

tinguishable at one or the other of the lunar poles he also proves, that like the poles of the earth, they are alternately covered with snow and ice. Mr. Herschell is now waiting anxiously for a total lunar eclipse, in hopes it will afford him an opportunity of making some new discoveries, to improve the planetary knowledge of the eighteenth century. Miss Herschell, sister to the Astronomer, has lately written a second letter to the Royal Society, on astronomical subjects, which is much read and approved of. We have, indeed, no woman upon record in this or any other country, who has applied tubes with such success, to the planetary system, as this Lady."

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 3.

"Under the eye of Mr. Herschell, the Universe encreases upon us. He has recently enumerated forty-four thousand stars in the space of a few degrees; and, by analogy, there appears to be no less than seventy-five millions in the visible heavens. If they fill infinite space, their number must of consequence be infinite also. No part of mathematical science is more apt to surprize the generality of mankind than the measurement of the relative positions and distances of inaccessible objects. To determine the distance of a ship seen on a remote part of the unvaried surface of the ocean—to ascertain the height of the clouds and meteors which float in the atmosphere, and to shew with certainty, the wonderful dimensions and distances of the sun and other bodies, apparently gliding on the same visible canopy, are among those problems, which, to the unletter'd, seem beyond the reach of human art—they are, nevertheless, truly resolved, by means of instruments constructed on mathematical principles."

From the prodigious number of Europeans, as well as not a few American vessels that have long been in the habit of frequenting the northern polar seas for the sake of taking whales and other fish for the production of oil, those animals have of late years become comparatively scarce. The demand for oil, which is indispensable, has now put many of the adventurous owners of ships in the four eastern states, upon sending their vessels to the southern extremity of the globe for this purpose, where, especially from the fiftieth to the sixtieth degrees of latitude, whales are from experience known to abound, besides (on the shores) seals, sea lions, and other aquatic animals, that are capable of yielding this article in a proportionate abundance. Several vessels have failed from the ports of the eastern states, since the beginning of August on this voyage, most of which are expected to return the latter end of next summer, or the beginning of autumn.

MONSIEUR VOLNEY, the great traveller, and whose voyage to the Holy Land and other parts of Asia, has given the world so much pleasure in its perusal, is now a member of the French National Assembly. Remarkable was his sentiment, when in giving his opinion on the great question of granting a complete liberty to the Press in France, under the renovated government, he observed as follows:—"As in ships (said he) inhabited by a great number of people where there is a constant and fatal tendency to putrefaction, it becomes absolutely necessary (in order to preserve health) to fumigate, scrape, sprinkle with vinegar, and convey a constant supply of fresh air by every means possible into the interior parts between and below the decks; in like manner in every government, even the most free, there is a similar strong tendency of those in office towards despotism and tyranny. The liberty of the press, in this case the great ventilator, the salutary vinegar, the busy scraping iron, and the searching fumigator—it is this that will in future preserve our political health in particular; and I will be bold to say, that in any kingdom even the most extensive, where the people can read and write, and there is a press absolutely and sacredly free—there the monster of tyranny cannot enter—the poisonous serpent will not be able to breathe—he must either sicken and die, or depart into those realms and regions whose atmosphere is more congenial to her own nature."

### Philadelphia, Nov. 20.

WE can get no further intelligence of the vessel which lately arrived, by report, from England, in 22 days passage, at Rappahannock. No European news of so recent a date having appeared in the southern papers, we presume the whole account is a fabrication, to answer, perhaps, some commercial speculation—whether in paper or grain, we will not pretend to say—or whether we have any Bulls and Bears in the United States, time will disclose.

The following vessels lay in the port of Philadelphia, on Friday Nov. 12, 1790.

- 50 Ships,
- 45 Brigs,
- 25 Schooners,
- 43 Sloops,
- 1 Snow.

By the returns of the MILITIA of the state of Connecticut, there appears to be six brigades, thirteen Regiments of Infantry, six of Cavalry, three companies of Matrosses, and three companies of State Guards, amounting in the whole to thirty-thousand effective men, well officered and appointed, and completely armed; most of the regiments were reviewed last month, and are generally in a neat uniform. A degree of emulation pervades officers and privates to excel in the military art, that does honor to them as freemen, and as citizens of a republic, who are determined to support the constitution and government of the country, without the aid of a standing army, or an expensive national militia. It is hoped the example will extend to the neighbouring states, and through the union, that foreign nations may have no inducement to attack us, when they find us constantly prepared for war.

The loan which has lately been negotiated in Holland with so much facility and dispatch,—the frequent and respectful mention which is now made of this country in foreign prints—the anxiety which has been shewn by the English left the United States should take part with the Spaniards, in case a war should break out between the two powers, and the desire which England expresses to conclude a treaty with us, mark the favorable change in the sentiments of foreign nations with regard to us, in the strongest manner. (General Advertiser.)

