

common manifestation of their sentiments, the more certainly will they take the alarm at usurpation or oppression, and the more effectually will they consolidate their defence of the public liberty.

Here then is a proper object presented, both to those who are most jealously attached to the separate authority reserved to the states, and to those who may be more inclined to contemplate the people of America in the light of one nation. Let the former continue to watch against every encroachment, which might lead to a gradual consolidation of the states into one government. Let the latter employ their utmost zeal, by eradicating local prejudices and mistaken rivalships, to consolidate the affairs of the states into one harmonious interest; and let it be the patriotic study of all, to maintain the various authorities established by our complicated system, each in its respective constitutional sphere; and to erect over the whole, one paramount Empire of reason, benevolence and brotherly affection.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 5.

By the brig Betsey, Capt. Russel, which arrived at this port on Friday last in nineteen days from Cape Francois, we are informed that no material change had taken place, at the time he left it, from the accounts received by former arrivals. The Negroes were proceeding as usual in ravaging the Island, and burning and destroying the sugar plantations, and no prospect to the whites of either accommodation or conquest, unless backed by a considerable number of troops from abroad, of which there was no appearance when the above vessel left the Cape, although many a wishful look was thrown out for their arrival.—The report was not authenticated, of the Spaniards having given the Negroes assistance, as intimated in some former advices: The insurrection rather appeared to have been the effect of long premeditation, the stores of gunpowder, &c. being collected imperceptibly, before any suspicions of insurrection were entertained.—American produce was low; superfine flour about thirty-two shillings this currency per barrel, and pork \$1. 15s. per barrel—cattle scarce, and the produce of the island high, in consequence of the scarcity.—It was expected that exportation would entirely cease in a short time, the sugar works being almost universally at a stand for want of labourers.

Late accounts from the country about the Miami and Muskogum rivers, mention exceeding heavy rains to have fallen in those parts from the middle of September, to October, such as have not been known since the settlement of that part of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh November 18.

“Having returned some time since from the town of Marietta, I must own to you, that while there, I participated fully in the surprize, with which all travellers are struck at the view of the remains of those immense fragments of Indian antiquity, that are still seen at the junction of the Muskogum and Ohio rivers. From the various relations I had formerly heard of these remnants of antiquity, I had been willing to persuade myself that they were only the sports of nature, and that imagination might have formed mole hills into pyramids and walls fifty or sixty feet high. I do assure you my opinion was wholly changed upon my late survey, and I am now convinced from a view of the Muskogum works, and accounts of others farther west, that nations must once have existed in these interior parts of America almost as superior to those we call the aboriginal Indians, in the art of war, as we are at the present day superior to the same people, supporting them destitute of fire arms, and confined to their bows and darts.

“From any thing that I could see, these grand remnants of the labours of the ancients of this country may be of three or four thousand years standing. Certain it is, the present Indians can give no rational account, of the authors of such works, but evidently deviate into fable, whenever they pretend to talk on the subject.—As to ourselves, we also are only of yesterday, and know nothing.—We may rationally suppose, however, that the revolutions in the history of man on this continent, must bear some analogy to what we know has been the case in Europe and Asia. At certain periods of time the northern nations, of the old world, being more robust, hardy, enterprising and bold, as well as urged on by the powerful incentive of poverty, have always overrun those to the southward, and having incorporated themselves with the vanquished, at length become as effeminate and cowardly as the others, and then been conquered again in their turn by northern invaders.

“But at the period referred to in America, when these works were raised, a total extirpation of the civilized must have taken place; valour and skill must have been overpowered by numbers, and the Hyperborean barbarians, like an irresistible torrent must have carried all before them. The numerous tombs that are seen in the remains of this ancient fortress at the Muskogum confluence with the Ohio, may not improbably contain the bones of those, who, while by their superior skill in fortification they repelled the enemy from their town, yet at length fell victims to hunger, and want of supplies of food, from which they were cut off by their invaders.—Never could a better place have been chosen for defence than this, even supposing the besieged without artillery; and it is not natural

to suppose that a nation, merely barbarous, erratic, and without the use of iron, could have raised such prodigious structures as these, the grand dimensions of which are as follow—a breast work about fifty feet in height, and increasing gradually in thickness to the base, where it is fifty yards in diameter. This breastwork is near two hundred and fifty yards in circumference. I shall detail some other curious particulars, relative to these works, in a future letter.”

Authentic Intelligence of fresh Disturbances among the Creek Indians.

