

prisons which were opening to receive them in their dark and unwholesome recesses. Vincennes was intended to be their abode.

The last news from Oran, on the coast of Barbary, are dated the 1st of November. It appears that 60 shocks of an earthquake have been felt in that town.

The Moors, who are under the dominion of the Bey of Mascara, took advantage of the calamities of the inhabitants, and attacked them with 4000 men; but they were repulsed by 1200 men, under the command of Count de la Union, four different times.

A Dublin paper mentions, that a gentleman has engaged, for a wager, to spin a finer piece of muslin than ever came from the East Indies. We hear that a pound of cotton can be spun in such a manner as to be worth thirty guineas.

**SUCCESSION to the CROWN of POLAND.**

The King of Poland is not like his brother of France, passive, inert, and ready to be carried, or driven, whither soever a multitude of self-constituted demagogues are pleased to command. While he is willing to submit to good advice, he is himself able to give the best, and to follow it in practice; at the same time, he has discernment, courage, and resolution to discover, and to resist baneful counsels.

When he was told that it was against his interest to permit the election of a Successor to the Crown of Poland, during his own life, he nobly replied, "I love my country better than myself, and I am convinced that such a measure is alone calculated to resist the influence of foreign powers over the councils of the nation, and to counteract the evils which such an influence has always produced—there is, therefore, no room for hesitation."

Notwithstanding some particular circumstances rather unfavorable to the elector of Saxony, such as his having no heirs male, and his brother, and others of his relatives being attached to the house of Austria, he was unanimously proposed as a successor to the present King. His Majesty approved the choice, and it is expected that he will be elected without opposition.

France continued without a National Assembly for 175 years, till again called together in May 1789, which was a measure the sovereign would never have agreed to, were it not that the derangement of the public finances, and the internal state of convulsion and discontent, made such a measure indispensably necessary. When convoked at the beginning of the 17th century, the Assembly were then proceeding to such uncourtly lengths, by impeaching the ministers of the crown for all the evils and commotions which had for a series of years distracted, and almost ruined the country, that they were dissolved by the King, and no more assembled. The spirit of liberty was not indeed then so well understood as at present, nor was the country on the verge of national bankruptcy—yet it was on the point of being involved in all the horrors of a civil war.

**LIGHTNING.**

The Prussian government has lately published a circumstantial relation of the success which has attended the use of Earth Baths, in restoring persons apparently killed by lightning. The process is as follows:

The person struck must be immediately undressed, laid at length in a bed of soft earth, covered with a layer of three or four inches of earth, and from time to time gently sprinkled with water.

Experience has proved that this process is infallible, and that three hours is a sufficient time to restore animation to those unfortunate persons to whom the lightning had solely caused a suspension to the pulse.

A Dublin paper has the following strange paragraph: "Last week a gentleman of this city, who came passenger in the brig Triton, arrived off passage, from Philadelphia, relates, that the Congress had determined to send an Envoy to the Great Mogul, for the purpose of negotiating an establishment in some of the northern provinces of the Indian Empire, for the benefit of a more extensive trade. That Rupert de Visme, a capital merchant of New-York, and late Vice-President of Congress, had been appointed to that office, and was to embark in the first vessel bound to the river Ganges, about the middle of Sept. The great and good WASHINGTON has perfectly recovered from his late illness; for which, fire works were displayed, cannon fired, and every demonstration of joy and respect in the power of a sensible and animated people to bestow.

The following is an effectual cure, even in the most desperate cases for cattle that have overfed themselves among wet clover. Take an Egg, empty the shell, fill it with tar, and throw it unbroken down the throat of the creature: though ready to burst, within less than five minutes the swelling will be abated and the danger entirely over.

**GEORGETOWN, Jan. 26.**

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Louisville, Kentucky, dated 10th December, 1790.

"You will, before this reaches you, hear of the dreadful slaughter made by the Indians. I have lost fifteen men out of my company, all of which were heads of families, five have left eight or ten children behind. The loss fell heavy on the militia of Kentucky, the disharmony which existed between the federal troops and the militia, contributed much to this unfortunate campaign."

**NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.**

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 10, 1790.

"We have at last received the prodigiously learned pamphlet of Mr. BURKE, concerning the French revolution. It is surprising that a man of his reputation should have undertaken to expose it towards the decline of his life. Some friends of liberty have proposed here, to send him an address of thanks for his wretched defence of tyranny, and particularly for having at last open-

ed our eyes, by showing us the English such as they are, viz. jealous of every thing, except of the confidence and friendship of other nations. Whatever may have been the mistakes of the people of France, before this happy resolution, its writers have never been sullied with the reproach of supporting tyrants and monks. Yes, France may glory that it never produced a BURKE. Before this scribbler presumes to give us lessons of policy, let him ask the King of England why he has usurped the right of making war and peace—a right which has not been granted to him by any law, and which HENRY VIIIth himself, tho a tyrant by trade, never dared to exercise: Let him ask the Parliament the amount of the money it receives annually for its humble submission to the orders of the minister: Let him ask the Church of England, why it affects an insulting superiority over other religions: Let him ask the people of England, why two thirds of its citizens are not represented in Parliament, whilst the other third is shamefully corrupted by the Crown: Lastly, let him ask how long the trial of Mr. HASTINGS is to be deferred—such subjects would be worthy of the pen of a patriot.

"Contempt is the best weapon against a madman like Mr. Burke—to refute him would do him too much honor. From mere charity, however we advise him to take a master of the French language, that he may comprehend the decrees of the National Assembly, with which he is not better acquainted than with the laws of decency and true patriotism."

*Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Oct. 25.*

"The principal merchants of this place met last week to deliberate on the means of obtaining redress concerning the tonnage duty laid by Congress on French vessels, notwithstanding the treaty of commerce, which subsists between the two nations.

"They resolved unanimously to write to the chambers of commerce of Nantz, of Rouen, and of other sea port towns, to request their concurrence to an address, which is to be presented to the National Assembly. They desire that the Americans, who hitherto have paid no tonnage in France, may be placed on the same footing as the French are in America. I do not know what will be the result of this step, but I shall take care to inform you by the very first opportunity.

"Great complaints are made here that your government has appointed two consuls to reside at Hispaniola and Martinico. We do not even allow the Spaniards to have consuls in our colonies. These officers are only admitted into countries where commerce is free; the trade of our islands is not free; it cannot, it will not be free. Our policy in this respect does not differ from that of other nations; attempt to send consuls to Jamaica or to the Havannah, and you will see how they will be received.

"The assignats rise considerably since the beginning of the sales of Church land: it is believed they will soon be at par.

"From this moment we may consider the revolution as complete. If the aristocrats dare to make new attempts, they will be ruined for ever."

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor communicated to the legislature a letter from Governor Chittenden, of Vermont, dated Jan. 22d, including a certified copy of an act of that state, for paying 30,000 dollars to this state, and fixing the boundary of Vermont—Also informing, that they had appointed the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, and Lewis R. Morris, Esquires, commissioners to negotiate the admission of that state into the union.

**BOSTON, Jan. 12.**

The militia of Massachusetts consists of 50,000 train-band Infantry, 1300 Cavalry, and 1200 Artillery-men—add to these, 23,000 Alarm men, all armed for war, the whole will make a body of 75,000 men. The train-band are from 16 to 40 years of age; the alarm-list, from 40 to 60.

*FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.*

THE Bill depending before Congress for incorporating a Bank, is certainly unconstitutional. Whatever powers the State governments did not grant, are expressly to be retained: now there is no power granted in the constitution for incorporating any Banking Company whatever: none are mentioned as entitled to exclusive rights, but authors for their writings or discoveries; and the States are in the daily habits of granting charters which must interfere with those of Congress, if both have the power to grant them. The bank of North-America holds its charter under the State of Pennsylvania: the Congress have no right to establish another Bank to its prejudice, or to incorporate another set of men to carry on Banking, whose notes are alone to circulate in the public revenues. The Constitution of the United States expressly says, no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the parts of one State over those of another; of course, no Bank can be founded to issue notes at Philadelphia to pervade the Union, to the injury of Banks elsewhere. Congress might as well incorporate an East-India or any other, as a Banking Company.