A correspondent observes, that the emigration of French citizens to this country, at this period, is an event of a very singular nature: At the moment when the people of France are emerging from the depths of despotism, and are asserting their claim to those rights and privileges which confer real dignity on the human character, a very considerable number of their fellow citizens are seeking an asylum in the wilds of America.

This is the apparent state of the case: But a few reflections may serve to place it in a different point of view. These emigrants have discovered by their conduct, that they entertain just and competent ideas of liberty, by electing this land of freedom as their retreat: Here a government is already established, which secures the property and equal rights of all: They reason on firm principles, when they associate the idea of a balanced government, like that of the United States, with that of civil liberty; for life, liberty and property, are certainly afloat where a despotic majority bears all before it.

How long this may continue to be the case in France, appeared to these emigrants uncertain— for power is intoxicating—and the majority there have certainly made the most unbounded use of theirs, by possessing themselves at a stroke, of the greatest amount of wealth that ever was confiscated to the use of the public. The confiscation of the property of the clergy—and the voluntary contribution of a great proportion of the estates of individuals to public uses, may be necessary—but are doubtless considered as very alarming precedents—for plausible pretenses are never wanted by uncontrolled power, to make indiscriminate appropriations for the public good—no man, or body of men—no profession is exempt—and so long as power can be supported by confiscations, the prospect of a constitution, which shall check the rapacity of the majority, is an illusive idea. How far these emigrants are to blame for quitting the pleasant fields of France, when the exigencies of their country called for the abilities and patriotic exertions of all good citizens, is problematical. Had they seen a fair prospect of settled times, under the auspices of a free government, it is hardly to be supposed they would have encountered the perils of the sea, and the hardships of the wilderness, that they might pass the residue of life in peace, security and freedom. From hence we may infer, that emigration from France at this crisis, is an imperfect comment on the French revolution.

The French districts in Massachusetts in which no choice of Federal Representative hath taken place, are to vote again on Friday the 26th inst.

His Excellency JOHN EDGAR HOWARD, is unanimously re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland.

Philadelphia sincerely sympathizes with the town of Boston, in the loss of her invaluable citizen, the late Gov. BOWDOIN. This gentleman's conduct in private and public life, has long excited the love of his friends, and the admiration of the most distant States. His firmness crushed the rebellion in Massachusetts in 1787. He preferred character to popularity, and the esteem of wife and good men, to the praise and flattery of the ignorant and unthinking multitude. Some men have opposed a single tyrant with boldness, who have afterwards basely crouched to the folly and tyranny of the people; but Gov. BOWDOIN possessed the singular fortitude of opposing a whole body of his constituents when they were acting under a fit of temporary madness. May such Governors be immortal in the annals of America!— (From Mr. Brown's Gazette.)

Died, at Fayetteville, the Hon. John Stokes, Esq. Judge of the District Court for North-Carolina-District.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.			
FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	—14.	pr. £.	or 70 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7/3	—7/4.	or 36 1/2 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	6/3.		33 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other	Certificates	12/5—12/6.	62 1/2 do.
Indents	7/3	—7/4.	36 1/2 do.
State debts	8/0	—8/0.	41 1/4 do.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.  
Brig Hannah, Marshal, Gibraltar, 56 days  
Sloop Friendship, Deal, St. Martins  
— Polly, Ellwood, Virginia 9.

**JOHN FRANCIS,**  
Late of New-York, respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a  
**Commodious Boarding House,**  
No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,  
WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with  
GENEAL BOARDING AND LODGING,  
By the Week, Month, or Year, and on the most moderate terms.  
Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.—[22w.3m.]

### EXTRACTS.

AS the ladies in general are more affected by the prevalence of immorality than men, it often surprizes me, that they do not endeavor to look those vices out of countenance among our sex, which are so frequently fatal to their own tranquility.

Louis the XIVth was styled the GREAT—with how much justice will appear from the following extract of a letter, written to him by the excellent Fenelon.

"Your people whom you ought love as your children, and who have hitherto felt so strong an affection for you, are dying of hunger. The cultivation of the country is almost wholly abandoned; the towns and villages are depopulated; every species of trade is decayed, and no longer supports those who work in it; commerce is annihilated.—You have consequently destroyed one half the real internal strength of your kingdom, to gain and maintain little conquests abroad. Instead of draining money from the impoverished people, it was necessary to give them alms and food. The whole kingdom of France is become a great hospital, desolate and without provisions. The magistrates are degraded, and the nobility, against whom judgements have been obtained, live only by protections. You are importuned by crowds who demand and who murmur.—It is you, yourself, Sire, who have created all these embarrassments; for the whole kingdom being ruined, you have every thing in your own hands, and none can live but by your benefactions. Such, Sire, is this great kingdom, such is its prosperity, under a King who is every day painted as the delight of his people, and who would be so in reality, if the counsels of sycophants had not poisoned him."