The public have been informed, by numerous paragraphs extracted from the London papers, that a Mr. Bowles arrived in England from America, in the course of the year 1790, with several Indians belonging to some of the southern tribes.—That the said Bowles, and Indians, had received countenance and support, to a certain degree, and that they sailed from England, during the course of the last summer, enriched with presents, for the Bahama Islands.

It now appears, that the said Bowles, after arriving at the Bahamas, sailed for India River, so called, lying on East Florida, and thence proceeded to that part of the Creek country inhabited by the Seminoles, where he arrived in the month of September last.

That at the time of his arrival, the Creeks were preparing to execute the treaty, made between them and the United States, at New-York, in August 1790. They had chosen the Chiefs to attend at the Rock-Landing on the first of October, the time slated for running the boundary lines mentioned in the treaty.—The White Bird king of the Cusitahs being of this commission.

Bowles's appearance however at that crisis—the presents he brought with him, and his bold assertions, caused great agitations and hesitation among the ignorant part, and of course among the chiefs of the Creeks.

Although it appears that a considerable portion of the upper Creeks, and indeed all the respectable Chiefs, were for running the line, notwithstanding the delusions of Bowles, it is presumed that he is an impostor.—But, he pretends, “he has powers from the British government to conclude a treaty with the Creeks.—The basis of which shall be a revocation, on their part, of the treaty with the United States, and a guarantee of all their lands.”

He has spread reports, that he has three ships loaded with goods, arms and ammunition, and cannon—that if the Creeks will permit him, he will establish a fort, and trading houses, at which the Creeks shall be supplied with goods of all sorts, upon better terms than ever they have been, and that he had six thousand men, in the islands, ready to support him.

That he would write to Georgia, and prevent the lines being run, and he accordingly has written to the Commissioners, who were waiting at the Rock-Landing, expecting the Creek Chiefs, which letter is dated at “Ufaches, October 26, 1791,” and signed, “General Wm. A. Bowles, director of affairs for Creek nation.” In this letter, and in his general declarations, he asserts, that Alexander McGillivray has deceived the Indians in the treaty made at New-York; but, that he is willing to form a treaty with the United States in behalf of the Creek nation, and declares that the former treaty shall not be executed.

The Indians, distracted by his arts, have entreated the United States to wait until the spring, before the boundary shall be marked, and if Bowles, whom they style the “lying captain,” shall then turn out an impostor, they will attend and run the boundary lines without further difficulty.

It appears that Mr. McGillivray has faithfully adhered to the interests of the United States, warmly recommending that the line should be run at the time appointed, and that Bowles's falsehoods should be entirely disregarded.—Indeed, his importance, and life, probably depend on Bowles being driven out of the nation.

A considerable detachment of the troops of the United States, and Mr. Elliott the surveyor, and three respectable Commissioners from the state of Georgia, were assembled punctually at the Rock-Landing, on the Oconee, the first of October, and they waited for the Creek chiefs until the beginning of November, when they despaired of the business being effected this season.

AN idea, first, we believe, (say the London monthly reviewers,) suggested by Doctor Franklin, and since improved upon by the ministers of the Empress of Russia, is like to become matter of considerable investigation in this country; that, as mercantile intercourse is the basis of wealth to modern nations, that therefore in time of war, the arms of the belligerent powers should be directed against their proper object, the offending state, and the property of individuals considered as sacred, particularly in cases of naval captures.—What is right in morals is often wrong in politics; which, considering things in the outline, and mankind in the aggregate cannot stop at small improprieties, nor private injuries, where a public end is in view. War is styled by some, a necessary evil; perhaps it might have been better expressed, an unavoidable evil; for, there being no tribunal before which one state can arraign another, each snatches up its arms, force decides right, and this is the law of nature by which the claims of nations are determined. In such contests, individuals are not much the better for being spared by the enemy; for, if respect be paid by an enemy to private property, while the state is reduced to extremity, it will drain its subjects for supplies, as long as they can furnish any: So that the question is reduced to this alternative, whether we shall dis-

