

The exportation of gold from South-America has this year been greater than for many years—the expences of the late armament, the increase of pay to the military, the Moorish war, &c. have obliged the Court of Madrid almost to drain their transatlantic possessions of all their treasure.

Yesterday goods to the amount of one hundred and forty thousand pounds were entered at the Custom-house for America.

Capt. Bligh is now on his way a second time, for the purpose of transplanting the bread-fruit trees; and his success and safety is eagerly desired and wished for by this nation.

On the 4th ult. at noon, a miller at Minehead, Somersetshire, was trying an experiment, by burning a tar barrel, when the wind being very high, the fire communicated to a large stack of furze that stood in his yard, which instantly got into a blaze, and spread with the greatest rapidity to the adjoining dwellings, so that before the next morning upwards of 72 houses, comprising almost the whole of the middle town, were reduced to ashes.

PORTSMOUTH, July 31.

Friday evening the following experiment were made on board a ship in this harbour, by that very ingenious artist Mr. Hill, carpenter of the Active frigate, and inventor of a machine for drawing bolts out of ship's sides, &c.

1st. He stopped a shot hole on the outside of the ship, 4 feet under water, in the space of one minute, without the assistance of any person out of the vessel.

2d. He stopped, in the same manner, a space in the ship's side, 4 feet under water, of 4 feet by 4 inches, in two minutes and an half. During the time of effectually curing both leaks, the ship only made 10 inches water in the well.

3d. An experiment on the chain-pump, with a new constructed wheel of Mr. Hill's inventing, which acts upon infinitely better principles than that at present in use, is much safer, less liable to be out of order, and will be a material saving to government in chains and saucers.

These experiments were made before the Commissioner, sundry officers of the navy, master shipwright, his assistants, master attendants, and several of the most scientific carpenters in the fleet: by all of whom they were highly approved, and pronounced to be of the greatest service in an engagement, and to navigation in general.

BOSTON, September 21.

We are informed that the National Assembly has decreed, That the new Legislature of France shall meet at Paris on the 15th of October next—and that the Constitution, intire, shall be presented to the King, for his approbation, the 1st of that month.

The Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which have commemorated the French Revolution, amount in number to near fifty, and are composed of the most respectable characters.

The magnanimity and coolness shewn by Dr. Priestley, in his address to the inhabitants of Birmingham, designates his character. Few minds could have supported the irreparable loss he has sustained.

Mr. Benjamin Greene is chosen Treasurer of the Boston Tontine Association.

Lord Wycombe, son to the Marquis of Lansdowne (known in America by the title of Lord Shelburne) arrived in town, from New-York, since our last.

The President of the United States has been pleased to issue Letters Patent, recognizing the appointment of RICHARD COOMAN, Esq. of this town, as Vice-Consul of her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NEW-LONDON, September 22.

Tuesday night last, a negro man broke into the dwelling-house of Capt. Gabriel Sillarre, of the Great-neck in this town, and stole sundry articles; he then set fire to the house, by placing some brands of fire at the corner of the kitchen.

From a Country Correspondent.

As the raising of Indian corn is no small part of the improvement of the farmer, and as the corn is often hurt with early frosts, I would remind those who wish to secure their crop, that it is necessary to take the first ripe ears for seed, which may be easily done, by observing your field, when it first begins to ripen; you will then see here and there an ear, all over the field, turned white, which ears should be plucked off, hung up and thoroughly dried.

A Friend to the Induftrious.

PROVIDENCE, September 22.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, at New-London, to his friend in this town, dated September 14, 1791.

"Here I am, in New-London with my wife and family. I left the Cape the 26th ult. in the Brigantine Three Brothers, being appointed by the Assembly to come with one of the members to ask assistance of Congress, for our poor distressed Colony, which I left in a most horrid situation—All the slaves of the Planters have revolted, and they have burnt in the course of three days about fifty plantations, and killed every person they could catch.

GEORGETOWN, (M.) September 24.

Monday evening last the PRESIDENT of the United States, his LADY, and Suite, arrived in this town from the Seat of Government; and on Tuesday took their departure for Mount Vernon.

DOVER (N. H.) September 21.

