

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.

OF FRANCE.

THE collection of duties and taxes in France, which continues upon the old establishment of despotism, becomes difficult and precarious: The people complain of the anniversary festivals, and refined philosophic declamations, while they feel not the benefits expected from their emancipation: In many places the arm of the collectors has been strengthened by the assistance of the military.

The relief anticipated from the property of the clergy is found inadequate to the public exigencies, it was supposed that property would counterbalance—as the assignats, or notes funded on it, have already depreciated 6 or 7 per cent.

On the 28th August, M. de Gouy, after a speech of two hours, came forward with a proposal to pay off in one day, a debt of 100,000,000 sterling—the creditors to be paid in assignats—the whole kingdom to be mortgaged for the security; this proposal met with some opposition, it was thought that such an enormous sum of paper money would be extremely subject to depreciation; the assembly resolved however to resume the discussion that day fortnight.

Some paragraphists say that the National Assembly begin to discover that it is dangerous to pull down an old house without being provided with materials to erect a new one; we rather think that any existing difficulties in the way of the French revolution do not arise from the want of materials; as every civilized community furnishes those necessary to constitute a good constitution; the proper arrangement is the grand desideratum; till this is made on the strict principles of justice, or a sacred regard to the equal rights of all—a permanent settlement of a constitution is a vain expectation.

Whether the absorption of all the powers of government in one unwieldy assembly, uncontrolled, and without responsibility, who govern by temporary resolves, and deal out a constitution by peace-meal, does not naturally generate insurmountable obstacles to the completion of the revolution of France, time will discover.

There was a time when the clergy and nobility of France appeared to be zealous in the cause of the revolution—fearful jealousies are entertained respecting them at present; that policy which would have conciliated their attachment to the cause of freedom was certainly the most eligible—whether this consisted in stripping them of their revenues, and levelling their honours with the dust, must be left to the rest of experience.

The revolution of France is without comparison the greatest event in the annals of time; the extraordinary steps which have been taken by the national assembly are said to be sanctioned by the peculiar circumstances in which the kingdom was placed; deep-rooted prejudices were to be eradicated—the throne of despotism was to be undermined and its very foundations destroyed; and before the people could be brought to realize their emancipation—the veil of tyranny must be “rent from the top to the bottom”—in doing this, though the rights of property may for a time be violated, yet an equal constitution will bring order out of this necessary confusion, and eventually secure under the auspices of liberty the happiness of the people; this at least appears to be the sentiment of the national assembly in their address to the people of France.

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain has put herself to an enormous expence in equipping a formidable fleet—and for what?—This is an enquiry not easily answered. Can the fullest acknowledgment on the part of Spain of an equal right to trade with the natives of Nootka Sound, and a restitution of two merchant ships compensate for these expenditures? Surely no. The debt of Great Britain was thought to be sufficiently great; Mr. PITT has always appeared solicitous for its reduction; his popularity is said to be suspended on this favorite point; but war always adds to the debt and taxes of a country; in short, the recent conduct of the British minister is truly enigmatical, and cannot at present be solved by any other supposition than this, that the world has been deceived in respect to the embarrassments of that country—and that they have such a surplussage of wealth, that sporting with a few millions will not be felt by the people.

From the length of time consumed in equipping the British navy—and the extreme difficulty found in manning it—the difference between her situation when severed from America, and what it formerly was when united to her, is most strikingly apparent. Should this circumstance abate the British spirit of conquest and domination, it may conduce much to the tranquility of the human race—one, among many thousands of the blessings derived to mankind from the American revolution.

“It is singular indeed, that England, high as it is in cultivation, and which in former times used to produce more corn than was necessary for

the home consumption, should have been of late years under the necessity of depending on the produce of foreign countries for a part of its supply.”

The elder MIRABEAU, speaking of the American Congress, says “I cannot but admire, that those whom we once esteemed a rude and barbarous people have already set an example to the old world in the intricate science of government. I may safely pronounce the representatives in the American legislature to be the first body of philosophers who have ever had it in their power to assemble peaceably together in a legislative capacity, and deliberate upon the rights of nations and of men. The world indeed, has been long enough under the controul of bullies and ruffians, it is time that men of sentiment, learning and benevolence began to have the sway; these are the lights that must guide our species to that true dignity, which their station in the chain of created intelligence demands.”

