil wars were somented by factions popular men, who finally overturned the constitution and liberties of the country; but altho very powerful causes of fac-tion may exist in the United States, yet we posses, it is to be hoped, one very effectual antidote against the evil, which no other people ever poffessed, in an equal degree, and that is, the universal dissussion of knowledge among our citizens. This will enable them to discriminate characters; and, weighing them in the ballance of reason and judgment, fuch conclusions may be drawn, as will make the public peace, and the tranquility of the government, preponderate against the plausible pretences of those, who, actuated by felfish un-principled motives, would involve our affairs in confusion and infamy.

Of the numerous States and Empires of the world which have preceded the United States-(the thought is folewn) not one, whose records are preserved, was so happy as to understand the things on which the perpetuity of their peace and prosperity depended: They had their rise, progreis, and decay : Hence it has been argued, that this is the invariable establishment of nature with respect to political, as it is with bodies natural. It remains therefore for the United States to exhibit a new example on the theatre of the globe : There are innumerable circumstances in our situation, which render it original; but whether the present Constitution has a principle of immortality in it—or whether that principle is yet to be infused, remains to be determined.

What a spring to the genius, and inventive faculties of the human mind has the new government proved ! The citizens of the United States have long fince afferted and proved their claim to the appellations of active, brave, and enter-prizing! What quarter of the globe has been un-explored by their mariners! What dangers have been un-encountered! And what avenues to wealth and honor have been unexplored! It remained for the influence of a national government to unfold their inventive powers : The number of original machines, and inventions, calculated to diminish labor-and to promote the mechanic arts which have been recently produced are truly aftonishing: Models of these have been deposited in the Office of the Secretary of State, accounts of which may be laid before the public in some future paper.

In contemplating the present fituation of this country, how pleasing—how delightful are the ideas that rush on the philanthropic mind!—A most happy union cements the States-and every day adds to the brightness of the chain which unites them : While the true interests of the individual States are continually unfolding, their mutual dependence is felt and recognized: Local prejudices are subsiding, and in a short time, if events are left to their natural operation, one fpirit will pervade and animate the whole, nor leave a vestige of selfish state-policy behind, that shall be incompatible with the general good. The remembrance of the errors of former years is nearly loft in that honest and magnanimous policy which has distinguished the councils of the general government : Foreign nations impute those errors to their just cause—the want of a constitution; and at the present moment, bestow a full tribute of applause on the wisdom which devised, and the patriotism which adopted the present energetic, free system of government .-This is evinced by their returning confidence in our public faith: They deposit their property in our funds, and with promptitude subscribe to our loans. At the present moment perhaps no government on earth could avail itself of the wealth of foreign nations with greater facility than that of the United States—and so long as we support this government, and retain an honorable rank in the estimation of the judicious, and honest part of mankind, the treasuries of the globe will be as the bank of this country.

It may therefore be faid with justice that the United States are at length in the possession of those great objects for which so much blood and treasure were expended, PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY: The preservation of these, depends on the tranquility of the federal government; nor is it easy to conceive that so long as this government is administered on its genuine principles, any man, or body of men, will be able by fecret cabals, or open hostility, to shake the attachment of the people to it: It is not hazarding too much to fay that the people realize that the governwent is a creature of their own; that it rests on their fusirages; that it has produced a most happy alteration in their circumstances; and that

their hopes of prosperity are suspended.

Conclusion of Gov. Chittenden's speech to the legisla. ture of Vermont, on accepting his appointment.

"Therefore with a firm reliance on receiving that kind aid and support from the council and house of representatives, that the nature of my office requires, I shall accept the office to which I am elected, and am ready to take the qualifications pointed out by the constitution; and I pray God to grant me wisdom to conduct agreeable to his will, and then, I trust, it will be for the best good of HIS and MY people."

The philosophers of Europe have long been in the habit of confidering the Americans as an inferior order of beings. Even the philosophical Raynal has expressed such an idea. The numerous improvements in mechanics, agriculture, philosophy and politics, which have been made by Americans, are sufficient to resute this position. Every day produces some improvement in agriculture and the useful arts. Let it be remembered, that the great promoter of electrical knowledge was an American. America has shewn the world the first instance of a perfect government, in which perfect liberty and energy are combined. Even in the fine arts she has proved the talents of her fons. Some of the first painters in Europe are natives of this land. Trumbull has brought the genius of painting into his own country. Barlow and Dwight have shewn that we are capable of aspiring to excellence in the higher poetry, whilft the author of M'Fingal boldly rivals even the immortal Butler in the comic style. These are mentioned only as examples. Many others have shewn great abilities. But their merits are well known, not only to their countrymen, but also foreigners.

(Gen. Advertiser.)

LONDON.

WILLIAM HARDMAN the Smith had three fons, Tom Ned, and George. George who was the youngest, he put apprentice to a taylor; the two elder were otherwise provided for: He had by some means the opportunity of sending them to school upon a foundation, and afterwards to the University. Will thought that this opportunity to give his boys good learning, was not to be mif-fed: "Learning," he faid, " was a portion which the D-v-l could not wrong, them of; and when had done what he " ought for them, they must do for themselves."

As he had not the same power to procure them livings, when they had finished their studies, they came to London. They were both scholars; but Tom was a genius, and Ned was a dunce; Ned became usher in a school at the yearly salary of twenty pounds and Tom soon distinguished himselfas an author: He wrote many pieces of Igreat excellence; but his reward was fometimes withheld by caprice, and fometimes intercepted by envy. He passed his time in penury and labour; and his mind was abstracted in the recollection of tentiment, and perplexed in the arrangement of his ideas and the choice of expression.

George in the mean time became a master in his trade, kept ten men constantly at work upon the board, drank his beer out of a filver tankard and boasted, that he might be as well to pass in a few years as many of those for whom he made laced clothes, and who thought themselves his betters. Ned wished earnestly that he could change stations with George; but Tom in the pride of his heart disclaimed them both; and declared, that he would rather perish upon a hulk with cold and hunger, than steal through life in obscurity, and be forgotten when he was dead,

PLAN OF THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE ___LONDON.

THE ground plan, two acres! The entrances to be five; doors for departure, feventeen; the whole building brick, flone and iron; the floors arched with flone, and the flair cases flone; boxes 208, the floors arched with flone, and the stair cases stone; boxes 208, 6 feet by 8. and 7 feet high; each box has a retiring room behind it, 12 by 17 feet; pit, 24 rows, to hold 700 persons; first gallery 400, second gallery 300. The shape of the theatre oval; 5 sloors of boxes, 41 on each floor; 6th floor is to be the gallery. The stage measures 90 feet by 80. Cossection in three compartments, domed, covering a space of 112 feet by 32; the supperroom of same dimensions; concert-room behind the stage, an oval, 84 by 42 feet. The estimate of the expence, 1.150,000. The supperside for the purchase of the Leicester house estate, where the Opera-House is to be creected, was 1.30,000. Opera-House is to be crected, was 1.30,000.

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