Rome once mistress of the world, owed her origin to a band of ruffians, whom she herself would have gibbeted in almost any subsequent period of her existence. What were the first founders of the British empire but a motley collection of abandoned wretches! And are not the justly famed Americans their lineal descendants? The philosopher, when he contemplates human nature as liable to degenerate to a level with the brute, may, by turning the picture again, behold it emerging from its debasement, and, rising on the grades of refinement, claim alliance with the angels of light.

By virtue and industry the United States hold their claim to greatness: Laden with our own produce, the American flag is the Olive Branch of Peace in every section of the globe.

That our citizens should be brought up in habits of virtue and industry is as essential to the prosperity of our country, as it is to families or individuals: Every man has some part to act on the busy stage of life, and if any one neglects the lot assigned him, society is injured by the omission, or it must be remedied by the increased exertion of others.

### Postscript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED LAST EVENING.  
ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

A Gentleman, who arrived in town yesterday from Alexandria, informs; That a vessel had arrived there from Dunkirk, and brought accounts to the first of October—which state, that a full accommodation of all differences had taken place, between Spain and England.

By recent accounts from Holland we are informed, that owing to the great decline of the Dutch commerce the agio of the bank of Amsterdam has fallen to less than one per cent. above par.

The average of the agio or advance on bank money has commonly been 3 per cent. and it has frequently been up to 5 per cent. The price of silver had also greatly risen, dollars were at 53 silvers; this extraordinary event is accounted for on different principles, the general idea is, that it originated in the great demand for specie to ship to the United States.

There can be no doubt of the Spanish fleets' having returned into port the 6th Sept. This account has been corroborated from various quarters; consequently the story of an engagement, via Charleston, (S. C.) falls to the ground.

The very formidable preparations made by Great-Britain, are evidently designed to prevent a war. Peace is perhaps more necessary to that country, than to any other in Europe: This is the opinion of Mr. PITT, and of her wisest and best men: Spain will therefore deliberate a good while before she attacks a power, in itself more than her match, and prepared at all points for the worst.

France cannot seriously meditate hostilities: According to the statements made by her patriots in the National Assembly, her finances are in so critical a situation, that extra expences at this crisis, would involve the nation in bankruptcy.

Catharine, deserted by the Emperor, is looking out for new allies; but the account of her entering into an alliance with Sweden, in order to support the war against the Porte, is hardly credible, if, as has been reported, Sweden has been in league with the latter.—Should it, however, turn out to be fact, that she considers Gustavus no longer as an enemy, it strongly indicates that she is tired of, or so much exhausted by the war, that she is determined to follow the example of the Emperor of Germany, and make peace with the Turks.

It is interesting to trace the different origins of the commotions which agitate the various parts of Europe.

In France the revolution was preceded by free thinking, libertinism and philosophy—before these down topples the whole hierarchy; for making a sweepstakes of the property of the clergy—that formidable pillar of despotism is fapped at its foundation.

In Germany, on the other hand, only the gradual attempts of the late Emperor to reform abuses, has kindled a flame of opposition to what is there considered as an outrageous attack on the dearest rights and privileges of the people.

By a London paper of 18th Sept. it appears that PEACE was proclaimed at Stockholm, capital of Sweden, the 31st August.

The late fire at Madrid burnt ten days.  
The British fleet under Lord Howe had arrived at Spithead, and the general opinion in London was, that there would be peace through Europe.

On Saturday the 6th inst. died at Boston, aged 64, the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. late Governor of the State of Massachusetts; President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and of the Massachusetts Humane Society; Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin; and of the Society of Arts in G. Britain; and Doctor of Laws in the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh.—[An account of his funeral solemnities shall appear in our next.]

VIRTUE alone boasts immortality!  
By death transplanted to congenial climes,  
It blooms eternal near the throne of God!

BOWDOIN is gone!—COLUMBIA feels the stroke  
Which took him hence:—When good men die,  
The sacred barrier round the public weal  
Sustains a breach

Death may destroy his thousands in an hour,  
Nor make the slightest impress on creation:—  
Time rolls oblivious o'er the common wave,  
And makes the rippling sea soon smooth again;  
But Science, Virtue, Honor, Patriot-Worth,  
Remov'd to Heav'n, a chafm leave behind  
That Nature's age will prove too short to fill.