The prodigious demand for American produce the last year has been productive of the greatest agricultural exertions the past season:—and our labors have been crowned with abundant success. The consequence has been a reduction in the prices—but not so great we trust as to operate unfavorably: It would be a great misfortune indeed, should this circumstance slacken our industry, or discourage our enterprise.—It is doubtless the policy of the United States not only to make our stores so abundant as out of the excess to be able to supply the whole world beside; but also if possible to make it for the interest of all other nations to trade with us, by affording absolutely the cheapest market.

How various are the sentiments of mankind upon the same subject! While some have supposed that the United States might derive a revenue by a tax on emigration to this country—others propose that a bounty should be paid on the importation of foreign artizans. Whatever may be the result of such a proposition, certain it is, that no country ever afforded such inducements to emigrants, for it may be pretty safely asserted, that every industrious sober mechanic or husbandman, who once fixed his foot on these hospitable shores, never had cause to regret the change of hemispheres.

While the United States more than realize the anticipations of the friends to the present constitution—not one of the numerous forebodings of its enemies, has ever come to pass; these things ought to be had in remembrance, for the comparisons are odious, they sometimes answer very valuable purposes.

The present is undoubtedly one of the most interesting periods in the history of man: The world is in labor—and liberty we trust will ere long open its eyes on every nation under heaven.—The human mind, as if inspired with new faculties, now penetrates through the thick veil of error and prejudice, and dares to think for itself. The rights of our species are justly appreciated, and properly asserted: Opinions derive no longer a sanctity, from the rust of age, and the cobwebs of antiquity: America set the glorious example—and the flame has spread from nation to nation, till the most degraded people now declare they will be free.

The abuse of TERMS is an evil that has produced much mischief among mankind:—Murder, by being called war, is advocated by many who would revolt from doing a personal injury—Intrigue and finesse in politics are denominated address—Overreaching in trade is the art of making a bargain—Flattery is but complaisance—and universal deception, is a complete knowledge of the world.

A correspondent observes, that as there are no land-jobbers in the United States, it is somewhat surprising that the treaty with the Creek nation should have been so indecently attacked, as it appears to have been in some of the late papers:—Had the case been otherwise—and individuals or companies conceived themselves injured by the treaty's contravening their right to millions of acres fairly purchased, and solemnly ceded by the whole Creek nation, we might have expected to hear that The President and Senate of the United States, with all the executive officers of government were jamm'd into the Commissioner's closet to fabricate this odious treaty; but, as before observed, no land-jobbers existing in the United States, the outrageous insult on government is truly unaccountable.

Another correspondent observes, that on a supposition that a deep scheme of land jobbing has for a long time existed—that in the moment of inebriation some of the Creek nation have been induced to put their mark to acts of cession, which when in possession of their reason they have declared to be null and void, inasmuch as they had no authority for what they did, their nation not being privy, or consenting to such deed of cession—in such case, to form a treaty that shall put it out of the power of the land-jobbers to carry fire and sword into such territory so ceded, is a most abominable, high-hand infringement of personal right, and a violation of the Constitution—it is an ex post facto law—in short, it is “a Knoxonian plan”—smuggled into “the Commissioner's closet”—smuggled into the Senate of

the United States—smuggled under the signature of The President—and smuggled into the approbation of the people of the United States!!!

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Alexandria, to his friend at Baltimore, dated the 29th ult.

“Just in the moment of closing this letter, I have been informed, by a gentleman from the Southward, that, yesterday, Capt. Mowbray, in a vessel from England, arrived at Port Royal, Rappahannock river, after a very short passage, (report says, 22 days) by which vessel there are the most authenticated accounts of a WAR having absolutely taken place between England and Spain, and that the Captain had actually read the declaration of war previous to his leaving England.—How far this may be true, I cannot say; but, from several circumstances, I am apt to give credit to it.”