treel a people in the first instance, or at second hand.—Politics and morals will unite in deciding, that if a people are to be distressed, the quickest modes of distress, will put the speediest end to a war; for popular clamours tend to peace: If war is a necessary evil, and ought to be directed against the ruling power of a state, princes should decide their quarrels by the judicial combat, or by duel. If the lives of subjects are surrendered up to slaughter till the weaker state can raise no more, is it less than mockery to say, kill the people as fast as you can, but spare their property! The distinction between armed and unarmed is lost in the reflection, that the commercial class support and animate the military class. It has been observed, that were the seizing of mercantile vessels in time of war, universally abolished, it would make no alteration as to the comparative strength of the contending powers; and it would place them on an equal footing with such as might happen to be at peace. At present, the latter enrich themselves at their expense: they snatch their trade out of their hands: they supply them at a high price with those very articles, with which, if their trade were free, they might at a much cheaper rate supply themselves, to the protraction of hostilities, and greater destruction of lives.—To leave an enemy's subjects in ease and security is to preserve the sinews of war in full vigor, and at the same time to restrain their exertions. It is found, in the instance of gunpowder, that to accelerate the intention of hostilities, is to render war less destructive, and to save lives; but, to drag on a dilatory war, cramped by discriminations, like law-suits, would operate inversely. War is too flagrant a violation of all social obligations, to submit to moral restrictions; but if ever the politics of Europe, or the law of nations should be so far improved by general consent, as that national disputes could be referred to national arbitration, and the strength of the whole be applied to enforce submission, all necessity for vain efforts to regulate violence by critical distinctions, would happily vanish.

IT has long been matter of complaint, that the large proportion of low, moist, and drowned lands in the Delaware state has been productive of several diseases, which in a great measure have baffled the power of medicine, and proved peculiarly fatal to infants and children under seven or eight years of age. The medical society in Delaware, taking into consideration the periodical yearly havoc made by distempers incident to the situation and soil of that state, has sketched the outlines of a plan for investigating the nature of such diseases, and, if possible, counteracting their effects, upon the principles of reason and philosophy. To accomplish this interesting design, they consider no plan so likely to succeed, as the establishment of a fund to defray the expense of Prize-dissertations, both at home and from abroad, in the investigation of the nature and cure of these complaints.—In discussing this question, however, they premise, that no attention will be paid to doctrines founded on mere hypothetical-reasoning; facts and experiments being the only ground, on which they can consent to draw conclusions.—It will be required, too, in those who shall contend for the annual prize on this subject, that the morbid cause be analyzed—that its precise origin, constitution and qualities be ascertained; as well as its mode of introduction, and operation on the human system. Upon this plan it may be hoped that some power, deduced from the substance or juices of the vegetable creation, will be discovered, to counteract the baneful effects of solar heat upon humid putrefaction. The dominion of man over matter is incontestible, and although Nature unwillingly discloses her arcana, yet through ardour and ingenuity of experiment, she is continually suffering her mysteries to escape.

The subscription book for opening the canal and lock navigation between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, was opened at the late-house in this city on Thursday last. Upwards of five hundred shares were subscribed for on the same day. It may be proper to observe on this occasion, that no country in the world has equal advantages with America; in general, for improving the natural inland navigation by canals. The Europeans have had to contend with obstacles incomparably greater in this respect, than any we are acquainted with for forming a junction between the most considerable bays and rivers of the United States; as an instance, we will copy a sketch of that immense work in France, called the canal of Languedoc:

The canal of Languedoc is the most stupendous work of art in Europe.—The project originated among the Romans who abandoned it as impracticable. Mons. Riquet began the enterprize in 1666, and completed it in 1680, surmounting every obstacle in a broken uneven country, carrying his works over and through mountains, and even removing rivers, which lay in his way, by aqueducts. Where the canal is carried through mountains it is curiously arched over with free stone. Descending towards the ocean there are 15 locks, and towards the Mediterranean 45, as well as 47 aqueducts and 8 bridges. Near Beziers there are 10 locks which have a pretty effect down a descent of 936 feet, and 66 feet from the level above.

This amazing work cost upwards of 2 millions of crowns, half of which was paid by the king. It communicates to the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay, passing by Bourdeaux & Montpellier, being upwards of 150 miles in length, and of the utmost utility especially in time of war, as flats carrying 60 tons burthen keep up a safe and an easy inland water communication.

Our advices from the westward, (says a Winchester paper of Nov. 19) are up to the 25th ult. They state that the main army had advanced 68 miles from fort Washington; that General St. Clair's principal object appeared to be the esta-

blishing strong forts in the Indian country, to overawe such of the neighboring tribes as may be inclined to hostility; that the General's force and talents are so respectable, that it may be justly expected, he will effectually answer the public expectations—that it is rather improbable, the hostile Indians will meet in such numbers, as to occasion any serious contest; that, on the contrary, it is probable, that as he carries the olive-branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, that the campaign will establish a firm peace with the unfortunate natives of America.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the National Manufactory on Monday last at Trenton, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

- Thomas Lewis, George Lewis, John Bayard, Benjamin Walker, Elihu Boudinot, John Dewhurst, Archibald Mercer, Nicholas Low, Moore Furman, Royal Flint, John Neilson, Alexander M'Comb, William Duer,

The following paragraphs appeared in a late French paper (Gazette Universelle)

R O M E, August 15.

