

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.

The stone work of the Light House, at the entrance of our harbor is now completed.—On Tuesday the 9th inst. the last stone was laid, by Mr. John Nichols, of this town, master builder. The work is extremely well executed, and does honor to Mr. Nichols, and to the other gentlemen who assisted him.—The Light House is now seventy feet high. To this the Lanthorn, which is to be six feet in diameter, will add about fifteen feet—eighty five feet in the whole. The Lanthorn is now preparing; and will probably be raised and lighted by the first of next month.

BOSTON, November 20.

Since our last we have had two arrivals from Liverpool, in England. The papers received thereby are to the last of September.—But they furnish us with no farther accounts of the state of the dispute between Great-Britain and Spain, than we have heretofore received. Reciprocal armings, and reciprocal threatenings are the most warlike features the accounts wear: If we may except the information, that there are in the port of Liverpool as many as ten Privateers of 20 guns and upwards, equipped, armed and victualled, ready to proceed to sea, (if manned) at a day's notice, in case of a declaration of war, and the English merchantmen in that port were hauled up. If there is truth in this information—War appears much more likely than it ever yet hath—for the British Ministry would be careful, if war was not inevitable, that the commerce of the kingdom should not suffer by an unnecessary stagnation.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.

Since our last the following Members of Congress have arrived at the seat of government, viz.

HON. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Senator, and BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Representative, from Connecticut. HON. BENJAMIN FOSTER, Representative from New-Hampshire. HON. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, and GEORGE THATCHER, Representatives from Massachusetts. HON. ELIAS BODDINO, Representative from New-Jersey.

By the latest accounts there were fifteen sail of the line, besides a number of frigates, lying in Brest harbor.

It appears to be the opinion of the British paragraphists that the French intend seriously to assist their Ally, Spain, with a powerful navy; but this depends on quelling the mutiny which they say prevails in every French ship.

Mr. Pitt, it is said, has given up the right of establishing a settlement on the North West coast of America, if so, as Spain has consented to make restitution for the Merchant Ships, what cause of war between the two nations exists? And yet the English are making immense preparations—of provisions—but as for men—they are to be created—for so scarce are they, that a frigate lately returned from a six months cruise in the Atlantic ocean—not in search of an enemy, but of their own countrymen.

Every circumstance concurs to evince the truth of the sentiment long since uttered, that in case of a war, Great-Britain, dismembered from America, would feel most sensibly the diminution of her naval strength: The proposition in a late English paper, of hiring American seamen, is a fresh corroboration of the fact, if it had not before been abundantly verified by the arbitrary impressing of our countrymen into their service.

A series of propositions were lately moved in the National Assembly of France by M. Duval, one of the members, which appear to strike at the vitals of the revolution. They created great confusion: A motion was made for committing the author to prison; but the result does not appear in the English account.

When the motion was carried for the emission of the 1200 million of livres in Assignats 513 to 417, the minority was exasperated into frenzy—they rushed upon the President, and tore off his robes: He called out that he was in danger, and gave his signal by covering himself.

Thus in the most uncertain and perplexed situation do the English papers leave the affairs of France, at the latest period of our intelligence.

The National debt of France is said to be four thousand nine hundred and fifty two millions, one hundred and forty five thousand, sixty five livres—two hundred and six millions sterling.—[How much the National Assembly will lessen this sum, time alone must determine.]—By a late statement it appears, that since the meeting of the National Assembly, their expences, and the debts of the Clergy, payment of which they have assumed, with incidental charges, amount to nineteen hundred millions of livres!—Query, whether the national bankruptcy of France, supposing such an event possible, would not affect the neighboring powers, particularly Great Britain, whose debt is about the same?

Owing to the immense emission of Assignats by the National Assembly, it is said, that letters from London of 6 October, mention, that Exchange on Paris has fallen to twenty-four pence half penny sterl. pr. Eau, or little more than eight pence pr. livre tournois.

