

BENNINGTON (Vermont) August 22.

A writer in a Southern paper proposes, that the Federal City be called Columbus, another proposes Washingtonople.—The simplicity of republicanism is thought by some to be its greatest ornament, why then should we disgrace our Federal City, with useless terminations to a name that cannot admit of additional honor from the ingenuity of man?

A L B A N Y, August 22.

Agreeable to an act of the last Assembly, the surveyor general departed from hence last Friday to explore the communications between the Hudson River and Wood creek, falling into lake Champlain, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible place to lay off the ground for the proposed canal, to open a water communication with Vermont, and thereby divert the produce from Canada to our navigable waters.

We are further informed that Major Hardenbergh is also commissioned to do the same between the head of Mohawk river and Wood creek, falling into the Oneida lake. From these appearances, it is a chance if the long heads of Pennsylvania will not be a little shortened in their projects.

On Saturday last, a young man, son of Captain Benjamin Townsend, of Rensselaerwyck, was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket, which he was taking out of a waggon, by the muzzle, not knowing it was loaded.

Never take a gun by the muzzle!

SPRINGFIELD, August 24.

Hadley, August 11, 1791.

On Friday evening last, as Mr. Ebenezer Boltwood, Mr. Gideon Parsons, and Mr. Merrill, were going from Hadley to Amherst, in a covered waggon, they missed their way, and instead of driving to Amherst, they turned to the left hand at the North end of Hadley, at a place called High Banks, and drove directly down the bank:—It being measured the next morning, it appears the horses and waggon descended 40 feet before they struck, and then threw the men 8 or 10 feet further before they landed, without material injury to men, horses or waggon. Something peculiar must attend old bachelors, or Mr. B. must have been killed.

NEW-LONDON, August 25.

The National Bank serves to facilitate that most desirable of political objects, the speedy reduction of the National Debt, by affording the means of accomplishing it, in the purchase of the principal itself, from the profits arising from the operations of the Bank, to ONE FIFTH whereof the government will be entitled, if they keep, as is proposed, that proportion of the stock in circulation. Thus, by a double operation of the same means, facilitating the commercial intercourse, and binding and weaving together the various interests of the distinct and remote parts of the Union, at the same time that it imperceptibly diminishes, with the consent of the proprietors, that bane of all free communities, a burthen some Public Debt.

Philadelphia, September 3.

Thursday last a Committee, was appointed by the House of Representatives, consisting of Mr. Clymer, Mr. Finley, and Mr. Gallatin, to bring in a bill ratifying in behalf of this Commonwealth the first article of amendment, proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

Same day an answer to the Governor's speech was presented by a committee of the house.—In which they recognize the great attention paid by the first magistrate to the public interest during the recess—and most heartily concur with him, "in declaring that the prosperous situation of this state, connected with the credit of the Union, happily provides the means, and affords the opportunity, not only for the improvement of Pennsylvania in her natural advantages, but in her arts, commerce and agriculture."

The merchandize imported into Petersburg, Russia, the last year, amounted to 22,964,619 roubles—and the duties paid on merchandize imported at Revel, amounted to 1,500,000 roubles; in the year 1789, they only amounted to 200,000 roubles.

Some late accounts in the English papers report, that insurrections have taken place among the people in several parts of Spain.

The accounts from various places on the continent, where the refugees from France are supposed to reside, contain no positive relation of such movements among the anti-revolutionists at the time of the King's flight, which should lead to a supposition, that any plan to invade the kingdom was digested or ripe for execution.—The officers of several regiments, it is said, have left the kingdom; but it appears to have been in consequence of a belief that the King had effected his escape. Should the belligerent powers conclude a general peace, some of the neigh-

bouring states may possibly interfere in the affairs of France—but, even in that case, their attempts will depend on a concurrence of circumstances, of which present appearances do not warrant an expectation; among these are, a certainty of their own dominions being secure from insurrections, and that such a proportion of the citizens of France will unite with them, as to render an invasion practicable, and in a high degree likely to succeed.—But should the French in the mean time complete the fabric of freedom and good government, they may defy the united powers of despotism in their attempts to effect a counter-revolution.

Arrived at Bermuda-Hundred, brig Petite, Nanette, Pittalugue, Havre-de-Grace, with 51 passengers, 48 of whom are bound to Russell county, in Virginia, to make a settlement under the patronage of Monf. de Tubeuf, on lands purchased of a Mr. Smith, now in France.

