

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.

Saturday last the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, his LADY and Family, arrived in this city from Virginia.

While happy millions grateful bend the knee,
To that Almighty Power that made them free;
Their ardent prayers, prevailing, shall ascend,
For Freedom's Guardian and the World's best Friend.

Extract of a letter from England, dated Sept. 15, and received by the Packet.

"Our harvest has hitherto been very fine, and Wheat has fallen considerably. The importation to Great-Britain will soon cease; but it may be wanted in France, where public disturbances may probably produce scarcity.

"The clouds appear to be gathering, and I am fearful that the liberties of Frenchmen will not be secured without much bloodshed. The sons of liberty have been, in my opinion, much over-zealous in attacking the power both of the Church and of the Nobles, by which they have obliged these to join in one common cause; and these two formidable bodies will undoubtedly use every secret artifice and open endeavor to recover their ascendancy, and crush the democracy. A letter to the Marquis de la Fayette, sent last July twelvemonth, proposed two houses of parliament—a house of representatives for the commonalty, and a representative body of nobles chosen out of the whole body by the votes of the respective individuals, which would have prevented the making of Nobles by the Sovereign, and sending them to the house of Lords to answer particular purposes, as has been too often done in this kingdom. It was urged also to leave the Sovereign in possession of as much power as could be enjoyed consistent with general liberty. In a populous nation, whether titled or not, there will be aristocrats, no less than democrats; and I am fully of your Vice-President's mind, that these must be balanced by the interposing hand of some single sovereign executive power, in order to preserve universal freedom.

It is still uncertain whether War or Peace will be the portion of Great Britain and Spain for another year: It war, it originates from the attempts of the British adventurers to exclude the Americans from trading with the Indians bordering on the Pacific ocean, by forming a settlement at Nootka Sound; which settlement excited the apprehensions of the Spaniards, and so an attack. The purchasing provisions, &c. for a twelvemonth to come for supplying the navy, may be only a finesse of the British ministry to obtain better terms in the accommodation, by putting on the appearance of resolute determination to go to war; for the provisions can be re-fold at far less loss than the advantages gained by the finesse will compensate for; but the policy of the United States, I hope, will be Peace, and Trade with all the world."

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 5.

"The public opinion is very much divided as to the event of the present negotiation with Spain. A messenger has just arrived from that Court, and report says, that one of the propositions sent there, has not been acceded to. I have good reason to believe, that Mr. Fitzherbert has sent for fresh powers. Opposition are endeavoring to make some use of Capt. M'Donald's testimony, by inflaming the people. The parliament being on the eve of meeting, the speech from the throne will afford a better opportunity of judging of the intentions of ministry, than any of the reports in circulation. I think it beyond a doubt, that they will avoid a war if possible: But John Bull will not readily forgive the expence he has been put to without some fighting."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Paris to his friend in this City, dated Sept. 23.

"I shall remain here about a month longer, where I employ myself studying politics in the two great schools of this city, the club 89 and the Jacobins. I likewise associate as much as possible with the aristocrats: But I do not intend to say a word to you upon this subject until my return to London, and have had time to shake off the tumult of passion with which all parties here are overpowered. I cannot help, however, mentioning to you a most singular circumstance, and which has given me a good deal of pain. There is now the same passion for paper money in this country which once subsisted in America; a large party has proposed to issue at once two milliards, that is two thousand millions of livres, the supposed value of the property of the clergy, and pay at once a full half of the whole debt of the State; and it is most likely that they will succeed in a great measure, by procuring an emission to a very great extent, although they are vigorously opposed by many of very sound judgment, with all the force of reason drawn from principles and experience. They will not even take warning by their own experience; they have already issued 300 millions of this paper, which is sold publicly at 8 per cent. discount. It is surprising it has kept up so well—Judge what the consequence will be of two milliards. It is per-