Extract of a letter from Virginia, Oct. 17, to the Editor.

“Crops of tobacco and wheat, as well as corn, are very abundant; all of which are incomparably low to what they were last year: Tobacco, best James-River, may be had for 17s. and 18s.—wheat pr. bushel, weighing 60 wt. at 4/6. and 5/.—and all other commodities low in proportion.”

It has been said that the methodist church in the United States consists of 57621 persons; a correspondent who remembers the times of Mr. WHITFIELD, says, that a much larger church could have been collected forty years ago, from the followers of that celebrated itinerant who was the father of the methodists.

On the 25th of October last, Mr. William McCloud, snuff manufacturer and miller of Mr. Isaac Jones's snuff-mill, on Brandywine-Creek, going up the race bank unfortunately fell into the Creek and was drowned. He had not been missing above 20 minutes before he was found, and every means which medical skill could devise, used for his recovery, but without success. He has left a wife and child to bewail his loss.

The LAW LECTURE will commence in this city about the 15th Dec.—[The design of the plan is to furnish a rational and useful entertainment to gentlemen of all professions—and in particular to assist in forming the legislator, the magistrate, and the lawyer. At the close of the whole course, some lectures and exercises in rhetoric and composition are to be given by Dr. Smith.

A specimen of American ingenuity, worthy the attention of the curious, is to be seen at Mr. R. Leslie's in Market-street. It is a model of a flour mill, upon a new construction, contrived by Mr. Oliver Evans, of Delaware state. This machine, without the assistance of manual labour, first conveys the grain deposited to be ground, to the upper floor, where it is cleaned; thence it descends to the hopper, and after being ground in the usual way, the flour is conveyed to the upper floor, where by a simple and ingenious contrivance, it is spread, cooled, and gradually made to pass to the bolting hopper. The whole contrivance does the greatest honor to the inventor, and is likely to be of some precunary advantage to him, as he has obtained from Congress an exclusive right to the profits of the invention for 14 years. A number of mills have already been constructed on this plan, which are found to answer perfectly in practice. To make inanimate nature thus yield to the powers of man's inventive faculties, and produce what manual labour would otherwise be obliged to effect, must be of the greatest advantage to a young country where hands are wanted. Numbers of those formerly employed in manufacturing flour, will now guide the plough, cultivate our vacant lands, and labour to encrease the real wealth of the country. (Gen. Adv.)

THIS DAY

There will be an ECLIPSE of the SUN—visible.	H. M.
Beginning, at	0 16
Greatest obscuration	1 19 P. M.
Ecliptic conjunction	1 20½
End	2 22
Duration	2 6

Digits eclipsed, about 4½ on the Sun's northern limb. At places northward from Philadelphia this Eclipse will be larger; and to those southward, smaller; but will not be central to any part of the Earth.

THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE Discord rends the eastern hemisphere,  
Peace, with her train of virtues triumphs here;  
Beneath her smiles fair science rears her head,  
And all the arts their various treasures spread;  
The skies benignant shed their genial pow'r,  
And plenty, in a rich profusion, show'r;  
Our commerce catches every wind that blows:  
To earth's remotest shores our produce goes:  
Our sacred laws, freedom and justice frame,  
And rival nations celebrate our fame!  
Hail happy States! may fate propitious give,  
That long thy sons in harmony may live:  
On UNION built, till time dissolve the sphere  
Thou free, and great, and glorious shalt appear!

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.	
6 pr. Cents	13/9—14/.
3 pr. Cents	7/1—7/2.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	5/9—6/.
UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Final Settlement and other Certificates	12/1—12/2.
Indents	7/1—7/2.
State debts	8/—8/2.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

- Brig Betsey, Potter, New-York, 6 days
- Mary Ann, Lemon, Liverpool, 59
- James, M'Calmont, Oporto
- Schooner Favorite, Grath, Grenada, 25
- Industry, Peeples, St. Eustatia, 20
- Sloop Laurel, Shore, Portsmouth, 11
- Hope, Acken, Charleston, 10.