"Barns, it has been observed, are more frequently struck with lightning than other buildings—May it not be owing to the rarified state of the air within, occasioned by the heat generated by grain and hay put in and closely confined, before they are perfectly dry. If this is the fact, would it not be best to keep the doors and windows of barns constantly open till the above articles are entirely divested of moisture, that the density of the circumambient air may not be greater than that within?—And on the principle that rarified air has a tendency to attract the electric fluid, should not the doors and windows of houses be kept open in a thunder shower, in order to keep up an equilibrium of air in the house with the air without."

A letter of a late date from England, to a gentleman in this city contains the following observation:—"But it comforts me to conclude that the hostilities upon the continent will give the French an opportunity of establishing their government, and of making their kingdom an asylum for those oppressed subjects, whose age or poverty will not admit of their seeking relief at three thousand miles distance."

Arrived lately at Boston, the schooner Cohasset, Plummer, from Oporto. During the homeward bound passage, one of the crew of the above schooner broke out with the small-pox, on which Captain Plummer instantly inoculated himself and the whole crew, who all recovered.

Governor Mifflin's speech recognizes two circumstances in the situation of our country, which will doubtless inspire every good citizen with sentiments corresponding with those expressed by the patriotic first magistrate of so respectable a member of the Union—allusions to the flourishing state of our country from so high an authority, will have a proportional influence on the public mind; they are of more weight than the anonymous effusions of private individuals, however sincere and fervent; and infinitely more than counterbalance the evanescent ebullitions of little sneering party minds.—The Governor says,

"I am happy in addressing you at this period, while the beneficial effects of the establishment of the public credit of the United States yield a conclusive evidence of our NATIONAL PROSPERITY—and leisure afforded from our private avocations, by an early and ABUNDANT HARVEST, will enable you to renew your public labors with the same zeal and alacrity which distinguish the legislative proceedings of your last session."

In times of anarchy and confusion, the bonds of society being either relaxed or broken, confidence in public and private justice is destroyed—the circulating property of men of business and wealth, gradually recedes, and becomes dormant; the precious metals are transported into other countries, or retire to secret coffers, and rust in their retreat—every enterprise is foreborne, and universal distress ensues. In this situation of things the people are very apt to mistake the cause of their distresses, and in consequence have recourse to a variety of ill adapted expedients to retrieve their affairs.

To restore mutual confidence, and give life and activity to agriculture, arts and commerce, the only adequate means is good government; which being firmly established, and just and competent laws enacted and executed, produce a renovation in the affairs of every country. How forcibly is this sentiment impressed on the mind by the experience of the United States—from a full confidence in the permanency of those systems which the united wisdom of our country has adopted, the men of property are now coming forward with their capitals to establish manufactures on a broad and extensive scale—which for want of union in our councils, and the incompetency of individual means, have languished under every discouragement, or proved ruinous to every person who has had temerity enough to engage in them.

There is a great degree of perverseness in some dispositions; to find fault appears their natural habit—and it is in vain to expect any thing like good nature, or a generous acknowledgment of merit from them. Men of property, who by a patriotic confidence in the success of the American cause, have increased their fortunes, have been branded with the basest epithets—and now that some are devising plans for the advantage of the country, in the establishment and extension of manufactures, they are charged with designs hostile to the real interest of the people—Such conduct needs no comment.

Some opposition, it is said, appears against the excise in the western country—but if this is fact, we doubt not on a little reflection it will disappear—when it is considered that the frontiers are generally settled by persons, who from previously living in the more populous parts of the country, see and realize the importance of paying for the protection of government, and the support of just laws, we may expect the most cordial acquiescence will soon take place; especially when they reflect on the immense expences actually incurred by the United States for their present defence, and the great sums in solid coin sent into the midst of them to pay the army marching from 6 to 700 miles for their protection. Some persons are so illiberal as to say that an exemption from all taxation is one great object to persons who emigrate to the frontiers; if this is the case, it is not this, that or the other tax that would suit—every public imposition to raise a revenue for any purpose whatever being equally odious.

The PROMPTER, corrected, and with additional Numbers, is shortly to be re-published in an Octavo Volume.