fectly clear to me that it will ruin every manufacturer in the kingdom, and those alone will profit by it who are now ruined with debt. I have purchased since I came here, chiefly for your use, the Procès Verbal de L'Assemblée Nationale, with the Décrets et Débaras, in 33 vols. octavo. I think it will be a treat to most of your American friends, who are fond of politics. Our friends—and Abbé—, in spite of all their philosophy, are as much smitten with the paper money disease as the most violent amongst them. They do not perceive that only a certain quantity of money can circulate in a country in proportion to the commerce of that country, without sinking in value. Where that surplus is gold and silver, it can be exported; but paper money made a tender for gold and silver, is at once violating all the private contracts of the kingdom. This paper money must remain in France, and exceeding greatly what is necessary for the circulation, must sink in value in the hands of the public creditors, and in the hands of every person who keeps it a few days. It must put an end to all future confidence in private transactions, and consequently to the whole commerce and manufactures of the kingdom where credit is given. The manufacturers will therefore want employment, and starve, which will create more confusion than was ever created by the want of corn, or the manœuvres of the aristocrats.

"P. S. The National Assembly has this morning voted 1200 millions of assignats, paper money. (30th Sept.)"

By the British Packet arrived at New-York, London papers are received to the 6th of October. From them we learn, that

An engagement between the Austrians and Brabanters ended with great loss (8000 men) to the latter. Congress appears far from being discouraged by this check, and are determined to support their cause to the last extremity. This account is dated Brussels October 1.

The war between Spain and the Barbary States has begun by the cannonading of Tangiers, in the beginning of September.

After much warm debate in the National Assembly, on the 27th of Sept. and much confusion on the succeeding day, it was decreed 513 to 427,

That the debt immediately due from the state, as well as that of the late clergy, shall be paid in the order hereafter to be regulated in Assignats current, without interest. There shall not be more than 12,00 millions of livres in Assignats in circulation at the same time, including the 400 millions already decreed. The Assignats, as they shall be returned into the Treasury, shall be burnt, and a new emission of them shall not be made without a decree from the National Assembly, and this shall always be made on condition that they do not exceed the value of the national domains, nor be above twelve hundred millions at the same time."

The hostilities are not yet actually declared against Spain, there can be no impropriety in terming that country our enemy. Hostile dispositions is now avowed on both sides, and it waits but for the word of command to produce immediate action.

The Empress of Russia seems disposed to make peace with the Turks on very liberal terms. She offers to give up her conquests made from them during the present war, except Oczakow.

Great confusion in the French navy. The criminal proceedings of the Chatelet of Paris, on a denunciation of what happened at Versailles on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, are published at last, by order of the National Assembly, and are the general topic of conversation.

In a late action with the Emperor's troops, the Patriots of Brabant, under the command of Mr. VANDERNOOT were entirely defeated, with the loss of 8000 men—5000 of which were drowned in the Meuse.

Mons. BOUILLE, and the Count ROCHAMBEAU, are appointed by the National Assembly, to the command of the troops on the Frontiers of France!

It appears by recent accounts from England, that the friends of universal liberty in that kingdom, on the principles of genuine philanthropy, gave early intimations to the leading influential characters in the National Assembly, that their levelling measures would prove unpropitious in the result; it seems, however, that their hints were unavailing—for levellism is an innocent amusement, compared to the paper money expedient; of all the sources of confusion that ever existed, this is the greatest.—It effectually turns the world upside down, and by ruining the best part of the community, it creates fortunes for bankrupts and unprincipled characters of every description. The powers of darkness could not have aimed a more fatal stroke at the liberties of France.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to a gentleman in Vermont, dated October 30.

"You cannot but be sensible that candor has graced the conduct of this state in its late negotiation with you: I am glad to find your legislature have ratified our conditions. The sum 9000l. (lawful money) is but a trifle, if it terminates contention, and establishes amity between neighboring states. Many among us (especially members of the law) argued, that ten cents per acre would not have amounted to half the sum: but when we reflect what a scene of contention it might have opened, and how expensive determinations at law would have been, the ruin of numbers seems to have been contained in the latter, while scarce the idea of difficulty is involved in the former. Those who are of an antifederal