The late Peace between Russia and Sweden it is said was brought about by the King of Prussia,

at the head of 30000 men, within ten miles of Petersburg!

The face of European affairs exhibits a very motley appearance, according to the accounts from Great-Britain, the only medium through which the long columns of recent foreign intelligence has been received: But such is the present state of news-paper publications in that country, that it is utterly impossible to form any precise ideas on political subjects from them, any further than they detail stubborn facts, and these are so thinly interspersed in their multifarious lucubrations, that you have to pioneer through whole columns of rubbish to find them—conjectures, suppositions and speculations, which are generally void of foundation and which, if plausible, are connected with contingencies, that the people of the United States are as uninterested in, as in the dreams of the Bramins of Hindostan, form the aggregate of these accounts.

The Legislature of New-Jersey adjourned sine die on Friday the 26th ult. The next session is to be held at Trenton.

The election of Members for the second House of Representatives in New-Jersey is to be on the Fourth Tuesday of next month.

Among others, acts have been passed at the late session of the Legislature for building bridges over the Rariton, Passaic, and Hackinsack Rivers.

We hear that the Legislature of Virginia have voted the sum of 110,000 dollars towards defraying the expence of erecting the public buildings for the use of Congress, on the Patowmac; and the Legislature of Maryland a further sum of 70,000 dollars for the same purpose.

An act for establishing a bank in the town of Baltimore, to be called the Bank of Maryland, has passed the Legislature of that State. In pursuance of which a subscription is to be opened for three hundred thousand dollars—in shares of three hundred dollars each—and the following gentlemen are appointed to receive the subscriptions, viz.—Samuel Smith, William Patterson, Jeremiah Yellot, Engelhard Teifer, Robert Gilmer, Thorowgood Smith, Charles Garts, Thomas Hollingsworth, James Edwards, James Carey, Otho Holland Williams, and Nicholas Slukey.

We hear that the Glass Manufactory in Boston, is now in such forwardness, that the article of Glass will probably be made in great quantities in that town the ensuing winter.

The Hon. Charles Carroll is re-elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Maryland.

It is expected that the Hon. Jeremiah Wadsworth will be elected member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the room of Pierpoint Edwards, Esq.

The principles of union and urbanity which possess and govern the minds of our citizens, and are evidently extending their benign influence thro the States, are the surest pledges of internal tranquility, and national happiness—there is a prevailing disposition among all ranks, to pay a just tribute of applause to the exertions of genius, and the progress of the liberal and useful arts, in whatever part of our country they appear.

Monday next is the day appointed for the meeting of Congress, in this city. Many of the members are arrived in town; but it is not expected there will then be sufficient to form a quorum.

The public building assigned for holding the session is now nearly ready for the reception of both houses—and will be fully competent to the object. In the Hall, appropriated for the Representatives, a very capacious Gallery for the auditors of the debates, is built, which will, it is supposed, independent of the accommodations on the floor, without the bar, hold about 300 persons.

Under the old Confederation the people of the United States now and then used to hear from Congress, by the way of a solitary straggling resolution in the newspapers: How altered is the state of things! So far from being that strange scare-crow of an unknown something, called a Conclave, the whole nation, from the district of Maine to the state of Georgia, is more fully informed of the proceedings of Congress than they are of those of their own particular state legislatures—and this is justly to be ascribed to the editors of newspapers, who, under the auspices of the Federal Legislature, have been indefatigable in their exertions, to bring governmental transactions home to the door of every citizen.

Translated Extract of a letter from one of the French Emigrants to Sciota, dated Crique des Buffaloes, on the Ohio, October 20.

“AN accident having happened to one of our boats we have put into a small creek, on the east side of this great river, to repair the damage. I am now writing on the stump of a tree we have just cut down, so that you will not look for elegance or fine sentiments in this short letter, which I send you by a young man, a native of Pennsylvania, who is going into New-Jersey. We travelled by short days journeys to the place of embarkation, and cannot say much in favor of the manners of the inhabitants on the road by which we passed, a very few excepted, who paid some attention to us, and sold the productions of their farms at a reasonable rate; as to others, they took every advantage, and frequently imposed upon us in the most shameful manner, demanding three or four prices for the casual refreshments of which we and our little ones had occasion. We hope soon to arrive at our new territory, where we shall find things in their original state, such as God made them, and not perverted by the hand of ungrateful man.