DIED]—At Allentown, New-Jersey, on the 23d ult. the truly amiable Miss JANE COVENHOVEN, daughter of Mr. Peter Covenhoven, an opulent farmer of that State.—The decease of this young lady is sincerely regretted by a numerous and respectable circle of friends—as, to the beauties of external form, were added the superior attractions of a virtuous and excellent disposition, and a fine understanding.

In this city, on Thursday last, suddenly, Mrs. JANE HUMPHREYS, wife of Mr. Daniel Humphreys, Printer.

THE FIGURE OF LIBERTY.

HER Zone unbound, her tresses unconfined,
Spoke undesigning negligence of mind,
True Rapture's negligence; as on the same,
Her cheek, was glory, and her eye was flame:
Her floating robes light am'rous gales receive,
Her modest breast ten thousand virtues heave:
Shield, had she none, but Honour, and her Sword
Was Truth—and Angels, as the firm'd, adored.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, and Location. Includes Brig Havannah, Lord Hawkebury, Active, Sloop Polly, Polly, Suter, Newbold, M'Keever, Smith, Bunker, Newry, Turk's-Island, Capts-Francois, Aux-Caves, Duto.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: Security Name, Price, and Value. Includes 6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents, Final Sett. and other Certificates, Indents, N. and S. Carolina debts, Bank Subscriptions.

The Volunteer Company of Artillery is desired to meet at the State-House, on Monday next, the 5th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Sept. 3, 1791. JEREMIAH FISHER, Capt.

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION, TO BE ENTITLED,

The ANNUAL REGISTER,

POLITICAL REPOSITORY

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Will speedily be commenced by the Subscriber, in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

This work will contain a history of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of CONGRESS, from the beginning of the session which will commence in October next.

Secondly—STATE PAPERS.

Under this head, will be comprised the Reports and Statements of the executive officers of government, including those which have already been made, official correspondence with foreign powers, &c.

Thirdly—THE STATE OF THE UNION.

This important article will show our situation with regard to foreign nations, by adverting to treaties, whether concluded or pending, hostilities, and commercial intercourse. It will also give a comprehensive view of the internal system; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed vessels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c. national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and punishments, bankruptcies, &c. general progress of the arts and sciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or state legislatures; general manners and customs; and finally, the complexion of political sentiments, as it may be seen in public prints, proceedings of the several governments, popular tranquillity, or discontent.

Fourthly—IMPROVEMENTS.

In every profession, art, and science.

Fifthly—MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the increase and decrease of diseases, &c.

Sixthly—NATURAL HISTORY.

Particularly that of America.

Seventhly—CHARACTERS.

Eighthly—MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Which may be thought worthy of being preserved from oblivion, on philosophical, historical, biographical, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and other subjects, calculated to amuse the mind, or advance the best interests of society.

Ninthly—POETRY—original and selected.

Tenthly—A REVIEW OF BOOKS.

American only; to which will be added, a list of new European publications, indicating such as may be deemed particularly valuable in this country.

Eleventhly—A CHRONICLE

Of the most interesting events of each year, selected from the various newspapers, and methodically arranged.

To the history of the proceedings and debates of Congress, in the first volume of this work, will be prefixed the Constitution of the United States of America, together with a sketch of the proceedings, and the names of the members, of the first Congress assembled under the auspices of the constitution.

Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, and POLITICAL REPOSITORY of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, will contain at least 500 pages, octavo, and be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, equal to that with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been submitted to the consideration of some of the first characters in America, whose sentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking. The first volume will be published in the spring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as possible, and truly honorable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or transmitted to him by post, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this assistance from Artists, Men of Learning, Philosophers, and Statesmen, as they must be impressed with adequate ideas of the extreme utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen who may incline to patronize this publication, are requested to forward their names to Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence; Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Messrs. Goddard & Angell, Baltimore; Angeltine Davis, Esq. Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleston; or to

ANDREW BROWN,

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1791. in the city of Philadelphia.

* * * Subscribers' names shall be prefixed to the work.

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.

The MANAGERS of the

New-Haven Wharf Lottery,

HAVING sold what Tickets remained on hand, pledge themselves to the public, that the Drawing said Lottery will commence, in the Representatives' Chamber, in the State-House in New-Haven, on Monday the 12th of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

New-Haven, August 16, 1791.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery (and the only ones now unsold) may be had of the Subscribers, if soon applied for.

STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co.

Corner of Front and Pine-streets,

Philadelphia, August 27, 1791.