The Convention of this State, which met at Concord to revise and amend our State Constitution, not being able to agree, have adjourned to meet in February next—previous to which, they chose a committee to digest and arrange their sentiments as the public good may require.

FOR some time past our whole attention

Has been engross'd by the Convention,

At Concord held—and where of late

Our sapient politicians met—

At once with fervent ebullition,

To boil us down, the Constitution,

Determined each and every man,

To improve upon old Solon's plan,

To prove LYCURGUS was a fool,

Each SYSTEM-writer—but a tool—

That at this day each wild Fanatic

Undoubtedly was democratic—

Aristocrats had fail'd in France,

Which led the King and Queen a dance.

— Full long in quiet peace and patience,

We've waited their determinations,

And now our readers we'll inform

They met at Concord—did no harm.

Canvass'd old errors—chatted—chid—

As ORATORS at ATHENS did.

Some thought it wise, and some not best

To establish a religious test—

Others found out a shocking flaw

Within our COURTS of COMMON LAW.

Some Justices, o'er fond of fees,

Wish'd to destroy the Common Pleas.

Others contended with their might

Th' Representation was not right;

Each one on his own side contended

That part alone he wish'd amended.

When, after long and learn'd debate,

Too tedious for us to relate,

Each party Zealot fully fir'd,

Took horse, and straightway home retir'd.

The CONSTITUTION, if 'tis lame,

As yet continues—all the same;

Whether a blessing or a curse,

'Tis neither better, now, nor worse.

The labouring mountain after Touse,

Has thus brought forth—a simple MOUSE.

Philadelphia, October 1.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 17th inst. contains the resolutions of a meeting of Delegates at Pittsburgh, from the Counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheny, against the Law of Congress laying Duties on distilled Spirits—also petitions from the same to the Legislatures of the Union, and of this Commonwealth—and an address to the neighbouring Counties in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and to the State of Kentucky, proposing their co-operation in opposing the said Law.

The Decree of the National Assembly, confirming the inviolability of the King, has met the approbation of various parts of the kingdom, and from which addresses have been received by the Assembly approving of their conduct.

Major Sneed was tried the 15th ult. at the Supreme Court at Wilmington, N. C. on an indictment charging him with the murder of Col. George Mitchell—The jury brought in a verdict of Manlaughter.

Previous to the organization of the general government the States individually, were almost constantly engaged in legislating for the union at large—propositions and requisitions from the old Congress engrossed the attention of the State Legislatures from session to session in such manner as scarcely afforded them any opportunity to turn their attention to those important concerns with which their immediate interest and prosperity were connected—and though the idea of a part legislating for the whole, involved the grossest absurdity, and was attended with insuperable difficulties, division, confusion, and ruin, yet such a wretched system found strenuous advocates!

What a scene does the present situation of affairs exhibit; relieved from the intolerable burthen of continental legislation, the several States now turn their attention to objects within their control; these objects present a field of legislation which strikes the mind with pleasure in contemplating its extent and variety—and while it is explored, the essential and very important interests of the State are unfolded to view in a new and surprising point of light. The Legislature of this Commonwealth has been most honorably engaged during the present session in attending to these great objects; Among other acts which shew their enlightened and liberal policy, we may justly notice those for incorporating the canal and lock-navigation company—for opening new roads on the plan of turnpikes—for uniting the University and College—for erecting a house for the President of the United States—for supporting government, by granting competent and decent salaries to the officers of the judicial department, &c. These are Legislative transactions on a scale that must continue to the State that celebrity which the now enjoys; and while they must conduce greatly to the wealth of her citizens at large, they will increase her weight and importance as a distinguished member of the great American family.

Party is the engine by which the worst characters often work themselves into popular favor.

There is no government however perfect, which is not alloyed by a party spirit; The devil once raised a party in heaven.

The maxim of party is, that the end justifies the means—hence a sacrifice of honor and honesty are the almost universal result of bandying with a party.

There are characters in the world who possess so much probity, dignity and independence of mind, that they never could be brought to join the cabals of a party; such are often rendered unpopular through party intrigues, but in the hour of extremity, their virtue proves a rock on which the confidence of their country reposes with safety.

It is almost impossible that a party man should be dispassionate, disinterested or sincere.