“To some, these surrounding woods might appear frightful deserts; to me they are the paradise of nature, waiting to be cul-

tivated by the hand of urbanity and civilization, not by mere savage sons of the earth, whose ideas and manners are, if possible more wild and uncultivated than the bears and wolves that alarm us with their nocturnal gruntings and howlings.—What happiness do I anticipate in those sequestered solitudes to which I am hastening—there are no hosts of greedy priests to devour the gleanings of the needy; no seas of blood to wade through in order to recover lost liberty—here all is quiet, and the savages themselves shall soon be taught the art of cultivating the earth, refinement of manners, and the duties of genuine devotion. Under this free and enlightened dominion the unfortunate and oppressed of our nation shall ever find an asylum; their language and customs will here be preserved in their original purity for ages to come, and France shall find herself re-novated in the western world, without being disgraced by the frippery of kings, or seeing her best blood wasted in gratifying the ambition of knaves and scoundrels.—The weather is already cold, my hand is benumbed, and our little temporary cabin is so full of smog, that I dare not venture in—so I bid you adieu; to-morrow we pursue our route, and hope to be fixed in comfortable houses before the 25th of December.”

A correspondent observes, it is the just boast and honest pride of every true American, that his country is an asylum for the oppressed of every class and religion, in the old world. Great praise and much honor are due to those of our humane fellow citizens who distinguish themselves by their active and spirited exertions, in procuring assistance and relief for the sick and distressed, not of a particular state; not of United America; but of the habitable Globe; the peace and happiness of which, will ever be the narrowest limit and boundary of American philanthropy and freedom. Dai. Adv.

ANECDOTE.

The Sheriff of the County of Suffolk in Massachusetts at all public entertainments announces the toasts—the origin of which follows.

GOV. SHIRLEY of Massachusetts, while on a public commission in France, married a French woman: On his return to his government, at a public entertainment, after the King and Royal Family were toasted, he gave, the Earl of Holderness, who was then Prime minister. The Door-keeper, who at that time announced the toasts, said, “His Excellency gives his Holiness!” The Governor with astonishment and indignation vociferated, “You rascal I did not.” Col. P— being present, and at that time Sheriff of the county, started up, and repeating the toast as it was really delivered, calmed the agitation the company was thrown into by the incident; and from that time this service has always devolved on the Sheriff for the time being.

Postscript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED LAST EVENING. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

THE Ship Ceres, Capt. COLLS, arrived at New-York the first instant, from London, and brought papers to 16th October: The position of public affairs in Great-Britain is not materially changed since the accounts by the packet, which were to the 6th of Oct.—Another messenger was hourly expected from Spain with a categorical answer.

Proposals for re-establishing tranquility, in the principality of Liege, had been rejected by the male-contents.

A plot to bring about a counter revolution in France was seasonably discovered and prevented.

On Sunday, Sept. 20 last, the Rev. JAMES MADISON, D. D. President of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, was consecrated BISHOP OF VIRGINIA, at Lambeth Chapel, London, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury—assisted by the Bishops of London and Rochester.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“THE STUDENT, No. I. by Simon Searcher, Esq.” was not received in season for this day's paper; but shall appear in our next.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		UNFUNDED DEBT.	
6 pr. Cents	14/—	Final Settl. and other Certificates 12/8—12/10	64 do.
3 pr. Cents	7/5—7/6	Indents	7/5—7/6
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	6/6	State debts	8/6—8/9
			37½ do.
			42 do.

This Day is published,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, Front-Street,

The American Museum,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1790.

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POETRY.

The Temple of Hymen. Female love forsaken. Song to absent Laura—By W. P. Carey.

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