“On Thursday last, after dinner, his Holiness the Pope paid a visit to the convent of Dominicans. He was received at the gate by the principal of that order, and his chief officers. He then knelt down and prayed before the high altar, after which he looked at the body of St. Dominique, the founder of the Dominicans. Having spent some time with these brave defenders of the church, he returned to the Quirinal.—France is the perpetual subject of conversation in Rome: all eyes, all ears, are turned towards that kingdom, and not a moment passes without hopes of hearing of a counter-revolution being effected. Such zealous adherents to the French National Assembly, as reside here, are every minute disappearing, for fear of arrest; so that the only Frenchmen now to be seen in the streets are some Bishops and titled noblesse without money, who are waiting a change of affairs in their favour. In Naples the French anti-revolutionists are very numerous—the ladies particularly so—who publish their principles by large neck-handkerchiefs, stamped with a variety of aristocratical symbols, such as lillies, crowns, and sceptres.”

The Count de Merce Argenteau, (say a Brussels paper) has proceeded on his journey to England. The French refugees will have it that his errand is to persuade the King of Britain to exert himself in favor of a counter-revolution in France. It is the folly of these people to imagine that the whole world is to be turned upside down to gratify their whimsical fancies. The truth of the matter is, the Counts' business in England is to visit the principal manufactories, and become acquainted with the various useful arts cultivated in that country.

ATH, (Austrian Netherlands) Aug. 25.

The life that the French exiles lead here is much of a piece with that at Brussels, or in their garrisons. The greater part of them are really objects of pity. Most of them have no other bed than some sheaves of straw thrown into a cellar, and not a few of them are reduced to the necessity of eating ammunition bread. Although this kind of life has some resemblance to the military, it does not seem to agree with their stomachs;—They have lost all confidence in their leaders, and the far greater part are destitute of arms, altho' they have been long promised to them.

The bishop of Sorrento (a city eighteen miles south of Naples) has just published a book, in which he proves, that the Romish priests, like those of the Greek church, ought to be re-instituted in the natural privilege of marrying, and that the celibacy of the Roman priesthood is the work of state policy. A married priest (says he) would be most likely to confid in his own temporal interests and those of his fellow citizens, as having some affinity—a consideration that ever had great weight with the Popes, who, in former ages, had the vanity to aspire after universal monarchy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. November 1791.

|            | D. H. | Bar.   | Ther. | Wind.    | Weather. |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| Monday,    | 28.   | 730.0  | 33    | s. w.    | Cloudy.  |
|            |       | 229.9  | 45    | do.      | Rain.    |
| Tuesday,   | 29.   | 730.1  | 36    | n. w.    | Fair.    |
|            |       | 230.75 | 46    | do.      | ditto.   |
| Wednesday, | 30.   | 730.15 | 31    | n. e.    | Fair.    |
|            |       | 230.1  | 47    | do.      | Hazy.    |
| Thursday,  | 7.    | 29.8   | 49    | e.       | Cloudy.  |
| Dec.       | 1.    | 29.5   | 63    | s. e.    | Rain.    |
| Friday,    | 2.    | 729.65 | 43    | s. w.    | Fair.    |
|            |       | 229.8  | 40    | w. s. w. | ditto.   |
| Saturday,  | 3.    | 730.35 | 27    | w.       | Fair.    |
|            |       | 230.4  | 37    | n. w.    | ditto.   |
| Sunday,    | 4.    | 730.4  | 26    | n. w.    | Fair.    |
|            |       | 230.3  | 38    | do.      | Cloudy.  |

PRICE OF STOCK.

| Funded Debt.              |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Six per cents, per £.     | 22s. to 22½ |
| Three per cents, - - -    | 12½ to 12¾  |
| Deferred six per cents, - | 12½ to 13¼  |
| Unfunded Debt.            |             |
| Final settlements, - - -  | 10½ to 20s. |
| Indents, - - - - -        | 11½         |
| Bank scrips, - - - - -    | 144 dollar. |

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