The collision of parties is destructive of the public happiness—for while the people are warmly engaged in supporting the contest, the principals who often keep out of sight, are preying on their interest.

Such is the imperfection of human wisdom, that the best administration that ever existed in any country could never guard itself from the shafts of an envious party spirit—there is something in our natures which leads us to balance a foible against the whole circle of human virtues.

" IN times of general agitation,
Some rise like scum in fermentation:
Who push and kick the whole world up—
Side down, to get themselves a-top:
And when they've gained their favourite point,
For want of strength can't move a joint,
As useles as a leaky cask,
Or like a furnace out of blast;
Who shortly must be laid aside,
Like horse, unfit to draw or ride."

There is a species of pride among mankind which remarkably distinguishes some characters—they cannot boast of the bounty of nature either in respect to their persons, or parts, and yet they seem to be inflated with a stronger blast of vanity than even those who value themselves on their ancestors, their literary advantages, or an affluent patrimony.—An ignorant pure-proud upstart, who has suddenly acquired property is probably intended by Butler in the following lines—

" The truest characters of ignorance
Are vanity, and pride, and arrogance;
As blind men use to bear their noses higher
Than those that have their eyes and sight entire."

It has been doubted whether any human mind is totally free from the passion of envy—the love of flattery is unquestionably as general; of all the modes of attacking the understanding, this has always been found the most successful—the draught when artfully prepared finds a ready admittance—so true is the satire contained in the following quotation—

" An ass will with his long ears fray
The flies, that tickle him, away;
But man delights to have his ears
Blown maggots in by flatterers."

The following very judicious paragraph is copied from the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

It is more than probable (says a correspondent) that the human race will never behold a government founded altogether on the principles of equity. There are so many natural, as well as artificial inequalities in the human faculties, that this event can scarcely be ever expected; and perhaps it would not prove even commonly beneficial. Let us take a general survey of the face of the globe we inhabit. We shall find it diversified by the river and the cataract; by the plain and the mountain; which diversities indubitably contribute to the good of man. Let us therefore decently enjoy our present happy constitution, which allows a laudable scope to ambition and to industry, and is capable of repelling their bad effects, if any should be meditated against the peace of the community.

On Sunday morning departed this life, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, many years the Editor of the Pennsylvania Journal, and Colonel of a regiment of militia during the late war. He was descended from one of the first settlers in Pennsylvania, and was one of four generations of Printers, who have universally distinguished themselves by devoting the press to the preservation and extension of the liberties of their country. This venerable patriot took an early and active part in every scene of difficulty and danger which occurred during the American revolution. Fear had no place in his breast. Nor did he ever, in a single instance, betray, or even disappoint the confidence which his fellow-citizens placed in him, whether in the secret enterprises of the cabinet, or in the open dangers of the field.

His remains were interred on Monday afternoon, in the Presbyterian grave-yard, in Arch-street, attended by a large concourse of the inhabitants of the city, and particularly by the early and steady friends of the revolution, who can never recollect the important events of the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, without connecting them with the name of this Patriotic Citizen.

Total Average PRICE of GRAIN, in ENGLAND and WALES, from April 1790, to April 1791.

Table with 5 columns: Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans. Rows show prices per bushel and per quarter.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Table with 4 columns: Ship, Arrival, Destination, Agent. Lists ships like Adriana, Alfred, Mary, Anna and their destinations.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: Security Name, Price, and Unit. Lists FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDED DEBT.

Tickets in the NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, warranted undrawn the 22d of Sept. being the latest intelligence from thence, to be had of SAMUEL ANDERSON, next door to the Bank, in Chestnut-street.

HAZARD and ADDOMS, BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Office to the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets—where they purchase and sell CERTIFICATES, BANK STOCK, &c. &c.

Business of all kinds, in their line, transacted on Commission. They have for sale, TICKETS in the Second Class of the Massachusetts Semi-annual Lottery (the drawing of which will commence on the 13th inst.) and in the Twenty-Second Class of the Charleston Lottery, at the Managers prices.

To be let, on moderate Ground Rent, forever, A Lot of Ground, eligibly situated, in Kensington, fronting on three streets. There are improvements on this lot, which, added to its situation, make it worthy of particular attention. Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1791.