turn both among you and us, will start objections to your accession to the union: among other matters, the payment of a quota of the public debt may be held up as a bugbear: but when any man of common capacity, reflects on the exertions made and making to discharge these demands; when he takes into view the growing state of our commerce, and consequent encrease of the public revenue by impost and excise, the result of the reflection must be, that direct taxation can never arise from present debts, and through the mean of indirect taxation you already pay your full proportion towards supporting the federal government.—I affirmed that you paid your full proportion—you indirectly pay much more while deprived of the benefits of representation. The prevalent wish here, is perpetual union between New-York and Vermont, and a just proportion of Northern influence in Congress.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss, to remark, that the tranquility of the union is an evidence of the goodness of the federal constitution. How soon after its adoption does the animosities of the most antifederal states subside to peace. May providence conduct you to the union, and happiness be the result." (Vermont Gaz.)

Among other important articles of Congressional deliberation at the ensuing session, MANUFACTURES and the FISHERIES, will claim a distinguished attention.—These important subjects having been specially referred to the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State, to report thereon.

While we contemplate the present inauspicious aspect of public affairs in France, we cannot but feelingly regret that the line of policy which has been pursued by the National Assembly, has placed the success of the revolution and the full triumph of freedom, in a very critical situation.

On Tuesday last the Legislature of New-Jersey appointed the Hon. Philemon Dickerson and the Hon. John Rutgers, jun. Senators for that State in Congress—the first to supply the place of Governor Paterson—the other to take his seat after the expiration of Mr. Elmer's time.

The 7th Anniversary of the Evacuation of the city of New-York by the British army, was celebrated last week by the citizens, with the usual demonstrations of joy.

Married at New-York, the Hon. JOHN VINING, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to Miss SETON, daughter of William Seton, Esq. of that city.

BOSTON, November 20.

The provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, cost the crown of Britain above 40,000 dollars per annum, besides the army and navy expences. Like the Indian's gun, "they cost more than they come to."

We are happy to mention, as an instance of agricultural prosperity, that the HOPS raised in the town of Wilmington (Essex) this year, have produced the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars—at market.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

The county of Berkshire, being the westernmost county of Massachusetts, bordering on New-York, is found to contain, by the late census, 29,899 whites; 323 other free persons; slaves none—total 30,222 souls. The males exceed the females 363. Of the males, those under 16, exceed those of 16 and upwards, 431.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

- Ship Flora, Losh, Liverpool.
- William, Wood, Petersburg (Russia.)
- Snow Fanny, Wetherill, Bristol.
- Brig Live-Oak, Irwin, Jamaica.
- Fair Hebe, Feinour, Fayal.
- Betty, White, Cape-Francois, 28 days.
- Hetty, Drinkler, Charleston, 14.
- Nancy, Driggs, —
- Sophia, Webb, Port-au-Prince.
- Schooner Partnership, Jarvis, Sinnepuxent.
- Sally, Marcham, Lynn.
- Delaware, Knox, Virginia.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	—14/8	Pr. £. or 70 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7/4—7/5	or 37 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	6/3	33 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	12/6—12/8	63 1/2 do.
Indents	7/4—7/5	37 do.
State debts	8/4—8/5	42 do.

A STATED Meeting of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the relief of Irish Emigrants, will be held at Six o'Clock, on Monday evening next, the 6th of December, at Mr. PATRICK B. RENE'S Tavern, Front-Street. Signed by Order, Nov. 29. MATTHEW CAREY, Sec'y.

COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1st, 1790.

LAW LECTURES. THE Hon. Judge WILSON, PROFESSOR OF LAWS in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, will deliver his Introductory Lecture in the public HALL, on Wednesday the 15th of this Month, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Those Gentlemen who propose to attend the Lectures are requested to signify their intentions soon, that the necessary Preparations may be made for their accommodation. By Order of the Faculty of the College, WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets, BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Persons having Business to transact at the Public Offices, may be assisted, or have their Business done for them (without the trouble and expence of a personal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

This Day is published,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, Front-Street. THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION OF THE DOWAY TRANSLATION OF THE VULGATE BIBLE,

Containing 990 Pages in Quarto.—(Price Six Dollars.) Subscribers are requested to send for their Books. Nov. 29.