**Philadelphia, Feb. 5.**

We hear that the amount of the value of the Exports from the United States, for thirteen months, agreeable to an estimate made at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, is twenty millions and two hundred thousand dollars.

Some recent accounts from France, via Boston, state, that the Assignats of France, which had been down to 8 per cent. discount, have risen to par.

It is rather a curious circumstance in the politics of the United States, that the powers of the legislature, as derived from the constitution, should be considered in a less expansive view by some who are appointed to administer the government, than they are contemplated by any particular state in the union, or even by those who have racked their inventions to discover in those powers the latent seeds of tyranny. It may however afford consolation to the real friends to the liberties of our country, when they reflect, that there are so many motives, whether laudable or not, in the minds of the administrators of our government, to sound an alarm at the most distant appearance of encroachment on the rights of the states, or of individuals.

If the powers of the general government are so limited that they cannot embrace every object with which the essential interests of the United States are connected—the people, like *Moses* of old, may have a view of the promised land, but may not enter therein; or, like *Tantalus*, may have the waters of life flowing to their lips, but are not suffered to taste thereof.

The Constitution of the United States has been highly complimented at home and abroad—and from the happy alteration in the circumstances of our country, under its auspices, the people have been led to subscribe to the opinion of its friends; but if the powers, which the government has exercised, exceed the limits prescribed, the people must most sincerely lament the restriction, and consider the constitution so far defective; for it is much better to derive such advantages from a constitutional source, than to owe them to accident, or an illegal assumption of legislative power.—One thing however is certain, that independent of the Constitution we have no reason to suppose that the United States would at this day, have been either in credit, free, or independent.

A correspondent observes on the subject of the national debt of Great Britain, that if the principal of it could be paid off, it would be more fatal to the British nation than the mines of Mexico were to Spain—and it is well known the Spaniards lost their spirit, independence and freedom, when they opened those sources of the precious metals.

A Negro Man was lately tried at the Court-House in Fairfax county, Virginia, for killing an Overseer. It appearing on the trial, that the Overseer had been guilty of many barbarous acts towards the Negro, and that the Negro's life was in danger when he committed the fact, he was acquitted. This decision has given great satisfaction to the friends of justice and humanity in that quarter.

HON. NICHOLAS GILMAN and JEREMIAH SMITH, Esquires, are elected members of the second House of Representatives of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esq. Consul of the United States, at the port of Bourdeaux, dated Nov. 8, 1790, addressed to his friend in Providence, (R. I.)

"There is a usage at this port, which allows on all bills of lading, filled with primage and average accoutume, ten per cent. on the freight—say five to the Capt. for primage, and five to the ship for average. As this occasions frequent and disagreeable disputes here, between the Captains and Consignees, and often subjects the freighter to a charge he is not aware of, I beg leave to suggest, that it would be well to stipulate on the bill of lading what is to be allowed, to either the Captain or Ship, over and above the freight. As this is not generally known in America, and the information may interest your merchants in general, I beg that it may be inserted in the different newspapers throughout the United States."

**APPOINTMENTS.**

The Governor of this Commonwealth, on the 1st inst. made the following appointments.

The Hon. *Edward Shippen*, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the room of the late Hon. *George Bryan*, Esq.—The Hon. *James Biddle*, Esq. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—and *Charles Biddle*, Esq. Prothonotary of said Court.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

A Correspondent who handed us remarks on the decorum of wearing Hats, cocked, as well as flouched, in the Gallery of the House of Representatives, even while the Chaplain is officiating, is informed, that agreeable to King Charles' rule, we think it best to "MAKE NO COMPARISONS."

As to the Dogs, who accompany the Auditors of the debates, and sometimes disturb the House by their yelping, we refer our correspondent to their owners.

**PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.**

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17/ 17/3.	pr. £	86 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/9 9/.		45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	9/ 9/1		45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/.		80 do.
Indents	8/9 9/.		45 do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,	11/ 11/6.		57 1/2 do.